17-1604-04

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to health care clinics;
3	amending s. 400.9905, F.S.; redefining the
4	terms "clinic" and "medical director" for
5	purposes of the Health Care Clinic Act;
6	defining the term "mobile clinic"; amending s.
7	400.991, F.S.; providing that entities that
8	provide specified portable equipment are
9	considered mobile clinics; redefining the term
10	"applicant"; amending s. 400.9935, F.S.;
11	requiring applicants who voluntarily apply to
12	the Agency for Health Care Administration for a
13	certification of exemption from licensure to
14	pay a fee; amending s. 400.995, F.S.;
15	clarifying that the agency may deny, revoke, or
16	suspend specified licenses and impose fines;
17	providing that a temporary license expires
18	after a notice of intent to deny an application
19	is issued by the agency; providing that persons
20	or entities made exempt under the act are not
21	in violation due to failure to comply with
22	certain requirements governing clinic
23	licensure; providing an effective date.
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25	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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27	Section 1. Subsections (3) and (4) of section
28	400.9905, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (5) is
29	added to that section, to read:
30	400.9905 Definitions
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- (3) "Clinic" means an entity at which health care services are provided to individuals and which tenders charges for reimbursement for such services. For purposes of this part, the term does not include and the licensure requirements of this part do not apply to:
- (a) Entities licensed or registered by the state <u>and</u> providing health care services within the scope of services <u>authorized</u> under <u>s. 383.30, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 395, chapter 397, this chapter except part XIII, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, <u>part I of chapter 483 chapter 480</u>, chapter 484, <u>or chapter 651, or end-stage renal disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405, subpart <u>U</u>.</u></u>
- (b) Entities that own, directly or indirectly, entities licensed or registered by the state <u>and providing</u> health care services within the scope of services authorized pursuant to <u>s. 383.30</u>, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 395, chapter 397, this chapter <u>except part XIII</u>, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, <u>part I of chapter 483</u> chapter 480, chapter 484, <u>or chapter 651</u>, <u>or end-stage renal disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405</u>, subpart U.
- (c) Entities that are owned, directly or indirectly, by an entity licensed or registered by the state and providing health care services within the scope of services authorized pursuant to s. 383.30, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 395, chapter 397, this chapter except part XIII, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, part I of chapter 483 chapter 480, chapter 484, or chapter 651, or end-stage renal disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405, subpart U.

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- (d) Entities that are under common ownership, directly or indirectly, with an entity licensed or registered by the state and providing health care services within the scope of services authorized pursuant to s. 383.30, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 395, chapter 397, this chapter except part XIII, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, part I of chapter 483 chapter 480, chapter 484, or chapter 651, or end-stage renal disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405, subpart U.
- (e) An entity that is exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3) or s. 501(c)(4), and any community college or university clinic, or any entity owned or operated by federal or state government, including agencies, subdivisions, or municipalities thereof.
- (f) A sole proprietorship, group practice, partnership, or corporation that provides health care services by licensed health care practitioners under chapter 457, chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, chapter 462, chapter 463, chapter 466, chapter 467, chapter 480 chapter 484, chapter 486, chapter 490, chapter 491, or part I, part III, part X, part XIII, or part XIV of chapter 468, or s. 464.012, which are wholly owned by one or more $\frac{1}{2}$ licensed health care practitioners set forth in this paragraph practitioner, or the licensed health care practitioner and the spouse, parent, or child of a licensed health care practitioner, so long as one of the owners who is a licensed health care practitioner is supervising the services performed therein and is legally responsible for the entity's compliance with all federal and state laws. However, a health care practitioner may not supervise services beyond the scope of 31 | the practitioner's license.

- (g) Clinical facilities affiliated with an accredited medical school at which training is provided for medical students, residents, or fellows.
- employed or under contract with a clinic and who maintains a full and unencumbered physician license in accordance with chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or chapter 461.

 However, if the clinic does not provide services pursuant to the respective physician practices listed in this subsection, it is limited to providing health care services pursuant to chapter 457, chapter 484, chapter 486, chapter 490, or chapter 491 or part I, part III, part X, part XIII, or part XIV of chapter 468, the clinic may appoint a health care practitioner licensed under another health care practice that chapter to serve as a clinic director who is responsible for the clinic's activities. A health care practitioner may not serve as the clinic director if the services provided at the clinic are beyond the scope of that practitioner's license.
- (5) "Mobile clinic" means a movable or detached self-contained health care unit within or from which direct health care services are provided to individuals and which otherwise meets the definition of a clinic in subsection (3). Each mobile clinic must obtain a separate health care clinic license.

Section 2. Subsections (1) and (7) of section 400.991, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.991 License requirements; background screenings; prohibitions.--

(1) Each clinic, as defined in s. 400.9905, must be licensed and shall at all times maintain a valid license with the agency. Each clinic location shall be licensed separately

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regardless of whether the clinic is operated under the same business name or management as another clinic. Mobile clinics must provide to the agency, at least quarterly, their projected street locations to enable the agency to locate and inspect such clinics. Entities that contract with or employ persons to provide portable equipment to multiple locations performing treatment or diagnostic testing of individuals and that bill third-party payers for those services are considered mobile clinics having a single administrative office and are not required to submit quarterly projected street locations.

- (7) Each applicant for licensure shall comply with the following requirements:
- (a) As used in this subsection, the term "applicant" means individuals owning or controlling, directly or indirectly, 5 percent or more of an interest in a clinic; the medical or clinic director, or a similarly titled person who is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the licensed clinic; the financial officer or similarly titled individual who is responsible for the financial operation of the clinic; and licensed health care practitioners medical providers at the clinic.
- (b) Upon receipt of a completed, signed, and dated application, the agency shall require background screening of the applicant, in accordance with the level 2 standards for screening set forth in chapter 435. Proof of compliance with the level 2 background screening requirements of chapter 435 which has been submitted within the previous 5 years in compliance with any other health care licensure requirements of this state is acceptable in fulfillment of this paragraph.
- (c) Each applicant must submit to the agency, with the 31 application, a description and explanation of any exclusions,

permanent suspensions, or terminations of an applicant from the Medicare or Medicaid programs. Proof of compliance with the requirements for disclosure of ownership and control interest under the Medicaid or Medicare programs may be accepted in lieu of this submission. The description and explanation may indicate whether such exclusions, suspensions, or terminations were voluntary or not voluntary on the part of the applicant.

- (d) A license may not be granted to a clinic if the applicant has been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or has entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any offense prohibited under the level 2 standards for screening set forth in chapter 435, or a violation of insurance fraud under s. 817.234, within the past 5 years. If the applicant has been convicted of an offense prohibited under the level 2 standards or insurance fraud in any jurisdiction, the applicant must show that his or her civil rights have been restored prior to submitting an application.
- (e) The agency may deny or revoke licensure if the applicant has falsely represented any material fact or omitted any material fact from the application required by this part.

Section 3. Subsections (9) and (11) of section 400.9935, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.9935 Clinic responsibilities.--

(9) Any person or entity providing health care services which is not a clinic, as defined under s. 400.9905, may voluntarily apply for a certificate of exemption from licensure under its exempt status with the agency on a form that sets forth its name or names and addresses, a statement of the reasons why it cannot be defined as a clinic, and other information deemed necessary by the agency. The applicant

shall pay a nonrefundable fee of \$200 for a certificate of exemption. An exemption is not transferable.

- (11)(a) Each clinic engaged in magnetic resonance imaging services must be accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the American College of Radiology, or the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, within 1 year after licensure. However, a clinic may request a single, 6-month extension if it provides evidence to the agency establishing that, for good cause shown, such clinic can not be accredited within 1 year after licensure, and that such accreditation will be completed within the 6-month extension. After obtaining accreditation as required by this subsection, each such clinic must maintain accreditation as a condition of renewal of its license.
- (b) The agency may deny disallow the application or revoke the license of any entity formed for the purpose of avoiding compliance with the accreditation provisions of this subsection and whose principals were previously principals of an entity that was unable to meet the accreditation requirements within the specified timeframes. The agency may adopt rules as to the accreditation of magnetic resonance imaging clinics.

Section 4. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 400.995, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (10) is added to that section, to read:

400.995 Agency administrative penalties.--

(1) The agency may deny the application for a license renewal, revoke or suspend the license, and impose administrative fines penalties against clinics of up to \$5,000 per violation for violations of the requirements of this part or rules of the agency. In determining if a penalty is to be

imposed and in fixing the amount of the fine, the agency shall consider the following factors:

- (a) The gravity of the violation, including the probability that death or serious physical or emotional harm to a patient will result or has resulted, the severity of the action or potential harm, and the extent to which the provisions of the applicable laws or rules were violated.
- (b) Actions taken by the owner, medical director, or clinic director to correct violations.
 - (c) Any previous violations.
- (d) The financial benefit to the clinic of committing or continuing the violation.
- (3) Any action taken to correct a violation shall be documented in writing by the owner, medical director, or clinic director of the clinic and verified through followup visits by agency personnel. The agency may impose a fine and, in the case of an owner-operated clinic, revoke or deny a clinic's license when a clinic medical director or clinic director knowingly fraudulently misrepresents actions taken to correct a violation.
- (10) If the agency issues a notice of intent to deny a license application after a temporary license has been issued pursuant to s. 400.991(3), the temporary license shall expire on the date of the notice and may not be extended during any proceeding for administrative or judicial review pursuant to chapter 120.
- Section 5. Any person or entity made exempt from the definition of "clinic" under section 400.9905, Florida

 Statutes, by the amendment made to that section by this act shall not be in violation of the provisions of part XIII of chapter 400, Florida Statutes, due to failure to apply for a

clinic license by March 1, 2003, or otherwise failing to comply with the provisions of that part. Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2004. SENATE SUMMARY Revises various provisions of the Health Care Clinic Act. Clarifies the definition of the term "clinic" and defines the term "mobile clinic" for purposes of the act. Provides a nonrefundable fee of \$200 for a certificate of exemption from licensure. Provides for a temporary license to expire after the Agency for Health Care Administration issues a notice of intent to deny licensure. (See bill for details.)