By Senator Burton

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to protection from discrimination based on health care choices; repealing s. 112.0441, F.S., relating to prohibiting public employers from imposing COVID-19 vaccination mandates; amending s. 381.00316, F.S.; providing legislative intent and findings; defining terms; prohibiting business entities and governmental entities from requiring COVID-19 testing to gain access to, entry upon, or service from such entities; prohibiting such entities from requiring persons to provide certain documentation or requiring COVID-19 testing as a condition of contracting, hiring, promotion, or continued employment; prohibiting business and governmental entities from refusing to hire persons, discharging persons, depriving or attempting to deprive persons of employment opportunities, adversely affecting persons with respect to employment, or otherwise discriminating against any person based on knowledge or belief of a person's COVID-19 vaccination or postinfection recovery status or failure to take a COVID-19 test; prohibiting such entities from requiring persons to wear face coverings in order to gain access to, entry upon, services from, or admission to such entities or from otherwise discriminating against persons based on their refusal to wear a facial covering; providing exceptions; providing administrative penalties; authorizing the Department of Legal Affairs to take specified actions

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for purposes of conducting investigations or proceedings; requiring collected fines to be deposited in the General Revenue Fund; providing construction; providing that certain terminated employees are eligible for reemployment assistance; repealing s. 381.00317, F.S., relating to prohibiting private employers from imposing COVID-19 vaccination mandates; amending s. 381.00319, F.S.; revising definitions; revising provisions related to the prohibition on COVID-19-related mandates by educational institutions; prohibiting educational institutions from requiring a person to provide certain documentation or requiring a COVID-19 test to gain admission to, access to, entry upon, or service from such institutions or otherwise discriminating against any person based on such person's COVID-19 vaccination or postinfection recovery status or failure to take a COVID-19 test; prohibiting educational institutions from requiring persons to wear face coverings; from denying a person access to, entry upon, services from, or admission to such institutions; or from otherwise discriminating against persons based on their refusal to wear a facial covering; providing exceptions; providing administrative penalties; authorizing the Department of Health to take specified actions for purposes of conducting investigations or proceedings; requiring collected fines to be deposited in the General Revenue Fund; providing construction; creating s. 395.1057, F.S.; prohibiting hospitals from interfering with

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patients' right to choose COVID-19 treatment alternatives if certain conditions are met; providing for disciplinary action; creating s. 408.833, F.S.; defining terms; requiring the Agency for Health Care Administration and the Department of Health to jointly develop standards for the appropriate use of facial coverings in health care settings by a specified date; requiring that such standards be posted on the agency's and department's respective websites in a specified manner; requiring their websites to include a link for reporting related complaints; requiring the agency and department to adopt rules; providing for emergency rulemaking; requiring health care providers and certain health care practitioners to establish facial covering policies and procedures by a specified date; providing requirements for such policies and procedures; requiring health care providers and health care practitioners to submit their facial covering policies to the agency or department, as applicable, for approval; requiring health care providers and health care practitioners to make such policies and procedures available to the agency or department, as applicable, upon request and easily accessible on their respective websites; creating s. 456.62, F.S.; requiring health care practitioners treating patients diagnosed with COVID-19 to obtain patients' informed consent before prescribing any medications for treatment of COVID-19; providing a requirement for obtaining such informed consent; requiring health care

practitioners to include certain information and use their best clinical judgment when making certain determinations related to alternative medications for treatment of COVID-19; requiring health care practitioners to indicate certain information in their patients' medical records; providing construction; amending s. 465.0266, F.S.; exempting certain pharmacists from disciplinary action under certain circumstances; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; revising the date of the future repeal of certain provisions; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. <u>Section 112.0441, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>
Section 2. Section 381.00316, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

381.00316 <u>Discrimination based on COVID-19 vaccination</u> status; prohibition vaccine documentation.—

(1) (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that Floridians be free from mandated facial coverings, COVID-19 vaccination mandates of any kind, and discrimination based on COVID-19 vaccination status, and receive adequate information regarding treatment alternatives for COVID-19.

(b) The Legislature finds and declares that society is harmed by discrimination based on COVID-19 vaccination status because healthy persons are deprived of participating in society and accessing employment opportunities. The Legislature further

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finds and declares that remedies to prevent such discrimination are in the best interest of this state.

- (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Business entity" has the same meaning as in s. 606.03.

 The term also includes a charitable organization as defined in s. 496.404, a corporation not for profit as defined in s. 617.01401, a private club, or any other business operating in this state.
- (b) "COVID-19" means the novel coronavirus identified as SARS-CoV-2; any disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, its viral fragments, or a virus mutating therefrom; and all conditions associated with the disease which are caused by SARS-CoV-2, its viral fragments, or a virus mutating therefrom.
 - (c) "Department" means the Department of Legal Affairs.
- (d) "Governmental entity" means the state or any political subdivision thereof, including the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government; the independent establishments of the state, counties, municipalities, districts, authorities, boards, or commissions; or any agencies that are subject to chapter 286. The term does not include an educational institution as defined in s. 381.00319.
- (3) (1) A business entity, as defined in s. 768.38 to include any business operating in this state, may not require any person patrons or customers to provide any documentation certifying COVID-19 vaccination or postinfection recovery or require a COVID-19 test to gain access to, entry upon, or service from the business operations in this state or as a condition of contracting, hiring, promotion, or continued employment from the business entity. A business entity may not

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refuse to hire, or discharge, a person; deprive or attempt to deprive a person of employment opportunities; adversely affect a person's status as an employee or as an applicant for employment; or otherwise discriminate against a person based on knowledge or belief of the person's COVID-19 vaccination or postinfection recovery status or a person's failure to take a COVID-19 test. This subsection does not otherwise restrict businesses from instituting screening protocols consistent with authoritative or controlling government-issued guidance to protect public health.

(4)(2) A governmental entity as defined in s. 768.38 may not require any person persons to provide any documentation certifying COVID-19 vaccination or postinfection recovery or require a COVID-19 test to gain access to, entry upon, or service from the governmental entity's operations in this state or as a condition of contracting, hiring, promotion, or continued employment from the governmental entity. A governmental entity may not refuse to hire, or discharge, a person; deprive or attempt to deprive a person of employment opportunities; adversely affect a person's status as an employee; or otherwise discriminate against a person based on the knowledge or belief of the person's COVID-19 vaccination or postinfection recovery status or a person's failure to take a COVID-19 test.

(5) A business entity or governmental entity may not require a person to wear a face mask, a face shield, or any other facial covering that covers the mouth and nose. A business entity or governmental entity may not deny any person access to, entry upon, service from, or admission to such entity or

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otherwise discriminate against a person based on such person's refusal to wear a face mask, a face shield, or any other facial covering that covers the mouth and nose. This subsection does not apply to:

- (a) A health care provider or health care practitioner as those terms are defined in s. 408.833, provided such health care provider or health care practitioner is in compliance with that section.
- (b) A business entity or governmental entity when a face mask, a face shield, or any other facial covering that covers the mouth and nose is required safety equipment consistent with occupational or laboratory safety requirements This subsection does not otherwise restrict governmental entities from instituting screening protocols consistent with authoritative or controlling government—issued guidance to protect public health.
- (3) An educational institution as defined in s. 768.38 may not require students or residents to provide any documentation certifying COVID-19 vaccination or postinfection recovery for attendance or enrollment, or to gain access to, entry upon, or service from such educational institution in this state. This subsection does not otherwise restrict educational institutions from instituting screening protocols consistent with authoritative or controlling government-issued guidance to protect public health.
- $\underline{(6)(a)}$ (4) The department may impose an administrative \underline{a} fine not to exceed \$5,000 for each individual and separate \underline{per} violation of this section.
- (b) For purposes of conducting an investigation or a proceeding, the department may administer oaths, take

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depositions, make inspections when authorized by law, issue
subpoenas supported by affidavit, serve subpoenas and other
process, and compel the attendance of witnesses and the
production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence.
Challenges to and enforcement of subpoenas or orders shall be in
accordance with s. 120.569.

- (c) Fines collected pursuant to this section must be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (7) This section does not limit the right of the person aggrieved by a violation of this section to recover damages or other relief under any other applicable law.
- (8) If a governmental entity fails to comply with subsection (4), an employee terminated based on such noncompliance may be eligible for reemployment assistance under chapter 443 in addition to any other remedy available to the employee for a violation of this section.
- (5) This section does not apply to a health care provider as defined in s. 768.38; a service provider licensed or certified under s. 393.17, part III of chapter 401, or part IV of chapter 468; or a provider with an active health care clinic exemption under s. 400.9935.
- (9) (6) The department may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536 and 120.54 to implement this section.
 - Section 3. <u>Section 381.00317</u>, Florida Statutes, is <u>repealed</u>.
- Section 4. Section 381.00319, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 381.00319 Prohibition on <u>mask mandates and</u> COVID-19 vaccination and testing mandates for educational institutions

students.-

(1) For purposes of this section, the term:

- (a) "COVID-19" means the novel coronavirus identified as SARS-CoV-2; any disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, its viral fragments, or a virus mutating therefrom; and all conditions associated with the disease which are caused by SARS-CoV-2, its viral fragments, or a virus mutating therefrom has the same meaning as in s. 381.00317(1).
- (b) "Educational institution" means a public or private school, including a preschool, elementary school, middle school, junior high school, secondary school, career center, or postsecondary school has the same meaning as in s. 112.0441(1).
 - (c) "Parent" has the same meaning as in s. 1000.21(5).
- (2) (a) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, An educational institution or elected or appointed local official may not impose a COVID-19 vaccination mandate on for any person student.
- (b) An educational institution may not require any person to provide any documentation certifying COVID-19 vaccination or postinfection recovery or require a COVID-19 test to gain admission or access to, entry upon, or service from the educational institution in this state. An educational institution may not otherwise discriminate against any person based on such person's COVID-19 vaccination or postinfection recovery status or such person's failure to take a COVID-19 test.
- (3) An educational institution may not require a person to wear a face mask, a face shield, or any other facial covering that covers the mouth and nose. An educational institution may

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not deny any person access to, entry upon, service from, or admission to such educational institution or otherwise discriminate against a person based on such person's refusal to wear a face mask, a face shield, or any other facial covering that covers the mouth and nose. This subsection does not apply to:

- (a) A health care provider or health care practitioner as those terms are defined in s. 408.833, provided such health care provider or health care practitioner is in compliance with that section.
- (b) An educational institution when a face mask, a face shield, or any other facial covering that covers the mouth and nose is used as required safety equipment in a course of study consistent with occupational or laboratory safety requirements.
- (4) (a) The Department of Health may impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000 for each individual and separate violation of this section.
- (b) For the purpose of conducting an investigation or a proceeding, the Department of Health may administer oaths, take depositions, make inspections when authorized by law, issue subpoenas supported by affidavit, serve subpoenas and other process, and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence. Challenges to and enforcement of subpoenas or orders shall be in accordance with s. 120.569.
- (c) Fines collected pursuant to this section must be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (5) This section does not limit the right of the person aggrieved by a violation of this section to recover damages or

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other relief under any other applicable law.

(3) A parent of a student, a student who is an emancipated minor, or a student who is 18 years of age or older may bring an action against the educational institution to obtain a declaratory judgment that an act or practice violates this section and to seek injunctive relief. A prevailing parent or student, as applicable, must be awarded reasonable attorney fees and court costs.

(4) This section expires June 1, 2023.

Section 5. Section 395.1057, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

395.1057 Patients' right to choose COVID-19 treatment alternatives.—A hospital may not interfere with a patient's right to choose COVID-19 treatment alternatives as recommended by a health care practitioner with privileges at the hospital if the health care practitioner has obtained informed consent from the patient in accordance with s. 456.62. Any hospital that violates this section by preventing a health care practitioner from exercising his or her sound judgment is subject to agency disciplinary action under s. 395.1065(2).

Section 6. Section 408.833, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

408.833 Facial covering requirements for health care facilities and health care providers.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Department" means the Department of Health.
- (b) "Facial covering" means a cloth or surgical face mask, a face shield, or any other facial covering that covers the mouth and nose.

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(c) "Health care practitioner" has the same meaning as in s. 456.001.

- (d) "Health care provider" means a health care provider as defined in s. 408.07; a service provider licensed or certified under s. 393.17, part III of chapter 401, or part IV of chapter 468; or a provider with an active health care clinic exemption under s. 400.9935.
- (e) "Office" means an office maintained by a health care practitioner for the practice of the individual's profession, as defined in his or her practice act.
- (2) By August 1, 2023, the agency and the department shall jointly develop standards for the appropriate use of facial coverings for infection control in health care settings.
- (a) The standards must be posted on the agency and department's respective websites and in a manner easily accessible from the homepage of their respective websites. Each website must also include an easily accessible link to report complaints for violations of the standards.
- (b) The agency and department shall adopt rules to implement this subsection and may use emergency rulemaking procedures established in s. 120.54(4) to adopt such rules. Such emergency rules are exempt from s. 120.54(4)(c) and shall remain in effect until replaced by rules adopted under the nonemergency rulemaking procedures established in chapter 120.
- (3) (a) By September 1, 2023, each health care provider and each health care practitioner who operates or manages an office shall establish facial covering policies and procedures for their respective health care settings, consistent with the standards adopted by the agency and the department. The policies

and procedures:

- 1. Must detail the clinical circumstances under which facial coverings are required to be worn by employees and contractors; and
- 2. May not require patients, visitors, or guests to wear facial coverings unless it is clinically necessitated in order to stop the transmission of a confirmed or suspected infectious disease, in accordance with the standards adopted by the agency and department.
- (b) Health care providers and health care practitioners shall submit their facial covering policies and procedures to the agency or department, as applicable, for approval when applying for initial licensure, license renewal, or change of ownership. Health care providers and health care practitioners must make such policies and procedures available to the agency or department, as applicable, for review upon request, and easily accessible to the public on the homepages of their respective websites.
- Section 7. Section 456.62, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 456.62 Communication of COVID-19 treatment alternatives.-
- (1) A health care practitioner treating a patient diagnosed with COVID-19 shall obtain the informed consent of the patient or the patient's legal representative before prescribing any medication for the treatment of COVID-19.
- (2) To obtain informed consent, the health care practitioner must provide an explanation of alternative medications for the treatment of COVID-19 and the relative advantages, disadvantages, and risks associated with such

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alternative medications to the extent necessary to allow the patient or the patient's legal representative to make a prudent decision regarding treatment.

- (3) In determining which alternative medications to present to a patient for purposes of obtaining informed consent, the health care practitioner must include any medications currently authorized or approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of COVID-19 and use his or her best clinical judgment to identify any alternative medications that could be reasonably expected to benefit the patient.
- (4) In providing such information regarding alternative medications, the health care practitioner shall take into consideration the physical state of the patient and the patient's ability to understand the information.
- (5) A health care practitioner treating a patient diagnosed with COVID-19 shall indicate on such patient's medical record the health care practitioner's compliance or noncompliance with this section.
- (6) This section does not supersede any other provision of law regarding informed consent.

Section 8. Section 465.0266, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

465.0266 Common database.—Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the dispensing by a pharmacist licensed in this state or another state of a prescription contained in a common database, and such dispensing shall not constitute a transfer as defined in s. 465.026(1)-(6), provided that the following conditions are met:

(1) All pharmacies involved in the transactions pursuant to

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which the prescription is dispensed are under common ownership and utilize a common database.

- (2) All pharmacies involved in the transactions pursuant to which the prescription is dispensed and all pharmacists engaging in dispensing functions are properly licensed, permitted, or registered in this state or another state.
- (3) The common database maintains a record of all pharmacists involved in the process of dispensing a prescription.
- (4) The owner of the common database maintains a policy and procedures manual that governs its participating pharmacies, pharmacists, and pharmacy employees and that is available to the board or its agent upon request. The policy and procedures manual shall include the following information:
- (a) A best practices model detailing how each pharmacy and each pharmacist accessing the common database will comply with applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.
- (b) The procedure for maintaining appropriate records for regulatory oversight for tracking a prescription during each stage of the filling and dispensing process, identifying the pharmacists involved in filling and dispensing the prescription and counseling the patient, and responding to any requests for information made by the board under s. 465.0156.
- (c) The policy and procedure for providing adequate security to protect the confidentiality and integrity of patient information.
- (d) A quality assurance program designed to objectively and systematically monitor, evaluate, and improve the quality and appropriateness of patient care through the use of the common

database.

Any pharmacist dispensing a prescription has at all times the right and obligation to exercise his or her independent professional judgment. Any pharmacist properly dispensing an alternative medication prescribed for the treatment of COVID-19 is not subject to disciplinary action by the board or the department based solely on such dispensing. Notwithstanding other provisions in this section, a no pharmacist licensed in this state participating in the dispensing of a prescription pursuant to this section is not shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of another person participating in the dispensing process provided such person is not under the direct supervision and control of the pharmacist licensed in this state.

Section 9. Paragraph (n) of subsection (3) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public school students must receive accurate and timely information regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory rights including, but not limited to, the following:

- (3) HEALTH ISSUES.-
- (n) Face covering mandates and quarantine mandates in response to ${\it COVID-19.-}$
- 1. A district school board, a district school superintendent, an elected or appointed local official, or any district school board employee may not:

a. Require a student to wear a face mask, a face shield, or any other facial covering that fits over the mouth or nose. However, a parent, at the parent's sole discretion, may allow his or her child to wear a face mask, a face shield, or any other facial covering that fits over the mouth or nose. This prohibition does not apply to safety equipment required as part of a course of study consistent with occupational or laboratory safety requirements.

b. Prohibit a student from attending school or school-sponsored activities, prohibit a student from being on school property, or subject a student to restrictions or disparate treatment, based on an exposure to COVID-19, so long as the student remains asymptomatic and has not received a positive test for COVID-19 as defined in s. 381.00319(1) s. 381.00317(1).

A parent of a student, a student who is an emancipated minor, or a student who is 18 years of age or older may bring an action against the school district to obtain a declaratory judgment that an act or practice violates this subparagraph and to seek injunctive relief. A prevailing parent or student, as applicable, must be awarded reasonable attorney fees and court costs.

2. A district school board, a district school superintendent, an elected or appointed local official, or any school district employee may not prohibit an employee from returning to work or subject an employee to restrictions or disparate treatment based on an exposure to COVID-19 so long as the employee remains asymptomatic and has not received a positive test for COVID-19 as defined in s. 381.00319(1) s.

2023252___ 12-01819B-23 494 381.00317(1). 3. This paragraph expires <u>July</u> June 1, 2023. 495 496 Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.