FOR CONSIDERATION By the Committee on Health Regulation

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to access to emergency services and care; amending s. 395.002, F.S.; redefining the term "stabilized" to include patients awaiting further emergency services and care; amending s. 395.1041, F.S.; clarifying legislative intent regarding followup treatment after a patient is stabilized; deleting obsolete dates and requirements relating to inventories of hospital emergency services; authorizing the transmission of a patient's medical records to another emergency department prior to the transfer of a patient; authorizing the Agency for Health Care Administration to adopt rules to facilitate a hospital's compliance with its requirement to provide emergency care; deleting obsolete dates and requirements relating to exemptions from required services; requiring the Board of Medicine and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, in consultation with the Agency for Health Care Administration, to adopt rules establishing standards for on-call physician services for emergency department patients requiring orthopedic specialty services; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (29) of section 395.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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395.002 Definitions.--As used in this chapter:

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(29) "Stabilized" means, with respect to an emergency medical condition, that no material deterioration of the

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condition is likely, within reasonable medical probability, to result from the transfer of the patient from a hospital <u>or while</u> the patient is awaiting further emergency services and care.

Section 2. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 395.1041, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

395.1041 Access to emergency services and care.--

- LEGISLATIVE INTENT. -- The Legislature finds and declares it to be of vital importance that emergency services and care be provided by hospitals and physicians to every person in need of such care. The Legislature finds that persons have been denied emergency services and care by hospitals. It is the intent of the Legislature that the agency vigorously enforce the ability of persons to receive all necessary and appropriate emergency services and care and that the agency act in a thorough and timely manner against hospitals and physicians which deny persons emergency services and care. It is further the intent of the Legislature that hospitals, emergency medical services providers, and other health care providers work together in their local communities to enter into agreements or arrangements to ensure access to emergency services and care. The Legislature further recognizes that appropriate emergency services and care often require followup consultation and treatment that may not occur immediately after a patient is stabilized in order to effectively care for emergency medical conditions.
- (2) INVENTORY OF HOSPITAL EMERGENCY SERVICES.—The agency shall establish and maintain an inventory of hospitals with emergency services. The inventory shall list all services within the service capability of the hospital, and such services shall appear on the face of the hospital license. Each hospital having

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emergency services shall notify the agency of its service capability in the manner and form prescribed by the agency. The agency shall use the inventory to assist emergency medical services providers and others in locating appropriate emergency medical care. The inventory shall also be made available to the general public. On or before August 1, 1992, the agency shall request that each hospital identify the services which are within its service capability. On or before November 1, 1992, the agency shall notify each hospital of the service capability to be included in the inventory. The hospital has 15 days from the date of receipt to respond to the notice. By December 1, 1992, the agency shall publish a final inventory. Each hospital shall reaffirm its service capability when its license is renewed and shall notify the agency of the addition of a new service or the termination of a service prior to a change in its service capability.

- (3) EMERGENCY SERVICES; DISCRIMINATION; LIABILITY OF FACILITY OR HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL.--
- (a) Every general hospital which has an emergency department shall provide emergency services and care for any emergency medical condition when:
 - 1. Any person requests emergency services and care; or
- 2. Emergency services and care are requested on behalf of a person by:
- a. An emergency medical services provider who is rendering care to or transporting the person; or
- b. Another hospital, when such hospital is seeking a medically necessary transfer, except as otherwise provided in this section.

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hospital emergency services personnel for each hospital, unless other arrangements between the hospitals exist. A hospital may transmit relevant medical records of a patient in the emergency department who needs to be transferred to another hospital emergency department in accordance with the provisions of this section in advance of the arrival of the patient at the receiving hospital in order to expedite care and treatment of the patient or to assist in determining whether the receiving hospital has the requisite service capability and service capacity to provide further emergency care and treatment to that patient.

- (c) A patient, whether stabilized or not, may be transferred to another hospital that which has the requisite service capability or is not at service capacity, if:
- 1. The patient, or a person who is legally responsible for the patient and acting on the patient's behalf, after being informed of the hospital's obligation under this section and of the risk of transfer, requests that the transfer be effected;
- 2. A physician has signed a certification that, based upon the reasonable risks and benefits to the patient, and based upon the information available at the time of transfer, the medical benefits reasonably expected from the provision of appropriate medical treatment at another hospital outweigh the increased risks to the individual's medical condition from effecting the transfer; or
- 3. A physician is not physically present in the emergency services area at the time an individual is transferred and a qualified medical person signs a certification that a physician, in consultation with personnel, has determined that the medical

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117 benefits reasonably expected from the provision of appropriate medical treatment at another medical facility outweigh the increased risks to the individual's medical condition from effecting the transfer. The consulting physician must countersign the certification;

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provided that this paragraph shall not be construed to require acceptance of a transfer that is not medically necessary.

- (d)1. Every hospital shall ensure the provision of services within the service capability of the hospital, at all times, either directly or indirectly through an arrangement with another hospital, through an arrangement with one or more physicians, or as otherwise made through prior arrangements. A hospital may enter into an agreement with another hospital for purposes of meeting its service capability requirement, and appropriate compensation or other reasonable conditions may be negotiated for these backup services. The agency may adopt rules providing for physician on-call coverage and other standards to help facilitate a hospital's compliance with this subsection related to:
- a. Conditions under which a physician may be on call at multiple hospitals concurrently;
- b. Conditions under which a physician may perform scheduled elective surgeries while on call; and
- c. The use of telemedicine to provide consultation or care for a patient in the emergency department.
- If any arrangement requires the provision of emergency medical transportation, such arrangement must be made in consultation with the applicable provider and may not require the emergency medical service provider to provide transportation that

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is outside the routine service area of that provider or in a manner that impairs the ability of the emergency medical service provider to timely respond to prehospital emergency calls.

- 3. A hospital shall not be required to ensure service capability at all times as required in subparagraph 1. if, prior to the receiving of any patient needing such service capability, such hospital has demonstrated to the agency that it lacks the ability to ensure such capability and it has exhausted all reasonable efforts to ensure such capability through backup arrangements. In reviewing a hospital's demonstration of lack of ability to ensure service capability, the agency shall consider factors relevant to the particular case, including the following:
- a. Number and proximity of hospitals with the same service capability.
- b. Number, type, credentials, and privileges of specialists.
 - c. Frequency of procedures.
 - d. Size of hospital.
- 4. The agency shall adopt publish proposed rules implementing a reasonable exemption procedure by November 1, 1992. Subparagraph 1. shall become effective upon the effective date of said rules or January 31, 1993, whichever is earlier. For a period not to exceed 1 year from the effective date of subparagraph 1., a hospital requesting an exemption shall be deemed to be exempt from offering the service until the agency initially acts to deny or grant the original request. The agency has 45 days following from the date of receipt of the request for an exemption to approve or deny the request. After the first year from the effective date of subparagraph 1., If the agency fails

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to initially act within the time period, the hospital is deemed to be exempt from offering the service <u>as set forth in the</u> request until the agency initially acts to deny the request.

- (e) Except as otherwise provided by law, all medically necessary transfers shall be made to the geographically closest hospital that has with the service capability, unless another prior arrangement is in place or the geographically closest hospital is at service capacity. When the condition of a medically necessary transferred patient improves so that the service capability of the receiving hospital is no longer required, the receiving hospital may transfer the patient back to the transferring hospital and the transferring hospital shall receive the patient within its service capability.
- (f) In no event shall the provision of emergency services and care, the acceptance of a medically necessary transfer, or the return of a patient pursuant to paragraph (e) be based upon, or affected by, the person's race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, citizenship, age, sex, preexisting medical condition, physical or mental handicap, insurance status, economic status, or ability to pay for medical services, except to the extent that a circumstance such as age, sex, preexisting medical condition, or physical or mental handicap is medically significant to the provision of appropriate medical care to the patient.
- (g) Neither the hospital nor its employees, nor any physician, dentist, or podiatric physician shall be liable in any action arising out of a refusal to render emergency services or care if the refusal is made after screening, examining, and evaluating the patient, and is based on the determination, exercising reasonable care, that the person is not suffering from

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an emergency medical condition or a determination, exercising reasonable care, that the hospital does not have the service capability or is at service capacity to render those services.

- A hospital may request and collect insurance information and other financial information from a patient, in accordance with federal law, if emergency services and care are not delayed. A No hospital to which another hospital is transferring a person in need of emergency services and care may not require the transferring hospital or any person or entity to guarantee payment for the person as a condition of receiving the transfer. In addition, a hospital may not require any contractual agreement, any type of preplanned transfer agreement, or any other arrangement to be made prior to or at the time of transfer as a condition of receiving an individual patient being transferred. However, the patient or the patient's legally responsible relative or guardian shall execute an agreement to pay for emergency services or care or otherwise supply insurance or credit information promptly after the services and care are rendered.
- (i) Each hospital offering emergency services shall post, in a conspicuous place in the emergency service area, a sign clearly stating a patient's right to emergency services and care and the service capability of the hospital.
- (j) If a hospital subject to the provisions of this chapter does not maintain an emergency department, its employees shall nevertheless exercise reasonable care to determine whether an emergency medical condition exists and shall direct the persons seeking emergency care to a nearby facility that which can render the needed services and shall assist the persons seeking

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emergency care in obtaining the services, including transportation services, in every way reasonable under the circumstances.

- (k)1. Emergency medical services providers may not condition the prehospital transport of any person in need of emergency services and care on the person's ability to pay. Nor may emergency medical services providers condition a transfer on the person's ability to pay when the transfer is made necessary because the patient is in immediate need of treatment for an emergency medical condition for which the hospital lacks service capability or when the hospital is at service capacity. However, the patient or the patient's legally responsible relative or guardian shall execute an agreement to pay for the transport or otherwise supply insurance or credit information promptly after the transport is rendered.
- 2. A hospital may enter into an agreement with an emergency medical services provider for purposes of meeting its service capability requirements, and appropriate compensation and other reasonable conditions may be negotiated for these services.
- (1) Hospital personnel may withhold or withdraw cardiopulmonary resuscitation if presented with an order not to resuscitate executed pursuant to s. 401.45. Facility staff and facilities shall not be subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability, nor be considered to have engaged in negligent or unprofessional conduct, for withholding or withdrawing cardiopulmonary resuscitation pursuant to such an order. The absence of an order not to resuscitate executed pursuant to s. 401.45 does not preclude a physician from withholding or

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withdrawing cardiopulmonary resuscitation as otherwise permitted by law.

Section 3. The Board of Medicine and the Board of
Osteopathic Medicine, in consultation with the Agency for Health
Care Administration, shall adopt by rule standards for physicians
and osteopathic physicians to use in determining whether a
specialist must be called in prior to or immediately following a
patient's stabilization in order to reduce the need for on-call
services related to orthopedic medicine.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.