Florida Senate - 2008

By the Committee on Health Regulation

588-03490-08

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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to access to emergency services and care;
3	amending s. 395.002, F.S.; redefining the term
4	"stabilized" to include patients awaiting further
5	emergency services and care; amending s. 395.1041, F.S.;
6	clarifying legislative intent regarding followup treatment
7	after a patient is stabilized; deleting obsolete dates and
8	requirements relating to inventories of hospital emergency
9	services; authorizing the transmission of a patient's
10	medical records to another emergency department prior to
11	the transfer of a patient; authorizing the Agency for
12	Health Care Administration to adopt rules to facilitate a
13	hospital's compliance with its requirement to provide
14	emergency care; deleting obsolete dates and requirements
15	relating to exemptions from required services; providing
16	an effective date.
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18	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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20	Section 1. Subsection (29) of section 395.002, Florida
21	Statutes, is amended to read:
22	395.002 DefinitionsAs used in this chapter:
23	(29) "Stabilized" means, with respect to an emergency
24	medical condition, that no material deterioration of the
25	condition is likely, within reasonable medical probability, to
26	result from the transfer of the patient from a hospital <u>or while</u>
27	the patient is awaiting further emergency services and care.
28	Section 2. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section
29	395.1041, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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30 395.1041 Access to emergency services and care .--31 (1)LEGISLATIVE INTENT. -- The Legislature finds and declares 32 it to be of vital importance that emergency services and care be provided by hospitals and physicians to every person in need of 33 34 such care. The Legislature finds that persons have been denied 35 emergency services and care by hospitals. It is the intent of the 36 Legislature that the agency vigorously enforce the ability of 37 persons to receive all necessary and appropriate emergency 38 services and care and that the agency act in a thorough and 39 timely manner against hospitals and physicians which deny persons emergency services and care. It is further the intent of the 40 Legislature that hospitals, emergency medical services providers, 41 42 and other health care providers work together in their local 43 communities to enter into agreements or arrangements to ensure 44 access to emergency services and care. The Legislature further 45 recognizes that appropriate emergency services and care often 46 require followup consultation and treatment that may not occur 47 immediately after a patient is stabilized in order to effectively 48 care for emergency medical conditions.

49 INVENTORY OF HOSPITAL EMERGENCY SERVICES. -- The agency (2)50 shall establish and maintain an inventory of hospitals with 51 emergency services. The inventory shall list all services within 52 the service capability of the hospital, and such services shall 53 appear on the face of the hospital license. Each hospital having 54 emergency services shall notify the agency of its service 55 capability in the manner and form prescribed by the agency. The agency shall use the inventory to assist emergency medical 56 57 services providers and others in locating appropriate emergency 58 medical care. The inventory shall also be made available to the

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59 general public. On or before August 1, 1992, the agency shall 60 request that each hospital identify the services which are within 61 its service capability. On or before November 1, 1992, the agency shall notify each hospital of the service capability to be 62 63 included in the inventory. The hospital has 15 days from the date of receipt to respond to the notice. By December 1, 1992, the 64 65 agency shall publish a final inventory. Each hospital shall 66 reaffirm its service capability when its license is renewed and 67 shall notify the agency of the addition of a new service or the 68 termination of a service prior to a change in its service 69 capability.

70 (3) EMERGENCY SERVICES; DISCRIMINATION; LIABILITY OF 71 FACILITY OR HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL.--

(a) Every general hospital which has an emergency
department shall provide emergency services and care for any
emergency medical condition when:

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1. Any person requests emergency services and care; or

76 2. Emergency services and care are requested on behalf of a 77 person by:

78 a. An emergency medical services provider who is rendering79 care to or transporting the person; or

b. Another hospital, when such hospital is seeking a
medically necessary transfer, except as otherwise provided in
this section.

(b) Arrangements for transfers must be made between
hospital emergency services personnel for each hospital, unless
other arrangements between the hospitals exist. <u>A hospital may</u>
<u>transmit relevant medical records of a patient in the emergency</u>
<u>department who needs to be transferred to another hospital</u>

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88 <u>emergency department in accordance with the provisions of this</u> 89 <u>section in advance of the arrival of the patient at the receiving</u> 90 <u>hospital in order to expedite care and treatment of the patient</u> 91 <u>or to assist in determining whether the receiving hospital has</u> 92 <u>the requisite service capability and service capacity to provide</u> 93 <u>further emergency care and treatment to that patient.</u>

94 (c) A patient, whether stabilized or not, may be 95 transferred to another hospital <u>that</u> which has the requisite 96 service capability or is not at service capacity, if:

97 1. The patient, or a person who is legally responsible for 98 the patient and acting on the patient's behalf, after being 99 informed of the hospital's obligation under this section and of 100 the risk of transfer, requests that the transfer be effected;

101 2. A physician has signed a certification that, based upon 102 the reasonable risks and benefits to the patient, and based upon 103 the information available at the time of transfer, the medical 104 benefits reasonably expected from the provision of appropriate 105 medical treatment at another hospital outweigh the increased 106 risks to the individual's medical condition from effecting the 107 transfer; or

108 3. A physician is not physically present in the emergency 109 services area at the time an individual is transferred and a 110 qualified medical person signs a certification that a physician, 111 in consultation with personnel, has determined that the medical 112 benefits reasonably expected from the provision of appropriate 113 medical treatment at another medical facility outweigh the increased risks to the individual's medical condition from 114 115 effecting the transfer. The consulting physician must countersign 116 the certification;

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117 118 provided that this paragraph shall not be construed to require 119 acceptance of a transfer that is not medically necessary. 120 (d)1. Every hospital shall ensure the provision of services 121 within the service capability of the hospital, at all times, either directly or indirectly through an arrangement with another 122 123 hospital, through an arrangement with one or more physicians, or as otherwise made through prior arrangements. A hospital may 124 125 enter into an agreement with another hospital for purposes of 126 meeting its service capability requirement, and appropriate 127 compensation or other reasonable conditions may be negotiated for 128 these backup services. The agency may adopt rules providing for 129 physician on-call coverage and other standards to help facilitate 130 a hospital's compliance with this subsection related to:

a. Conditions under which a physician may be on call at multiple hospitals concurrently;

b. Conditions under which a physician may perform scheduled elective surgeries while on call; and

c. The use of telemedicine to provide consultation or care for a patient in the emergency department.

137 2. If any arrangement requires the provision of emergency 138 medical transportation, such arrangement must be made in 139 consultation with the applicable provider and may not require the 140 emergency medical service provider to provide transportation that 141 is outside the routine service area of that provider or in a 142 manner that impairs the ability of the emergency medical service 143 provider to timely respond to prehospital emergency calls.

144 3. A hospital shall not be required to ensure service 145 capability at all times as required in subparagraph 1. if, prior

588-03490-08 20081372 to the receiving of any patient needing such service capability, 146 147 such hospital has demonstrated to the agency that it lacks the 148 ability to ensure such capability and it has exhausted all reasonable efforts to ensure such capability through backup 149 arrangements. In reviewing a hospital's demonstration of lack of 150 ability to ensure service capability, the agency shall consider 151 152 factors relevant to the particular case, including the following: 153 a. Number and proximity of hospitals with the same service 154 capability. 155 b. Number, type, credentials, and privileges of 156 specialists. 157 с. Frequency of procedures. 158 Size of hospital. d. 159 The agency shall adopt publish proposed rules 4. 160 implementing a reasonable exemption procedure by November 1, 161 1992. Subparagraph 1. shall become effective upon the effective date of said rules or January 31, 1993, whichever is earlier. For 162 163 a period not to exceed 1 year from the effective date of 164 subparagraph 1., a hospital requesting an exemption shall be deemed to be exempt from offering the service until the agency 165 166 initially acts to deny or grant the original request. The agency 167 has 45 days following from the date of receipt of the request for an exemption to approve or deny the request. After the first year 168 169 from the effective date of subparagraph 1., if the agency fails 170 to initially act within the time period, the hospital is deemed 171 to be exempt from offering the service as set forth in the request until the agency initially acts to deny the request. 172 173 Except as otherwise provided by law, all medically (e)

174 necessary transfers shall be made to the geographically closest

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hospital that has with the service capability, unless another 175 176 prior arrangement is in place or the geographically closest 177 hospital is at service capacity. When the condition of a medically necessary transferred patient improves so that the 178 179 service capability of the receiving hospital is no longer required, the receiving hospital may transfer the patient back to 180 181 the transferring hospital and the transferring hospital shall 182 receive the patient within its service capability.

In no event shall the provision of emergency services 183 (f) 184 and care, the acceptance of a medically necessary transfer, or 185 the return of a patient pursuant to paragraph (e) be based upon, 186 or affected by, the person's race, ethnicity, religion, national 187 origin, citizenship, age, sex, preexisting medical condition, physical or mental handicap, insurance status, economic status, 188 189 or ability to pay for medical services, except to the extent that 190 a circumstance such as age, sex, preexisting medical condition, 191 or physical or mental handicap is medically significant to the 192 provision of appropriate medical care to the patient.

193 Neither the hospital nor its employees, nor any (a) physician, dentist, or podiatric physician shall be liable in any 194 195 action arising out of a refusal to render emergency services or 196 care if the refusal is made after screening, examining, and evaluating the patient, and is based on the determination, 197 198 exercising reasonable care, that the person is not suffering from 199 an emergency medical condition or a determination, exercising 200 reasonable care, that the hospital does not have the service 201 capability or is at service capacity to render those services.

(h) A hospital may request and collect insuranceinformation and other financial information from a patient, in

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accordance with federal law, if emergency services and care are 204 205 not delayed. A No hospital to which another hospital is 206 transferring a person in need of emergency services and care may 207 not require the transferring hospital or any person or entity to 208 guarantee payment for the person as a condition of receiving the 209 transfer. In addition, a hospital may not require any contractual agreement, any type of preplanned transfer agreement, or any 210 211 other arrangement to be made prior to or at the time of transfer 212 as a condition of receiving an individual patient being 213 transferred. However, the patient or the patient's legally 214 responsible relative or quardian shall execute an agreement to pay for emergency services or care or otherwise supply insurance 215 216 or credit information promptly after the services and care are 217 rendered.

(i) Each hospital offering emergency services shall post,
in a conspicuous place in the emergency service area, a sign
clearly stating a patient's right to emergency services and care
and the service capability of the hospital.

222 If a hospital subject to the provisions of this chapter (j) 223 does not maintain an emergency department, its employees shall 224 nevertheless exercise reasonable care to determine whether an 225 emergency medical condition exists and shall direct the persons 226 seeking emergency care to a nearby facility that which can render 227 the needed services and shall assist the persons seeking 228 emergency care in obtaining the services, including 229 transportation services, in every way reasonable under the 230 circumstances.

(k)1. Emergency medical services providers may notcondition the prehospital transport of any person in need of

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233 emergency services and care on the person's ability to pay. Nor 234 may emergency medical services providers condition a transfer on 235 the person's ability to pay when the transfer is made necessary 236 because the patient is in immediate need of treatment for an 237 emergency medical condition for which the hospital lacks service 238 capability or when the hospital is at service capacity. However, 239 the patient or the patient's legally responsible relative or quardian shall execute an agreement to pay for the transport or 240 241 otherwise supply insurance or credit information promptly after 242 the transport is rendered.

243 2. A hospital may enter into an agreement with an emergency 244 medical services provider for purposes of meeting its service 245 capability requirements, and appropriate compensation and other 246 reasonable conditions may be negotiated for these services.

247 Hospital personnel may withhold or withdraw (1) 248 cardiopulmonary resuscitation if presented with an order not to 249 resuscitate executed pursuant to s. 401.45. Facility staff and 250 facilities shall not be subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability, nor be considered to have engaged in negligent or 251 252 unprofessional conduct, for withholding or withdrawing 253 cardiopulmonary resuscitation pursuant to such an order. The 254 absence of an order not to resuscitate executed pursuant to s. 255 401.45 does not preclude a physician from withholding or 256 withdrawing cardiopulmonary resuscitation as otherwise permitted 257 by law.

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Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

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