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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the availability of health care services for all Florida patients; creating s. 381.4066, F.S.; establishing local health councils; providing for appointment of members; providing powers and duties; designating health service planning districts; providing for funding; requiring the Agency for Health Care Administration to establish rules relating to imposition of fees and financial accountability; providing duties of the agency for planning and data maintenance; requiring the Department of Health to contract with local health councils for certain services; amending s. 395.1055, F.S.; requiring the agency to adopt rules establishing licensure standards for adult cardiovascular services providers; requiring providers to comply with certain national standards; amending s. 395.602, F.S.; deleting definitions; amending s. 395.603, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to deactivation and reactivation of general hospitals beds in certain rural hospitals; repealing s. 154.245, F.S., relating to issuance of certificate of need by the Agency for Health Care Administration as a condition to bond validation and project construction; repealing s. 395.6025, F.S., relating to rural hospital replacement

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26 facilities; repealing s. 395.604, F.S., relating to 27 other rural hospital programs; repealing s. 395.605, 28 F.S., relating to emergency care hospitals; repealing 29 s. 408.031, F.S., relating to the Health Facility and 30 Services Development Act; repealing s. 408.032, F.S., relating to definitions; repealing s. 408.033, F.S., 31 32 relating to local and state health planning; repealing 33 s. 408.034, F.S., relating to duties and responsibilities of the agency; repealing s. 408.035, 34 35 F.S., relating to review criteria; repealing s. 408.036, F.S., relating to projects subject to review; 36 37 repealing s. 408.0361, F.S., relating to cardiovascular services and burn unit licensure; 38 39 repealing s. 408.037, F.S., relating to application content; repealing s. 408.038, F.S., relating to fees; 40 repealing s. 408.039, F.S., relating to the review process for certificates of need; repealing s. 42 43 408.040, F.S., relating to conditions imposed on and 44 monitoring of certificates of need; repealing s. 408.041, F.S., relating to penalties for failure to 45 obtain certificate of need when required; repealing s. 46 408.042, F.S., relating to limitation on transfer; 47 repealing s. 408.043, F.S., relating to special 48 provisions; repealing s. 408.0436, F.S., relating to 49 50 limitation on nursing home certificates of need;

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repealing s. 408.044, F.S., relating to injunction; repealing s. 408.045, F.S., relating to competitive sealed certificate of need proposals; repealing s. 408.0455, F.S., relating to rules and pending proceedings; repealing s. 651.118, F.S., relating to issuance of certificates of need by the Agency for Health Care Administration for nursing home beds; amending ss. 159.27, 186.503, 189.08, 220.1845, 376.30781, 376.86, 383.216, 395.0191, 395.1065, 400.071, 400.606, 400.6085, 408.07, 408.806, 408.808, 408.810, 408.820, 409.9116, 641.60, and 1009.65, F.S.; conforming references and cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. <u>Section 154.245, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>
 Section 2. Subsection (16) of section 159.27, Florida
 Statutes, is amended to read:
- 159.27 Definitions.—The following words and terms, unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning, shall have the following meanings:
- (16) "Health care facility" means property operated in the private sector, whether operated for profit or not, used for or useful in connection with the diagnosis, treatment, therapy,

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rehabilitation, housing, or care of or for aged, sick, ill, injured, infirm, impaired, disabled, or handicapped persons, without discrimination among such persons due to race, religion, or national origin; or for the prevention, detection, and control of disease, including, without limitation thereto, hospital, clinic, emergency, outpatient, and intermediate care, including, but not limited to, facilities for the elderly such as assisted living facilities, facilities defined in s. 154.205(8), day care and share-a-home facilities, nursing homes, and the following related property when used for or in connection with the foregoing: laboratory; research; pharmacy; laundry; health personnel training and lodging; patient, quest, and health personnel food service facilities; and offices and office buildings for persons engaged in health care professions or services; provided, if required by ss. 400.601-400.611 and ss. 408.031-408.045, a certificate of need therefor is obtained prior to the issuance of the bonds.

Section 3. Subsection (7) of section 186.503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

186.503 Definitions relating to Florida Regional Planning Council Act.—As used in this act, the term:

(7) "Local health council" means \underline{an} a regional agency established pursuant to s. 381.4066 $\underline{408.033}$.

Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 189.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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189.08 Special district public facilities report.-(3) A special district proposing to build, improve, or expand a public facility which requires a certificate of need pursuant to chapter 408 shall elect to notify the appropriate local general-purpose government of its plans either in its year plan or at the time the letter of intent is filed with the Agency for Health Care Administration pursuant to s. 408.039. Section 5. Paragraph (k) of subsection (2) of section 220.1845, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 220.1845 Contaminated site rehabilitation tax credit.-AUTHORIZATION FOR TAX CREDIT; LIMITATIONS.-In order to encourage the construction and operation of a new health care facility as defined in s. 408.032 or s. 408.07, or a health care provider as defined in s. 408.07 or s. 408.7056, on a brownfield site, an applicant for a tax credit may claim an additional 25 percent of the total site rehabilitation costs, not to exceed \$500,000, if the applicant meets the requirements of this paragraph. In order to receive this additional tax credit, the applicant must provide documentation indicating that the construction of the health care facility or health care provider by the applicant on the brownfield site has received a certificate of occupancy or a license or certificate has been issued for the operation of the health care facility or health care provider. Section 6. Paragraph (f) of subsection (3) of section

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126 376.30781, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.30781 Tax credits for rehabilitation of drycleaning-solvent-contaminated sites and brownfield sites in designated brownfield areas; application process; rulemaking authority; revocation authority.—

(3)

(f) In order to encourage the construction and operation of a new health care facility or a health care provider, as defined in s. 408.032, s. 408.07, or s. 408.7056, on a brownfield site, an applicant for a tax credit may claim an additional 25 percent of the total site rehabilitation costs, not to exceed \$500,000, if the applicant meets the requirements of this paragraph. In order to receive this additional tax credit, the applicant must provide documentation indicating that the construction of the health care facility or health care provider by the applicant on the brownfield site has received a certificate of occupancy or a license or certificate has been issued for the operation of the health care facility or health care provider.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 376.86, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.86 Brownfield Areas Loan Guarantee Program.-

(1) The Brownfield Areas Loan Guarantee Council is created to review and approve or deny, by a majority vote of its membership, the situations and circumstances for participation

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in partnerships by agreements with local governments, financial institutions, and others associated with the redevelopment of brownfield areas pursuant to the Brownfields Redevelopment Act for a limited state guaranty of up to 5 years of loan guarantees or loan loss reserves issued pursuant to law. The limited state loan guaranty applies only to 50 percent of the primary lenders loans for redevelopment projects in brownfield areas. If the redevelopment project is for affordable housing, as defined in s. 420.0004, in a brownfield area, the limited state loan guaranty applies to 75 percent of the primary lender's loan. If the redevelopment project includes the construction and operation of a new health care facility or a health care on a brownfield site and the applicant has obtained documentation in accordance with s. 376.30781 indicating that the construction of the health care facility or health care provider by the applicant on the brownfield site has received a certificate of occupancy or a license or certificate has been issued for the operation of the health care facility or health care provider, the limited state loan guaranty applies to 75 percent of the primary lender's loan. A limited state guaranty of private loans or a loan loss reserve is authorized for lenders licensed to operate in the state upon a determination by the council that such an arrangement would be in the public interest and the likelihood of the success of the loan is great.

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Section 8. Section 381.4066, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

381.4066 Local and state health planning.-

(1) LOCAL HEALTH COUNCILS.—

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(a) Local health councils are hereby established as public or private nonprofit agencies serving the counties of a health service planning district. The members of each council shall be appointed in an equitable manner by the county commissions having jurisdiction in the respective district. Each council shall be composed of a number of persons equal to one and one half times the number of counties which compose the district or 12 members, whichever is greater. Each county in a district shall be entitled to at least one member on the council. The balance of the membership of the council shall be allocated among the counties of the district on the basis of population rounded to the nearest whole number, except that in a district composed of only two counties, each county shall have at least four members. The appointees shall be representatives of health care providers, health care purchasers, and nongovernmental health care consumers, not excluding elected government officials. The members of the consumer group shall include a representative number of persons over 60 years of age. A majority of council members shall consist of health care purchasers and health care consumers. The local health council shall provide each county commission a schedule for appointing

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- 0 -	council members to ensure that council membership compiles with
202	the requirements of this paragraph. The members of the council
203	shall elect a chair. Members shall serve for terms of 2 years
204	and may be eligible for reappointment.
205	(b) Health service planning districts are composed of the
206	following counties:
207	District 1.—Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, and Walton
208	Counties.
209	District 2.—Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Franklin,
210	Gulf, Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson,
211	Madison, and Taylor Counties.
212	District 3.—Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, Dixie, Columbia,
213	Gilchrist, Levy, Union, Bradford, Putnam, Alachua, Marion,
214	Citrus, Hernando, Sumter, and Lake Counties.
215	District 4.—Baker, Nassau, Duval, Clay, St. Johns, Flagler,
216	and Volusia Counties.
217	District 5.—Pasco and Pinellas Counties.
218	District 6Hillsborough, Manatee, Polk, Hardee, and
219	Highlands Counties.
220	District 7.—Seminole, Orange, Osceola, and Brevard
221	Counties.
222	District 8.—Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Lee, Glades,
223	Hendry, and Collier Counties.
224	District 9Indian River, Okeechobee, St. Lucie, Martin,
225	and Palm Beach Counties.

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226	District 10.—Broward County.
227	District 11Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties.
228	(c) Each local health council may:

- 1. Develop a district area health plan that permits each local health council to develop strategies and set priorities for implementation based on its unique local health needs.
- 2. Advise the Agency for Health Care Administration on health care issues and resource allocations.
- 3. Promote public awareness of community health needs, emphasizing health promotion and cost-effective health service selection.
- 4. Collect data and conduct analyses and studies related to health care needs of the district, including the needs of medically indigent persons, and assist the Agency for Health Care Administration and other state agencies in carrying out data collection activities that relate to the functions in this subsection.
- 5. Advise and assist any regional planning councils within each district that have elected to address health issues in their strategic regional policy plans with the development of the health element of the plans to address the health goals and policies in the State Comprehensive Plan.
- 6. Advise and assist local governments within each district on the development of an optional health plan element of the comprehensive plan provided in chapter 163, to ensure

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compatibility with the health goals and policies in the State

Comprehensive Plan and district health plan. To facilitate the

implementation of this section, the local health council shall

annually provide the local governments in its service area, upon

request, with:

- a. A copy and appropriate updates of the district health plan.
- b. A report of hospital and nursing home utilization statistics for facilities within the local government jurisdiction.
- 7. Monitor and evaluate the adequacy, appropriateness, and effectiveness, within the district, of local, state, federal, and private funds distributed to meet the needs of the medically indigent and other underserved population groups.
- 8. In conjunction with the Department of Health, plan for the provision of services at the local level for persons infected with the human immunodeficiency virus.
- 9. Provide technical assistance to encourage and support activities by providers, purchasers, consumers, and local, regional, and state agencies in meeting the health care goals, objectives, and policies adopted by the local health council.
- (d) Each local health council shall enter into a memorandum of agreement with each regional planning council in its district that elects to address health issues in its strategic regional policy plan. In addition, each local health

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council shall enter into a memorandum of agreement with each local government that includes an optional health element in its comprehensive plan. Each memorandum of agreement must specify the manner in which each local government, regional planning council, and local health council will coordinate its activities to ensure a unified approach to health planning and implementation efforts.

- (e) Local health councils may employ personnel or contract for staffing services with persons who possess appropriate qualifications to carry out the councils' purposes. Such personnel are not state employees.
- (f) Personnel of the local health councils shall provide an annual orientation to council members about council member responsibilities.
- (g) Each local health council may accept and receive, in furtherance of its health planning functions, funds, grants, and services from governmental agencies and from private or civic sources to perform studies related to local health planning in exchange for such funds, grants, or services. Each council shall, no later than January 30 of each year, render to the Department of Health an accounting of the receipt and disbursement of such funds received.
 - (2) FUNDING.—

(a) The Legislature intends that the cost of local health councils be borne by assessments on selected health care

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Health Care Administration, including abortion clinics, assisted living facilities, ambulatory surgical centers, birthing centers, clinical laboratories, except community nonprofit blood banks and clinical laboratories operated by practitioners for exclusive use regulated under s. 483.035, home health agencies, hospices, hospitals, intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled, nursing homes, health care clinics, and multiphasic testing centers and by assessments on organizations subject to certification by the agency pursuant to part III of chapter 641, including health maintenance organizations and prepaid health clinics. Fees assessed may be collected prospectively at the time of licensure renewal and prorated for the licensure period.

(b) 1. A hospital licensed under chapter 395, a nursing

- (b)1. A hospital licensed under chapter 395, a nursing home licensed under chapter 400, and an assisted living facility licensed under chapter 429 shall be assessed an annual fee based on number of beds.
- 2. All other facilities and organizations listed in paragraph (a) shall each be assessed an annual fee of \$150.
- 3. Facilities operated by the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Health, or the Department of Corrections and any hospital that meets the definition of rural hospital pursuant to s. 395.602 are exempt from the assessment required in this subsection.

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(C)	The	agency	shall,	bv	rule,	establish:

- 1. Fees for hospitals and nursing homes based on an assessment of \$2 per bed. However, no such facility shall be assessed more than a total of \$500 under this subsection.
- 2. Fees for assisted living facilities based on an assessment of \$1 per bed. However, no such facility shall be assessed more than a total of \$150 under this subsection.
- 3. An annual fee of \$150 for all other facilities and organizations listed in paragraph (a).
- (d) The agency shall, by rule, establish a facility billing and collection process for the billing and collection of the health facility fees authorized by this subsection.
- (e) A health facility which is assessed a fee under this subsection is subject to a fine of \$100 per day for each day in which the facility is late in submitting its annual fee up to the maximum of the annual fee owed by the facility. A facility that refuses to pay the fee or fine is subject to the forfeiture of its license.
- (f) The agency shall deposit all health care facility assessments that are assessed under this subsection in the Health Care Trust Fund and shall transfer such funds to the Department of Health for funding of the local health councils.
- (3) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION.—

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(a) The agency is responsible for the coordinated planning of health care services in the state.

- (b) The agency shall develop and maintain a comprehensive health care database. The agency or its contractor is authorized to require the submission of information from health facilities, health service providers, and licensed health professionals which is determined by the agency, through rule, to be necessary for meeting the agency's responsibilities as established in this section.
- (c) The Department of Health shall contract with the local health councils for the services specified in subsection (1).

 All contract funds shall be distributed according to an allocation plan developed by the department. The department may withhold funds from a local health council or cancel its contract with a local health council that does not meet performance standards agreed upon by the department and local health councils.
- Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 383.216, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 383.216 Community-based prenatal and infant health care.-
- (1) The Department of Health shall cooperate with localities which wish to establish prenatal and infant health care coalitions, and shall acknowledge and incorporate, if appropriate, existing community children's services organizations, pursuant to this section within the resources

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ensuring that:

allocated. The purpose of this program is to establish a partnership among the private sector, the public sector, state government, local government, community alliances, and maternal and child health care providers, for the provision of coordinated community-based prenatal and infant health care. The prenatal and infant health care coalitions must work in a coordinated, nonduplicative manner with local health planning councils established pursuant to s. 381.4066 408.033. Section 10. Subsection (10) of section 395.0191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 395.0191 Staff membership and clinical privileges.-(10) Nothing herein shall be construed by the agency as requiring an applicant for a certificate of need to establish proof of discrimination in the granting of or denial of hospital staff membership or clinical privileges as a precondition to obtaining such certificate of need under the provisions of s. 408.043. Section 11. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 395.1055, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (10) through (13) are added to that section, to read: 395.1055 Rules and enforcement. The agency shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this part, which shall include reasonable and fair minimum standards for

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(f) All hospitals submit such data as necessary to conduct certificate-of-need reviews required under part I of chapter 408. Such data shall include, but shall not be limited to, patient origin data, hospital utilization data, type of service reporting, and facility staffing data. The agency may not collect data that identifies or could disclose the identity of individual patients. The agency shall utilize existing uniform statewide data sources when available and shall minimize reporting costs to hospitals.

- (10) Each provider of adult diagnostic cardiac catheterization services shall comply with most recent guidelines of the American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association Guidelines for Cardiac Catheterization and Cardiac Catheterization Laboratories and rules adopted by the agency that establish licensure standards governing the operation of adult inpatient diagnostic cardiac catheterization programs. The rules shall ensure that such programs:
- (a) Perform only adult inpatient diagnostic cardiac catheterization services and will not provide therapeutic cardiac catheterization or any other cardiology services.
- (b) Maintain sufficient appropriate equipment and health care personnel to ensure quality and safety.
- (c) Maintain appropriate times of operation and protocols to ensure availability and appropriate referrals in the event of emergencies.

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(d)	Der	monstrate	а	plan	to	provide	services	to	Medicaid	and
charity	care	patients	<u>.</u>							

- operator of a burn unit shall comply with rules adopted by the agency that establish licensure standards that govern the provision of adult cardiovascular services or the operation of a burn unit. Such rules shall consider, at a minimum, staffing, equipment, physical plant, operating protocols, the provision of services to Medicaid and charity care patients, accreditation, licensure period and fees, and enforcement of minimum standards.
- (12) In establishing rules for adult cardiovascular services, the agency shall include provisions that allow for:
- (a) Establishment of two hospital program licensure
 levels:
- 1. A Level I program that authorizes the performance of adult percutaneous cardiac intervention without onsite cardiac surgery.
- 2. A Level II program that authorizes the performance of percutaneous cardiac intervention with onsite cardiac surgery.
- (b) For a hospital seeking a Level I program,

 demonstration that, for the most recent 12-month period as

 reported to the agency, it has provided a minimum of 300 adult

 inpatient and outpatient diagnostic cardiac catheterizations or,

 for the most recent 12-month period, has discharged or

 transferred at least 300 inpatients with the principal diagnosis

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450 of ischemic heart disease and that it has a formalized, written 451 transfer agreement with a hospital that has a Level II program, 452 including written transport protocols to ensure safe and 453 efficient transfer of a patient within 60 minutes. However, a 454 hospital located more than 100 road miles from the closest Level 455 II adult cardiovascular services program does not need to meet 456 the 60-minute transfer time protocol if the hospital 457 demonstrates that it has a formalized, written transfer 458 agreement with a hospital that has a Level II program. The 459 agreement must include written transport protocols to ensure the 460 safe and efficient transfer of a patient, taking into 461 consideration the patient's clinical and physical 462 characteristics, road and weather conditions, and viability of 463 ground and air ambulance service to transfer the patient. 464 For a hospital seeking a Level II program, 465 demonstration that, for the most recent 12-month period as 466 reported to the agency, it has performed a minimum of 1,100 467 adult inpatient and outpatient cardiac catheterizations, of 468 which at least 400 must be therapeutic catheterizations, or, for 469 the most recent 12-month period, has discharged at least 800 470 patients with the principal diagnosis of ischemic heart disease. 471 (d) Compliance with the most recent guidelines of the 472 American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association 473 guidelines for staffing, physician training and experience, 474 operating procedures, equipment, physical plant, and patient

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selection criteria to ensure patient quality and safety.

- (e) Establishment of appropriate hours of operation and protocols to ensure availability and timely referral in the event of emergencies.
- (f) Demonstration of a plan to provide services to Medicaid and charity care patients.
- (g) For a hospital licensed for Level I or Level II adult cardiovascular services, participation in clinical outcome reporting systems operated by the American College of Cardiology and the Society of Thoracic Surgeons.
- (13) Each provider of pediatric cardiac catheterization, pediatric open heart surgery, neonatal intensive care, comprehensive medical rehabilitation, and pediatric and adult organ transplant services shall comply with rules adopted by the agency that establish licensure standards governing the operation of such programs. The rules shall ensure that such programs:
- (a) Comply with established applicable practice guidelines.
- (b) Maintain sufficient appropriate equipment and health care personnel to ensure quality and safety.
- (c) Maintain appropriate times of operation and protocols to ensure availability and appropriate referrals in the event of emergencies.
 - (d) Demonstrate a plan to provide services to Medicaid and

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500	charity care patients.
501	Section 12. Subsection (5) of section 395.1065, Florida
502	Statutes, is amended to read:
503	395.1065 Criminal and administrative penalties;
504	moratorium.—
505	(5) The agency shall impose a fine of \$500 for each
506	instance of the facility's failure to provide the information
507	required by rules adopted pursuant to s. $395.1055(1)(g)$
508	395.1055(1)(h) .
509	Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 395.602, Florida
510	Statutes, is amended to read:
511	395.602 Rural hospitals.—
512	(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this part, the term:
513	(a) "Emergency care hospital" means a medical facility
514	which provides:
515	1. Emergency medical treatment; and
516	2. Inpatient care to ill or injured persons prior to their
517	transportation to another hospital or provides inpatient medical
518	care to persons needing care for a period of up to 96 hours. The
519	96-hour limitation on inpatient care does not apply to respite,
520	skilled nursing, hospice, or other nonacute care patients.
521	(b) "Essential access community hospital" means any
522	facility which:
523	1. Has at least 100 beds;
524	2. Is located more than 35 miles from any other essential

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525	access community hospital, rural referral center, or urban
526	hospital meeting criteria for classification as a regional
527	referral center;
528	3. Is part of a network that includes rural primary care
529	hospitals;
530	4. Provides emergency and medical backup services to rural
531	primary care hospitals in its rural health network;
532	5. Extends staff privileges to rural primary care hospital
533	physicians in its network; and
534	6. Accepts patients transferred from rural primary care
535	hospitals in its network.
536	(c) "Inactive rural hospital bed" means a licensed acute
537	care hospital bed, as defined in s. 395.002(13), that is
538	inactive in that it cannot be occupied by acute care inpatients.
539	(a) (d) "Rural area health education center" means an area
540	health education center (AHEC), as authorized by Pub. L. No. 94-
541	484, which provides services in a county with a population
542	density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile.
543	(b) (e) "Rural hospital" means an acute care hospital
544	licensed under this chapter, having 100 or fewer licensed beds
545	and an emergency room, which is:
546	1. The sole provider within a county with a population
547	density of up to 100 persons per square mile;
548	2. An acute care hospital, in a county with a population

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density of up to 100 persons per square mile, which is at least

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30 minutes of travel time, on normally traveled roads under normal traffic conditions, from any other acute care hospital within the same county;

- 3. A hospital supported by a tax district or subdistrict whose boundaries encompass a population of up to 100 persons per square mile;
- 4. A hospital classified as a sole community hospital under 42 C.F.R. s. 412.92 which has up to 175 licensed beds;
- 5. A hospital with a service area that has a population of up to 100 persons per square mile. As used in this subparagraph, the term "service area" means the fewest number of zip codes that account for 75 percent of the hospital's discharges for the most recent 5-year period, based on information available from the hospital inpatient discharge database in the Florida Center for Health Information and Transparency at the agency; or
- 6. A hospital designated as a critical access hospital, as defined in s. 408.07.

Population densities used in this paragraph must be based upon the most recently completed United States census. A hospital that received funds under s. 409.9116 for a quarter beginning no later than July 1, 2002, is deemed to have been and shall continue to be a rural hospital from that date through June 30, 2021, if the hospital continues to have up to 100 licensed beds and an emergency room. An acute care hospital that has not

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previously been designated as a rural hospital and that meets the criteria of this paragraph shall be granted such designation upon application, including supporting documentation, to the agency. A hospital that was licensed as a rural hospital during the 2010-2011 or 2011-2012 fiscal year shall continue to be a rural hospital from the date of designation through June 30, 2021, if the hospital continues to have up to 100 licensed beds and an emergency room.

- (f) "Rural primary care hospital" means any facility meeting the criteria in paragraph (e) or s. 395.605 which provides:
 - 1. Twenty-four-hour emergency medical care;

- 2. Temporary inpatient care for periods of 72 hours or less to patients requiring stabilization before discharge or transfer to another hospital. The 72-hour limitation does not apply to respite, skilled nursing, hospice, or other nonacute care patients; and
- 3. Has no more than six licensed acute care inpatient beds.
- (c) (g) "Swing-bed" means a bed which can be used interchangeably as either a hospital, skilled nursing facility (SNF), or intermediate care facility (ICF) bed pursuant to 42 C.F.R. parts 405, 435, 440, 442, and 447.
- Section 14. <u>Section 395.6025</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

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600 Section 15. Section 395.603, Florida Statutes, is amended 601 to read: 602 395.603 Deactivation of general hospital beds; rural 603 hospital impact statement.-604 (1) The agency shall establish, by rule, a process by which a rural hospital, as defined in s. 395.602, that seeks 605 licensure as a rural primary care hospital or as an emergency 606 care hospital, or becomes a certified rural health clinic as 607 defined in Pub. L. No. 95-210, or becomes a primary care program 608 609 such as a county health department, community health center, or 610 other similar outpatient program that provides preventive and 611 curative services, may deactivate general hospital beds. Rural 612 primary care hospitals and emergency care hospitals shall 613 maintain the number of actively licensed general hospital beds 614 necessary for the facility to be certified for Medicare 615 reimbursement. Hospitals that discontinue inpatient care to 616 become rural health care clinics or primary care programs shall 617 deactivate all licensed general hospital beds. All hospitals, 618 clinics, and programs with inactive beds shall provide 24-hour 619 emergency medical care by staffing an emergency room. Providers 620 with inactive beds shall be subject to the criteria in s. 621 395.1041. The agency shall specify in rule requirements for 622 making 24-hour emergency care available. Inactive general hospital beds shall be included in the acute care bed inventory, 623 maintained by the agency for certificate-of-need purposes, for 624

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10 years from the date of deactivation of the beds. After 10 years have elapsed, inactive beds shall be excluded from the inventory. The agency shall, at the request of the licensee, reactivate the inactive general beds upon a showing by the licensee that licensure requirements for the inactive general beds are met.

- (2) In formulating and implementing policies and rules that may have significant impact on the ability of rural hospitals to continue to provide health care services in rural communities, the agency, the department, or the respective regulatory board adopting policies or rules regarding the licensure or certification of health care professionals shall provide a rural hospital impact statement. The rural hospital impact statement shall assess the proposed action in light of the following questions:
- $\underline{(1)}$ (a) Do the health personnel affected by the proposed action currently practice in rural hospitals or are they likely to in the near future?
- (2) (b) What are the current numbers of the affected health personnel in this state, their geographic distribution, and the number practicing in rural hospitals?
- (3) (c) What are the functions presently performed by the affected health personnel, and are such functions presently performed in rural hospitals?
 - (4) (d) What impact will the proposed action have on the

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650	ability of fural hospitals to recruit the affected personner to
651	practice in their facilities?
652	(5) (e) What impact will the proposed action have on the
653	limited financial resources of rural hospitals through increased
654	salaries and benefits necessary to recruit or retain such health
655	personnel?
656	(6) (f) Is there a less stringent requirement which could
657	apply to practice in rural hospitals?
658	(7) (g) Will this action create staffing shortages, which
659	could result in a loss to the public of health care services in
660	rural hospitals or result in closure of any rural hospitals?
661	Section 16. <u>Section 395.604</u> , Florida Statutes, is
662	repealed.
663	Section 17. <u>Section 395.605</u> , Florida Statutes, is
664	repealed.
665	Section 18. Subsection (3) of section 400.071, Florida
666	Statutes, is amended to read:
667	400.071 Application for license
668	(3) It is the intent of the Legislature that, in reviewing
669	a certificate-of-need application to add beds to an existing
670	nursing home facility, preference be given to the application of
671	a licensee who has been awarded a Gold Seal as provided for in
672	s. 400.235, if the applicant otherwise meets the review criteria
673	specified in s. 408.035.
674	Section 19. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section

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400.606, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.606 License; application; renewal; conditional license or permit; certificate of need.—

- 2017, must be accredited by a national accreditation organization that is recognized by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and whose standards incorporate comparable licensure regulations required by the state. Such accreditation must be maintained as a requirement of licensure. The agency shall not issue a license to a hospice that fails to receive a certificate of need under the provisions of part I of chapter 408. A licensed hospice is a health care facility as that term is used in s. 408.039(5) and is entitled to initiate or intervene in an administrative hearing.
- (4) A hospice initially licensed on or after July 1, 2017, must establish and maintain a freestanding hospice facility that is engaged in providing inpatient and related services and that is not otherwise licensed as a health care facility shall obtain a certificate of need. However, a freestanding hospice facility that has six or fewer beds is not required to comply with institutional standards such as, but not limited to, standards requiring sprinkler systems, emergency electrical systems, or special lavatory devices.
- (5) The agency may deny a license to an applicant that fails to meet any condition for the provision of hospice care or

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services imposed by the agency on a certificate of need by final agency action, unless the applicant can demonstrate that good cause exists for the applicant's failure to meet such condition.

Section 20. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 400.6085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.6085 Contractual services.—A hospice may contract out for some elements of its services. However, the core services, as set forth in s. 400.609(1), with the exception of physician services, shall be provided directly by the hospice. Any contract entered into between a hospice and a health care facility or service provider must specify that the hospice retains the responsibility for planning, coordinating, and prescribing hospice care and services for the hospice patient and family. A hospice that contracts for any hospice service is prohibited from charging fees for services provided directly by the hospice care team that duplicate contractual services provided to the patient and family.

- (2) With respect to contractual arrangements for inpatient hospice care:
- (b) Hospices contracting for inpatient care beds shall not be required to obtain an additional certificate of need for the number of such designated beds. Such beds shall remain licensed to the health care facility and be subject to the appropriate inspections.
 - Section 21. Section 408.031, Florida Statutes, is

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725	repealed.	
726	Section 22.	Section 408.032, Florida Statutes, is
727	repealed.	
728	Section 23.	Section 408.033, Florida Statutes, is
729	repealed.	
730	Section 24.	Section 408.034, Florida Statutes, is
731	repealed.	
732	Section 25.	Section 408.035, Florida Statutes, is
733	repealed.	
734	Section 26.	Section 408.036, Florida Statutes, is
735	repealed.	
736	Section 27.	Section 408.0361, Florida Statutes, is
737	repealed.	
738	Section 28.	Section 408.037, Florida Statutes, is
739	repealed.	
740	Section 29.	Section 408.038, Florida Statutes, is
741	repealed.	
742	Section 30.	Section 408.039, Florida Statutes, is
743	repealed.	
744	Section 31.	Section 408.040, Florida Statutes, is
745	repealed.	
746	Section 32.	Section 408.041, Florida Statutes, is
747	repealed.	
748	Section 33.	Section 408.042, Florida Statutes, is
749	repealed.	
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CODING: Words $\frac{\text{stricken}}{\text{stricken}}$ are deletions; words $\frac{\text{underlined}}{\text{ore}}$ are additions.

750	Section 34. <u>Section 408.043</u> , Florida Statutes, is
751	repealed.
752	Section 35. Section 408.0436, Florida Statutes, is
753	repealed.
754	Section 36. Section 408.044, Florida Statutes, is
755	repealed.
756	Section 37. Section 408.045, Florida Statutes, is
757	repealed.
758	Section 38. Section 408.0455, Florida Statutes, is
759	repealed.
760	Section 39. Section 408.07, Florida Statutes, is amended
761	to read:
762	408.07 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, with the
763	exception of ss. $408.031-408.045$, the term:
764	(1) "Accepted" means that the agency has found that a
765	report or data submitted by a health care facility or a health
766	care provider contains all schedules and data required by the
767	agency and has been prepared in the format specified by the
768	agency, and otherwise conforms to applicable rule or Florida
769	Hospital Uniform Reporting System manual requirements regarding
770	reports in effect at the time such report was submitted, and the
771	data are mathematically reasonable and accurate.
772	(2) "Adjusted admission" means the sum of acute and
773	intensive care admissions divided by the ratio of inpatient
774	revenues generated from acute intensive ambulatory and

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ancillary patient services to gross revenues. If a hospital reports only subacute admissions, then "adjusted admission" means the sum of subacute admissions divided by the ratio of total inpatient revenues to gross revenues.

(3) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care Administration.

- (4) "Alcohol or chemical dependency treatment center" means an organization licensed under chapter 397.
- (5) "Ambulatory care center" means an organization which employs or contracts with licensed health care professionals to provide diagnosis or treatment services predominantly on a walk-in basis and the organization holds itself out as providing care on a walk-in basis. Such an organization is not an ambulatory care center if it is wholly owned and operated by five or fewer health care providers.
- (6) "Ambulatory surgical center" means a facility licensed as an ambulatory surgical center under chapter 395.
- (7) "Audited actual data" means information contained within financial statements examined by an independent, Floridalicensed, certified public accountant in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, but does not include data within a financial statement about which the certified public accountant does not express an opinion or issues a disclaimer.
- (8) "Birth center" means an organization licensed under s. 383.305.

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(9) "Cardiac catheterization laboratory" means a freestanding facility that employs or contracts with licensed health care professionals to provide diagnostic or therapeutic services for cardiac conditions such as cardiac catheterization or balloon angioplasty.

- (10) "Case mix" means a calculated index for each health care facility or health care provider, based on patient data, reflecting the relative costliness of the mix of cases to that facility or provider compared to a state or national mix of cases.
- (11) "Clinical laboratory" means a facility licensed under s. 483.091, excluding: any hospital laboratory defined under s. 483.041(6); any clinical laboratory operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state; any blood or tissue bank where the majority of revenues are received from the sale of blood or tissue and where blood, plasma, or tissue is procured from volunteer donors and donated, processed, stored, or distributed on a nonprofit basis; and any clinical laboratory which is wholly owned and operated by physicians who are licensed pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459 and who practice in the same group practice, and at which no clinical laboratory work is performed for patients referred by any health care provider who is not a member of that same group practice.
- (12) "Comprehensive rehabilitative hospital" or "rehabilitative hospital" means a hospital licensed by the

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agency as a specialty hospital as defined in s. 395.002; provided that the hospital provides a program of comprehensive medical rehabilitative services and is designed, equipped, organized, and operated solely to deliver comprehensive medical rehabilitative services, and further provided that all licensed beds in the hospital are classified as "comprehensive rehabilitative beds" pursuant to s. 395.003(4), and are not classified as "general beds."

- (13) "Consumer" means any person other than a person who administers health activities, is a member of the governing body of a health care facility, provides health services, has a fiduciary interest in a health facility or other health agency or its affiliated entities, or has a material financial interest in the rendering of health services.
- (14) "Continuing care facility" means a facility licensed under chapter 651.
- (15) "Critical access hospital" means a hospital that meets the definition of "critical access hospital" in s. 1861(mm)(1) of the Social Security Act and that is certified by the Secretary of Health and Human Services as a critical access hospital.
- (16) "Cross-subsidization" means that the revenues from one type of hospital service are sufficiently higher than the costs of providing such service as to offset some of the costs of providing another type of service in the hospital. Cross-

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subsidization results from the lack of a direct relationship between charges and the costs of providing a particular hospital service or type of service.

- (17) "Deductions from gross revenue" or "deductions from revenue" means reductions from gross revenue resulting from inability to collect payment of charges. For hospitals, such reductions include contractual adjustments; uncompensated care; administrative, courtesy, and policy discounts and adjustments; and other such revenue deductions, but also includes the offset of restricted donations and grants for indigent care.
- (18) "Diagnostic-imaging center" means a freestanding outpatient facility that provides specialized services for the diagnosis of a disease by examination and also provides radiological services. Such a facility is not a diagnostic-imaging center if it is wholly owned and operated by physicians who are licensed pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459 and who practice in the same group practice and no diagnostic-imaging work is performed at such facility for patients referred by any health care provider who is not a member of that same group practice.
- (19) "FHURS" means the Florida Hospital Uniform Reporting System developed by the agency.
- (20) "Freestanding" means that a health facility bills and receives revenue which is not directly subject to the hospital assessment for the Public Medical Assistance Trust Fund as

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described in s. 395.701.

- (21) "Freestanding radiation therapy center" means a facility where treatment is provided through the use of radiation therapy machines that are registered under s. 404.22 and the provisions of the Florida Administrative Code implementing s. 404.22. Such a facility is not a freestanding radiation therapy center if it is wholly owned and operated by physicians licensed pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459 who practice within the specialty of diagnostic or therapeutic radiology.
 - (22) "GRAA" means gross revenue per adjusted admission.
- (23) "Gross revenue" means the sum of daily hospital service charges, ambulatory service charges, ancillary service charges, and other operating revenue. Gross revenues do not include contributions, donations, legacies, or bequests made to a hospital without restriction by the donors.
- (24) "Health care facility" means an ambulatory surgical center, a hospice, a nursing home, a hospital, a diagnostic-imaging center, a freestanding or hospital-based therapy center, a clinical laboratory, a home health agency, a cardiac catheterization laboratory, a medical equipment supplier, an alcohol or chemical dependency treatment center, a physical rehabilitation center, a lithotripsy center, an ambulatory care center, a birth center, or a nursing home component licensed under chapter 400 within a continuing care facility licensed

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900 under chapter 651.

- (25) "Health care provider" means a health care professional licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, chapter 463, chapter 464, chapter 465, chapter 466, part I, part III, part IV, part V, or part X of chapter 468, chapter 483, chapter 484, chapter 486, chapter 490, or chapter 491.
- (26) "Health care purchaser" means an employer in the state, other than a health care facility, health insurer, or health care provider, who provides health care coverage for her or his employees.
- (27) "Health insurer" means any insurance company authorized to transact health insurance in the state, any insurance company authorized to transact health insurance or casualty insurance in the state that is offering a minimum premium plan or stop-loss coverage for any person or entity providing health care benefits, any self-insurance plan as defined in s. 624.031, any health maintenance organization authorized to transact business in the state pursuant to part I of chapter 641, any prepaid health clinic authorized to transact business in the state pursuant to part II of chapter 641, any multiple-employer welfare arrangement authorized to transact business in the state pursuant to ss. 624.436-624.45, or any fraternal benefit society providing health benefits to its members as authorized pursuant to chapter 632.

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(28) "Home health agency" means an organization licensed under part III of chapter 400.

- (29) "Hospice" means an organization licensed under part IV of chapter 400.
- (30) "Hospital" means a health care institution licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration as a hospital under chapter 395.
- (31) "Lithotripsy center" means a freestanding facility that employs or contracts with licensed health care professionals to provide diagnosis or treatment services using electro-hydraulic shock waves.
- (32) "Local health council" means the agency defined in s. $381.4066 \ \frac{408.033}{1.406}$.
- input price index (FHIPI), which is a statewide market basket index used to measure inflation in hospital input prices weighted for the Florida-specific experience which uses multistate regional and state-specific price measures, when available. The index shall be constructed in the same manner as the index employed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services for determining the inflation in hospital input prices for purposes of Medicare reimbursement.
- (34) "Medical equipment supplier" means an organization that provides medical equipment and supplies used by health care

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providers and health care facilities in the diagnosis or treatment of disease.

- (35) "Net revenue" means gross revenue minus deductions from revenue.
- (36) "New hospital" means a hospital in its initial year of operation as a licensed hospital and does not include any facility which has been in existence as a licensed hospital, regardless of changes in ownership, for over 1 calendar year.
- (37) "Nursing home" means a facility licensed under s. 400.062 or, for resident level and financial data collection purposes only, any institution licensed under chapter 395 and which has a Medicare or Medicaid certified distinct part used for skilled nursing home care, but does not include a facility licensed under chapter 651.
- (38) "Operating expenses" means total expenses excluding income taxes.
- (39) "Other operating revenue" means all revenue generated from hospital operations other than revenue directly associated with patient care.
- (40) "Physical rehabilitation center" means an organization that employs or contracts with health care professionals licensed under part I or part III of chapter 468 or chapter 486 to provide speech, occupational, or physical therapy services on an outpatient or ambulatory basis.
 - (41) "Prospective payment arrangement" means a financial

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agreement negotiated between a hospital and an insurer, health maintenance organization, preferred provider organization, or other third-party payor which contains, at a minimum, the elements provided for in s. 408.50.

- (42) "Rate of return" means the financial indicators used to determine or demonstrate reasonableness of the financial requirements of a hospital. Such indicators shall include, but not be limited to: return on assets, return on equity, total margin, and debt service coverage.
- (43) "Rural hospital" means an acute care hospital licensed under chapter 395, having 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, and which is:
- (a) The sole provider within a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile;
- (b) An acute care hospital, in a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile, which is at least 30 minutes of travel time, on normally traveled roads under normal traffic conditions, from another acute care hospital within the same county;
- (c) A hospital supported by a tax district or subdistrict whose boundaries encompass a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile;
- (d) A hospital with a service area that has a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile. As used in this paragraph, the term "service area" means the fewest number of

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zip codes that account for 75 percent of the hospital's discharges for the most recent 5-year period, based on information available from the hospital inpatient discharge database in the Florida Center for Health Information and Transparency at the Agency for Health Care Administration; or

(e) A critical access hospital.

- Population densities used in this subsection must be based upon the most recently completed United States census. A hospital that received funds under s. 409.9116 for a quarter beginning no later than July 1, 2002, is deemed to have been and shall continue to be a rural hospital from that date through June 30, 2015, if the hospital continues to have 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room. An acute care hospital that has not previously been designated as a rural hospital and that meets the criteria of this subsection shall be granted such designation upon application, including supporting documentation, to the Agency for Health Care Administration.
- (44) "Special study" means a nonrecurring data-gathering and analysis effort designed to aid the agency in meeting its responsibilities pursuant to this chapter.
- (45) "Teaching hospital" means any Florida hospital officially affiliated with an accredited Florida medical school which exhibits activity in the area of graduate medical education as reflected by at least seven different graduate

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medical education programs accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Council on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association and the presence of 100 or more full-time equivalent resident physicians. The Director of the Agency for Health Care Administration shall be responsible for determining which hospitals meet this definition.

Section 40. Subsection (6) of section 408.806, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.806 License application process.-

(6) The agency may not issue an initial license to a health care provider subject to the certificate-of-need provisions in part I of this chapter if the licensee has not been issued a certificate of need or certificate-of-need exemption, when applicable. Failure to apply for the renewal of a license prior to the expiration date renders the license void. Section 41. Subsection (3) of section 408.808, Florida

408.808 License categories.-

Statutes, is amended to read:

(3) INACTIVE LICENSE.—An inactive license may be issued to a hospital, nursing home, intermediate care facility for the developmentally disabled, or ambulatory surgical center health care provider subject to the certificate—of—need provisions in part I of this chapter when the provider is currently licensed, does not have a provisional license, and will be temporarily

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unable to provide services due to construction or renovation but is reasonably expected to resume services within 12 months. Before an inactive license will be issued, the licensee must have plans approved by the agency. Such designation may be made for a period not to exceed 12 months but may be renewed by the agency for up to 12 additional months upon demonstration by the licensee of the provider's progress toward reopening. However, if after 20 months in an inactive license status, a statutory rural hospital, as defined in s. 395.602, has demonstrated progress toward reopening, but may not be able to reopen prior to the inactive license expiration date, the inactive designation may be renewed again by the agency for up to 12 additional months. For purposes of such a second renewal, if construction or renovation is required, the licensee must have had plans approved by the agency and construction must have already commenced and pursuant to s. 408.032(4); however, if construction or renovation is not required, the licensee must provide proof of having made an enforceable capital expenditure greater than 25 percent of the total costs associated with the construction or renovation hiring of staff and the purchase of equipment and supplies needed to operate the facility upon opening. A request by a licensee for an inactive license or to extend the previously approved inactive period must be submitted to the agency and must include a written justification for the inactive license with the beginning and ending dates of

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inactivity specified, a plan for the transfer of any clients to other providers, and the appropriate licensure fees. The agency may not accept a request that is submitted after initiating closure, after any suspension of service, or after notifying clients of closure or suspension of service, unless the action is a result of a disaster at the licensed premises. For the purposes of this section, the term "disaster" means a sudden emergency occurrence beyond the control of the licensee, whether natural, technological, or manmade, which renders the provider inoperable at the premises. Upon agency approval, the provider shall notify clients of any necessary discharge or transfer as required by authorizing statutes or applicable rules. The beginning of the inactive license period is the date the provider ceases operations. The end of the inactive license period shall become the license expiration date. All licensure fees must be current, must be paid in full, and may be prorated. Reactivation of an inactive license requires the approval of a renewal application, including payment of licensure fees and agency inspections indicating compliance with all requirements of this part, authorizing statutes, and applicable rules.

Section 42. Subsection (10) of section 408.810, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.810 Minimum licensure requirements.—In addition to the licensure requirements specified in this part, authorizing statutes, and applicable rules, each applicant and licensee must

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comply with the requirements of this section in order to obtain and maintain a license.

provider subject to the certificate-of-need provisions in part I of this chapter if the health care provider has not been issued a certificate of need or an exemption. Upon initial licensure of any such provider, the authorization contained in the certificate of need shall be considered fully implemented and merged into the license and shall have no force and effect upon termination of the license for any reason.

Section 43. Section 408.820, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.820 Exemptions.—Except as prescribed in authorizing statutes, the following exemptions shall apply to specified requirements of this part:

- (1) Laboratories authorized to perform testing under the Drug-Free Workplace Act, as provided under ss. 112.0455 and 440.102, are exempt from s. 408.810(5)-(9) $\frac{408.810(5)-(10)}{408.810(5)}$.
- (2) Birth centers, as provided under chapter 383, are exempt from s. 408.810(7)-(9) 408.810(7)-(10).
- (3) Abortion clinics, as provided under chapter 390, are exempt from s. 408.810(7)-(9) $\frac{408.810(7)-(10)}{408.810(7)}$.
- (4) Crisis stabilization units, as provided under parts I and IV of chapter 394, are exempt from s. 408.810(8) and (9) 408.810(8)-(10).

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(5)	Short	t-term	re	eside	enti	Lal	treatmer	nt fac	cilit	cies, as	5	
provided	under	parts	I	and	IV	of	chapter	394,	are	exempt	from	s.
408.810(8) and	(9) 4(8.	810	(8) -	- (1()) .					

- (6) Residential treatment facilities, as provided under part IV of chapter 394, are exempt from s. $\underline{408.810(8)}$ and $\underline{(9)}$ $\underline{408.810(8)}$ - $\underline{(10)}$.
- (7) Residential treatment centers for children and adolescents, as provided under part IV of chapter 394, are exempt from s. 408.810(8) and (9) $\frac{408.810(8)}{(10)}$.
- (8) Hospitals, as provided under part I of chapter 395, are exempt from s. 408.810(7)-(9).
- (9) Ambulatory surgical centers, as provided under part I of chapter 395, are exempt from s. $\underline{408.810(7)-(9)}$ $\underline{408.810(7)-(9)}$.
- (10) Mobile surgical facilities, as provided under part I of chapter 395, are exempt from s. $\underline{408.810(7)-(9)}$ $\underline{408.810(7)-(9)}$.
- (11) Health care risk managers, as provided under part I of chapter 395, are exempt from ss. 408.806(7), $\underline{408.810(4)-(9)}$, and 408.811.
- (12) Nursing homes, as provided under part II of chapter 400, are exempt from ss. 408.810(7) and 408.813(2).
- (13) Assisted living facilities, as provided under part I of chapter 429, are exempt from s. 408.810(10).
- (14) Home health agencies, as provided under part III of

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1150 chapter 400, are exempt from s. 408.810(10).

1151	(13) (15) Nurse registries, as provided under part III of
1152	chapter 400, are exempt from s. $408.810(6)$ and (10) .
1153	(14) (16) Companion services or homemaker services
1154	providers, as provided under part III of chapter 400, are exempt
1155	from s. $408.810(6)-(9)$ $408.810(6)-(10)$.
1156	(17) Adult day care centers, as provided under part III of
1157	chapter 429, are exempt from s. 408.810(10).
1158	(15) (18) Adult family-care homes, as provided under part
1159	II of chapter 429, are exempt from s. $408.810(7)-(9)$ $408.810(7)$
1160	(10) .
1161	(16) (19) Homes for special services, as provided under
1162	part V of chapter 400, are exempt from s. $408.810(7)-(9)$
1163	4 08.810(7) - (10) .
1164	(20) Transitional living facilities, as provided under
1165	part XI of chapter 400, are exempt from s. 408.810(10).
1166	(21) Prescribed pediatric extended care centers, as
1167	provided under part VI of chapter 400, are exempt from s.
1168	408.810(10).
1169	(22) Home medical equipment providers, as provided under
1170	part VII of chapter 400, are exempt from s. 408.810(10).
1171	(17) (23) Intermediate care facilities for persons with
1172	developmental disabilities, as provided under part VIII of
1173	chapter 400, are exempt from s. 408.810(7).
1174	(18) (24) Health care services pools, as provided under

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1175 part IX of chapter 400, are exempt from s. <u>408.810(6)-(9)</u>
1176 <u>408.810(6)-(10)</u>.

1177 <u>(19) (25)</u> Health care clinics, as provided under part X of

chapter 400, are exempt from s. 408.810(6) $\underline{\text{and}_{7}}$ (7), and (10). $\underline{\text{(20)}_{(26)}}$ Clinical laboratories, as provided under part I

of chapter 483, are exempt from s. 408.810(5)-(9) $\frac{408.810(5)-}{}$

1181 (10).

 $\underline{(21)}$ (27) Multiphasic health testing centers, as provided under part II of chapter 483, are exempt from s. $\underline{408.810(5)-(9)}$ 408.810(5)-(10).

(22) (28) Organ, tissue, and eye procurement organizations, as provided under part V of chapter 765, are exempt from s. 408.810(5)-(9) 408.810(5)-(10).

Section 44. Subsection (6) of section 409.9116, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.9116 Disproportionate share/financial assistance program for rural hospitals.—In addition to the payments made under s. 409.911, the Agency for Health Care Administration shall administer a federally matched disproportionate share program and a state-funded financial assistance program for statutory rural hospitals. The agency shall make disproportionate share payments to statutory rural hospitals that qualify for such payments and financial assistance payments to statutory rural hospitals that do not qualify for disproportionate share payments. The disproportionate share

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program payments shall be limited by and conform with federal requirements. Funds shall be distributed quarterly in each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 409.915, counties are exempt from contributing toward the cost of this special reimbursement for hospitals serving a disproportionate share of low-income patients.

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This section applies only to hospitals that were defined as statutory rural hospitals, or their successor-ininterest hospital, prior to January 1, 2001. Any additional hospital that is defined as a statutory rural hospital, or its successor-in-interest hospital, on or after January 1, 2001, is not eligible for programs under this section unless additional funds are appropriated each fiscal year specifically to the rural hospital disproportionate share and financial assistance programs in an amount necessary to prevent any hospital, or its successor-in-interest hospital, eligible for the programs prior to January 1, 2001, from incurring a reduction in payments because of the eligibility of an additional hospital to participate in the programs. A hospital, or its successor-ininterest hospital, which received funds pursuant to this section before January 1, 2001, and which qualifies under s. $395.602(2)(b) \frac{395.602(2)(e)}{}$, shall be included in the programs under this section and is not required to seek additional appropriations under this subsection.

1223	section 45. Paragraph (C) of subsection (I) of section
L226	641.60, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
L227	641.60 Statewide Managed Care Ombudsman Committee
L228	(1) As used in ss. 641.60-641.75:
L229	(c) "District" means one of the health service planning
L230	districts as defined in s. 381.4066 408.032 .
L231	Section 46. Section 651.118, Florida Statutes, is
L232	repealed.
L233	Section 47. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section
L234	1009.65, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
L235	1009.65 Medical Education Reimbursement and Loan Repayment
L236	Program.—
L237	(2) From the funds available, the Department of Health
L238	shall make payments to selected medical professionals as
L239	follows:
L240	(b) All payments shall be contingent on continued proof of
L241	primary care practice in an area defined in s. 395.602(2)(b)
L242	395.602(2)(e), or an underserved area designated by the
L243	Department of Health, provided the practitioner accepts Medicaid
L244	reimbursement if eligible for such reimbursement. Correctional
L245	facilities, state hospitals, and other state institutions that
L246	employ medical personnel shall be designated by the Department
L247	of Health as underserved locations. Locations with high
L248	incidences of infant mortality, high morbidity, or low Medicaid
1249	participation by health care professionals may be designated as

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L250	undei	rserved.										
L251		Section	48.	This	act	shall	take	effect	July	1,	2017.	

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CODING: Words $\frac{\text{stricken}}{\text{stricken}}$ are deletions; words $\frac{\text{underlined}}{\text{ore}}$ are additions.