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**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AS REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENTAL RULES AND REGULATIONS
BILL RESEARCH & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

BILL #: CS/HB 3715

RELATING TO: Sexually Transmitted Diseases

SPONSOR(S): Committee on Health Care Services, Representatives Frankel and Brooks

COMPANION BILL(S): SB 2262 (similar)

ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:

- (1) HEALTH CARE SERVICES YEAS 7 NAYS 4
 - (2) GOVERNMENTAL RULES AND REGULATIONS
 - (3) FINANCE & TAXATION
 - (4) HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES APPROPRIATIONS
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I. SUMMARY:

CS/HB 3715 expands AIDS education course requirements for certain health care workers to include instruction on protocols and procedures on human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing, counseling, reporting, partner notification and the offering of HIV testing to pregnant women.

The bill permits the State Health Officer to establish a needle exchange project in one county for a period of three years. The needle exchange project shall not be conducted using state funds. The project must provide:

- education on the transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and prevention measures;
- referrals to existing substance abuse treatment services;
- skin testing for tuberculosis and appropriate referral for positive test results; and
- compliance with established standards for the disposal of hazardous medical waste.

Individuals associated with the proposed needle exchange project who distribute or possess certain drug paraphernalia within the boundaries of the proposed needle exchange project are exempt from prosecution under Florida's drug paraphernalia laws.

The bill streamlines HIV testing requirements. Individuals testing positive for HIV are given information on available medical and support services and the importance of partner notification. Preventative information is given to high risk persons who test negative. Hospitals and detention facilities may enlist public health departments in the notification of individuals who test positive and have been discharged prior to such notification. The release of preliminary test results is allowed in extreme situations. HIV testing without informed consent is authorized in cases of significant exposure, to monitor a previously diagnosed HIV-positive patient's progress, and for the repeated HIV testing conducted to monitor possible conversion from a significant exposure. The bill establishes probable cause for a court order if the source of a significant exposure refuses testing and no blood is available. The bill also requires HIV testing sites to annually register with DOH.

The bill allows the release of HIV information to certain employees of residential facilities and community-based programs and to non-medical personnel who experience significant exposure while providing medical emergency care. The bills requires medical examiners to report positive results to the county health department. The bill also increases penalties for individuals who maliciously disseminate confidential information regarding sexually transmissible diseases and for individuals who commit multiple violations of s. 384.24(2), F.S., which makes it illegal for an HIV positive individual aware of his or her HIV infection status to have sexual intercourse with another individual without first disclosing their HIV positive status and obtaining that person's consent.

This bill has no direct fiscal impact on state or local government.

II. SUBSTANTIVE RESEARCH:

A. PRESENT SITUATION:

HIV/AIDS in Florida

According to the Department of Health (DOH), over 62,000 AIDS cases have been reported in Florida. While Florida has seen a decrease in the rate of reported AIDS cases and in mortality rates due to HIV infection, HIV/AIDS is the state's leading cause of death for white male, non-white males and nonwhite females ages 25-44. According to DOH, the estimated number of Floridians living with HIV infection range from 65,000-100,000.

DOH's HIV prevention strategies include education, counseling, outreach, prevention case management, referral, and peer interventions through programs in 32 county health departments and 28 community-based organizations. Sixty-five HIV prevention projects have been implemented statewide. Using state AIDS funds the department created the Florida AIDS Hotline for English, Spanish, and Haitian Creole speaking Floridians, which receives more the 38,000 calls per year. The department also distributes more than 12 million condoms a year, mostly in low-income neighborhoods where people are thought to be at risk of becoming HIV infected.

HIV/AIDS Education and Prevention

Section 381.0038, F.S. requires DOH to establish a program to educate the public about the threat of AIDS. This program must be designed to reach all segments of Florida's population with special components to reach individuals who engage in behaviors placing them at high risk. The program must also place emphasis on the design of educational materials to be used by businesses, schools, and health care providers.

Under s. 381.0035, F.S., DOH must require all employees and clients licensed in areas including developmental disabilities, mental health, substance abuse, hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, home health agencies, and hospices to complete continuing educational courses every two years on the modes of transmission, infection control procedures, clinical management, and prevention of HIV and AIDS with emphasis on appropriate behavior and attitude changes.

Injection drug users play a major role in the spread of AIDS. According to DOH, injection drug users constitute the second largest sub-population of persons with AIDS (18%) in the state. According to the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies at the University of California at San Francisco, one-third of all AIDS cases are linked to drug use. Individuals who inject drugs increase their chances of contracting HIV when they share contaminated needles, and such behavior may also endanger their sexual partners and offspring. For women, nearly 70% of all AIDS cases are due to injection drug use or sex with partners who inject drugs. According to the Center for Disease Control, intravenous drug use is the source of infection for more than half of all children born with HIV.

Florida's Drug Paraphernalia Law

In Florida, it is illegal to deliver, possess, or manufacture drug paraphernalia with knowledge, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that such paraphernalia will be used along with a controlled substances in violation of the law.

Section 893.145, F.S., defines drug paraphernalia to include "hypodermic syringes, needles, and other objects used, intended for use, or designed for use in parenterally injecting controlled substances into the human body." In addition, section 893.147, F.S., provides that it is illegal for any person to deliver, possess or manufacture with intent to deliver drug paraphernalia, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that it will be used to inject or otherwise introduce a controlled substance into the human body. Most states have similar paraphernalia laws that make it a crime to possess or distribute drug paraphernalia not for legitimate medical purposes.

Needle Exchange Programs

Around the world and in many locations in the United States, needle exchange programs have been established to distribute clean needles for injection drug users. Many programs offer referrals to drug treatment and HIV counseling and testing. However, needle exchange programs are illegal in many places due to drug paraphernalia laws. Other programs are permitted because they are done in conjunction with research projects or because they have been state approved and are under local control.

Sponsors of needle-swap programs in states including New York, Illinois, Connecticut and California claim the programs have been effective and lead to a decrease in infection rate. Supporters argue that needle exchange programs can help decrease drug abuse by offering participants support and referrals for drug treatment. The American Medical Association has formally recognized needle exchange programs as an effective strategy in reducing the spread of HIV among injection drug users. A study released by the British medical journal, *The Lancet*, which tracked 1,600 injection drug users in New York and Puerto Rico, claims that injection drug users who get clean needles from needle exchange programs are 70% less likely to get infected with HIV than those who do not.

Opponents of needle exchange programs are concerned that such programs are seen as sanctioning drug use. They maintain that substance abusers need treatment, not encouragement to continue injecting deadly drugs. James Curtis, Director of the Department of Psychiatry at Harlem Hospital Center in New York contends that needle exchange programs actively encourage addicts "to continue to inject themselves with illegal drugs and are exempted from arrest in areas surrounding the needle exchange program. Indeed the addict is partially financed in continuing this self-damaging behavior." Congressman Charles Rangel (D-NY), an opponent of needle exchange programs, has commented that "our goal should be to eliminate drug abuse, not to find a cleaner, safer way to do it" and has questioned the ability of police to enforce laws "against people who use 'government-issue' needles when the government is the very source of the tool to commit the offense."

It appears that not all needle exchange programs achieve the desired result. In 1988, the largest needle exchange program in North America was founded in Vancouver. When it began, AIDS prevalence was only 1.2% and now it is 27%. The seroconversion (infection) rate is now 18%. In addition, a Montreal University study of 1600 injection drug users found that those participating in the Montreal's needle exchange program had a 33% cumulative probability of HIV infection compared with 13% for non-participating injection drug users. In 1995, the Manhattan Lower East Side Community Board passed a bill to close down their needle exchange program because the area had been inundated by drug dealers and the quality of life had diminished.

HIV Testing Requirements

Section 381.004, F.S., establishes the procedures to be followed for HIV testing. All individuals who submit to an HIV test must receive counseling both before and after the test. In creating this section, the Legislature recognized that strong confidentiality provisions were necessary to encourage individuals to seek testing without fear of discrimination. As a result, s. 381.004, F.S. provides that a person may generally neither be tested for HIV nor may the test result be disclosed without the person's informed consent. The Legislature, however, also recognized that it is sometimes vitally important to test or obtain the test results of individuals without obtaining consent. Therefore, s. 381.004, F.S., contains exceptions to the informed consent requirements designed generally to protect individuals from being exposed to the virus, to perform emergency medical treatment, and to provide relief for victims of sex crimes.

In limited situations, HIV testing may be performed on an individual without consent in the event of a significant exposure to medical or nonmedical personnel who provide help to the individual. This exception applies to hospital settings and in emergency situations outside a hospital or health care facility. This exception, however, does not apply to situations in which an exposure occurs during emergency care and the individual dies. According to DOH, studies indicate that the risk of HIV infection among health care workers who take zidovudine prophylactically after exposure to the HIV infection was reduced by about 81%. Data on the safety and tolerability of such treatment, however, remains limited. Therefore, knowledge of the source individual's HIV status is important in determining long-term treatment.

Current statute also requires that, along with informed consent, an individual who is tested for HIV must be given both pretest and posttest counseling. Pretest counseling includes providing individuals with HIV/AIDS prevention information and scheduling a return visit for the purpose of disclosing the test results, regardless of a positive or negative result. The release of HIV test results is prohibited without affording the person the immediate opportunity for individual, face-to-face counseling, which must include specific information outlined in s. 381.004(3)(e), F.S.

Preliminary HIV tests

Current statutory language prohibits the release of positive preliminary test results except for situations involving significant exposure of blood or tissue donation. There is no current exception allowing for release of preliminary results in situations when decision about care or treatment of the person tested cannot await the results of confirmatory testing. There is also no definition for preliminary HIV tests in the list of HIV/AIDS-related definitions.

HIV Testing Sites

Any county health department or persons who "conduct or hold themselves out" as an HIV testing program, must register with DOH. Each person or private organization that registers as an AIDS/HIV testing site pays a fee of \$100 according to agency rule. These testing sites receive certificates that remain effective for an indefinite time period. Many of these testing sites registered several years ago with the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, and DOH has no way to ensure that these testing sites are up-to-

date with appropriate testing procedures and standards and do not threaten the immediate health, safety, or welfare of persons receiving services.

Model Protocol

DOH is required by statute to develop a model protocol for counseling and testing individuals for HIV. The protocol is to be consistent with the provision of the Omnibus AIDS Act.

Reporting Requirements

All states require AIDS reporting by name. Under s. 384.25, F.S., all physicians must report diagnosed cases of AIDS. AIDS reporting throughout the United States is done according to HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS) developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

In 1996, the Florida Legislature passed legislation permitting DOH to require HIV infection reporting by name. In response to this legislation, DOH promulgated rules requiring physician and laboratory reporting of HIV. According to the department, these requirements facilitate partner notification, which plays a vital role with regards to outreach to persons most at risk for HIV infection, including those already infected who do not know their status. DOH contends that the reporting requirements further the department's goal to strengthen prevention efforts while reducing morbidity and mortality, because it allows the department to offer all individuals contacted, whether positive or negative, information on the prevention of transmission and on the benefits of early treatment. Section 384.25, F.S., specifically notes that DOH may, with the consent of the test subject, notify school superintendents of students and school personnel who test positive for HIV. Test subjects, however, can give permission for their test results to be shared with anyone.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

HIV/AIDS Education

Additional instructions are included in required educational courses on HIV and AIDS. Educational courses will also include an emphasis on any protocols and procedures applicable to HIV counseling and testing, reporting and partner notification pursuant to ss. 381.004 and 384.25, F.S., as well as protocols for the offering of HIV testing to pregnant women.

Florida's Drug Paraphernalia Law

The bill amends s. 893.147, F.S., to provide that individuals associated with the proposed needle exchange project are authorized to distribute and possess certain drug paraphernalia (syringes and needles) within the boundaries of the proposed needle exchange project and exempts those individuals from prosecution under Florida's drug paraphernalia law.

Needle Exchange Program

The State Health Officer is authorized to establish a one-county needle exchange project if the State Health Officer determines that the project is likely to be an effective component of

an HIV prevention program in the community. The needle exchange project shall not be conducted using state funds.

HIV Testing Requirements

The specific requirements of pretest counseling are eliminated, and the specific requirements of posttest counseling are minimized. The test subject must be informed that a positive result will be reported to the department and that anonymous testing is available. Health care professionals are required to ensure that a reasonable effort is made to notify positive individuals of their results, and notification is left to the discretion of the health care professional but must include specific information on medical services, support services, and the importance of partner notification. High risk persons who test negative should be provided with prevention information. Hospital emergency departments and detention facilities are authorized to enlist public health services in the notification of positive individuals who have been discharged prior to notification of positive results.

Additional exceptions to confidentiality protections for HIV test results are created. The release of HIV test results to employees of facilities or of community-based care programs that care for the developmentally disabled persons pursuant to ch. 393, F.S., is authorized to those who are directly involved in the care, control, or custody of the subject and who have a need to know. A health care provider involved in the delivery of a child is given the authority to note the mother's HIV test result in the child's medical record. Non-medical personnel who experience a significant exposure while providing care in a medical emergency, and a medical examiner are required to disclose positive test results to the county health department.

Additional exceptions to the informed consent requirement are created. Testing of the source of the exposure if the source dies during treatment for a medical emergency is authorized, and exceptions to informed consent are granted when HIV testing is done repeatedly to monitor the progress of an already diagnosed HIV-positive individual and for the performance of repeated HIV testing conducted to monitor possible conversion from a significant exposure.

Probable cause is established for a court order if the source of a significant exposure refuses testing and no blood is available.

Preliminary HIV Tests

Preliminary HIV test is defined for clarification and the release of preliminary positive test results are authorized when decisions about medical care and treatment cannot await the results of confirmatory testing. The release of preliminary results for the routine identification of HIV-infected individuals or when HIV testing is incidental to primary diagnosis or the care of the patient remains unauthorized.

HIV Testing Sites

HIV testing sites are required to re-register with DOH each year. According to DOH staff, the department does not intend to prescribe a re-registration fee by rule. DOH is given the authority to inspect and investigate the sites in response to complaints and to

deny, suspend, or revoke the registration when violations constitute an emergency affecting the immediate health, safety, and welfare of a person receiving services.

Model Protocol

DOH is required to include in its model protocol for testing and counseling criteria for evaluating a patient's risk for HIV and offering HIV testing, on a voluntary basis, as a routine part of primary health care or admission to a health care facility. The model protocol is to be established by agency rule. The model protocol shall also address the HIV testing of pregnant women.

Penalties

Penalties for obtaining and maliciously, or for monetary gain, disseminating information identifying an individual with a sexually transmissible disease are increased. Under the bill, multiple violations of s. 384.24(2), which make it illegal for an individual who knows he is infected with HIV to have sexual intercourse with another individual, unless that individual knows of the HIV status and has consented to the sexual intercourse, shall constitute a first degree felony.

C. APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES:

1. Less Government:

a. Does the bill create, increase or reduce, either directly or indirectly:

(1) any authority to make rules or adjudicate disputes?

Yes. The bill requires DOH to develop, by rule, a model protocol for counseling and testing persons for HIV. The protocol shall include criteria for evaluating a person's risk to HIV and for offering HIV testing, on a voluntary basis, as a routine part of primary health care or admission to a health care facility.

(2) any new responsibilities, obligations or work for other governmental or private organizations or individuals?

Yes, this bill authorizes the State Health Officer to establish a one-county needle exchange project.

(3) any entitlement to a government service or benefit?

N/A

b. If an agency or program is eliminated or reduced:

(1) what responsibilities, costs and powers are passed on to another program, agency, level of government, or private entity?

N/A

(2) what is the cost of such responsibility at the new level/agency?

N/A

(3) how is the new agency accountable to the people governed?

N/A

2. Lower Taxes:

a. Does the bill increase anyone's taxes?

No.

b. Does the bill require or authorize an increase in any fees?

c. Does the bill reduce total taxes, both rates and revenues?

No.

d. Does the bill reduce total fees, both rates and revenues?

No.

e. Does the bill authorize any fee or tax increase by any local government?

No.

3. Personal Responsibility:

- a. Does the bill reduce or eliminate an entitlement to government services or subsidy?

No.

- b. Do the beneficiaries of the legislation directly pay any portion of the cost of implementation and operation?

No.

4. Individual Freedom:

- a. Does the bill increase the allowable options of individuals or private organizations/associations to conduct their own affairs?

Yes. The bill permits individuals associated with the proposed needle exchange project to distribute and to possess certain drug paraphernalia within the boundaries of the proposed needle exchange project and exempts those individuals from prosecution under Florida's drug paraphernalia law.

- b. Does the bill prohibit, or create new government interference with, any presently lawful activity?

See 4a above.

5. Family Empowerment:

- a. If the bill purports to provide services to families or children:

- (1) Who evaluates the family's needs?

N/A

- (2) Who makes the decisions?

N/A

- (3) Are private alternatives permitted?

N/A

- (4) Are families required to participate in a program?

N/A

(5) Are families penalized for not participating in a program?

N/A

b. Does the bill directly affect the legal rights and obligations between family members?

N/A

c. If the bill creates or changes a program providing services to families or children, in which of the following does the bill vest control of the program, either through direct participation or appointment authority:

(1) parents and guardians?

N/A

(2) service providers?

N/A

(3) government employees/agencies?

N/A

D. STATUTE(S) AFFECTED:

Sections 381.0035, 381.0038, 381.004, 384.25, 384.34, 455.604, 775.0877, and 960.003, F.S.

E. SECTION-BY-SECTION RESEARCH:

Section 1. Amends s. 381.0035, F.S., relating to educational courses on HIV and AIDS for health care facilities clients and employees, to include in the educational course an emphasis on any protocols and procedures applicable to HIV counseling and testing, reporting, and partner notification issues pursuant to ss. 381.004 and 384.25, F.S., and the offering of HIV testing to pregnant women.

Section 2. Amends s. 381.0038, F.S., to give authority to the State Health Officer to authorize and administer a one-county needle exchange project if the State Health Officer determines that the project is likely to be an effective component of HIV prevention in the community. The project must: provide referral to existing substance abuse treatment and to other appropriate health and social services; educate the participants on the transmission of HIV and hepatitis B and C, and prevention measures; provide skin testing for tuberculosis and referral of positives for appropriate follow-up; comply with established standards for disposal of hazardous medical waste. The project is authorized for a limited period of three years, and state funds should not be used to conduct it. Creates an exemption to s. 893.147, F.S., by providing that the exchange or possession of needles

and syringes in compliance with the proposed needle exchange project will not constitute a violation of Florida's drug paraphernalia law.

Section 3. Amends s. 381.004, F.S., relating to testing for HIV, to:

- define "preliminary HIV test";
- expand information to be provided prior to obtaining informed consent for an HIV test;
- provide for informed consent of the legal guardian of an incapacitated person;
- revise provisions relating to notification of test results;
- authorize hospital emergency departments and detention facilities to enlist county health departments in notifying individuals with positive test results;
- authorize release of preliminary HIV test results under certain conditions;
- delete provisions relating to post-test counseling; provide additional persons to whom the identity of a test subject may be disclosed;
- provide additional exceptions to informed consent requirements;
- establish probable cause for a court order for testing certain persons;
- require annual registration of testing programs;
- delete obsolete terminology;
- authorize inspections and investigations by officers or employees of DOH;
- permit the department to deny, suspend, or revoke registration under certain circumstances;
- provide a penalty and increase an existing penalty; and
- provide requirements with respect to the department's protocol for HIV testing and counseling, which shall include criteria for offering HIV testing, on a voluntary basis, as a routine part of primary health care or admission to a health care facility.

Section 4. Amends s. 384.25, F.S., relating to reporting requirements, to delete provisions relating to protocols and to certain notifications in order to remove duplications and conform to the act.

Section 5. Amends s. 384.34, F.S., relating to penalties, to provide penalties and increase existing penalties for maliciously, or monetary gain, disseminates information identifying an individual with a sexually transmissible disease, and to provide that multiple violations of s. 384.24(2), which makes it illegal for an individual who knows he is infected with HIV to have sexual intercourse with another individual, unless that individual knows of the HIV status and has consented to the sexual intercourse, constitute a first degree felony.

Section 6. Amends s. 455.604, F.S., relating to instruction on HIV and AIDS, to require that educational courses on HIV and AIDS include an emphasis on any protocols and procedures applicable to human immunodeficiency counseling and testing, reporting, and partner notification issues pursuant to ss. 381.004 and 384.25, F.S.

Section 7. Amends s. 775.0877, F.S., relating to criminal transmission of HIV, to correct references.

Section 8. Amends s. 960.003, F.S., relating to testing for persons charged with or alleged by petition for delinquency to have committed certain offenses and disclosure of results of victims, to correct references.

Section 9. Provides an effective date of upon becoming a law.

III. FISCAL RESEARCH & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE AGENCIES/STATE FUNDS:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

None.

2. Recurring Effects:

None.

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

See Fiscal Comments.

4. Total Revenues and Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS A WHOLE:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

N/A

2. Recurring Effects:

N/A

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

N/A

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

1. Direct Private Sector Costs:

N/A

2. Direct Private Sector Benefits:

Indeterminate.

3. Effects on Competition, Private Enterprise and Employment Markets:

Indeterminate.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

According to DOH, studies show that the lifetime cost of treating an HIV-infected individual can be as high as \$200,000. The provisions of this bill are intended to decrease the number of HIV/AIDS infected individuals and reduce health care costs.

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

This bill does not require counties or municipalities to spend funds or to take an action requiring the expenditure funds.

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

This bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues.

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

This bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

V. COMMENTS:

None.

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

On March 18, 1998 a strike everything amendment to this bill was passed by the Health Care Services Committee that does the following:

- Expands HIV/AIDS education requirements for employees and clients of certain health care facilities, as well as funeral directors and embalmers;
- Provides that the State Health Officer may authorize a one-county needle exchange project if the State Health Officer determines that the project is likely to be an effective component of an HIV prevention program in the community, and provides project criteria;
- Provides a definition of preliminary HIV test, allows for the release of preliminary results in extreme situations, and adds the word "medical" to describe the type of care that cannot await confirmatory results and necessitates release of preliminary test results;
- Creates additional exceptions in which HIV information can be released without the consent of the test subject. These exceptions include 1) employees of residential facilities and community-based programs who are directly involved in the care, control and custody of the developmentally disabled, 2) health care providers involved in the delivery of a child

to note the mother's HIV test results in the child's medical record, 3) non-medical personnel who experience a significant exposure while providing care in a medical emergency. Medical examiners would also be required to report positive HIV test results to the county health department;

- Removes the requirements that pretest counseling be given at the time the HIV test is ordered and that the test subject who test positive be offered immediate opportunity for individual, face-to-face counseling;
- Requires that persons ordering an HIV test make all reasonable efforts to notify the test subject of a positive result. Notification must include information that is needed by the test subject to obtain appropriate medical services and prevent the spread of HIV;
- Provides that during notification of results, specific information must be provided on available medical services, support services, and the importance of partner notification;
- Addresses the need to provide prevention information to high risk persons who test negative;
- Authorizes hospital emergency departments and detention facilities to enlist public health services in the notification of positive individuals who have been discharged prior to notification of positive results;
- Authorizes testing without informed consent, in the event of a significant exposure to medical or non-medical personnel who provide emergency care to a victim who dies, to monitor a previously diagnosed HIV-possible patient's clinical progress, and for the performance of repeated HIV testing conducted to monitor possible conversion from a significant exposure;
- Establishes probable cause for a court order if the source of a significant exposure refuses testing and no blood is available;
- Requires the re-registration of HIV testing sites and gives authority for inspection;
- Gives DOH the authority to deny, suspend or revoke the registration of a HIV testing site;
- Adds requirements for DOH's model protocol for HIV testing and counseling and provides that the model protocol be established by agency rule; and
- Creates requirements on protocols which address the HIV testing of pregnant women.

In addition, two amendments to the strike everything amendment were passed that provide new penalties and increase existing penalties for obtaining and maliciously, or for monetary gain, disseminating information identifying an individual with HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmissible diseases. One of the amendments also provides that multiple violations of s. 384.24(2), which makes it illegal for an individual who knows he is infected with HIV to have sexual intercourse with another individual, unless that individual knows of the HIV status and has consented to the sexual intercourse, will constitute a first degree felony.

The Health Care Services Committee passed the bill as a committee substitute.

VII. SIGNATURES:

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