By Senator Garcia

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40-01450C-11 20111458_____ A bill to be entitled

An act relating to assisted living communities; amending s. 400.141, F.S.; revising licensing requirements for registered pharmacists under contract with a nursing home and related health care facilities; amending ss. 408.802, 408.806, 408.820, 408.831, and 408.832, F.S.; revising applicability of part II of ch. 408, F.S., relating to health care licensing procedures; creating part I of ch. 429, F.S., the "Assisted Care Communities Licensing Procedures Act"; creating s. 429.001, F.S.; providing a short title and providing purpose; creating s. 429.002, F.S.; providing definitions; creating s. 429.003, F.S.; requiring providers to have and display a license; providing limitations; creating s. 429.004, F.S.; establishing license fees and conditions for assessment thereof; providing a method for calculating annual adjustment of fees; providing for inspection fees; providing that fees are nonrefundable; limiting the total amount of fees that may be collected; creating s. 429.005, F.S.; providing a license application process; requiring specified information to be included on the application; requiring payment of late fees under certain circumstances; requiring inspections; providing an exception; authorizing the Agency for Health Care Administration to establish procedures and rules for electronic transmission of required information; creating s. 429.006, F.S.; providing procedures for change of ownership;

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requiring the transferor to notify the agency in writing within a specified time period; providing for duties and liability of the transferor; providing for maintenance of certain records; creating s. 429.007, F.S.; providing license categories and requirements therefor; creating s. 429.008, F.S.; requiring background screening of specified employees; providing for submission of proof of compliance under certain circumstances; providing conditions for granting provisional and standard licenses; providing an exception to screening requirements; creating s. 429.009, F.S.; providing minimum licensure requirements; providing procedures for discontinuance of operation and surrender of license; requiring forwarding of client records; requiring publication of a notice of discontinuance of operation of a licensee; providing for statewide toll-free telephone numbers for reporting complaints and abusive, neglectful, and exploitative practices; requiring proof of legal right to occupy property, proof of insurance, and proof of financial viability, under certain circumstances; requiring disclosure of information relating to financial instability; providing a penalty; creating s. 429.0105, F.S.; providing for inspections and investigations to determine compliance; providing that inspection reports are public records; requiring retention of records for a specified period of time; creating s. 429.011, F.S.; prohibiting certain unlicensed activity by a person or entity operating or

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maintaining an assisted care community; requiring an unlicensed person or entity to cease activity; providing penalties; requiring reporting of unlicensed activity; creating s. 429.012, F.S.; authorizing the agency to impose administrative fines; creating s. 429.013, F.S.; providing conditions for the agency to impose a moratorium or emergency suspension on a licensee; requiring notice; creating s. 429.014, F.S.; providing grounds for denial or revocation of a license or change-of-ownership application; providing conditions to continue operation; exempting renewal applications from provisions requiring the agency to approve or deny an application within a specified period of time, under certain circumstances; creating s. 429.015, F.S.; authorizing the agency to institute injunction proceedings, under certain circumstances; creating s. 429.016, F.S.; providing basis for review of administrative proceedings challenging agency licensure enforcement action; creating s. 429.017, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Elderly Affairs to adopt rules; providing a timeframe for compliance; creating s. 429.018, F.S.; requiring a licensee to have an emergency operations plan; authorizing a licensee to temporarily exceed licensed capacity under emergency conditions for a specified period of time; requiring agency approval of overcapacity requests under certain circumstances; authorizing the agency to issue an inactive license in certain locations under specified conditions; requiring the licensee to

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provide notice to residents; authorizing the department to adopt rules relating to emergency management and to report that information to the agency; creating s. 429.019, F.S.; providing grounds for denial or revocation of a license or change-ofownership application; providing conditions to continue operation; exempting renewal applications from provisions requiring the agency to approve or deny an application within a specified period of time, under certain circumstances; amending s. 429.01, F.S.; creating the "Assisted Living Residences Act"; revising the purpose of the act; amending s. 429.02, F.S.; providing, revising, and deleting definitions; amending ss. 429.04, 429.07, 429.075, 429.08, 429.11, and 429.17, F.S.; revising provisions relating to licensing of assisted living residences; conforming terminology and references; amending s. 429.12, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the sale or transfer of ownership of an assisted living residence; amending s. 429.14, F.S.; revising provisions relating to administrative penalties; amending s. 429.174, F.S.; providing applicability of background screening of personnel; amending ss. 429.177, 429.18, 429.20, 429.22, 429.24, 429.44, 429.47, and 429.49, F.S.; conforming references; amending s. 429.178, F.S.; providing safety requirements for residences serving persons with Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders; repealing a provision relating to a facility's responsibility for the payment of certain

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training fees; amending s. 429.19, F.S.; revising Agency for Health Care Administration procedures for the imposition of fines for violations of ch. 429, F.S.; amending s. 429.195, F.S.; permitting the licensee of an assisted living residences to provide monetary rewards to residents who refer certain individuals to the residence; amending s. 429.23, F.S.; revising adverse incidents reporting requirements; amending s. 429.255, F.S.; permitting certain licensed persons to provide limited nursing services; deleting rulemaking authority of the Department of Elderly Affairs with regard to cardiopulmonary resuscitation in assisted living residences; repealing s. 1 of chapter 2010-200, Laws of Florida, which provides for future implementation of provisions relating to the use of automated external defibrillators in assisted living facilities; amending s. 429.256, F.S.; providing additional quidelines for the assistance with self-administration of medication; amending s. 429.26, F.S.; removing a requirement that a facility notify a licensed physician when a resident exhibits certain signs of dementia, cognitive impairment, or change of condition; revising the persons who are authorized to notify a resident's case manager about examining the resident; amending s. 429.27, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the property and personal effects of residents; amending s. 429.275, F.S.; removing rulemaking authority of the Department of

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Elderly Affairs over financial records, personnel procedures, accounting procedures, reporting procedures, and insurance coverage for residents of assisted living residences; amending s. 429.28, F.S., relating to the resident bill of rights; revising provisions relating to termination of residency; removing responsibilities of the agency for conducting compliance surveys and complaint investigations; amending s. 429.293, F.S.; permitting the use of an arbitration process to resolve a resident's claim of a rights violation or negligence; amending s. 429.294, F.S.; authorizing the release of copies of a resident's records to specified persons under certain conditions; providing limits on the frequency of the release of such records; amending s. 429.298, F.S.; providing limits on the amount of punitive damages; removing a provision that provides for a criminal investigation with a finding of liability for punitive damages; removing a provision that provides for admissibility of findings in subsequent civil and criminal actions; providing that the punitive damages awarded are divided between the claimant and the Health Care Trust Fund rather than the Quality of Long-Term Care Facility Improvement Trust Fund; revising the percentages of the division of the settlement amount; amending s. 429.31, F.S.; revising responsibilities of an administrator for providing notice of the closing of an assisted living residence; amending s. 429.34, F.S.; removing authorization for

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state and local long-term care ombudsman councils to enter and inspect residences; amending s. 429.35, F.S.; removing requirement that the agency forward results of residence inspections to certain entities; amending s. 429.41, F.S.; revising rulemaking authority regarding resident care and maintenance of residences; conforming terminology to changes made by the act; amending s. 429.42, F.S.; revising provisions relating to pharmacy services; amending s. 429.445, F.S.; removing a requirement that assisted living residences submit certain information to the agency prior to commencing construction to expand the residence; amending s. 429.52, F.S.; revising training and education requirements for certain administrators, residence staff, and other licensed professionals; requiring trainers certified by the department to meet continuing education requirements and standards; providing conditions for suspension or revocation of a trainer's certificate; amending s. 429.53, F.S.; removing provisions relating to preconstruction approvals and reviews and agency consultations; repealing s. 429.54, F.S., relating to the collection of information regarding the actual cost of providing services in assisted living facilities and local subsidies; amending s. 429.65, F.S.; revising and deleting definitions; amending ss. 429.67 and 429.69, F.S.; revising licensure requirements for adult family-care homes; amending s. 429.71, F.S.; removing a provision authorizing the agency to request a plan

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to remedy violations by adult family-care homes; amending s. 429.73, F.S.; removing agency rulemaking authority over adult family-care homes; amending ss. 429.75, 429.83, 429.85, 429.87, 429.905, 429.907, 429.909, 429.913, 429.919, 429.925, and 429.927, F.S.; conforming terminology and references; amending s. 429.81, F.S.; specifying that residency agreements require a resident to provide 30 days' written notice of intent to terminate residency; amending s. 429.901, F.S.; removing definitions; amending s. 429.911, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the denial, suspension, and revocation of adult day care center licenses; amending s. 429.915, F.S.; revising provisions relating to conditional licenses to remove a requirement for a plan of correction to accompany the license; amending s. 429.917, F.S.; conforming references; removing a training requirement; creating s. 429.926, F.S.; providing an exemption from applicability of certain minimum licensure requirements to adult day care centers; amending s. 429.929, F.S.; removing agency rulemaking authority over adult daycare centers; conforming a crossreference; amending ss. 101.62, 101.655, 159.27, 196.1975, 202.125, 205.1965, 252.357, 252.385, 380.06, 381.006, 381.0072, 381.0303, 394.455, 394.4574, 394.462, 394.4625, 394.75, 394.9082, 400.0060, 400.0069, 400.0074, 400.0239, 400.148, 400.1755, 400.464, 400.471, 400.474, 400.497, 400.506, 400.6045, 400.605, 400.609, 400.701, 400.925, 400.93, 405.01,

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          408.033, 409.212, 409.221, 409.906, 409.907, 409.912,
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          410.031, 410.034, 410.502, 415.102, 415.1034,
          415.1051, 415.107, 420.626, 430.071, 430.601, 456.053,
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          458.348, 459.025, 468.1695, 468.505, 553.73,
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          627.94073, 633.021, 633.022, 641.31, 651.083, 825.101,
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          893.055, and 893.13, F.S.; conforming cross-
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          references; 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. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section
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     400.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
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          400.141 Administration and management of nursing home
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     facilities.-
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           (1) Every licensed facility shall comply with all
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     applicable standards and rules of the agency and shall:
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           (d) Provide for resident use of a community pharmacy as
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     specified in s. 400.022(1)(q). Any other law to the contrary
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     notwithstanding, a registered pharmacist licensed in Florida,
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     that is under contract with a facility licensed under this
     chapter or chapter 429, shall repackage a nursing facility
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     resident's bulk prescription medication which has been packaged
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     by another pharmacist licensed in any state in the United States
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     into a unit dose system compatible with the system used by the
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     nursing facility, if the pharmacist is requested to offer such
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     service. In order to be eligible for the repackaging, a resident
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     or the resident's spouse must receive prescription medication
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     benefits provided through a former employer as part of his or
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     her retirement benefits, a qualified pension plan as specified
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in s. 4972 of the Internal Revenue Code, a federal retirement program as specified under 5 C.F.R. s. 831, or a long-term care policy as defined in s. 627.9404(1). A pharmacist who correctly repackages and relabels the medication and the nursing facility which correctly administers such repackaged medication under this paragraph may not be held liable in any civil or administrative action arising from the repackaging. In order to be eligible for the repackaging, a nursing facility resident for whom the medication is to be repackaged shall sign an informed consent form provided by the facility which includes an explanation of the repackaging process and which notifies the resident of the immunities from liability provided in this paragraph. A pharmacist who repackages and relabels prescription medications, as authorized under this paragraph, may charge a reasonable fee for costs resulting from the implementation of this provision.

Section 2. Present subsections (15) through (30) of section 408.802, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (14) through (27), respectively, and subsections (14), (18), and (20) of that section, are amended to read:

408.802 Applicability.—The provisions of this part apply to the provision of services that require licensure as defined in this part and to the following entities licensed, registered, or certified by the agency, as described in chapters 112, 383, 390, 394, 395, 400, 429, 440, 483, and 765:

(14) Assisted living facilities, as provided under part I of chapter 429.

(18) Adult day care centers, as provided under part III of chapter 429.

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291 (20) Adult family-care homes, as provided under part II of 292 chapter 429. 293 Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 294 408.806, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 295 408.806 License application process.-296 (7) 297 (c) If an inspection is required by the authorizing statute 298 for a license application other than an initial application, the 299 inspection must be unannounced. This paragraph does not apply to 300 inspections required pursuant to ss. 383.324, 395.0161(4), 301 429.67(6), and 483.061(2). 302 Section 4. Present subsections (14) through (28) of section 303 408.820, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (13) 304 through (25), respectively, and subsections (13), (17), and (18) 305 of that section, are amended to read: 306 408.820 Exemptions.—Except as prescribed in authorizing 307 statutes, the following exemptions shall apply to specified 308 requirements of this part: 309 (13) Assisted living facilities, as provided under part I 310 of chapter 429, are exempt from s. 408.810(10). 311 (17) Adult day care centers, as provided under part III of 312 chapter 429, are exempt from s. 408.810(10). (18) Adult family-care homes, as provided under part II of 313 chapter 429, are exempt from s. 408.810(7)-(10). 314 315 Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 408.831, Florida 316 Statutes, is amended to read: 317 408.831 Denial, suspension, or revocation of a license, 318 registration, certificate, or application. 319 (3) This section provides standards of enforcement

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applicable to all entities licensed or regulated by the Agency 320 321 for Health Care Administration. This section controls over any conflicting provisions of chapters 39, 383, 390, 391, 394, 395, 322 323 400, 408, 429, 468, 483, and 765 or rules adopted pursuant to 324 those chapters. Section 6. Section 408.832, Florida Statutes, is amended to 325 326 read: 327 408.832 Conflicts.—In case of conflict between the provisions of this part and the authorizing statutes governing 328 329 the licensure of health care providers by the Agency for Health 330 Care Administration found in s. 112.0455 and chapters 383, 390, 331 394, 395, 400, 429, 440, 483, and 765, the provisions of this 332 part shall prevail. 333 Section 7. Part I of chapter 429, Florida Statutes, 334 consisting of sections 429.01, 429.02, 429.04, 429.07, 429.075, 335 429.08, 429.11, 429.12, 429.14, 429.17, 429.174, 429.176, 336 429.177, 429.178, 429.18, 429.19, 429.195, 429.20, 429.22, 337 429.23, 429.24, 429.255, 429.256, 429.26, 429.27, 429.275, 429.28, 429.29, 429.293, 429.294, 429.295, 429.296, 429.297, 338 339 429.298, 429.31, 429.34, 429.35, 429.41, 429.42, 429.44, 340 429.445, 429.47, 429.49, 429.52, 429.53, and 429.54, Florida 341 Statutes, and entitled "ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES," is 342 designated as part II of chapter 429, Florida Statutes, and 343 renamed "ASSISTED LIVING RESIDENCES." 344 Section 8. Part II of chapter 429, Florida Statutes, 345 consisting of sections 429.60, 429.63, 429.65, 429.67, 429.69, 346 429.71, 429.73, 429.75, 429.81, 429.83, 429.85, and 429.87, Florida Statutes, is designated as part III of chapter 429, 347 348 Florida Statutes, and entitled "ADULT FAMILY-CARE HOMES."

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Section 9. Part III of chapter 429, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 429.90, 429.901, 429.903, 429.905, 429.907, 429.909, 429.911, 429.913, 429.915, 429.917, 429.919, 429.925, 429.927, 429.929, and 429.931, Florida Statutes, is designated as part IV of chapter 429, Florida Statutes, and entitled "ADULT DAY CARE CENTERS."

Section 10. Sections 429.001, 429.002, 429.003, 429.004, 429.005, 429.006, 429.007, 429.008, 429.009, 429.0105, 429.011, 429.012, 429.013, 429.014, 429.015, 429.016, 429.017, 429.018, and 429.019, Florida Statutes, are designated as part I of chapter 429, Florida Statutes, entitled the "ASSISTED CARE COMMUNITIES LICENSING PROCEDURE ACT," and created to read:

429.001 Short title; purpose.

- (1) This part may be cited as the "Assisted Care Communities Licensing Procedures Act."
- (2) The Legislature finds that assisted care communities provide appropriate services for elderly persons and adults in need of assistance with activities of daily living and allow those persons to remain in their own homes or reside in a residential homelike environment that is a community-based social model with a health component rather than a medical or nursing home facility. The Legislature further finds that the goal of assisted care communities is to maximize a person's dignity and independence and to support the person's ability to remain in a familiar, nonmedical, residential homelike setting for as long as is appropriate. Therefore, the Legislature intends that assisted care communities be operated as residential homelike environments with supportive services and not as medical or nursing facilities and, as such, should not be

40-01450C-11 20111458 378 subject to the same regulations as medical or nursing facilities 379 but instead should be regulated in a less restrictive manner 380 that is appropriate for a residential, noninstitutional, 381 nonmedical setting. 382 429.002 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term: 383 (1) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care 384 Administration, which is the licensing agency under this 385 chapter. (2) "Applicant" means an individual, corporation, 386 partnership, firm, association, or governmental entity that 387 388 submits an application for a license to the agency. 389 (3) "Assisted care community" means an assisted living 390 residence, adult family-care home, or adult day care center as 391 defined under this chapter. 392 (4) "Change of ownership" means: 393 (a) An event in which the licensee sells or otherwise 394 transfers its ownership to a different individual or entity as evidenced by a change in federal employer identification number 395 396 or taxpayer identification number; or 397 (b) An event in which 51 percent or more of the ownership, 398 shares, membership, or controlling interest of a licensee is in 399 any manner transferred or otherwise assigned. This paragraph does not apply to a licensee that is publicly traded on a 400 401 recognized stock exchange. 402 (5) "Controlling interest" means: (a) The applicant or licensee; or 403 404 (b) A person or entity that has a 51-percent or greater 405 ownership interest in the applicant or licensee.

(6) "Department" means the Department of Elderly Affairs.

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407 (7) "License" means any license issued by the agency under 408 this chapter.

- (8) "Licensee" means an individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, governmental entity, or other entity that is issued a license by the agency. The licensee is legally responsible for all aspects of the licensee's operation regulated by the agency under this chapter.
- (9) "Moratorium" means a prohibition on the acceptance of new admissions.
- (10) "Participant" means a recipient of basic services or supportive and optional services provided by an adult day care center under part IV.
- (11) "Resident" means a person residing in and receiving care from an assisted living residence under part II or an adult family-care home under part III.
 - 429.003 License required; display.-
- (1) It is unlawful to operate an assisted care community without first obtaining a license from the agency.
- (2) The license must be displayed in a conspicuous place readily visible to the public who enter at the address that appears on the license and is valid only in the hands of the licensee to whom it is issued and may not be sold, assigned, or otherwise transferred, voluntarily or involuntarily. The license is valid only for the licensee and the location for which the license is issued.
- 429.004 Fees required; adjustments.—License fees must be reasonably calculated by the agency to cover its costs in carrying out its responsibilities under this chapter and applicable rules, including the cost of licensure, inspection,

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436 and regulation of assisted care communities.

- (1) License fees shall be adjusted to provide for biennial licensure under agency rules.
- (2) The agency shall annually adjust license fees, including fees paid per bed, by not more than the change in the Consumer Price Index based on the 12 months immediately preceding the increase.
 - (3) License fees are nonrefundable.
- (4) When a change is reported that requires issuance of a license, a fee may be assessed. The fee must be based on the actual cost of processing and issuing the license.
- (5) The agency may charge a fee when a licensee requests a duplicate license. The fee may not exceed the actual cost of duplication and postage and may not exceed \$25.
- (6) Total fees collected may not exceed the cost of administering this chapter and applicable rules.
 - 429.005 License application process.-
- (1) An application for licensure must be made to the agency on forms furnished by the agency, submitted under oath, and accompanied by the appropriate fee in order to be accepted and considered timely. The application must contain information required by this chapter and applicable rules and must include:
 - (a) The name, address, and social security number of:
 - 1. The applicant;
- 2. The administrator or a similarly titled person who is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the assisted care community;
- 3. The financial officer or similarly titled person who is responsible for the financial operation of the assisted care

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- 4. Each controlling interest if the applicant or controlling interest is an individual.
- (b) The name, address, and federal employer identification number or taxpayer identification number of the applicant and each controlling interest if the applicant or controlling interest is not an individual.
- (c) The name by which the assisted care community is to be known.
- (d) The total number of beds or capacity requested, as applicable.
- (e) The name of the person or persons under whose management or supervision the licensee will operate and the name of the administrator, if required.
- (f) If the applicant offers continuing care agreements as defined in chapter 651, proof shall be furnished that the applicant has obtained a certificate of authority as required for operation under chapter 651.
- (g) Other information, including satisfactory inspection results, that the agency finds necessary to determine the ability of the applicant to carry out its responsibilities under this part, and applicable rules.
- (h) An affidavit, under penalty of perjury, as required in s. 435.05(3), stating compliance with the provisions of this section and chapter 435.
- (2)(a) The applicant for a renewal license must submit an application that must be received by the agency at least 60 days but no more than 120 days before the expiration of the current license. An application received more than 120 days before the

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expiration of the current license shall be returned to the applicant. If the renewal application and fee are received before the license expiration date, the license shall not be deemed to have expired if the license expiration date occurs during the agency's review of the renewal application.

- (b) The applicant for initial licensure due to a change of ownership must submit an application that must be received by the agency at least 60 days before the date of change of ownership.
- (c) For any other application or request, the applicant must submit an application or request that must be received by the agency at least 60 days but no more than 120 days before the requested effective date, unless otherwise specified in this chapter or applicable rules. An application received more than 120 days before the requested effective date shall be returned to the applicant.
- (d) The agency shall notify the licensee by mail or electronically at least 90 days before the expiration of a license that a renewal license is necessary to continue operation. The failure to timely submit a renewal application and license fee shall result in a \$50 per day late fee charged to the licensee by the agency; however, the aggregate amount of the late fee may not exceed 50 percent of the licensure fee or \$500, whichever is less. If an application is received after the required filing date and exhibits a hand-canceled postmark obtained from a United States post office dated on or before the required filing date, no fine will be levied.
- (3) (a) Upon receipt of an application for a license, the agency shall examine the application and, within 30 days after

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523 receipt, notify the applicant in writing or electronically of 524 any apparent errors or omissions and request any additional 525 information required.

- (b) Requested information omitted from an application for licensure, license renewal, or change of ownership, other than an inspection, must be filed with the agency within 21 days after the agency's request for omitted information or the application shall be deemed incomplete and shall be withdrawn from further consideration and the fees shall be forfeited.
- (c) Within 60 days after the receipt of a complete application, the agency shall approve or deny the application.
- (4) (a) Licensees subject to the provisions of this part shall be issued biennial licenses unless conditions of the license category specify a shorter license period.
- (b) Each license issued shall indicate the name of the licensee, the license type, the date the license is effective, the expiration date of the license, and the maximum capacity of the assisted care community.
- (5) In accordance with this chapter and applicable rules, proof of compliance with s. 429.009 must be submitted with an application for licensure.
- (6) (a) An applicant must demonstrate compliance with the requirements in this chapter and applicable rules during an inspection pursuant to s. 429.0105, as required by part II, part III, or part IV.
- (b) If an inspection is required under this chapter for a license application other than an initial application, the inspection must be unannounced. This paragraph does not apply to inspections required pursuant to s. 429.67(6).

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(c) If a licensee is not available when an inspection is attempted, the application shall be denied. This paragraph does not apply to inspections required pursuant to s. 429.67(6).

- (7) The agency may establish procedures for the electronic notification and submission of required information, including, but not limited to:
 - (a) Licensure applications.
 - (b) Required signatures.
 - (c) Payment of fees.
 - (d) Notarization of applications.
- 429.006 Change of ownership.—Whenever a change of ownership occurs:
- (1) The transferor shall notify the agency in writing at least 60 days before the anticipated date of the change of ownership.
- (2) The transferee shall make application to the agency for a license within the timeframes required in s. 429.005.
 - (3) The transferor shall be responsible and liable for:
- (a) The lawful operation of the licensee and the welfare of the residents served until the date the transferee is licensed by the agency.
- (b) Any and all penalties imposed against the transferor for violations occurring before the date of change of ownership.
- (4) Any restriction on licensure, including a conditional license existing at the time of a change of ownership, shall remain in effect until the agency determines that the grounds for the restriction are corrected.
- (5) The transferee shall maintain records of the transferor as required under this chapter and applicable rules, including:

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- (a) All resident and participant records.
- (b) Inspection reports.
- (c) All records required to be maintained pursuant to s. 409.913, if applicable.
 - 429.007 License categories.-
- (1) STANDARD LICENSE.—A standard license may be issued to an applicant at the time of initial licensure, license renewal, or change of ownership. A standard license shall be issued when the applicant is in compliance with all statutory requirements and agency rules. Unless sooner revoked, a standard license expires 2 years after the date of issue.
- (2) PROVISIONAL LICENSE.—A provisional license shall be issued to an applicant applying for an initial license or for a change of ownership. A provisional license must be limited in duration to a specific period of time, up to 6 months, as determined by the agency.
- (3) INACTIVE LICENSES.—A licensee may submit a request to the agency for an inactive license or to extend a previously approved inactive period. Such request must include a written justification for the inactive license with the beginning and ending dates of inactivity specified, a plan for the transfer of any residents, 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 residents 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 licensee

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inoperable at the premises. Upon agency approval, the licensee shall notify residents of any necessary discharge or transfer as required by part II or part III or applicable rules. The beginning of the inactive license period is the date the licensee 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, parts II and III, and applicable rules.

- (4) TEMPORARY LICENSE.—An applicant against whom a proceeding denying, suspending, or revoking a license is pending at the time of license renewal shall be issued a temporary license effective until final action not subject to further appeal.
- (5) OTHER LICENSES.—Other types of license categories may be issued pursuant to this chapter or applicable rules.
 - 429.008 Background screening; prohibited offenses.-
- (1) Level 2 background screening pursuant to chapter 435 must be conducted through the agency on each of the following persons, who are considered staff members or employees for the purposes of conducting screening under chapter 435:
 - (a) The licensee, if an individual.
- (b) The administrator or a similarly titled person who is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the assisted living community licensed pursuant to this chapter.
- (c) The financial officer or similarly titled individual who is responsible for the financial operation of the licensee.

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(d) Any person who is a controlling interest who has been convicted of any offense prohibited by s. 435.04. The licensee shall submit to the agency a description and explanation of the conviction when applying for a license.

- (e) Any person, as required by this chapter, seeking employment with a licensee who is expected to, or whose responsibilities may require him or her to, provide personal care or services directly to residents or have access to resident funds, personal property, or living areas; and any person, as required by this chapter, contracting with a licensee whose responsibilities require him or her to provide personal care or personal services directly to residents. Evidence of contractor screening may be retained by the contractor's employer or the licensee.
- (2) Every 5 years after his or her licensure, employment, or entry into a contract in a capacity that under subsection (1) would require level 2 background screening under chapter 435, each such person must submit to level 2 background rescreening as a condition of retaining such license or continuing in such employment or contractual status. For any such rescreening, the agency shall request the Department of Law Enforcement to forward the person's fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history record check. If the fingerprints of such a person are not retained by the Department of Law Enforcement under s. 943.05(2)(g), the person must file a complete set of fingerprints with the agency and the agency shall forward the fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing, and the Department of Law Enforcement shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau

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668 of Investigation for a national criminal history record check. 669 The fingerprints may be retained by the Department of Law Enforcement under s. 943.05(2)(g). Proof of compliance with 670 671 level 2 screening standards submitted within the previous 5 672 years to meet any licensee or professional licensure 673 requirements of the agency, the Department of Health, the Agency 674 for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Children and 675 Family Services, or the Department of Financial Services for an 676 applicant for a certificate of authority or provisional 677 certificate of authority to operate a continuing care retirement 678 community under chapter 651 satisfies the requirements of this 679 section if the person subject to screening has not been 680 unemployed for more than 90 days and such proof is accompanied, 681 under penalty of perjury, by an affidavit of compliance with the 682 provisions of chapter 435 and this section using forms provided 683 by the agency.

- (3) All fingerprints must be provided in electronic format. Screening results shall be reviewed by the agency with respect to the offenses specified in s. 435.04 and this section, and the qualifying or disqualifying status of the person named in the request shall be maintained in a database. The qualifying or disqualifying status of the person named in the request shall be posted on a secure website for retrieval by the licensee or designated agent on the licensee's behalf.
- (4) In addition to the offenses listed in s. 435.04, all persons required to undergo background screening pursuant to this chapter must not have an arrest awaiting final disposition for, must not have been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of guilty to, and must not have

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697	been adjudicated delinquent and the record must not have been
698	sealed or expunged for any of the following offenses or any
699	similar offense of another jurisdiction:
700	(a) This chapter, if the offense was a felony.
701	(b) Section 409.920, relating to Medicaid provider fraud.
702	(c) Section 409.9201, relating to Medicaid fraud.
703	(d) Section 741.28, relating to domestic violence.
704	(e) Section 817.034, relating to fraudulent acts through
705	mail, wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic, or
706	<pre>photooptical systems.</pre>
707	(f) Section 817.234, relating to false and fraudulent
708	<u>insurance claims.</u>
709	(g) Section 817.505, relating to patient brokering.
710	(h) Section 817.568, relating to criminal use of personal
711	identification information.
712	(i) Section 817.60, relating to obtaining a credit card
713	through fraudulent means.
714	(j) Section 817.61, relating to fraudulent use of credit
715	cards, if the offense was a felony.
716	(k) Section 831.01, relating to forgery.
717	(1) Section 831.02, relating to uttering forged
718	<u>instruments.</u>
719	(m) Section 831.07, relating to forging bank bills, checks,
720	drafts, or promissory notes.
721	(n) Section 831.09, relating to uttering forged bank bills,
722	checks, drafts, or promissory notes.
723	(o) Section 831.30, relating to fraud in obtaining
724	medicinal drugs.

(p) Section 831.31, relating to the sale, manufacture,

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726 delivery, or possession with the intent to sell, manufacture, or 727 deliver any counterfeit controlled substance, if the offense was 728 a felony.

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- A person who serves as a controlling interest of, is employed by, or contracts with a licensee on July 31, 2011, who has been screened and qualified according to standards specified in s. 435.03 or s. 435.04 must be rescreened by July 31, 2016. The agency may adopt rules to establish a schedule to stagger the implementation of the required rescreening over the 5-year period, beginning July 31, 2011, through July 31, 2016. If, upon rescreening, such person has a disqualifying offense that was not a disqualifying offense at the time of the last screening, but is a current disqualifying offense and was committed before the last screening, he or she may apply for an exemption from the appropriate licensing agency and, if agreed to by the employer, may continue to perform his or her duties until the licensing agency renders a decision on the application for exemption if the person is eligible to apply for an exemption and the exemption request is received by the agency within 30 days after receipt of the rescreening results by the person.
- (5) (a) As provided in chapter 435, the agency may grant an exemption from disqualification to a person who is subject to this section and who:
- 1. Does not have an active professional license or certification from the Department of Health; or
- 2. Has an active professional license or certification from the Department of Health but is not providing a service within the scope of that license or certification.

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(b) As provided in chapter 435, the appropriate regulatory board within the Department of Health, or the department itself if there is no board, may grant an exemption from disqualification to a person who is subject to this section and who has received a professional license or certification from the Department of Health or a regulatory board within that department and that person is providing a service within the scope of his or her licensed or certified practice.

- (6) The agency and the Department of Health may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this section, chapter 435, and parts II, III, and IV requiring background screening and to implement and adopt criteria relating to retaining fingerprints pursuant to s. 943.05(2).
- (7) There is no unemployment compensation or other monetary liability on the part of, and no cause of action for damages arising against, an employer that, upon notice of a disqualifying offense listed under chapter 435 or this section, terminates the person against whom the report was issued, whether or not that person has filed for an exemption with the Department of Health or the agency.
- 429.009 Minimum licensure requirements.—In addition to the licensure requirements specified in this chapter and applicable rules, each applicant and licensee must comply with the requirements of this section in order to obtain and maintain a license.
- (1) An applicant for licensure must comply with the background screening requirements of s. 429.008.
- (2) An applicant for licensure must provide a description and explanation of any exclusions, suspensions, or terminations

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784 of the applicant from the Medicaid program.

- (3) Unless otherwise specified in this chapter, or applicable rules, any information required to be reported to the agency must be submitted within 21 calendar days after the report period or effective date of the information, whichever is earlier, including, but not limited to, any change of:
- (a) Information contained in the most recent application for licensure.
 - (b) Required insurance or bonds.
 - (4) Whenever a licensee discontinues operation:
- (a) The licensee must inform the agency not less than 30 days before the discontinuance of operation and inform residents or participants of such discontinuance as required by this chapter. Immediately upon discontinuance of operation, the licensee shall surrender the license to the agency and the license shall be canceled.
- (b) The licensee shall remain responsible for retaining and appropriately distributing all records within the timeframes prescribed in this chapter and applicable rules. In addition, the licensee or, in the event of death or dissolution of a licensee, the estate or agent of the licensee shall:
- 1. Make arrangements to forward records for each resident to one of the following, based upon the resident's choice: the resident or the resident's legal representative, the resident's attending physician, or the health care provider where the resident currently receives services; or
- 2. Cause a notice to be published in the newspaper of greatest general circulation in the county in which the licensee was located that advises residents of the discontinuance of the

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licensed operation. The notice must inform residents that they may obtain copies of their records and specify the name, address, and telephone number of the person from whom the copies of records may be obtained. The notice must appear at least once a week for 4 consecutive weeks.

- (5) (a) On or before the first day services are provided to a resident, a licensee must inform the resident and his or her immediate family or representative, if appropriate, of the right to report:
- 1. Complaints. The statewide toll-free telephone number for reporting complaints to the agency must be provided to residents in a manner that is clearly legible and must include the words: "To report a complaint regarding the services you receive, please call toll-free (phone number)."
- 2. Abusive, neglectful, or exploitative practices. The statewide toll-free telephone number for the central abuse hotline must be provided to residents in a manner that is clearly legible and must include the words: "To report abuse, neglect, or exploitation, please call toll-free (phone number)."
- 3. Medicaid fraud. An agency-written description of Medicaid fraud and the statewide toll-free telephone number for the central Medicaid fraud hotline must be provided to residents in a manner that is clearly legible and must include the words: "To report suspected Medicaid fraud, please call toll-free (phone number)."

The agency shall publish a minimum of a 90-day advance notice of a change in the toll-free telephone numbers.

(b) Each licensee shall establish appropriate policies and

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842 procedures for providing such notice to residents.

(6) An applicant must provide the agency with proof of the applicant's legal right to occupy the property before a license may be issued. Proof may include, but need not be limited to, copies of warranty deeds, lease or rental agreements, contracts for deeds, quitclaim deeds, or other such documentation.

- (7) If proof of insurance is required under this chapter, that insurance must be in compliance with chapter 624, chapter 626, chapter 627, or chapter 628 and with agency rules.
- (8) Upon application for initial licensure or change of ownership licensure, the applicant shall furnish satisfactory proof of the applicant's financial ability to operate in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and applicable rules. The agency shall establish standards that require the applicant to provide information concerning the applicant's controlling interests. The agency shall also establish documentation requirements, to be completed by each applicant, that show anticipated revenues and expenditures, the basis for financing the anticipated cash-flow requirements of the licensee, and an applicant's access to contingency financing. A current certificate of authority, pursuant to chapter 651, may be provided as proof of financial ability to operate. The agency may require a licensee to provide proof of financial ability to operate at any time if there is evidence of financial instability, including, but not limited to, unpaid expenses necessary for the basic operations of the licensee.
- (9) A controlling interest may not withhold from the agency any evidence of financial instability, including, but not limited to, checks returned due to insufficient funds,

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delinquent accounts, nonpayment of withholding taxes, unpaid utility expenses, nonpayment for essential services, or adverse court action concerning the financial viability of the licensee or any other licensee licensed under this part that is under the control of the controlling interest. Any person who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Each day of continuing violation is a separate offense.

429.0105 Right of inspection; copies; inspection reports.-

- (1) An authorized officer or employee of the agency may make or cause to be made any inspection or investigation deemed necessary by the agency to determine the state of compliance with this chapter and applicable rules. The right of inspection extends to any business that the agency has reason to believe is being operated without a license, but inspection of any business suspected of being operated without the appropriate license may not be made without the permission of the owner or person in charge unless a warrant is first obtained from a circuit court. Any application for a license issued under this chapter or applicable rules constitutes permission for an appropriate inspection to verify the information submitted on or in connection with the application.
- (a) All inspections shall be unannounced, except as specified in s. 429.005.
- (b) Inspections for relicensure shall be conducted biennially except as specified under this chapter or applicable rules.
- (2) The agency shall have access to and the licensee shall provide, or if requested send, copies of all licensee records

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required during an inspection or other review at no cost to the agency, including records requested during an offsite review.

- (3) A violation must be corrected within 30 calendar days after the licensee is notified of inspection results unless an alternative timeframe is required or approved by the agency.
- (4) (a) Each licensee shall maintain as public information, available upon request, records of all inspection reports pertaining to that licensee that have been filed by the agency unless those reports are exempt from or contain information that is exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution or is otherwise made confidential by law. Copies of such reports shall be retained in the records of the licensee for at least 3 years following the date the reports are filed and issued, regardless of a change of ownership.
- (b) A licensee shall, upon the request of any person who has completed a written application with intent to be admitted by such licensee, any person who is a resident, or any relative, spouse, or guardian of any such person, furnish to the requester a copy of the last inspection report pertaining to the licensee that was issued by the agency if such report is used in lieu of a licensure inspection.

429.011 Unlicensed activity.-

- (1) A person or entity may not offer or advertise services that require licensure as defined by this chapter or applicable rules to the public without obtaining a valid license from the agency. A licenseholder may not advertise or hold out to the public that he or she holds a license for other than that for which he or she actually holds the license.
 - (2) The operation or maintenance of an unlicensed assisted

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care community is a violation of this chapter. Unlicensed activity constitutes harm that materially affects the health, safety, and welfare of residents or participants. The agency or any state attorney may, in addition to other remedies provided in this part, bring an action for an injunction to restrain such violation, or to enjoin the future operation or maintenance of the unlicensed assisted care community in violation of this chapter, until compliance with this chapter and agency rules has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the agency.

- (3) It is unlawful for any person or entity to own, operate, or maintain an assisted care community requiring licensure pursuant to this chapter without obtaining a license. If after receiving notification from the agency, such person or entity fails to cease operation and apply for a license under this chapter, the person or entity shall be subject to penalties as prescribed under this chapter and applicable rules. Each day of continued operation is a separate offense.
- (4) Any person or entity that fails to cease operation after agency notification may be fined \$1,000 for each day of noncompliance.
- (5) When a controlling interest or licensee has an interest in more than one entity and fails to license an entity rendering services that require licensure pursuant to this chapter, the agency may revoke all licenses and impose actions under s. 429.013 and a fine of \$1,000 per day, unless otherwise specified under this chapter, against each licensee until such time as the appropriate license is obtained for the unlicensed operation.
- (6) In addition to granting injunctive relief pursuant to subsection (2), if the agency determines that a person or entity

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is operating or maintaining an assisted care community requiring licensure pursuant to this chapter without obtaining a license and determines that a condition exists that poses a threat to the health, safety, or welfare of a resident or participant of the person or entity, the person or entity is subject to the same actions and fines imposed against a licensee as specified in this chapter and agency rules.

- (7) Any person aware of the operation of an unlicensed person or entity must report that person or entity to the agency.
- (8) An assisted care community under construction is not subject to the provisions of this section.
- 429.012 Administrative fines; violations.—As a penalty for any violation of this chapter, or applicable rules, the agency may impose an administrative fine pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.
 - 429.013 Moratorium; emergency suspension.
- (1) The agency may impose an immediate moratorium or emergency suspension as defined in s. 120.60 on any licensee if the agency determines that any condition related to the licensee presents a threat to the health, safety, or welfare of a resident or participant.
- (2) A licensee, the license of which is denied or revoked, may be subject to immediate imposition of a moratorium or emergency suspension to run concurrently with licensure denial, revocation, or injunction.
- (3) A moratorium or emergency suspension remains in effect after a change of ownership, unless the agency has determined that the conditions that created the moratorium, emergency

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suspension, or denial of licensure have been corrected.

- (4) When a moratorium or emergency suspension is placed on a licensee, notice of the action shall be posted and visible to the public at the location of the licensee until the action is lifted.
 - 429.014 License or application denial; revocation.-
- (1) In addition to the grounds provided in part II, part III, or part IV, grounds that may be used by the agency for denying or revoking a license or change of ownership application include any of the following actions by a controlling interest:
- (a) False representation of a material fact in the license application or omission of any material fact from the application.
- (b) An intentional or negligent act materially affecting the health or safety of a resident or participant of an assisted care community.
 - (c) A violation of this chapter or applicable rules.
 - (d) A demonstrated pattern of violations.
- (e) The applicant, licensee, or controlling interest has been or is currently excluded, suspended, or terminated, for cause, from participation in the Medicaid program.
- (2) If a licensee lawfully continues to operate while a denial or revocation is pending in litigation, the licensee must continue to meet all other requirements of this chapter and applicable rules and must file subsequent renewal applications for licensure and pay all licensure fees. The provisions of ss. 120.60(1) and 429.005(3)(c) shall not apply to renewal applications filed during the time period in which the litigation of the denial or revocation is pending until that

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(3) An action under s. 429.013 or denial of the license of the transferor may be grounds for denial of a change of ownership application of the transferee.

- (4) In addition to the grounds provided in authorizing statutes, the agency shall deny an application for a license or license renewal if the applicant or a person having a controlling interest in an applicant has been:
- (a) Convicted of, or enters a plea of guilty to, regardless of adjudication, a felony under chapter 409, chapter 817, or chapter 893, unless the sentence and any subsequent period of probation for such convictions or plea ended more than 15 years before the date of the application;
- (b) Terminated for cause from the Florida Medicaid program pursuant to s. 409.913, unless the applicant has been in good standing with the Florida Medicaid program for the most recent 5 years; or
- (c) Terminated for cause, pursuant to the appeals procedures established by the Florida Medicaid program, unless the applicant has been in good standing with the Florida Medicaid program for the most recent 5 years and the termination occurred at least 20 years before the date of the application.

429.015 Injunctions.—

- (1) In addition to the other powers provided by this chapter and applicable rules, the agency may institute injunction proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction in the local jurisdiction of the residence to:
- (a) Restrain or prevent the establishment or operation of a person or entity that does not have a license or is in violation

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1045 of any provision of this chapter or applicable rules. The agency 1046 may also institute injunction proceedings in a court of 1047 competent jurisdiction when a violation of this chapter or 1048 applicable rules constitutes an emergency affecting the 1049 immediate health and safety of a resident.

- (b) Enforce the provisions of this chapter or any minimum standard, rule, or order issued or entered into pursuant thereto when the attempt by the agency to correct a violation through administrative sanctions has failed or when the violation materially affects the health, safety, or welfare of residents or participants or involves any operation of an unlicensed assisted care community.
- (c) Terminate the operation of a licensee when a violation of any provision of this chapter or any standard or rule adopted pursuant thereto exists that materially affects the health, safety, or welfare of a resident or participant.
- (2) If action is necessary to protect a resident or participant of a licensee from an immediate, life-threatening situation, the court may allow a temporary injunction without bond upon proper proofs being made. If it appears by competent evidence or a sworn, substantiated affidavit that a temporary injunction should be issued, the court, pending the determination on final hearing, shall enjoin the operation of the licensee.
- 429.016 Administrative proceedings.—Administrative proceedings challenging agency licensure enforcement action shall be reviewed on the basis of the facts and conditions that resulted in the agency action.
 - 429.017 Rules.—The department is authorized to adopt rules

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1074 as necessary to administer this part. Any licensee that is in 1075 operation at the time of adoption of any applicable rule under 1076 this chapter shall be given a reasonable time under the 1077 particular circumstances, not to exceed 6 months after the date 1078 of such adoption, within which to comply with that rule, unless 1079 otherwise specified by rule.

- 429.018 Emergency management planning; emergency operations; inactive license.-
- (1) A licensee required by part II, part III, or part IV to have an emergency operations plan must designate a safety liaison to serve as the primary contact for emergency operations.
- (2) An entity subject to this part may temporarily exceed its licensed capacity to act as a receiving licensee in accordance with an approved emergency operations plan for up to 15 days. While in an overcapacity status, each licensee must furnish or arrange for appropriate care and services to all residents. In addition, the agency may approve requests for overcapacity in excess of 15 days, which approvals may be based upon satisfactory justification and need as provided by the receiving and sending licensees.
- (3) (a) An inactive license may be issued to a licensee subject to this section when the licensee is located in a geographic area in which a state of emergency was declared by the Governor, if the licensee:
- 1. Suffered damage to its operation during the state of emergency.
 - 2. Is currently licensed.
 - 3. Does not have a provisional license.

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4. Will be temporarily unable to provide services but is reasonably expected to resume services within 12 months.

- (b) An inactive license may be issued for a period not to exceed 12 months but may be renewed by the agency for up to 12 additional months upon demonstration to the agency of progress toward reopening. A request by a licensee for an inactive license or to extend the previously approved inactive period must be submitted in writing to the agency, accompanied by written justification for the inactive license, and must state the beginning and ending dates of inactivity and include a plan for the transfer of any residents and appropriate licensure fees. Upon agency approval, the licensee shall notify residents of any necessary discharge or transfer as required under this chapter or applicable rules. The beginning of the inactive licensure period shall be the date the licensee ceases operations. The end of the inactive period shall become the license expiration date, and all licensure fees must be current, must be paid in full, and may be prorated. Reactivation of an inactive license requires the prior approval by the agency of a renewal application, including payment of licensure fees and agency inspections indicating compliance with all requirements of this chapter and applicable rules and statutes.
- (4) The department may adopt rules relating to emergency management planning, communications, and operations. Licensees providing residential services must utilize an online database approved by the agency to report information to the agency regarding the licensee's emergency status, planning, or operations.
 - 429.019 Denial, suspension, or revocation of a license or

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1132 application.—

- (1) In addition to any other remedies provided by law, the agency may deny an application or suspend or revoke the license of an assisted care community:
 - (a) If the applicant, licensee, or a licensee subject to this part that shares a common controlling interest with the applicant has failed to pay all outstanding fines, liens, or overpayments assessed by final order of the agency, not subject to further appeal, unless a repayment plan is approved by the agency; or
 - (b) For failure to comply with any repayment plan.
 - (2) In reviewing an application requesting a change of ownership or change of the licensee, the transferor shall, before agency approval of the change, repay or make arrangements to repay any amounts owed to the agency. The issuance of a license to the transferee shall be delayed until the transferor repays or makes arrangements to repay the amounts owed.

Section 11. Section 429.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.01 Short title; purpose.-
- (1) This act may be cited as the "Assisted Living Residences Facilities Act."
- (2) The purpose of this act is to promote the availability of appropriate services for elderly persons and adults with disabilities in the least restrictive and most homelike environment, to encourage the development of residences facilities that promote the dignity, individuality, privacy, and decisionmaking ability of such persons, to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of residents of assisted living

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1161 residences facilities in the state, to promote continued 1162 improvement of such residences facilities, to encourage the 1163 development of innovative and affordable residences facilities 1164 particularly for persons with low to moderate incomes, to ensure 1165 that all agencies of the state cooperate in the protection of 1166 such residents, and to ensure that needed economic, social, 1167 mental health, health, and leisure services are made available to residents of such residences facilities through the efforts 1168 of the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Department of 1169 1170 Elderly Affairs, the Department of Children and Family Services, 1171 the Department of Health, assisted living residences facilities, 1172 and other community agencies. To the maximum extent possible, 1173 appropriate community-based programs must be available to state-1174 supported residents to augment the services provided in assisted 1175 living residences facilities. The Legislature recognizes that 1176 assisted living residences facilities are an important part of 1177 the continuum of long-term care in the state as community-based 1178 social models with a health component and not as medical or 1179 nursing facilities. In support of the goal of aging in place, 1180 the Legislature further recognizes that assisted living 1181 residences facilities should be operated and regulated as 1182 residential environments with supportive services and not as medical or nursing facilities and, as such, should not be 1183 1184 subject to the same regulations as medical or nursing facilities 1185 but instead be regulated in a less restrictive manner that is 1186 appropriate for a residential, non-medical setting. The services 1187 available in these residences facilities, either directly or 1188 through contract or agreement, are intended to help residents 1189 remain as independent as possible. Regulations governing these

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residences facilities must be sufficiently flexible to allow the residences facilities to adopt policies that enable residents to age in place when resources are available to meet their needs and accommodate their preferences.

(3) The principle that a license issued under this part is a public trust and a privilege and is not an entitlement should guide the finder of fact or trier of law at any administrative proceeding or in a court action initiated by the Agency for Health Care Administration to enforce this part.

Section 12. Section 429.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.02 Definitions.-When used in this part, the term:

- (1) "Activities of daily living" means functions and tasks for self-care, including ambulation, bathing, dressing, eating, grooming, and toileting, and other similar tasks.
- (2) "Administrator" means an individual at least 21 years of age who is responsible for the operation and maintenance of an assisted living residence facility; for promoting the resident's dignity, autonomy, independence, and privacy in the least restrictive and most homelike setting consistent with the resident's preferences and physical and mental status; and for ensuring the appropriateness of continued placement of a resident, in consultation with the resident, resident's representative or designee, if applicable, and the resident's physician.
- (3) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care Administration.
- $\underline{(3)}$ "Aging in place" or "age in place" means the process of providing increased or adjusted services to a person to

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1219 compensate for the physical or mental decline that may occur 1220 with the aging process, in order to maximize the person's 1221 dignity and independence and permit them to remain in a familiar, noninstitutional, residential environment for as long 1222 1223 as possible, as determined by the individual, his or her physician and the administrator. Such services may be provided by residence facility staff, volunteers, family, or friends, or through contractual arrangements with a third party.

- (4) "Arbitration" means a process whereby a neutral third person or panel, called an arbitrator or arbitration panel, considers the facts and arguments presented by parties and renders a decision which may be binding or nonbinding as provided for in chapter 44.
- (5) "Assisted living residence facility" or "residence" means any residential setting that provides, directly or indirectly by means of contracts or arrangements, for a period exceeding 24 hours building or buildings, section or distinct part of a building, private home, boarding home, home for the aged, or other residential facility, whether operated for profit or not, which undertakes through its ownership or management to provide housing, meals, and one or more personal services that meet the resident's changing needs and preferences for a period exceeding 24 hours to one or more adults who are not relatives of the owner or administrator. "Residential setting" includes, but is not limited to, a building or buildings, section or distinct part of a building, private home, or other residence.
- (6) "Chemical restraint" means a pharmacologic drug that physically limits, restricts, or deprives an individual of movement or mobility, and is used for discipline or convenience

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and not required for the treatment of medical symptoms.

- (7) "Community living support plan" means a written document prepared by a mental health resident and the resident's mental health case manager in consultation with the administrator, or the administrator's designee, of an assisted living residence facility with a limited mental health license or the administrator's designee. A copy must be provided to the administrator. The plan must include information about the supports, services, and special needs of the resident which enable the resident to live in the assisted living residence facility and a method by which residence facility staff can recognize and respond to the signs and symptoms particular to that resident which indicate the need for professional services.
- (8) "Cooperative agreement" means a written statement of understanding between a mental health care provider and the administrator of the assisted living residence facility with a limited mental health license in which a mental health resident is living. The agreement must specify directions for accessing emergency and after-hours care for the mental health resident. A single cooperative agreement may service all mental health residents who are clients of the same mental health care provider.
 - (9) "Department" means the Department of Elderly Affairs.
- (10) "Emergency" means a situation, physical condition, or method of operation which presents imminent danger of death or serious physical or mental harm to residence facility residents.
- (11) "Extended congregate care" means acts beyond those authorized in subsection (18) (16) that may be performed pursuant to part I of chapter 464 by persons licensed thereunder

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while carrying out their professional duties, and other supportive services which may be specified by rule. The purpose of such services is to enable residents to age in place in a residential environment despite mental or physical limitations that might otherwise disqualify them from residency in a residence facility licensed pursuant to this chapter under this part.

- (12) "Guardian" means a person to whom the law has entrusted the custody and control of the person or property, or both, of a person who has been legally adjudged incapacitated.
- (13) "Licensed residence" means an assisted living residence for which a licensee has been issued a license pursuant to this chapter.
- (14) (13) "Limited nursing services" means acts that may be performed pursuant to part I of chapter 464 by persons licensed thereunder while carrying out their professional duties but limited to those acts which the department specifies by rule. Acts which may be specified by rule as allowable limited nursing services shall be for persons who meet the admission criteria established by the department for assisted living residences facilities and shall not be complex enough to require 24-hour nursing supervision and may include such services as the application and care of routine dressings, and care of casts, braces, and splints.
- (15) (14) "Managed risk" means the process by which the residence facility staff discuss the service plan and the needs of the resident with the resident and, if applicable, the resident's representative or designee or the resident's surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact, in such a way that the

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consequences of a decision, including any inherent risk, are explained to all parties and reviewed periodically in conjunction with the service plan, taking into account changes in the resident's status and the ability of the <u>residence</u> facility to respond accordingly.

- (16)(15) "Mental health resident" means an individual who receives social security disability income due to a mental disorder as determined by the Social Security Administration or receives supplemental security income due to a mental disorder as determined by the Social Security Administration and receives optional state supplementation.
- (17) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or governmental unit.
- (18) (16) "Personal services" means direct physical assistance with or supervision of the activities of daily living and the self-administration of medication and other similar services which the department may define by rule. "Personal services" shall not be construed to mean the provision of medical, nursing, dental, or mental health services.
- (19) (17) "Physical restraint" means a device which physically limits, restricts, or deprives an individual of movement or mobility, including, but not limited to, a half-bed rail, a full-bed rail, a geriatric chair, and a posey restraint. The term "physical restraint" shall also include any device which was not specifically manufactured as a restraint but which has been altered, arranged, or otherwise used for this purpose. The term shall not include bandage material used for the purpose of binding a wound or injury.
 - (20) (18) "Relative" means an individual who is the father,

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mother, stepfather, stepmother, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandmother, grandfather, great-grandmother, great-grandfather, grandson, granddaughter, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half sister of an owner or administrator.

(21) (19) "Resident" means a person 18 years of age or older, residing in and receiving care from an assisted living residence a facility.

(22) (20) "Resident's representative or designee" means a person other than the owner, or an agent or employee of the assisted living residence facility, designated in writing by the resident, if legally competent, to receive notice of changes in the contract executed pursuant to s. 429.24; to receive notice of and to participate in meetings between the resident and the residence facility owner, administrator, or staff concerning the rights of the resident; to assist the resident in contacting the ombudsman council if the resident has a complaint against the residence facility; or to bring legal action on behalf of the resident pursuant to s. 429.29.

(23) (21) "Service plan" means a written plan, developed and agreed upon by the resident and, if applicable, the resident's representative or designee or the resident's surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact, if any, and the administrator or the administrator's designee representing the residence facility, which addresses the unique physical and psychosocial needs, abilities, and personal preferences of each resident receiving extended congregate care services. The plan shall

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include a brief written description, in easily understood language, of what services shall be provided, who shall provide the services, when the services shall be rendered, and the purposes and benefits of the services.

(24) (22) "Shared responsibility" means exploring the options available to a resident within a residence facility and the risks involved with each option when making decisions pertaining to the resident's abilities, preferences, and service needs, thereby enabling the resident and, if applicable, the resident's representative or designee, or the resident's surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact, and the residence facility to develop a service plan which best meets the resident's needs and seeks to improve the resident's quality of life.

(25) (23) "Supervision" means reminding residents to engage in activities of daily living and the self-administration of medication, and, when necessary, observing or providing verbal cuing to residents while they perform these activities. Supervision does not include one-on-one observation.

(26) (24) "Supplemental security income," Title XVI of the Social Security Act, means a program through which the Federal Government guarantees a minimum monthly income to every person who is age 65 or older, or disabled, or blind and meets the income and asset requirements.

(27) (25) "Supportive services" means services designed to encourage and assist <u>residents</u> aged persons or adults with disabilities to remain in the least restrictive living environment and to maintain their independence as long as possible.

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(28) (26) "Twenty-four-hour nursing supervision" means services that are ordered by a physician for a resident whose condition requires the supervision of a physician and continued monitoring of vital signs and physical status. Such services shall be: medically complex enough to require constant supervision, assessment, planning, or intervention by a nurse; required to be performed by or under the direct supervision of licensed nursing personnel or other professional personnel for safe and effective performance; required on a daily basis; and consistent with the nature and severity of the resident's condition or the disease state or stage.

Section 13. Section 429.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.04 Residences Facilities to be licensed; exemptions.-
- (1) For the administration of this part, <u>residences</u>

 facilities to be licensed by the agency shall include all
 assisted living residences facilities as defined in this part.
- (2) The following are exempt from licensure under this part:
- (a) Any facility, institution, or other place operated by the Federal Government or any agency of the Federal Government.
- (b) Any facility or part of a facility licensed under chapter 393 or chapter 394.
- (c) Any facility licensed as an adult family-care home under part II.
- (d) Any person who provides housing, meals, and one or more personal services on a 24-hour basis in the person's own home to not more than two adults who do not receive optional state supplementation. The person who provides the housing, meals, and

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personal services must own or rent the home and reside therein.

- (e) Any home or facility approved by the United States

 Department of Veterans Affairs as a residential care home

 wherein care is provided exclusively to three or fewer veterans.
- (f) Any facility that has been incorporated in this state for 50 years or more on or before July 1, 1983, and the board of directors of which is nominated or elected by the residents, until the facility is sold or its ownership is transferred; or any facility, with improvements or additions thereto, which has existed and operated continuously in this state for 60 years or more on or before July 1, 1989, is directly or indirectly owned and operated by a nationally recognized fraternal organization, is not open to the public, and accepts only its own members and their spouses as residents.
- (g) Any facility certified under chapter 651, or a retirement community, may provide services authorized under this part or part ITI of chapter 400 to its residents who live in single-family homes, duplexes, quadruplexes, or apartments located on the campus without obtaining a license to operate an assisted living residence facility if residential units within such buildings are used by residents who do not require staff supervision for that portion of the day when personal services are not being delivered and the owner obtains a home health license to provide such services. However, any building or distinct part of a building on the campus that is designated for persons who receive personal services and require supervision beyond that which is available while such services are being rendered must be licensed in accordance with this part. If a facility provides personal services to residents who do not

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otherwise require supervision and the owner is not licensed as a home health agency, the buildings or distinct parts of buildings where such services are rendered must be licensed under this part. A resident of a facility that obtains a home health license may contract with a home health agency of his or her choice, provided that the home health agency provides liability insurance and workers' compensation coverage for its employees. Facilities covered by this exemption may establish policies that give residents the option of contracting for services and care beyond that which is provided by the facility to enable them to age in place. For purposes of this section, a retirement community consists of a residence facility licensed under this part or a facility licensed under part II of chapter 400, and apartments designed for independent living located on the same campus.

(h) Any residential unit for independent living which is located within a facility certified under chapter 651, or any residential unit <u>for independent living</u> which is colocated with a nursing home licensed under part II of chapter 400 or colocated with a <u>residence facility</u> licensed under this part in which services are provided through an outpatient clinic or a nursing home on an outpatient basis.

Section 14. Section 429.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.07 License required; fee.-

(1) The requirements of part I part I of chapter 408 apply to the provision of services that require licensure pursuant to this part and part II of chapter 408 and to entities licensed by or applying for such licensure from the agency pursuant to this

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part. A license issued by the agency is required in order to operate an assisted living residence facility in this state.

- (2) Separate licenses shall be required for <u>residences</u>

 facilities maintained in separate premises, even though operated under the same management. A separate license shall not be required for separate buildings on the same grounds.
- (3) In addition to the requirements of <u>part I</u> s. 408.806, each license granted by the agency must state the type of care for which the license is granted. Licenses shall be issued for one or more of the following categories of care: standard, extended congregate care, <u>limited nursing services</u>, or limited mental health.
- (a) A standard license shall be issued to a licensee for a residence facilities providing one or more of the personal services identified in s. 429.02. Such facilities may also employ or contract with a person licensed under part I of chapter 464 to administer medications and perform other tasks as specified in s. 429.255.
- (b) An extended congregate care license shall be issued to a licensee for a residence facilities providing, directly or through contract, services beyond those authorized in paragraph (a), including services performed by persons licensed under part I of chapter 464 and supportive services, as defined by rule, to persons who would otherwise be disqualified from continued residence in a residence facility licensed under this part.
- 1. In order for extended congregate care services to be provided, the agency must first determine that all requirements established in law and rule are met and must specifically designate, on the residence's facility's license, that such

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services may be provided and whether the designation applies to all or part of the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u>. Such designation may be made at the time of initial licensure or relicensure, or upon request in writing by a licensee under this <u>chapter</u> <u>part and</u> <u>part II of chapter 408</u>. The notification of approval or the denial of the request shall be made in accordance with <u>part I</u> <u>part II of chapter 408</u>. <u>Existing facilities qualifying to</u> <u>provide extended congregate care services must have maintained a standard license and may not have been subject to administrative sanctions during the previous 2 years, or since initial licensure if the facility has been licensed for less than 2 years, for any of the following reasons:</u>

- a. A class I or class II violation;
- b. Three or more repeat or recurring class III violations of identical or similar resident care standards from which a pattern of noncompliance is found by the agency;
- c. Three or more class III violations that were not
 corrected in accordance with the corrective action plan approved
 by the agency;
- d. Violation of resident care standards which results in requiring the facility to employ the services of a consultant pharmacist or consultant dietitian;
- e. Denial, suspension, or revocation of a license for another facility licensed under this part in which the applicant for an extended congregate care license has at least 25 percent ownership interest; or
- f. Imposition of a moratorium pursuant to this part or part II of chapter 408 or initiation of injunctive proceedings.
 - 2. A licensee facility that is licensed to provide extended

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40-01450C-11 20111458 1538 congregate care services shall maintain a written progress 1539 report for on each person who receives services, and the report 1540 must describe which describes the type, amount, duration, scope, 1541 and outcome of services that are rendered and the general status 1542 of the resident's health. A registered nurse, or appropriate 1543 designee, representing the agency shall visit the facility at 1544 least quarterly to monitor residents who are receiving extended 1545 congregate care services and to determine if the facility is in 1546 compliance with this part, part II of chapter 408, and relevant 1547 rules. One of the visits may be in conjunction with the regular 1548 survey. The monitoring visits may be provided through 1549 contractual arrangements with appropriate community agencies. A registered nurse shall serve as part of the team that inspects 1550 the facility. The agency may waive one of the required yearly 1551 monitoring visits for a facility that has been licensed for at 1552 1553 least 24 months to provide extended congregate care services, 1554 if, during the inspection, the registered nurse determines that 1555 extended congregate care services are being provided 1556 appropriately, and if the facility has no class I or class II 1557 violations and no uncorrected class III violations. The agency 1558 must first consult with the long-term care ombudsman council for 1559 the area in which the facility is located to determine if any 1560 complaints have been made and substantiated about the quality of 1561 services or care. The agency may not waive one of the required yearly monitoring visits if complaints have been made and 1562 1563 substantiated.

- 3. A <u>licensee</u> <u>facility</u> that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services <u>shall</u> <u>must</u>:
 - a. Demonstrate the capability to meet unanticipated

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1567 resident service needs.

- b. Offer a physical environment that promotes a homelike setting, provides for resident privacy, promotes resident independence, and allows sufficient congregate space as defined by rule.
- c. Have sufficient staff available, taking into account the physical plant and firesafety features of the <u>residential</u> setting building, to assist with the evacuation of residents in an emergency.
- d. Adopt and follow policies and procedures that maximize resident independence, dignity, choice, and decisionmaking to permit residents to age in place, so that moves due to changes in functional status are minimized or avoided.
- e. Allow residents or, if applicable, a resident's representative, designee, surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact to make a variety of personal choices, participate in developing service plans, and share responsibility in decisionmaking.
 - f. Implement the concept of managed risk.
- g. Provide, directly or through contract, the services of a person licensed under part I of chapter 464.
- h. In addition to the training mandated in s. 429.52, provide specialized training as defined by rule for <u>residence</u> facility staff.
- 4. A <u>licensed residence that provides</u> <u>facility that is</u> <u>licensed to provide</u> extended congregate care services is exempt from the criteria for continued residency set forth in rules adopted under s. 429.41. A licensed <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> must adopt its own requirements within guidelines for continued

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residency set forth by rule. However, the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> may not serve residents who require 24-hour nursing supervision. A licensed <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> that provides extended congregate care services must also provide each resident with a written copy of <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> policies governing admission and retention.

- 5. The primary purpose of extended congregate care services is to allow residents, as they become more impaired, the option of remaining in a familiar setting from which they would otherwise be disqualified for continued residency. A licensed residence that provides facility licensed to provide extended congregate care services may also admit an individual who exceeds the admission criteria for a residence facility with a standard license, if the individual is determined appropriate for admission to the extended congregate care residence facility.
- 6. Before the admission of an individual to a <u>licensed</u> residence that provides <u>facility licensed</u> to provide extended congregate care services, the individual must undergo a medical examination as provided in s. 429.26(4) and the <u>licensee</u> facility must develop a preliminary service plan for the individual.
- 7. When a <u>licensee</u> <u>facility</u> can no longer provide or arrange for services in accordance with the resident's service plan and needs and the <u>licensee's</u> <u>facility's</u> policy, the <u>licensee</u> <u>facility</u> shall make arrangements for relocating the person in accordance with s. 429.28(1)(k).
- 8. Failure to provide extended congregate care services may result in denial of extended congregate care license renewal.

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(c) A limited nursing services license shall be issued to a facility that provides services beyond those authorized in paragraph (a) and as specified in this paragraph.

1. In order for limited nursing services to be provided in a facility licensed under this part, the agency must first determine that all requirements established in law and rule are met and must specifically designate, on the facility's license, that such services may be provided. Such designation may be made at the time of initial licensure or relicensure, or upon request in writing by a licensee under this part and part II of chapter 408. Notification of approval or denial of such request shall be made in accordance with part II of chapter 408. Existing facilities qualifying to provide limited nursing services shall have maintained a standard license and may not have been subject to administrative sanctions that affect the health, safety, and welfare of residents for the previous 2 years or since initial licensure if the facility has been licensed for less than 2 years.

2. Facilities that are licensed to provide limited nursing services shall maintain a written progress report on each person who receives such nursing services, which report describes the type, amount, duration, scope, and outcome of services that are rendered and the general status of the resident's health. A registered nurse representing the agency shall visit such facilities at least twice a year to monitor residents who are receiving limited nursing services and to determine if the facility is in compliance with applicable provisions of this part, part II of chapter 408, and related rules. The monitoring visits may be provided through contractual arrangements with

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appropriate community agencies. A registered nurse shall also serve as part of the team that inspects such facility.

- 3. A person who receives limited nursing services under this part must meet the admission criteria established by the agency for assisted living facilities. When a resident no longer meets the admission criteria for a facility licensed under this part, arrangements for relocating the person shall be made in accordance with s. 429.28(1)(k), unless the facility is licensed to provide extended congregate care services.
- (4) In accordance with s. <u>429.004</u> <u>408.805</u>, an applicant or licensee shall pay a fee for each license application submitted under this <u>chapter</u> part, part II of chapter 408, and applicable rules. The amount of the fee shall be established by rule.
- (a) The biennial license fee required of a <u>residence</u> facility is \$300 per license, with an additional fee of \$50 per resident based on the total licensed resident capacity of the <u>residence</u> facility, except that no additional fee will be assessed for beds designated for recipients of <u>Medicaid optional</u> state supplementation payments provided for in s. 409.212. The total fee may not exceed \$10,000.
- (b) In addition to the total fee assessed under paragraph (a), the agency shall require a licensed residence facilities that provides are licensed to provide extended congregate care services under this part to pay an additional fee per licensed residence facility. The amount of the biennial fee shall be \$400 per license, with an additional fee of \$10 per resident based on the total licensed resident capacity of the residence facility.
- (c) In addition to the total fee assessed under paragraph

 (a), the agency shall require facilities that are licensed to

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provide limited nursing services under this part to pay an additional fee per licensed facility. The amount of the biennial fee shall be \$250 per license, with an additional fee of \$10 per resident based on the total licensed resident capacity of the facility.

- (5) Counties or municipalities applying for licenses under this part are exempt from the payment of license fees.
- (6) In order to determine whether the residence is adequately protecting residents' rights as provided in s.

 429.28, the agency shall conduct a biennial survey that includes private informal conversations with a sample of residents to discuss the residents' experiences within the residence.
- (7) An assisted living residence that has been cited within the previous 24-month period for a class I or class II violation, regardless of the status of any enforcement or disciplinary action, is subject to periodic unannounced monitoring to determine if the residence is in compliance with this part and applicable rules. Monitoring may occur through a desk review or an onsite assessment. If the class I or class II violation relates to providing or failing to provide nursing care, a registered nurse must participate in at least two onsite monitoring visits within a 12-month period.

Section 15. Section 429.075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.075 Limited mental health license.—A licensee operating an assisted living residence facility that serves three or more mental health residents must obtain a limited mental health license.

(1) To obtain a limited mental health license, a <u>licensee</u>

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1712 must have facility must hold a standard license as an assisted 1713 living residence facility, must not have any current uncorrected deficiencies or violations, and must ensure that, within 6 1714 1715 months after receiving a limited mental health license, the 1716 residence facility administrator and the staff of the residence 1717 facility who are in direct contact with mental health residents 1718 must complete training of no less than 6 hours related to their 1719 duties. Such designation may be made at the time of initial 1720 licensure or relicensure or upon request in writing by a 1721 licensee under this chapter part and part II of chapter 408. Notification of approval or denial of such request shall be made 1722 1723 in accordance with this chapter part, part II of chapter 408, and applicable rules. This training will be provided by or 1724 1725 approved by the Department of Children and Family Services.

- (2) A residence that is Facilities licensed to provide services to mental health residents shall provide appropriate supervision and staffing to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of such residents.
- (3) A <u>residence</u> facility that has a limited mental health license must:
- (a) Have a copy of each mental health resident's community living support plan and the cooperative agreement with the mental health care services provider. The support plan and the agreement may be combined.
- (b) Have documentation that is provided by the Department of Children and Family Services that each mental health resident has been assessed and determined to be able to live in the community in an assisted living residence facility with a limited mental health license.

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(c) Make the community living support plan available for inspection by the resident, the resident's legal guardian, the resident's health care surrogate, and other individuals who have a lawful basis for reviewing this document.

- (d) Assist the mental health resident in carrying out the activities identified in the individual's community living support plan.
- (4) A <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> with a limited mental health license may enter into a cooperative agreement with a private mental health provider. For purposes of the limited mental health license, the private mental health provider may act as the case manager.

Section 16. Section 429.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.08 Unlicensed <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u>; referral of person for residency to unlicensed residence <u>facility</u>; penalties.—
- (1) (a) This section applies to the unlicensed operation of an assisted living $\frac{\text{residence}}{\text{facility}}$ in addition to the requirements of part I $\frac{\text{part II of chapter 408}}{\text{chapter 408}}$.
- (b) Except as provided under paragraph (d), any person who owns, operates, or maintains an unlicensed assisted living residence for which such person does not hold a valid license facility commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Each day of continued operation is a separate offense.
- (c) Any person found guilty of violating paragraph (a) a second or subsequent time commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided under s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Each day of continued operation is a separate offense.

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(d) Any person who owns, operates, or maintains an unlicensed assisted living residence for which such person does not hold a valid license facility due to a change in this part or a modification in rule within 6 months after the effective date of such change and who, within 10 working days after receiving notification from the agency, fails to cease operation or apply for a license under this part commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Each day of continued operation is a separate offense.

- (e) The agency shall publish a list, by county, of licensed assisted living <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u>. This information may be provided electronically or through the agency's Internet site.
- (2) It is unlawful to knowingly refer a person for residency to an unlicensed assisted living residence facility; to an assisted living residence for which facility the licensee's license of which is under denial or has been suspended or revoked; or to an assisted living residence facility that has a moratorium pursuant to part I part II of chapter 408.
- (a) Any health care practitioner, as defined in s. 456.001, or emergency medical technician or paramedic certified pursuant to part III or chapter 401, who is aware of the operation of an unlicensed residence facility shall report that residence facility to the agency. Failure to report an assisted living residence for which a facility that the practitioner knows or has reasonable cause to suspect a license has not been obtained is unlicensed shall be reported to the practitioner's licensing board.

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(b) Any provider as defined in s. 408.803 which knowingly discharges a patient or client to an unlicensed facility is subject to sanction by the agency.

(b) (c) Any employee of the agency or department, or the Department of Children and Family Services, who knowingly refers a person for residency to an unlicensed residence facility; to a residence for which the licensee's license facility the license of which is under denial or has been suspended or revoked; or to a residence facility that has a moratorium pursuant to part I part II of chapter 408 is subject to disciplinary action by the agency or department, or the Department of Children and Family Services.

(c) (d) The employer of any person who is under contract with the agency or department, or the Department of Children and Family Services, and who knowingly refers a person for residency to an unlicensed residence facility; to a residence for which the licensee's license facility the license of which is under denial or has been suspended or revoked; or to a residence facility that has a moratorium pursuant to part I part II of chapter 408 shall be fined and required to prepare a corrective action plan designed to prevent such referrals.

Section 17. Section 429.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.11 Initial application for license; provisional license.—
- (1) Each applicant for licensure must comply with all provisions of part I part II of chapter 408 and must:
- (a) Identify all other homes or <u>residences</u> facilities, including the addresses and the license or licenses under which

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they operate, if applicable, which are currently operated by the applicant or administrator and which provide housing, meals, and personal services to residents.

- (b) Provide the location of the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> for which a license is sought and documentation, signed by the appropriate local government official, which states that the applicant has met local zoning requirements.
- (c) Provide the name, address, date of birth, social security number, education, and experience of the administrator, if different from the applicant.
- (2) The applicant shall provide proof of liability insurance as defined in s. 624.605.
- (3) If the applicant is a community residential home, the applicant must provide proof that it has met the requirements specified in chapter 419.
- (4) The applicant must furnish proof that the <u>residence</u> facility has received a satisfactory firesafety inspection. The local authority having jurisdiction or the State Fire Marshal must conduct the inspection within 30 days after written request by the applicant.
- (5) The applicant must furnish documentation of a satisfactory sanitation inspection of the $\underline{\text{residence}}$ facility by the county health department.
- (6) In addition to the license categories available in s. 408.808, A provisional license may be issued to an applicant making initial application for licensure or making application for a change of ownership. A provisional license shall be limited in duration to a specific period of time not to exceed 6 months, as determined by the agency.

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(7) A county or municipality may not issue an occupational license that is being obtained for the purpose of operating a residence facility regulated under this part without first ascertaining that the applicant has been licensed to operate such residence facility at the specified location or locations by the agency. The agency shall furnish to local agencies responsible for issuing occupational licenses sufficient instruction for making such determinations.

Section 18. Section 429.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.12 Sale or transfer of ownership of a <u>residence</u> facility.—It is the intent of the Legislature To protect the rights of the residents of an assisted living <u>residence</u> facility when the facility is sold or the ownership thereof is transferred. Therefore, in addition to the requirements of <u>part II of chapter 408</u>, whenever a <u>residence facility</u> is sold or the ownership thereof is transferred, including leasing:
- (1) The transferee shall notify the residents, in writing, of the change of ownership within 7 days after receipt of the new license.
- (2) The transferor of a <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> the license of which is denied pending an administrative hearing shall, as a part of the written change-of-ownership contract, advise the transferee <u>of such action</u> that a plan of correction must be submitted by the transferee and approved by the agency at least 7 days before the change of ownership and that failure to correct the condition which resulted in the moratorium pursuant to part II of chapter 408 or denial of licensure is grounds for denial of the transferee's license.

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Section 19. Section 429.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.14 Administrative penalties.-

- (1) In addition to the requirements of part I part II of chapter 408, the agency may deny, revoke, and suspend any license issued under this chapter part and impose an administrative fine in the manner provided in chapter 120 against a licensee for a violation of any provision of this chapter part, part II of chapter 408, or applicable rules, or for any of the following actions by a licensee, or for the actions of any person subject to level 2 background screening under s. 429.008 408.809, or for the actions of any facility employee:
- (a) An intentional or negligent act seriously affecting the health, safety, or welfare of a resident of the <u>residence</u> facility.
- (b) The determination by the agency that the owner lacks the financial ability to provide continuing adequate care to residents.
- (c) Misappropriation or conversion of the property of a resident of the facility.
- (d) Failure to follow the criteria and procedures provided under part I of chapter 394 relating to the transportation, voluntary admission, and involuntary examination of a facility resident.
- <u>(c) (e)</u> A citation of any of the following <u>violations</u> deficiencies as specified in s. 429.19:
 - 1. One or more cited class I violations deficiencies.
 - 2. Three or more cited class II violations deficiencies.

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3. Five or more cited class III <u>violations</u> deficiencies that have been cited on a single survey and have not been corrected within the times specified.

- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ Failure to comply with the background screening standards of this part, s. $\underline{429.008}$ $\underline{408.809(1)}$, or chapter 435.
 - (e) (g) Violation of a moratorium.
- (f) (h) Failure of the license applicant, the licensee during relicensure, or a licensee that holds a provisional license to meet the minimum license requirements of this part, or related rules, at the time of license application or renewal.
- <u>(g)(i)</u> An intentional or negligent life-threatening act in violation of the uniform firesafety standards for assisted living <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u> or other firesafety standards that threatens the health, safety, or welfare of a resident of a <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u>, as communicated to the agency by the local authority having jurisdiction or the State Fire Marshal.
- (h) (j) Knowingly operating any unlicensed <u>residence</u> facility or providing without a license any service that must be licensed under this chapter or chapter 400.
- $\underline{\text{(i)}}$ (k) Any act constituting a ground upon which application for a license may be denied.
- (2) Upon notification by the local authority having jurisdiction or by the State Fire Marshal, the agency may deny or revoke the license of a licensee of an assisted living residence facility that fails to correct cited fire code violations that affect or threaten the health, safety, or welfare of a resident of the residence a facility.
- (3) The agency may deny a license to any applicant or controlling interest that as defined in part II of chapter 408

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which has or had a 51 percent 25-percent or greater financial or ownership interest in any other residence facility licensed under this part, or in any entity licensed by this state or another state to provide health or residential care, which facility or entity during the 5 years prior to the application for a license closed due to financial inability to operate; had a receiver appointed or a license denied, suspended, or revoked; was subject to a moratorium; or had an injunctive proceeding initiated against it.

(4) The agency shall deny or revoke the license of an assisted living facility that has two or more class I violations that are similar or identical to violations identified by the agency during a survey, inspection, monitoring visit, or complaint investigation occurring within the previous 2 years.

(4)(5) An action taken by the agency to suspend, deny, or revoke a <u>licensee's</u> <u>facility's</u> license under this part or <u>part I</u> part II of chapter 408, in which the agency claims that the residence <u>facility</u> owner or a <u>staff member an employee</u> of the residence <u>facility</u> has threatened the health, safety, or welfare of a resident of the <u>residence facility</u> be heard by the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services within 120 days after receipt of the <u>residence's</u> facility's request for a hearing, unless that time limitation is waived by both parties. The administrative law judge must render a decision within 30 days after receipt of a proposed recommended order.

(6) The agency shall provide to the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, on a monthly basis, a list of those assisted living

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facilities that have had their licenses denied, suspended, or revoked or that are involved in an appellate proceeding pursuant to s. 120.60 related to the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license.

(5) (7) Agency notification of a license suspension or revocation, or denial of a license renewal, shall be posted and visible to the public at the residence facility.

Section 20. Section 429.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.17 Expiration of license; renewal; conditional license.—
- (1) Limited nursing, Extended congregate care, and limited mental health licenses shall expire at the same time as the residence's facility's standard license, regardless of when issued.
- (2) A license shall be renewed in accordance with <u>part I</u> part II of chapter 408 and <u>upon</u> the provision of satisfactory proof of ability to operate and conduct the facility in accordance with the requirements of this part and adopted rules, including proof that the <u>residence</u> facility has received a satisfactory firesafety inspection, conducted by the local authority having jurisdiction or the State Fire Marshal, within the preceding 12 months.
- (3) In addition to the requirements of part I part II of chapter 408, each residence facility must report to the agency any adverse court action concerning the residence's facility's financial viability, within 7 days after its occurrence. The agency shall have access to books, records, and any other financial documents maintained by the residence facility to the

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extent necessary to determine the <u>residence's</u> facility's financial stability.

- (4) In addition to the license categories available in part \underline{I} s. 408.808, a conditional license may be issued to an applicant for license renewal if the applicant fails to meet all standards and requirements for licensure. A conditional license issued under this subsection shall be limited in duration to a specific period of time not to exceed 6 months, as determined by the agency, and shall be accompanied by an agency-approved plan of correction.
- (5) When an extended <u>congregate</u> care or limited nursing license is requested during a <u>residence's</u> <u>facility's</u> biennial license period, the fee shall be prorated in order to permit the additional license to expire at the end of the biennial license period. The fee shall be calculated as of the date the additional license application is received by the agency.
- (6) The department may by rule establish renewal procedures, identify forms, and specify documentation necessary to administer this section. The agency, in consultation with the department, may adopt rules to administer the requirements of part II of chapter 408.
- Section 21. Section 429.174, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 429.174 Background screening.—The agency shall require level 2 background screening for personnel as required in s. 429.008(1)(e) 408.809(1)(e) pursuant to chapter 435 and s. 429.008 408.809.
- Section 22. Section 429.177, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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disorders; certain disclosures.—A <u>licensed residence that</u>

facility licensed under this part which claims that it provides special care for persons who have Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders must disclose in its advertisements or in a separate document those services that distinguish the care as being especially applicable to, or suitable for, such persons. The <u>residence facility</u> must give a copy of all such advertisements or a copy of the document to each person who requests information about programs and services for persons with Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders offered by the <u>residence facility</u> and must maintain a copy of all such advertisements and documents in its records. The agency shall examine all such advertisements and documents in the <u>residence's facility's</u> records as part of the license renewal procedure.

Section 23. Section 429.178, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.178 Special care for persons with Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders.—

- (1) A <u>residence that</u> <u>facility which</u> advertises that it provides special care for persons with Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders must meet the following standards of operation:
- (a) 1. If the facility has 17 or more residents, Have an awake staff member on duty at all hours of the day and night for each secured unit of the residence that houses any residents with Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders.; or
- 2. If the facility has fewer than 17 residents, have an awake staff member on duty at all hours of the day and night or

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have mechanisms in place to monitor and ensure the safety of the facility's residents.

- (b) Offer activities specifically designed for persons who are cognitively impaired.
- (c) Have a physical environment that provides for the safety and welfare of the facility's residents of the residence.
- (d) Employ staff who have completed the training and continuing education required in subsection (2).

For the safety and protection of residents with Alzheimer's disease, related disorders, or dementia, a secured locked unit may be designated. The unit may consist of the entire building or a distinct part of the building. Exit doors shall be equipped with an operating alarm system which releases upon activation of the fire alarm. These units are exempt from specific life safety requirements to which assisted living residences are normally subject. A staff member must be awake and present in the secured unit at all times.

- (2) (a) A staff member An individual who is employed by a residence facility that provides special care for residents with Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders, and who has regular contact with such residents, must complete up to 4 hours of initial dementia-specific training developed or approved by the department. The training shall be completed within 3 months after beginning employment and shall satisfy the core training requirements of s. 429.52(2)(g).
- (b) A direct <u>care staff member</u> <u>caregiver</u> who is employed by a <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> that provides special care for residents with Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders, and who

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provides direct care to such residents, must complete the required initial training required in paragraph (a) and 4 additional hours of training developed or approved by the department. The training shall be completed within 9 months after beginning employment and shall satisfy the core training requirements of s. 429.52(2)(g).

- (c) A staff member An individual who is employed by a residence facility that provides special care for residents with Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders, but who only has incidental contact with such residents, must be given, at a minimum, general information on interacting with individuals with Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders, within 3 months after beginning employment.
- (3) In addition to the training required under subsection (2), a direct <u>care staff member earegiver</u> must participate in a minimum of 4 contact hours of continuing education each calendar year. The continuing education must include one or more topics included in the dementia-specific training developed or approved by the department, in which the caregiver has not received previous training.
- (4) Upon completing any training listed in subsection (2), the <u>staff member employee</u> or direct <u>care staff member caregiver</u> shall be issued a certificate that includes the name of the training provider, the topic covered, and the date and signature of the training provider. The certificate is evidence of completion of training in the identified topic, and the <u>staff member employee</u> or direct <u>care staff member caregiver</u> is not required to repeat training in that topic if the <u>staff member employee</u> or direct care staff member <u>caregiver</u> changes

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employment to a different <u>residence facility</u>. The <u>staff member</u> <u>employee</u> or direct <u>care staff member</u> <u>caregiver</u> must comply with other applicable continuing education requirements.

- (5) The department, or its designee, shall approve the initial and continuing education courses and providers.
- (6) The department shall maintain and post on its website keep a current list of providers who are approved to provide initial and continuing education for staff and direct care staff members of residences facilities that provide special care for persons with Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders.
- (7) Any facility more than 90 percent of whose residents receive monthly optional supplementation payments is not required to pay for the training and education programs required under this section. A facility that has one or more such residents shall pay a reduced fee that is proportional to the percentage of such residents in the facility. A facility that does not have any residents who receive monthly optional supplementation payments must pay a reasonable fee, as established by the department, for such training and education programs.
- $\underline{(7)}$ (8) The department shall adopt rules to establish standards for trainers and training and to implement this section.
- Section 24. Section 429.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 429.18 Disposition of fees and administrative fines.—Income from fees and fines collected under this part shall be directed to and used by the agency for the following purposes:
 - (1) Up to 50 percent of the trust funds accrued each fiscal

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year under this part may be used to offset the expenses of receivership, pursuant to s. 429.22, if the court determines that the income and assets of the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> are insufficient to provide for adequate management and operation.

- (2) An amount of \$5,000 of the trust funds accrued each year under this part shall be allocated to pay for inspection-related physical and mental health examinations requested by the agency pursuant to s. 429.26 for residents who are either recipients of supplemental security income or have monthly incomes not in excess of the maximum combined federal and state cash subsidies available to supplemental security income recipients, as provided for in s. 409.212. Such funds shall only be used where the resident is ineligible for Medicaid.
- (3) Any trust funds accrued each year under this part and not used for the purposes specified in subsections (1) and (2) shall be used to offset the costs of the licensure program, verifying information submitted, defraying the costs of processing the names of applicants, and conducting inspections and monitoring visits pursuant to this part and part I part II of chapter 408.

Section 25. Section 429.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.19 Violations; imposition of administrative fines; grounds.—
- (1) In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, The agency shall impose an administrative fine in the manner provided in chapter 120 for the violation of any provision of this chapter part, part II of chapter 408, and applicable rules by an assisted living residence facility, for

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the actions of any person subject to level 2 background screening under s.429.008 408.809, for the actions of any facility employee, or for an intentional or negligent act seriously affecting the health, safety, or welfare of a resident of the residence facility.

- (2) Each violation of this part and adopted rules shall be classified according to the nature of the violation and the gravity of its probable effect on <u>residents of the residence</u>

 facility residents. The agency shall indicate the classification on the written notice of the violation as follows:
- (a) Class "I" violations are those conditions or occurrences related to the operation and maintenance of a residence or to the care of residents which the agency determines present an imminent danger to the residents or a substantial probability that death or serious physical or emotional harm would result therefrom. The condition or practice constituting a class I violation shall be abated or eliminated within 24 hours, unless a fixed period, as determined by the agency, is required for correction defined in s. 408.813. The agency shall impose an administrative fine for a cited class I violation in an amount not less than \$5,000 and not exceeding \$10,000 for each violation. A fine shall be levied notwithstanding the correction of the violation.
- (b) Class "II" violations are those conditions or occurrences related to the operation and maintenance of a residence or to the care of residents which the agency determines directly threaten the physical or emotional health, safety, or security of the residents, other than class I violations defined in s. 408.813. The agency shall impose an

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administrative fine for a cited class II violation in an amount not less than \$1,000 and not exceeding \$5,000 for each violation. A fine shall be levied notwithstanding the correction of the violation.

- (c) Class "III" violations are those conditions or occurrences related to the operation and maintenance of a residence or to the care of residents which the agency determines indirectly or potentially threaten the physical or emotional health, safety, or security of residents, other than class I or class II violations defined in s. 408.813. The agency shall impose an administrative fine for a cited class III violation in an amount not less than \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000 for each violation. If a class III violation is corrected within the time specified, a fine may not be imposed.
- (d) Class "IV" violations are those conditions or occurrences related to the operation and maintenance of a residence or to required reports, forms, or documents that do not have the potential of negatively affecting residents. These violations are of a type that the agency determines do not threaten the health, safety, or security of residents defined in s. 408.813. The agency shall impose an administrative fine for a cited class IV violation in an amount not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$200 for each violation. A citation for a class IV violation must specify the time within which the violation is required to be corrected. If a class IV violation is corrected within the time specified, a fine may not be imposed.
- (3) For purposes of this section, in determining if a penalty is to be imposed and in fixing the amount of the fine, the agency shall consider the following factors:

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(a) The gravity of the violation, including the probability that death or serious physical or emotional harm to a resident will result or has resulted, the severity of the action or potential harm, and the extent to which the provisions of the applicable laws or rules were violated.

- (b) Actions taken by the owner or administrator to correct violations.
 - (c) Any previous violations.
- (d) The financial benefit to the $\underline{\text{residence}}$ facility of committing or continuing the violation.
 - (e) The licensed capacity of the residence facility.
- (4) Each day of continuing violation after the date fixed for termination of the violation, as ordered by the agency, constitutes an additional, separate, and distinct violation.
- (5) Any action taken to correct a violation shall be documented in writing by the <u>licensee</u> owner or administrator of the <u>residence</u> facility and verified through followup visits by agency personnel or desk review. The agency may impose a fine and, in the case of an owner-operated <u>residence</u> facility, revoke or deny a <u>licensee's</u> facility's license when <u>the agency has</u> documented that a <u>residence</u> facility administrator <u>has</u> fraudulently <u>misrepresented</u> misrepresents action taken to correct a violation.
- (6) Any <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> whose owner fails to apply for a change-of-ownership license in accordance with <u>part I part II of chapter 408</u> and operates the <u>residence facility</u> under the new ownership is subject to a fine of \$5,000.
- (7) In addition to any administrative fines imposed, the agency may assess a survey fee, equal to the lesser of one half

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of the <u>residence's</u> <u>facility's</u> biennial license and bed fee or \$500, to cover the cost of conducting initial complaint investigations that result in the finding of a violation that was the subject of the complaint or <u>monitoring visits conducted under s. 429.28(3)(c) to verify the correction of the violations.</u>

- (8) During an inspection, the agency shall make a reasonable attempt to discuss each violation with the owner or administrator of the residence, before facility, prior to written notification.
- (9) The agency shall develop and disseminate an annual list of all facilities sanctioned or fined for violations of state standards, the number and class of violations involved, the penalties imposed, and the current status of cases. The list shall be disseminated, at no charge, to the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Department of Health, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the area agencies on aging, the Florida Statewide Advocacy Council, and the state and local ombudsman councils. The Department of Children and Family Services shall disseminate the list to service providers under contract to the department who are responsible for referring persons to a facility for residency. The agency may charge a fee commensurate with the cost of printing and postage to other interested parties requesting a copy of this list. This information may be provided electronically or through the agency's Internet site.

Section 26. Section 429.195, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.195 Rebates prohibited; penalties.

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(1) It is unlawful for the licensee of any assisted living residence facility licensed under this chapter part to contract or promise to pay or receive any commission, bonus, kickback, or rebate or engage in any split-fee arrangement in any form whatsoever with any physician, surgeon, organization, agency, or person, either directly or indirectly, for residents referred to a licensed an assisted living residence facility licensed under this part. A licensee for a residence facility may employ or contract with persons to market the residence facility, provided the employee or contract provider clearly indicates that he or she represents the residence facility. A person or agency independent of the residence facility may provide placement or referral services for a fee to individuals seeking assistance in finding a suitable residence facility; however, any fee paid for placement or referral services must be paid by the individual looking for a residence facility, not by the residence facility.

- (2) A violation of this section shall be considered patient brokering and is punishable as provided in s. 817.505.
- (3) This section does not apply to residents of an assisted living residence who refer friends, family members, or other individuals with whom they have a personal relationship to the assisted living residence, and does not prohibit the licensee of the assisted living residence from providing a monetary reward to the resident for making such a referral.

Section 27. Section 429.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.20 Certain solicitation prohibited; third-party supplementation.—
 - (1) A person may not, in connection with the solicitation

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of contributions by or on behalf of an assisted living <u>residence</u> facility or <u>residences</u> facilities, misrepresent or mislead any person, by any manner, means, practice, or device whatsoever, to believe that the receipts of such solicitation will be used for charitable purposes, if that is not the fact.

- (2) Solicitation of contributions of any kind in a threatening, coercive, or unduly forceful manner by or on behalf of an assisted living residence facility or residences

 facilities by any agent, employee, owner, or representative of any assisted living residence facility or residences facilities is prohibited grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation of the license of the assisted living facility or facilities by or on behalf of which such contributions were solicited.
- residence facility residents whose care is supported, in whole or in part, by state funds may not be conditioned upon the receipt of any manner of contribution or donation from any person. The solicitation or receipt of contributions in violation of this subsection is grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation of license, as provided in s. 429.14, for any assisted living facility by or on behalf of which such contributions were solicited.
- (4) An assisted living <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> may accept additional supplementation from third parties on behalf of residents receiving optional state supplementation in accordance with s. 409.212.
- Section 28. Section 429.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 429.22 Receivership proceedings.-

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(1) As an alternative to or in conjunction with an injunctive proceeding, the agency may petition a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a receiver, if suitable alternate placements are not available, when any of the following conditions exist:

- (a) The <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> is operating without a license <u>having been obtained by a licensee</u> and refuses to make application for a license as required by ss. 429.07 and 429.08.
- (b) The <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> is closing or has informed the agency that it intends to close and adequate arrangements have not been made for relocation of the residents within 7 days, exclusive of weekends and holidays, of the closing of the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u>.
- (c) The agency determines there exist in the <u>residence</u> facility conditions which present an imminent danger to the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the <u>residence</u> facility or a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm would result therefrom.
- (d) The <u>licensee of the residence</u> <u>facility</u> cannot meet its financial obligation for providing food, shelter, care, and utilities.
- (2) Petitions for receivership shall take precedence over other court business unless the court determines that some other pending proceeding, having similar statutory precedence, shall have priority. A hearing shall be conducted within 5 days of the filing of the petition, at which time all interested parties shall have the opportunity to present evidence pertaining to the petition. The agency shall notify, by certified mail, the licensee, owner or administrator of the residence facility named

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in the petition, and the residence facility resident or, if applicable, the resident's representative or designee, or the resident's surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact, of its filing, the substance of the violation, and the date and place set for the hearing. The court shall grant the petition only upon finding that the health, safety, or welfare of residence facility residents would be threatened if a condition existing at the time the petition was filed is permitted to continue. A receiver shall not be appointed ex parte unless the court determines that one or more of the conditions in subsection (1) exist; that the residence licensee, facility owner, or administrator cannot be found; that all reasonable means of locating the licensee, owner, or administrator and notifying him or her of the petition and hearing have been exhausted; or that the licensee, owner, or administrator after notification of the hearing chooses not to attend. After such findings, the court may appoint any qualified person as a receiver, except it may not appoint any owner or affiliate of the residence that facility which is in receivership. The receiver may be selected from a list of persons qualified to act as receivers developed by the agency and presented to the court with each petition for receivership. Under no circumstances may the agency or designated agency employee be appointed as a receiver for more than 60 days; however, the receiver may petition the court, one time only, for a 30-day extension. The court shall grant the extension upon a showing of good cause.

(3) The receiver must make provisions for the continued health, safety, and welfare of all residents of the <u>residence</u> facility and:

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(a) Shall exercise those powers and perform those duties set out by the court.

- (b) Shall operate the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> in such a manner as to assure safety and adequate health care for the residents.
- (c) Shall take such action as is reasonably necessary to protect or conserve the assets or property of the <u>residence</u> facility for which the receiver is appointed, or the proceeds from any transfer thereof, and may use them only in the performance of the powers and duties set forth in this section and by order of the court.
- (d) May use the building, fixtures, furnishings, and any accompanying consumable goods in the provision of care and services to residents and to any other persons receiving services from the residence facility at the time the petition for receivership was filed. The receiver shall collect payments for all goods and services provided to residents or others during the period of the receivership at the same rate of payment charged by the owners at the time the petition for receivership was filed, or at a fair and reasonable rate otherwise approved by the court.
- (e) May correct or eliminate any deficiency in the structure or furnishings of the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> which endangers the safety or health of residents while they remain in the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u>, if the total cost of correction does not exceed \$10,000. The court may order expenditures for this purpose in excess of \$10,000 on application from the receiver after notice to the owner and a hearing.
- (f) May let contracts and hire agents and employees to carry out the powers and duties of the receiver.

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(g) Shall honor all leases, mortgages, and secured transactions governing the building or buildings in which the residence facility is located and all goods and fixtures in the building or buildings of which the receiver has taken possession, but only to the extent of payments which, in the case of a rental agreement, are for the use of the property during the period of the receivership, or which, in the case of a purchase agreement, become due during the period of the receivership.

- (h) Shall have full power to direct and manage and to discharge employees of the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u>, subject to any contract rights they may have. The receiver shall pay employees at the rate of compensation, including benefits, approved by the court. A receivership does not relieve the <u>licensee or</u> owner of any obligation to employees made prior to the appointment of a receiver and not carried out by the receiver.
- (i) Shall be entitled to and take possession of all property or assets of residents which are in the possession of a residence, licensee, facility or its owner. The receiver shall preserve all property, assets, and records of residents of which the receiver takes possession and shall provide for the prompt transfer of the property, assets, and records to the new placement of any transferred resident. An inventory list certified by the licensee or owner and receiver shall be made immediately at the time the receiver takes possession of the residence facility.
- (4) (a) A person who is served with notice of an order of the court appointing a receiver and of the receiver's name and address shall be liable to pay the receiver for any goods or

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services provided by the receiver after the date of the order if the person would have been liable for the goods or services as supplied by the <u>licensee or</u> owner. The receiver shall give a receipt for each payment and shall keep a copy of each receipt on file. The receiver shall deposit accounts received in a separate account and shall use this account for all disbursements.

- (b) The receiver may bring an action to enforce the liability created by paragraph (a).
- (c) A payment to the receiver of any sum owing to the residence, licensee, facility or its owner shall discharge any obligation to the residence facility to the extent of the payment.
- (5)(a) A receiver may petition the court that he or she not be required to honor any lease, mortgage, secured transaction, or other wholly or partially executory contract entered into by the <u>licensee or</u> owner of the <u>residence facility</u> if the rent, price, or rate of interest required to be paid under the agreement was substantially in excess of a reasonable rent, price, or rate of interest at the time the contract was entered into, or if any material provision of the agreement was unreasonable, when compared to contracts negotiated under similar conditions. Any relief in this form provided by the court shall be limited to the life of the receivership, unless otherwise determined by the court.
- (b) If the receiver is in possession of real estate or goods subject to a lease, mortgage, or security interest which the receiver has obtained a court order to avoid under paragraph (a), and if the real estate or goods are necessary for the

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continued operation of the residence facility under this section, the receiver may apply to the court to set a reasonable rental, price, or rate of interest to be paid by the receiver during the duration of the receivership. The court shall hold a hearing on the application within 15 days. The receiver shall send notice of the application to any known persons who own the property involved at least 10 days prior to the hearing. Payment by the receiver of the amount determined by the court to be reasonable is a defense to any action against the receiver for payment or for possession of the goods or real estate subject to the lease, security interest, or mortgage involved by any person who received such notice, but the payment does not relieve the licensee or owner of the residence facility of any liability for the difference between the amount paid by the receiver and the amount due under the original lease, security interest, or mortgage involved.

- (6) The court shall set the compensation of the receiver, which will be considered a necessary expense of a receivership.
- (7) A receiver may be held liable in a personal capacity only for the receiver's own gross negligence, intentional acts, or breach of fiduciary duty.
 - (8) The court may require a receiver to post a bond.
- (9) The court may direct the agency to allocate funds from the Health Care Trust Fund to the receiver, subject to the provisions of s. 429.18.
 - (10) The court may terminate a receivership when:
- (a) The court determines that the receivership is no longer necessary because the conditions which gave rise to the receivership no longer exist or the agency grants the <u>licensee</u>

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of the residence facility a new license; or

- (b) All of the residents in the $\underline{\text{residence}}$ facility have been transferred or discharged.
- (11) Within 30 days after termination, the receiver shall give the court a complete accounting of all property of which the receiver has taken possession, of all funds collected, and of the expenses of the receivership.
- (12) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to relieve any licensee, owner, administrator, or employee of a residence facility placed in receivership of any civil or criminal liability incurred, or any duty imposed by law, by reason of acts or omissions of the licensee, owner, administrator, or employee prior to the appointment of a receiver; nor shall anything contained in this section be construed to suspend during the receivership any obligation of the owner, administrator, or employee for payment of taxes or other operating and maintenance expenses of the residence facility or of the licensee, owner, administrator, employee, or any other person for the payment of mortgages or liens. The owner shall retain the right to sell or mortgage any residence facility under receivership, subject to approval of the court which ordered the receivership.

Section 29. Section 429.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.23 Internal risk management and quality assurance program; adverse incidents and reporting requirements.—
- (1) Every <u>licensed residence</u> <u>facility licensed under this</u> part may, as part of its administrative functions, voluntarily establish a risk management and quality assurance program, the

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purpose of which is to assess resident care practices, <u>residence</u> facility incident reports, <u>violations</u> deficiencies cited by the agency, adverse incident reports, and resident grievances and develop plans of action to correct and respond quickly to identify quality differences.

- (2) Every <u>licensed residence</u> <u>facility licensed under this</u> part is required to maintain adverse incident reports. For purposes of this section, the term, "adverse incident" means:
- (a) An event over which <u>residence staff</u> <u>facility personnel</u> could exercise control rather than as a result of the resident's condition and results in:
 - 1. Death;
 - 2. Brain or spinal damage;
 - 3. Permanent disfigurement;
 - 4. Fracture or dislocation of bones or joints;
- 5. Any condition that required medical attention to which the resident has not given his or her consent, <u>excluding</u> proceedings governed by part I of chapter 394, but including failure to honor advanced directives;
- 6. Any condition that requires the transfer of the resident from the <u>residence</u> facility to a unit providing more acute care due to the incident rather than the resident's condition before the incident; or
- 7. An event that is reported to law enforcement or its personnel for investigation; or
- (b) Resident elopement, if the elopement places the resident at risk of harm or injury.
- (3) Licensed facilities shall provide within 1 business day after the occurrence of an adverse incident, by electronic mail,

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facsimile, or United States mail, a preliminary report to the agency on all adverse incidents specified under this section. The report must include information regarding the identity of the affected resident, the type of adverse incident, and the status of the facility's investigation of the incident.

(3) (4) Licensed <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u> shall provide within 7 <u>business</u> 15 days <u>after the occurrence of an adverse incident</u>, by electronic mail, facsimile, or United States mail, a full report to the agency on <u>the all</u> adverse <u>incident</u>, including <u>information regarding the identity of the affected resident</u>, the <u>type of adverse incident</u>, and <u>incidents specified in this</u> <u>section</u>. The report must include the results of the <u>residence's</u> <u>facility's</u> investigation into the adverse incident.

(5) Each facility shall report monthly to the agency any liability claim filed against it. The report must include the name of the resident, the dates of the incident leading to the claim, if applicable, and the type of injury or violation of rights alleged to have occurred. This report is not discoverable in any civil or administrative action, except in such actions brought by the agency to enforce the provisions of this part.

 $\underline{(4)}$ (6) Abuse, neglect, or exploitation must be reported to the Department of Children and Family Services as required under chapter 415.

(5)(7) The information reported to the agency pursuant to subsection (3) which relates to persons licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 461, chapter 464, or chapter 465 shall be reviewed by the agency. The agency shall determine whether any of the incidents potentially involved conduct by a health care professional who is subject to disciplinary action, in

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which case the provisions of s. 456.073 apply. The agency may investigate, as it deems appropriate, any such incident and prescribe measures that must or may be taken in response to the incident. The agency shall review each incident and determine whether it potentially involved conduct by a health care professional who is subject to disciplinary action, in which case the provisions of s. 456.073 apply.

- (6)(8) If the agency, through its receipt of the adverse incident reports prescribed in this part or through any investigation, has reasonable belief that conduct by a staff member or employee of a licensed residence facility is grounds for disciplinary action by the appropriate board, the agency shall report this fact to such regulatory board.
- (7) (9) The adverse incident report reports and preliminary adverse incident reports required under this section is are confidential as provided by law and is are not discoverable or admissible in any civil or administrative action, except in disciplinary proceedings by the agency or appropriate regulatory board.
- $\underline{(8)}$ (10) The Department of Elderly Affairs may adopt rules necessary to administer this section.
- Section 30. Section 429.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.24 Contracts.

(1) The presence of each resident in a <u>residence</u> facility shall be covered by a contract, executed at the time of admission or prior thereto, between the licensee and the resident or his or her designee or legal representative. Each party to the contract shall be provided with a duplicate

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original thereof, and the licensee shall keep on file in the residence facility all such contracts. The licensee may not destroy or otherwise dispose of any such contract until 5 years after its expiration.

- (2) Each contract must contain express provisions specifically setting forth the services and accommodations to be provided by the residence facility; the rates or charges; provision for at least 30 days' written notice of a rate increase; the rights, duties, and obligations of the residents, other than those specified in s. 429.28; and other matters that the parties deem appropriate. Whenever money is deposited or advanced by a resident in a contract as security for performance of the contract agreement or as advance rent for other than the next immediate rental period:
- (a) Such funds shall be deposited in a banking institution in this state that is located, if possible, in the same community in which the <u>residence facility</u> is located; shall be kept separate from the funds and property of the <u>residence facility</u>; may not be represented as part of the assets of the <u>residence facility</u> on financial statements; and shall be used, or otherwise expended, only for the account of the resident.
- (b) The licensee shall, within 30 days of receipt of advance rent or a security deposit, notify the resident or residents in writing of the manner in which the licensee is holding the advance rent or security deposit and state the name and address of the depository where the moneys are being held. The licensee shall notify residents of the <u>residence's</u> facility's policy on disposition of advance deposits.
 - (3) (a) The contract shall include a refund policy to be

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implemented at the time of a resident's transfer, discharge, or death. The refund policy shall provide that the resident or responsible party is entitled to a prorated refund based on the daily rate for any unused portion of payment beyond the termination date after all charges, including the cost of damages to the residential unit resulting from circumstances other than normal use, have been paid to the licensee. For the purpose of this paragraph, the termination date shall be the date the unit is vacated by the resident and cleared of all personal belongings. If the amount of belongings does not preclude renting the unit, the residence facility may clear the unit and charge the resident or his or her estate for moving and storing the items at a rate equal to the actual cost to the residence facility, not to exceed 20 percent of the regular rate for the unit, provided that 14 days' advance written notification is given. If the resident's possessions are not claimed within 45 days after notification, the residence facility may dispose of them. The contract shall also specify any other conditions under which claims will be made against the refund due the resident. Except in the case of death or a discharge due to medical reasons, the refunds shall be computed in accordance with the notice of relocation requirements specified in the contract. However, a resident may not be required to provide the licensee with more than 30 days' notice of termination. If after a contract is terminated, the licensee facility intends to make a claim against a refund due the resident, the licensee facility shall notify the resident or responsible party in writing of the claim and shall provide said party with a reasonable time period of no less than 14 calendar

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days to respond. The <u>licensee</u> facility shall provide a refund to the resident or responsible party within 45 days after the transfer, discharge, or death of the resident. The agency shall impose a fine upon a <u>licensee</u> facility that fails to comply with the refund provisions of the paragraph, which fine shall be equal to three times the amount due to the resident. One-half of the fine shall be remitted to the resident or his or her estate, and the other half to the Health Care Trust Fund to be used for the purpose specified in s. 429.18.

- (b) If a licensee agrees to reserve a bed for a resident who is admitted to a medical facility, including, but not limited to, a nursing home, health care facility, or psychiatric facility, the resident or his or her responsible party shall notify the licensee of any change in status that would prevent the resident from returning to the <u>residence facility</u>. Until such notice is received, the agreed-upon daily rate may be charged by the licensee.
- (c) The purpose of any advance payment and a refund policy for such payment, including any advance payment for housing, meals, or personal services, shall be covered in the contract.
- (4) The contract shall state whether or not the <u>residence</u> facility is affiliated with any religious organization and, if so, which organization and its general responsibility to the <u>residence</u> facility.
- (5) Neither the contract nor any provision thereof relieves any licensee of any requirement or obligation imposed upon $\underline{\text{the}}$ licensee $\underline{\text{it}}$ by this part or rules adopted under this part.
- (6) In lieu of the provisions of this section, facilities certified under chapter 651 shall comply with the requirements

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- (7) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, residences facilities which consist of 60 or more dwelling units apartments may require refund policies and termination notices in accordance with the provisions of part II of chapter 83, provided that the lease is terminated automatically without financial penalty in the event of a resident's death or relocation due to psychiatric hospitalization or to medical reasons which necessitate services or care beyond which the licensee facility is licensed to provide. The date of termination in such instances shall be the date the unit is fully vacated. A lease may be substituted for the contract if it meets the disclosure requirements of this section. For the purpose of this section, the term "apartment" means a room or set of rooms with a kitchen or kitchenette and lavatory located within one or more buildings containing other similar or like residential units.
- (8) The department may by rule clarify terms, establish procedures, clarify refund policies and contract provisions, and specify documentation as necessary to administer this section.

Section 31. Section 429.255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.255 Use of personnel; emergency care.

(1) (a) Persons under contract to the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u>, <u>or</u> <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> staff, <u>or volunteers</u>, who are licensed according to part I of chapter 464, or those persons exempt under s. 464.022(1), and others as defined by rule, may administer medications to residents, take residents' vital signs, manage individual weekly pill organizers for residents

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who self-administer medication, give prepackaged enemas ordered by a physician, observe residents, document observations on the appropriate resident's record, report observations to the resident's physician, and contract or allow residents or a resident's representative, designee, surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact to contract with a third party, provided residents meet the criteria for appropriate placement as defined in s. 429.26. Nursing assistants certified pursuant to part II of chapter 464 may take residents' vital signs as directed by a licensed nurse or physician. Persons under contract to the residence or residence staff who are licensed under part I of chapter 464 may provide limited nursing services.

- (b) All staff in <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u> licensed under this part shall exercise their <u>professional</u> responsibility to observe residents, to document observations on the appropriate resident's record, and to report the observations to the <u>administrator or the administrator's designee</u> resident's <u>physician</u>. <u>The However, the owner or administrator of the residence facility</u> shall be responsible for determining that the resident receiving services is appropriate for residence in the assisted living residence <u>facility</u>.
- (c) In an emergency situation, licensed personnel may carry out their professional duties pursuant to part I of chapter 464 until emergency medical personnel assume responsibility for care.
- (2) In <u>residences for which a licensee has been facilities</u> licensed to provide extended congregate care, persons under contract to the <u>residence facility</u>, <u>or residence facility</u> staff, <u>or volunteers</u>, who are licensed according to part I of chapter

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464, or those persons exempt under s. 464.022(1), or those persons certified as nursing assistants pursuant to part II of chapter 464, may also perform all duties within the scope of their license or certification, as approved by the <u>residence facility</u> administrator and pursuant to this part.

(3) Residence Facility staff may withhold or withdraw cardiopulmonary resuscitation if presented with an order not to resuscitate executed pursuant to s. 401.45. The department shall adopt rules providing for the implementation of such orders.

Residence Facility staff and residences 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 and rules adopted by the department. The absence of an order to resuscitate executed pursuant to s. 401.45 does not preclude a physician from withholding or withdrawing cardiopulmonary resuscitation as otherwise permitted by law.

Section 32. Section 429.256, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.256 Assistance with self-administration of medication.

- (1) For the purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Informed consent" means advising the resident, or the resident's surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact, that an assisted living residence facility is not required to have a licensed nurse on staff, that the resident may be receiving assistance with self-administration of medication from an unlicensed person, and that such assistance, if provided by an unlicensed person, will or will not be overseen by a licensed

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(b) "Unlicensed person" means an individual not currently licensed to practice nursing or medicine who is employed by or under contract to an assisted living residence facility and who has received training with respect to assisting with the self-administration of medication in an assisted living residence facility as provided under s. 429.52 prior to providing such assistance as described in this section.

- (2) Residents who are capable of self-administering their own medications without assistance shall be encouraged and allowed to do so. However, an unlicensed person may, consistent with a dispensed prescription's label or the package directions of an over-the-counter medication, assist a resident whose condition is medically stable with the self-administration of routine, regularly scheduled medications that are intended to be self-administered. Assistance with self-medication by an unlicensed person may occur only upon a documented request by, and the written informed consent of, a resident or the resident's surrogate, quardian, or attorney in fact. To minimize the potential risk for improper dosage administration of prescription drugs, a residence may require standard medication dispensing systems for residents' prescriptions. For the purposes of this section, self-administered medications include both legend and over-the-counter oral dosage forms, topical dosage forms and topical ophthalmic, otic, and nasal dosage forms including solutions, suspensions, sprays, and inhalers.
- (3) Assistance with self-administration of medication includes:
 - (a) Taking the medication, in its previously dispensed,

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properly labeled container, from where it is stored, and bringing it to the resident.

- (b) In the presence of the resident, reading the label, opening the container, removing a prescribed amount of medication from the container, and closing the container.
- (c) Placing an oral dosage in the resident's hand or placing the dosage in another container and helping the resident by lifting the container to his or her mouth.
 - (d) Applying topical medications.
 - (e) Returning the medication container to proper storage.
- (f) Keeping a record of when a resident receives assistance with self-administration under this section.
- (g) Preparing syringes for injection or the administration of medications by any injectable route.
- (h) Administering medications through intermittent positive pressure breathing machines or a nebulizer.
 - (i) Using a glucometer to perform blood glucose checks.
 - (j) Assisting with the putting on and taking off ted hose.
 - (4) Assistance with self-administration does not include:
- (a) Mixing, compounding, converting, or calculating medication doses, except for measuring a prescribed amount of liquid medication or breaking a scored tablet or crushing a tablet as prescribed.
- (b) The preparation of syringes for injection or the administration of medications by any injectable route.
- (c) Administration of medications through intermittent positive pressure breathing machines or a nebulizer.
- (b)(d) Administration of medications by way of a tube inserted in a cavity of the body.

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- (c) (e) Administration of parenteral preparations.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ Irrigations or debriding agents used in the treatment of a skin condition.
 - (e) (g) Rectal, urethral, or vaginal preparations.
- <u>(f)(h)</u> Medications ordered by the physician or health care professional with prescriptive authority to be given "as needed," unless the order is written with specific parameters that preclude independent judgment on the part of the unlicensed person, and at the request of a competent resident.
- (g)(i) Medications for which the time of administration, the amount, the strength of dosage, the method of administration, or the reason for administration requires judgment or discretion on the part of the unlicensed person.
- (5) Assistance with the self-administration of medication by an unlicensed person as described in this section shall not be considered administration as defined in s. 465.003.
- (6) The department may by rule establish <u>residence</u> facility procedures and interpret terms as necessary to implement this section.
- Section 33. Section 429.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 429.26 Appropriateness of placements; examinations of residents.—
- (1) The owner or administrator of a residence facility is responsible for determining the appropriateness of admission of an individual to the residence facility and for determining the continued appropriateness of residency residence of an individual in the residence facility. A determination shall be based upon an assessment of the strengths, needs, and

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preferences of the resident, the care and services offered or arranged for by the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> in accordance with <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> policy, and any limitations in law or rule related to admission criteria or continued residency for the type of license held by the <u>licensee of the residence</u> <u>facility</u> <u>under this part</u>. A resident may not be moved from one <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> to another without consultation with and agreement from the resident or, if applicable, the resident's representative or designee or the resident's family, guardian, surrogate, or attorney in fact. In the case of a resident who has been placed by the department or the Department of Children and Family Services, the administrator must notify the appropriate contact person in the applicable department.

- (2) A physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner who is employed by an assisted living <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> to provide an initial examination for admission purposes may not have financial interest in the residence <u>facility</u>.
- employed by or under contract with a <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> shall, on a routine basis or at least monthly, perform a nursing assessment of the residents for whom they are providing nursing services ordered by a physician, except administration of medication, and shall document such assessment, including any <u>significant change</u> <u>substantial changes</u> in a resident's status which may necessitate relocation to a nursing home, hospital, or specialized health care facility. Such records shall be maintained in the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> for inspection by the agency and shall be forwarded to the resident's case manager, if applicable.

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(4) If possible, each resident shall have been examined by a licensed physician, a licensed physician assistant, or a licensed nurse practitioner within 60 days before admission to the residence facility. The signed and completed medical examination report shall be submitted to the owner or administrator of the residence facility who shall use the information contained therein to assist in the determination of the appropriateness of the resident's admission and continued stay in the residence facility. The medical examination report shall become a permanent part of the record of the resident at the residence facility and shall be made available to the agency during inspection or upon request. An assessment that has been completed through the Comprehensive Assessment and Review for Long-Term Care Services (CARES) Program fulfills the requirements for a medical examination under this subsection and s. 429.07(3)(b)6.

- examination has not been completed within 60 days before the admission of the resident to the residence facility, a licensed physician, licensed physician assistant, or licensed nurse practitioner shall examine the resident and complete a medical examination form provided by the agency within 30 days following the admission to the residence facility to enable the residence licensee, facility owner or administrator to determine the appropriateness of the admission. The medical examination form shall become a permanent part of the record of the resident at the residence facility and shall be made available to the agency during inspection by the agency or upon request.
 - (6) Any resident accepted in a residence facility and

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placed by the department or the Department of Children and Family Services shall have been examined by medical personnel within 30 days before placement in the residence facility. The examination shall include an assessment of the appropriateness of placement in a residence facility. The findings of this examination shall be recorded on the examination form provided by the agency. The completed form shall accompany the resident and shall be submitted to the residence facility owner or administrator. Additionally, in the case of a mental health resident, the Department of Children and Family Services must provide documentation that the individual has been assessed by a psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, or psychiatric nurse, or an individual who is supervised by one of these professionals, and determined to be appropriate to reside in an assisted living residence facility. The documentation must be in the residence facility within 30 days after the mental health resident has been admitted to the residence facility. An evaluation completed upon discharge from a state mental hospital meets the requirements of this subsection related to appropriateness for placement as a mental health resident providing it was completed within 90 days prior to admission to the residence facility. The applicable department shall provide to the residence facility administrator any information about the resident that would help the administrator meet his or her responsibilities under subsection (1). Further, department personnel shall explain to the residence administrator facility operator any special needs of the resident and advise the administrator operator whom to call should problems arise. The applicable department shall advise and assist the residence

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facility administrator where the special needs of residents who are recipients of optional state supplementation require such assistance.

(7) The facility must notify a licensed physician when a resident exhibits signs of dementia or cognitive impairment or has a change of condition in order to rule out the presence of an underlying physiological condition that may be contributing to such dementia or impairment. The notification must occur within 30 days after the acknowledgment of such signs by facility staff. If an underlying condition is determined to exist, the facility shall arrange, with the appropriate health care provider, the necessary care and services to treat the condition.

(7) (8) The Department of Children and Family Services may require an examination for supplemental security income and optional state supplementation recipients residing in facilities at any time and shall provide the examination whenever a resident's condition requires it. Any facility administrator; personnel of the agency, the department, or the Department of Children and Family Services; or long-term care ombudsman council member who believes a resident needs to be evaluated shall notify the resident's case manager, who shall take appropriate action. A report of the examination findings shall be provided to the resident's case manager and the facility administrator to help the administrator meet his or her responsibilities under subsection (1).

(8) (9) A terminally ill resident who no longer meets the criteria for continued residency may remain in the <u>residence</u> facility if the arrangement is mutually agreeable to the

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resident and the <u>administrator</u>, <u>facility</u>; additional care is rendered through a licensed hospice, and the resident is under the care of a physician who agrees that the physical needs of the resident are being met.

- (9) (10) Residences Facilities licensed to provide extended congregate care services shall promote aging in place by determining appropriateness of continued residency based on a comprehensive review of the resident's physical and functional status; the ability of the residence facility, family members, friends, or any other pertinent individuals or agencies to provide the care and services required; and documentation that a written service plan consistent with residence facility policy has been developed and implemented to ensure that the resident's needs and preferences are addressed.
- (10) (11) A No resident who requires 24-hour nursing supervision, except for a resident who is an enrolled hospice patient pursuant to part IV of chapter 400, may not shall be retained in a licensed residence facility licensed under this part.

Section 34. Section 429.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.27 Property and personal affairs of residents.-
- (1) (a) A resident shall be given the option of using his or her own belongings, as space permits; choosing his or her roommate; and, whenever possible, unless the resident is adjudicated incompetent or incapacitated under state law, managing his or her own affairs.
- (b) The admission of a resident to a $\underline{\text{residence}}$ facility and his or her presence therein shall not give $\underline{\text{confer on}}$ the

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residence facility or its licensee, owner, administrator, employees, or representatives any authority to manage, use, or dispose of any property of the resident; nor shall such admission or presence confer on any of such persons any authority or responsibility for the personal affairs of the resident, except that which may be necessary for the safe management of the residence facility or for the safety of the resident.

(2) The licensee, A facility, or an owner, administrator, or employee of an assisted living residence, or representative thereof, may not act as the guardian, trustee, or conservator for any resident of the residence assisted living facility or any of such resident's property. A licensee, An owner, administrator, or staff member, or representative thereof, may not act as a competent resident's payee for social security, veteran's, or railroad benefits without the consent of the resident. Any residence facility whose licensee, owner, administrator, or staff, or representative thereof, serves as representative payee for any resident of the residence facility shall file a surety bond with the agency in an amount equal to twice the average monthly aggregate income or personal funds due to residents, or expendable for their account, which are received by a residence facility. Any residence facility whose licensee, owner, administrator, or staff, or a representative thereof, is granted power of attorney for any resident of the residence facility shall file a surety bond with the agency for each resident for whom such power of attorney is granted. The surety bond shall be in an amount equal to twice the average monthly income of the resident, plus the value of any resident's

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property under the control of the attorney in fact. The bond shall be executed by the residence's licensee, owner, administrator, or staff, or a representative thereof, facility as principal and a licensed surety company. The bond shall be conditioned upon the faithful compliance of the licensee, owner, administrator, or staff, or a representative thereof, of the residence facility with this section and shall run to the agency for the benefit of any resident who suffers a financial loss as a result of the misuse or misappropriation by a licensee, owner, administrator, or staff, or representative thereof, of the residence facility of funds held pursuant to this subsection. Any surety company that cancels or does not renew the bond of any licensee shall notify the agency in writing not less than 30 days in advance of such action, giving the reason for the cancellation or nonrenewal. Any residence's licensee, facility owner, administrator, or staff, or representative thereof, who is granted power of attorney for any resident of the residence facility shall, on a monthly basis, be required to provide the resident a written statement of any transaction made on behalf of the resident pursuant to this subsection, and a copy of such statement given to the resident shall be retained in each resident's file and available for agency inspection.

(3) A <u>residence administrator</u> <u>facility</u>, upon mutual consent with the resident, shall provide for the safekeeping in the <u>residence facility</u> of personal effects, including funds, not in excess of \$500 and funds of the resident not in excess of \$200 cash, and shall keep complete and accurate records of all such funds and personal effects received. If a resident is absent from a <u>residence facility</u> for 24 hours or more, the <u>residence</u>

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facility may provide for the safekeeping of the resident's personal effects, including funds, in excess of \$500.

- (4) Any funds or other property belonging to or due to a resident, or expendable for his or her account, which is received by the administrator a facility shall be trust funds which shall be kept separate from the funds and property of the residence facility and other residents or shall be specifically credited to such resident. Such trust funds shall be used or otherwise expended only for the account of the resident. Upon written request, at least once every 3 months, unless upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction, the administrator facility shall furnish the resident and his or her quardian, trustee, or conservator, if any, a complete and verified statement of all funds and other property to which this subsection applies, detailing the amount and items received, together with their sources and disposition. In any event, the administrator facility shall furnish such statement annually and upon the discharge or transfer of a resident. Any governmental agency or private charitable agency contributing funds or other property to the account of a resident shall also be entitled to receive such statement annually and upon the discharge or transfer of the resident.
- (5) Any personal funds available to <u>residence</u> facility residents may be used by residents as they choose to obtain clothing, personal items, leisure activities, and other supplies and services for their personal use. <u>An administrator A facility</u> may not demand, require, or contract for payment of all or any part of the personal funds in satisfaction of the <u>residence</u> facility rate for supplies and services beyond that amount

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3133 agreed to in writing and may not levy an additional charge to 3134 the individual or the account for any supplies or services that the facility has agreed by contract to provide as part of the 3135 3136 standard monthly rate. Any service or supplies provided by the 3137 residence facility which are charged separately to the individual or the account may be provided only with the specific 3138 3139 written consent of the individual, who shall be furnished in 3140 advance of the provision of the services or supplies with an itemized written statement to be attached to the contract 3141 3142 setting forth the charges for the services or supplies.

- (6)(a) In addition to any damages or civil penalties to which a person is subject, any person who:
- 1. Intentionally withholds a resident's personal funds, personal property, or personal needs allowance, or who demands, beneficially receives, or contracts for payment of all or any part of a resident's personal property or personal needs allowance in satisfaction of the <u>residence</u> facility rate for supplies and services; or
- 2. Borrows from or pledges any personal funds of a resident, other than the amount agreed to by written contract under s. 429.24,

commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(b) Any <u>residence</u>, <u>licensee</u>, <u>facility</u> owner, administrator, or staff, or representative thereof, who is granted power of attorney for any resident of the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> and who misuses or misappropriates funds obtained through this power commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in

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3162 s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (7) In the event of the death of a resident, a licensee shall return all refunds, funds, and property held in trust to the resident's personal representative, if one has been appointed at the time the residence facility disburses such funds, and, if not, to the resident's spouse or adult next of kin named in a beneficiary designation form provided by the licensee facility to the resident. If the resident has no spouse or adult next of kin or such person cannot be located, funds due the resident shall be placed in an interest-bearing account, and all property held in trust by the licensee facility shall be safequarded until such time as the funds and property are disbursed pursuant to the Florida Probate Code. Such funds shall be kept separate from the funds and property of the residence facility and other residents of the residence facility. If the funds of the deceased resident are not disbursed pursuant to the Florida Probate Code within 2 years after the resident's death, the funds shall be deposited in the Health Care Trust Fund administered by the agency.
- (8) The department may by rule clarify terms and specify procedures and documentation necessary to administer the provisions of this section relating to the proper management of residents' funds and personal property and the execution of surety bonds.

Section 35. Section 429.275, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.275 Business practice; personnel records; liability insurance.—The assisted living <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> shall be administered on a sound financial basis that is consistent with

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3191 good business practices.

- (1) The <u>licensee</u>, administrator, or owner of a <u>residence</u> facility shall maintain accurate business records that identify, summarize, and classify funds received and expenses disbursed and shall use written accounting procedures and a recognized accounting system.
- (2) The <u>licensee</u>, administrator, or owner of a <u>residence</u> facility shall maintain personnel records for each staff member which contain, at a minimum, documentation of background screening, if applicable, documentation of compliance with all training requirements of this part or applicable rule, and a copy of all licenses or certification held by each staff who performs services for which licensure or certification is required under this part or rule.
- (3) The <u>licensee</u>, administrator, or owner of a <u>residence</u> facility shall maintain liability insurance coverage that is in force at all times.
- (4) The department may by rule clarify terms, establish requirements for financial records, accounting procedures, personnel procedures, insurance coverage, and reporting procedures, and specify documentation as necessary to implement the requirements of this section.
- Section 36. Section 429.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 429.28 Resident bill of rights.-
- (1) No resident of a <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> shall be deprived of any civil or legal rights, benefits, or privileges guaranteed by law, the Constitution of the State of Florida, or the Constitution of the United States as a resident of <u>an assisted</u>

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3220 <u>living residence</u> a <u>facility</u>. Every resident of a <u>residence</u>
3221 <u>facility</u> shall have the right to:

- (a) Live in a safe and decent living environment, free from abuse and neglect.
- (b) Be treated with consideration and respect and with due recognition of personal dignity, individuality, and the need for privacy.
- (c) Retain and use his or her own clothes and other personal property in his or her immediate living quarters, so as to maintain individuality and personal dignity, except when the residence facility can demonstrate that such would be unsafe, impractical, or an infringement upon the rights of other residents.
- (d) Unrestricted private communication, including receiving and sending unopened correspondence, access to a telephone, and visiting with any person of his or her choice, at any time between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. at a minimum. Upon request, the <u>administrator</u> <u>facility</u> shall make provisions to extend visiting hours for caregivers and out-of-town guests, and in other similar situations.
- (e) Freedom to participate in and benefit from community services and activities and to achieve the highest possible level of independence, autonomy, and interaction within the community.
- (f) Manage his or her financial affairs unless the resident or, if applicable, the resident's representative, designee, surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact authorizes the administrator of the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> to provide safekeeping for funds as provided in s. 429.27.

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3249 (g) Share a room with his or her spouse if both are 3250 residents of the residence facility.

- (h) Reasonable opportunity for regular exercise several times a week and to be outdoors at regular and frequent intervals except when prevented by inclement weather.
- (i) Exercise civil and religious liberties, including the right to independent personal decisions. No religious beliefs or practices, nor any attendance at religious services, shall be imposed upon any resident.
- (j) Access to adequate and appropriate health care consistent with established and recognized standards within the community.
- (k) At least 30 45 days' notice of relocation or termination of residency from the residence facility unless, for medical reasons, the resident is certified by a physician to require an emergency relocation to a facility providing a more skilled level of care or the resident engages in a pattern of conduct that is harmful or offensive to other residents. In the case of a resident who has been adjudicated mentally incapacitated, the guardian shall be given at least 30 45 days' notice of a nonemergency relocation or residency termination. Reasons for relocation shall be set forth in writing. In order for a facility to terminate the residency of an individual without notice as provided herein, the facility shall show good cause in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (1) Present grievances and recommend changes in policies, procedures, and services to the staff of the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u>, governing officials, or any other person without restraint, interference, coercion, discrimination, or reprisal. The

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administrator of each residence Each facility shall establish a grievance procedure to facilitate the residents' exercise of this right. This right includes access to ombudsman volunteers and advocates and the right to be a member of, to be active in, and to associate with advocacy or special interest groups.

- (2) The administrator of a <u>residence facility</u> shall ensure that a written notice of the rights, obligations, and prohibitions set forth in this part is posted in a prominent place in each <u>residence facility</u> and read or explained to residents who cannot read. This notice shall include the name, address, and telephone numbers of the local ombudsman council and central abuse hotline and, when applicable, the Advocacy Center for Persons with Disabilities, Inc., and the Florida local advocacy council, where complaints may be lodged. The <u>administrator facility</u> must ensure a resident's access to a telephone to call the local ombudsman council, central abuse hotline, Advocacy Center for Persons with Disabilities, Inc., and the Florida local advocacy council.
- (3) (a) The agency shall conduct a survey to determine general compliance with facility standards and compliance with residents' rights as a prerequisite to initial licensure or licensure renewal.
- (b) In order to determine whether the facility is adequately protecting residents' rights, the biennial survey shall include private informal conversations with a sample of residents and consultation with the ombudsman council in the planning and service area in which the facility is located to discuss residents' experiences within the facility.
 - (c) During any calendar year in which no survey is

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conducted, the agency shall conduct at least one monitoring
visit of each facility cited in the previous year for a class I
or class II violation, or more than three uncorrected class III
violations.

- (d) The agency may conduct periodic followup inspections as necessary to monitor the compliance of facilities with a history of any class I, class II, or class III violations that threaten the health, safety, or security of residents.
- (e) The agency may conduct complaint investigations as warranted to investigate any allegations of noncompliance with requirements required under this part or rules adopted under this part.
- (3) (4) The administrator shall ensure that facility shall not hamper or prevent residents are not hampered or prevented from exercising their rights as specified in this section.
- (4) (5) No staff member facility or employee of a residence facility may serve notice upon a resident to leave the premises or take any other retaliatory action against any person who:
 - (a) Exercises any right set forth in this section.
- (b) Appears as a witness in any hearing, inside or outside the $\underline{\text{residence}}$ $\underline{\text{facility}}$.
- (c) Files a civil action alleging a violation of the provisions of this part or notifies a state attorney or the Attorney General of a possible violation of such provisions.
- (5)(6) An administrator shall not terminate Any facility which terminates the residency of an individual who participated in activities specified in subsection (4)(5) shall show good cause in a court of competent jurisdiction.
 - (6) (7) Any person who submits or reports a complaint

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concerning a suspected violation of the provisions of this part or concerning services and conditions in <u>residences facilities</u>, or who testifies in any administrative or judicial proceeding arising from such a complaint, shall have immunity from any civil or criminal liability therefor, unless such person has acted in bad faith or with malicious purpose or the court finds that there was a complete absence of a justiciable issue of either law or fact raised by the losing party.

Section 37. Section 429.293, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.293 Presuit notice; investigation; notification of violation of residents' rights or alleged negligence; claims evaluation procedure; informal discovery; review; settlement offer; mediation.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Claim for residents' rights violation or negligence" means a negligence claim alleging injury to or the death of a resident arising out of an asserted violation of the rights of a resident under s. 429.28 or an asserted deviation from the applicable standard of care.
- (b) "Insurer" means any self-insurer authorized under s. 627.357, liability insurance carrier, joint underwriting association, or uninsured prospective defendant.
- (2) Prior to filing a claim for a violation of a resident's rights or a claim for negligence, a claimant alleging injury to or the death of a resident shall notify each prospective defendant by certified mail, return receipt requested, of an asserted violation of a resident's rights provided in s. 429.28 or deviation from the standard of care. Such notification shall

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include an identification of the rights the prospective defendant has violated and the negligence alleged to have caused the incident or incidents and a brief description of the injuries sustained by the resident which are reasonably identifiable at the time of notice. The notice shall contain a certificate of counsel that counsel's reasonable investigation gave rise to a good faith belief that grounds exist for an action against each prospective defendant.

- (3) (a) No suit may be filed for a period of 75 days after notice is mailed to any prospective defendant. During the 75-day period, the prospective defendants or their insurers shall conduct an evaluation of the claim to determine the liability of each defendant and to evaluate the damages of the claimants. Each defendant or insurer of the defendant shall have a procedure for the prompt evaluation of claims during the 75-day period. The procedure shall include one or more of the following:
- 1. Internal review by a duly qualified facility risk manager or claims adjuster;
- 2. Internal review by counsel for each prospective defendant:
- 3. A quality assurance committee authorized under any applicable state or federal statutes or regulations; or
- 4. Any other similar procedure that fairly and promptly evaluates the claims.
- Each defendant or insurer of the defendant shall evaluate the claim in good faith.
 - (b) At or before the end of the 75 days, the defendant or

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insurer of the defendant shall provide the claimant with a written response:

- 1. Rejecting the claim; or
- 2. Making a settlement offer.
- (c) The response shall be delivered to the claimant if not represented by counsel or to the claimant's attorney, by certified mail, return receipt requested. Failure of the prospective defendant or insurer of the defendant to reply to the notice within 75 days after receipt shall be deemed a rejection of the claim for purposes of this section.
- (4) The notification of a violation of a resident's rights or alleged negligence shall be served within the applicable statute of limitations period; however, during the 75-day period, the statute of limitations is tolled as to all prospective defendants. Upon written stipulation by the parties, the 75-day period may be extended and the statute of limitations is tolled during any such extension. Upon receiving written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, of termination of negotiations in an extended period, the claimant shall have $30 \ 60$ days or the remainder of the period of the statute of limitations, whichever is greater, within which to file suit.
- (5) No statement, discussion, written document, report, or other work product generated by presuit claims evaluation procedures under this section is discoverable or admissible in any civil action for any purpose by the opposing party. All participants, including, but not limited to, physicians, investigators, witnesses, and employees or associates of the defendant, are immune from civil liability arising from

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participation in the presuit claims evaluation procedure. Any licensed physician or registered nurse may be retained by either party to provide an opinion regarding the reasonable basis of the claim. The presuit opinions of the expert are not discoverable or admissible in any civil action for any purpose by the opposing party.

- (6) Upon receipt by a prospective defendant of a notice of claim, the parties shall make discoverable information available without formal discovery as provided in subsection (7).
- (7) Informal discovery may be used by a party to obtain unsworn statements and the production of documents or things, as follows:
- (a) Unsworn statements.—Any party may require other parties to appear for the taking of an unsworn statement. Such statements may be used only for the purpose of claims evaluation and are not discoverable or admissible in any civil action for any purpose by any party. A party seeking to take the unsworn statement of any party must give reasonable notice in writing to all parties. The notice must state the time and place for taking the statement and the name and address of the party to be examined. Unless otherwise impractical, the examination of any party must be done at the same time by all other parties. Any party may be represented by counsel at the taking of an unsworn statement. An unsworn statement may be recorded electronically, stenographically, or on videotape. The taking of unsworn statements is subject to the provisions of the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and may be terminated for abuses.
- (b) Documents or things.—Any party may request discovery of relevant documents or things relevant to evaluating the merits

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of the claim. The documents or things must be produced, at the expense of the requesting party, within 20 days after the date of receipt of the request. A party is required to produce relevant and discoverable documents or things within that party's possession or control, if in good faith it can reasonably be done within the timeframe of the claims evaluation process.

- (8) Each request for and notice concerning informal discovery pursuant to this section must be in writing, and a copy thereof must be sent to all parties. Such a request or notice must bear a certificate of service identifying the name and address of the person to whom the request or notice is served, the date of the request or notice, and the manner of service thereof.
- (9) If a prospective defendant makes a written settlement offer, the claimant shall have 15 days from the date of receipt to accept the offer. An offer shall be deemed rejected unless accepted by delivery of a written notice of acceptance.
- (10) To the extent not inconsistent with this part, the provisions of the Florida Mediation Code, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, shall be applicable to such proceedings.
- (11) An arbitration process as provided for in chapter 44 may be used to resolve a claim filed pursuant to this section.
- (12)(11) Within 30 days after the claimant's receipt of defendant's response to the claim, the parties or their designated representatives shall meet in mediation to discuss the issues of liability and damages in accordance with the mediation rules of practice and procedures adopted by the Supreme Court. Upon written stipulation of the parties, this 30-

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day period may be extended and the statute of limitations is tolled during the mediation and any such extension. At the conclusion of mediation, the claimant shall have $\underline{30}$ $\underline{60}$ days or the remainder of the period of the statute of limitations, whichever is greater, within which to file suit.

Section 38. Section 429.294, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.294 Availability of <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> records for investigation of resident's rights violations and defenses; penalty.—

(1) Unless expressly prohibited by a legally competent resident, an assisted living residence licensed under this part shall furnish to the spouse, guardian, surrogate, proxy, or attorney in fact, as provided in chapters 744 and 765, of a current resident, within 7 working days after receipt of a written request, or of a former resident, within 10 working days after receipt of a written request, a copy of that resident's records that are in the possession of the residence. Such records shall include medical and psychiatric records and any records concerning the care and treatment of the resident performed by the residence, except progress notes and consultation report sections of a psychiatric nature. Copies of such records shall not be considered part of a deceased resident's estate and may be made available before the administration of an estate, upon request, to the spouse, guardian, surrogate, proxy, or attorney in fact, as provided in chapters 744 and 765. A residence may charge a reasonable fee for the copying of resident records. Such fee shall not exceed \$1 per page for the first 25 pages and 25 cents per page for

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each additional page in excess of 25 pages. The residence shall further allow any such spouse, guardian, surrogate, proxy, or attorney in fact, as provided in chapters 744 and 765, to examine the original records in its possession, or microfilms or other suitable reproductions of the records, upon such reasonable terms as shall be imposed, to help ensure that the records are not damaged, destroyed, or altered.

- (2) No person shall be allowed to obtain copies of residents' records pursuant to this section more often than once per month, except that physician's reports in the residents' records may be obtained as often as necessary to effectively monitor the residents' condition.
- (3)(1) Failure to provide complete copies of a resident's records, including, but not limited to, all medical records and the resident's chart, within the control or possession of the residence facility within 10 days, in accordance with the provisions of this section s. 400.145, shall constitute evidence of failure of that party to comply with good faith discovery requirements and shall waive the good faith certificate and presuit notice requirements under this part by the requesting party.
- $\underline{\text{(4)}}$ No <u>licensee</u> facility shall be held liable for any civil damages as a result of complying with this section.
- Section 39. Section 429.298, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 429.298 Punitive damages; limitation.—
- 3536 (1)(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), An
 3537 award of punitive damages may not exceed the greater of:
 - 1. Three times the amount of compensatory damages awarded

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to each claimant entitled thereto, consistent with the remaining provisions of this section; or

- 2. The sum of \$250,000 $\frac{$1 \text{ million}}{}$.
- (b) Where the fact finder determines that the wrongful conduct proven under this section was motivated primarily by unreasonable financial gain and determines that the unreasonably dangerous nature of the conduct, together with the high likelihood of injury resulting from the conduct, was actually known by the managing agent, director, officer, or other person responsible for making policy decisions on behalf of the defendant, it may award an amount of punitive damages not to exceed the greater of:
- 1. Four times the amount of compensatory damages awarded to each claimant entitled thereto, consistent with the remaining provisions of this section; or
 - 2. The sum of \$4 million.
- (c) Where the fact finder determines that at the time of injury the defendant had a specific intent to harm the claimant and determines that the defendant's conduct did in fact harm the claimant, there shall be no cap on punitive damages.
- (b)(d) This subsection is not intended to prohibit an appropriate court from exercising its jurisdiction under s. 768.74 in determining the reasonableness of an award of punitive damages that is less than three times the amount of compensatory damages.
- (e) In any case in which the findings of fact support an award of punitive damages pursuant to paragraph (b) or paragraph (c), the clerk of the court shall refer the case to the appropriate law enforcement agencies, to the state attorney in

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the circuit where the long-term care facility that is the subject of the underlying civil cause of action is located, and, for multijurisdictional facility owners, to the Office of the Statewide Prosecutor; and such agencies, state attorney, or Office of the Statewide Prosecutor shall initiate a criminal investigation into the conduct giving rise to the award of punitive damages. All findings by the trier of fact which support an award of punitive damages under this paragraph shall be admissible as evidence in any subsequent civil or criminal proceeding relating to the acts giving rise to the award of punitive damages under this paragraph.

- (2) The claimant's attorney's fees, if payable from the judgment, are, to the extent that the fees are based on the punitive damages, calculated based on the final judgment for punitive damages. This subsection does not limit the payment of attorney's fees based upon an award of damages other than punitive damages.
- (3) The jury may neither be instructed nor informed as to the provisions of this section.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the amount of punitive damages awarded pursuant to this section shall be equally divided between the claimant and the Health@months. Care Quality of Long-Term Care Facility Improvement Trust Fund, in accordance with the following provisions:
- (a) The clerk of the court shall transmit a copy of the jury verdict to the Chief Financial Officer by certified mail. In the final judgment, the court shall order the percentages of the award, payable as provided herein.
 - (b) A settlement agreement entered into between the

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original parties to the action after a verdict has been returned must provide a proportionate share payable to the Health Care Quality of Long-Term Care Facility Improvement Trust Fund specified herein. For purposes of this paragraph, the a proportionate share payable to the Health Care Trust Fund must be is a 75 percent 50-percent share of that percentage of the settlement amount which the punitive damages portion of the verdict bore to the total of the compensatory and punitive damages in the verdict.

- (c) The Department of Financial Services shall collect or cause to be collected all payments due the state under this section. Such payments are made to the Chief Financial Officer and deposited in the appropriate fund specified in this subsection.
- (d) If the full amount of punitive damages awarded cannot be collected, the claimant and the other recipient designated pursuant to this subsection are each entitled to a proportionate share of the punitive damages collected.
- (5) This section is remedial in nature and shall take effect upon becoming a law.

Section 40. Section 429.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.31 Closing of residence facility; notice; penalty.-
- (1) In addition to the requirements of part I part II of chapter 408, the administrator of the residence facility shall inform each resident or the next of kin, legal representative, or agency acting on each resident's behalf, of the fact and the proposed time of discontinuance of operation, after following the notification requirements provided in s. 429.28(1)(k). In

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the event a resident has no person to represent him or her, the administrator of the residence facility shall be responsible for referral to an appropriate social service agency for placement.

- (2) Immediately upon the notice by the agency of the voluntary or involuntary termination of such operation, the agency or its receiver shall monitor the transfer of residents to other facilities and ensure that residents' rights are being protected. The agency department, in consultation with the Department of Children and Family Services, shall specify procedures for ensuring that all residents who receive services are appropriately relocated.
- (3) All charges shall be prorated as of the date on which the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> discontinues operation, and if any payments have been made in advance, the payments for services not received shall be refunded to the resident or the resident's guardian within 10 working days <u>after of voluntary or involuntary closure of the residence facility</u>, whether or not such refund is requested by the resident or guardian.
- \$5,000 upon the licensee and each person or business entity that owns any interest in a residence facility that terminates operation without providing notice to the agency and the residents of the residence facility at least 30 days before operation ceases. This fine shall not be levied against any licensee of a residence facility involuntarily closed at the initiation of the agency. The agency shall use the proceeds of the fines to operate the residence facility until all residents of the residence facility are relocated.
 - Section 41. Section 429.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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3655 read:

429.34 Right of entry and inspection.—In addition to the requirements of <u>s. 429.0105</u> s. 408.811, any duly designated officer or employee of the department, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit of the Office of the Attorney General, <u>or</u> the state or local fire marshal, <u>or a member of the state or local long-term care ombudsman council</u> shall have the right to enter unannounced upon and into the premises of any <u>licensed residence facility licensed pursuant to this part</u> in order to determine the state of compliance with the provisions of this part, <u>part I part II</u> of chapter 408, and applicable rules. Data collected by the state or local long-term care ombudsman councils or the state or local advocacy councils may be used by the agency in investigations involving violations of regulatory standards.

Section 42. Section 429.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.35 Maintenance of records; reports.-

(1) Every <u>administrator</u> <u>facility</u> shall maintain, as public information available for public inspection under such conditions as the agency shall prescribe, records containing copies of all inspection reports pertaining to the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> that have been issued by the agency to the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u>. Copies of inspection reports shall be retained in the records for 5 years from the date the reports are filed or issued.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of the biennial inspection visit required under s. 408.811 or within 30 days after the date of any interim visit, the agency shall forward

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the results of the inspection to the local ombudsman council in whose planning and service area, as defined in part II of chapter 400, the facility is located; to at least one public library or, in the absence of a public library, the county seat in the county in which the inspected assisted living facility is located; and, when appropriate, to the district Adult Services and Mental Health Program Offices.

(2) (3) The administrator of a residence Every facility shall post a copy of the last inspection report of the agency for that residence facility in a prominent location within the residence facility so as to be accessible to all residents and to the public. Upon request, the administrator facility shall also provide a copy of the report to any resident of the residence facility or to an applicant for admission to the residence facility.

Section 43. Section 429.41, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.41 Rules establishing standards.-

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that rules published and enforced pursuant to this section shall include criteria by which a reasonable and consistent quality of resident care and quality of life may be ensured and the results of such resident care may be demonstrated. Such rules shall also ensure a safe and sanitary environment that is residential and noninstitutional in design or nature. It is further intended that reasonable efforts be made to accommodate the needs and preferences of residents to enhance the quality of life in a residence facility. The agency, in consultation with the department, may adopt rules to administer the requirements of

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part II of chapter 408. In order to provide safe and sanitary residences facilities and the highest quality of resident care accommodating the needs and preferences of residents, the department, in consultation with the agency, the Department of Children and Family Services, and the Department of Health, shall adopt rules, policies, and procedures to administer this section part, which must include reasonable and fair minimum standards in relation to:

- (a) The requirements for and maintenance of <u>residences</u> facilities, not in conflict with the provisions of chapter 553, relating to plumbing, heating, cooling, lighting, ventilation, living space, and other housing conditions, which will ensure the health, safety, and comfort of residents and protection from fire hazard, including adequate provisions for fire alarm and other fire protection suitable to the size of the structure. Uniform firesafety standards shall be <u>established and</u> enforced by the State Fire Marshal in cooperation with the agency, the <u>department</u>, and the <u>Department of Health</u>.
 - 1. Evacuation capability determination.
- a. The provisions of the National Fire Protection
 Association, NFPA 101A, Chapter 5, 1995 edition, shall be used
 for determining the ability of the residents, with or without
 staff assistance, to relocate from or within a licensed
 residence facility to a point of safety as provided in the fire
 codes adopted herein. An evacuation capability evaluation for
 initial licensure shall be conducted within 6 months after the
 date of licensure. For existing licensed residences facilities
 that are not equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system,
 the administrator shall evaluate the evacuation capability of

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residents at least annually. The evacuation capability evaluation for each <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> not equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system shall be validated, without liability, by the State Fire Marshal, by the local fire marshal, or by the local authority having jurisdiction over firesafety, before the license renewal date. If the State Fire Marshal, local fire marshal, or local authority having jurisdiction over firesafety has reason to believe that the evacuation capability of a <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> as reported by the administrator may have changed, it may, with assistance from the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> administrator, reevaluate the evacuation capability through timed exiting drills. Translation of timed fire exiting drills to evacuation capability may be determined:

- (I) Three minutes or less: prompt.
- (II) More than 3 minutes, but not more than 13 minutes: slow.
 - (III) More than 13 minutes: impractical.

b. The Office of the State Fire Marshal shall provide or cause the provision of training and education on the proper application of Chapter 5, NFPA 101A, 1995 edition, to its employees, to staff of the Agency for Health Care Administration who are responsible for regulating facilities under this part, and to local governmental inspectors. The Office of the State Fire Marshal shall provide or cause the provision of this training within its existing budget, but may charge a fee for this training to offset its costs. The initial training must be delivered within 6 months after July 1, 1995, and as needed thereafter.

c. The Office of the State Fire Marshal, in cooperation

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with provider associations, shall provide or cause the provision of a training program designed to inform facility operators on how to properly review bid documents relating to the installation of automatic fire sprinklers. The Office of the State Fire Marshal shall provide or cause the provision of this training within its existing budget, but may charge a fee for this training to offset its costs. The initial training must be delivered within 6 months after July 1, 1995, and as needed thereafter.

<u>b.d.</u> The administrator of a licensed <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> shall sign an affidavit verifying the number of residents occupying the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> at the time of the evacuation capability evaluation.

- 2. Firesafety requirements.-
- a. Except for the special applications provided herein, effective January 1, 1996, the provisions of the National Fire Protection Association, Life Safety Code, NFPA 101, 1994 edition, Chapter 22 for new residences facilities and Chapter 23 for existing residences facilities shall be the uniform fire code applied by the State Fire Marshal for assisted living residences facilities, pursuant to s. 633.022.
- b. Any new residence facility, regardless of size, that applies for a license on or after January 1, 1996, must be equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system. The exceptions as provided in s. 22-2.3.5.1, NFPA 101, 1994 edition, as adopted herein, apply to any new residence facility housing eight or fewer residents. On July 1, 1995, local governmental entities responsible for the issuance of permits for construction shall inform, without liability, any facility whose permit for

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construction is obtained prior to January 1, 1996, of this automatic fire sprinkler requirement. As used in this part, the term "a new residence facility" does not mean an existing residence facility that has undergone change of ownership.

- c. Notwithstanding any provision of s. 633.022 or of the National Fire Protection Association, NFPA 101A, Chapter 5, 1995 edition, to the contrary, any existing residence facility
 housing eight or fewer residents is not required to install an automatic fire sprinkler system, nor to comply with any other requirement in Chapter 23, NFPA 101, 1994 edition, that exceeds the firesafety requirements of NFPA 101, 1988 edition, that applies to this size residence facility has been classified as impractical to evacuate. Any existing residence facility housing eight or fewer residents that is classified as impractical to evacuate must install an automatic fire sprinkler system within the timeframes mutually agreed to by the local fire marshal and the agency granted in this section.
- d. Any existing facility that is required to install an automatic fire sprinkler system under this paragraph need not meet other firesafety requirements of Chapter 23, NFPA 101, 1994 edition, which exceed the provisions of NFPA 101, 1988 edition. The mandate contained in this paragraph which requires certain facilities to install an automatic fire sprinkler system supersedes any other requirement.
- $\underline{\text{d.e.}}$ This paragraph does not supersede the exceptions granted in NFPA 101, 1988 edition or 1994 edition.
- $\underline{\text{e.f.}}$ This paragraph does not exempt $\underline{\text{residences}}$ from other firesafety provisions adopted under s. 633.022 and

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local building code requirements in effect before July 1, 1995.

g. A local government may charge fees only in an amount not to exceed the actual expenses incurred by local government relating to the installation and maintenance of an automatic fire sprinkler system in an existing and properly licensed assisted living facility structure as of January 1, 1996.

h. If a licensed facility undergoes major reconstruction or addition to an existing building on or after January 1, 1996, the entire building must be equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system. Major reconstruction of a building means repair or restoration that costs in excess of 50 percent of the value of the building as reported on the tax rolls, excluding land, before reconstruction. Multiple reconstruction projects within a 5-year period the total costs of which exceed 50 percent of the initial value of the building at the time the first reconstruction project was permitted are to be considered as major reconstruction. Application for a permit for an automatic fire sprinkler system is required upon application for a permit for a reconstruction project that creates costs that go over the 50-percent threshold.

i. Any facility licensed before January 1, 1996, that is required to install an automatic fire sprinkler system shall ensure that the installation is completed within the following timeframes based upon evacuation capability of the facility as determined under subparagraph 1.:

- (I) Impractical evacuation capability, 24 months.
- (II) Slow evacuation capability, 48 months.
 - (III) Prompt evacuation capability, 60 months.

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The beginning date from which the deadline for the automatic fire sprinkler installation requirement must be calculated is upon receipt of written notice from the local fire official that an automatic fire sprinkler system must be installed. The local fire official shall send a copy of the document indicating the requirement of a fire sprinkler system to the Agency for Health Care Administration.

j. It is recognized that the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system may create financial hardship for some facilities. The appropriate local fire official shall, without liability, grant two 1-year extensions to the timeframes for installation established herein, if an automatic fire sprinkler installation cost estimate and proof of denial from two financial institutions for a construction loan to install the automatic fire sprinkler system are submitted. However, for any facility with a class I or class II, or a history of uncorrected class III, firesafety deficiencies, an extension must not be granted. The local fire official shall send a copy of the document granting the time extension to the Agency for Health Care Administration.

k. A facility owner whose facility is required to be equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system under Chapter 23, NFPA 101, 1994 edition, as adopted herein, must disclose to any potential buyer of the facility that an installation of an automatic fire sprinkler requirement exists. The sale of the facility does not alter the timeframe for the installation of the automatic fire sprinkler system.

1. Existing facilities required to install an automatic fire sprinkler system as a result of construction-type

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restrictions in Chapter 23, NFPA 101, 1994 edition, as adopted herein, or evacuation capability requirements shall be notified by the local fire official in writing of the automatic fire sprinkler requirement, as well as the appropriate date for final compliance as provided in this subparagraph. The local fire official shall send a copy of the document to the Agency for Health Care Administration.

<u>f.m.</u> Except in cases of life-threatening fire hazards, if an existing <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> experiences a change in the evacuation capability, or if the local authority having jurisdiction identifies a construction-type restriction, such that an automatic fire sprinkler system is required, it shall be afforded time for installation as provided in this subparagraph.

Residences Facilities that are fully sprinkled and in compliance with other firesafety standards are not required to conduct more than one of the required fire drills between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., per year. In lieu of the remaining drills, staff responsible for residents during such hours may be required to participate in a mock drill that includes a review of evacuation procedures. Such standards must be included or referenced in the rules adopted by the State Fire Marshal. Pursuant to s. 633.022(1)(b), the State Fire Marshal is the final administrative authority for firesafety standards established and enforced pursuant to this section. All licensed residences facilities must have an annual fire inspection conducted by the local fire marshal or authority having jurisdiction.

3. Resident elopement requirements.—Residences Facilities

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are required to conduct a minimum of two resident elopement prevention and response drills per year. All administrators and direct care staff must participate in the drills which shall include a review of procedures to address resident elopement.

Residence administrators Facilities must document the implementation of the drills and ensure that the drills are conducted in a manner consistent with the residence's facility's resident elopement policies and procedures.

(b) The preparation and annual update of a comprehensive emergency management plan. Such standards must be included in the rules adopted by the department after consultation with the Department of Community Affairs. At a minimum, the rules must provide for plan components that address emergency evacuation transportation; adequate sheltering arrangements; postdisaster activities, including provision of emergency power, food, and water; postdisaster transportation; supplies; staffing; emergency equipment; individual identification of residents and transfer of records; communication with families; and responses to family inquiries. The comprehensive emergency management plan is subject to review and approval by the local emergency management agency. During its review, the local emergency management agency shall ensure that the following agencies, at a minimum, are given the opportunity to review the plan: the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Department of Health, the Agency for Health Care Administration, and the Department of Community Affairs. Also, appropriate volunteer organizations must be given the opportunity to review the plan. The local emergency management agency shall complete its review within 60 days and either approve the plan or advise the residence

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administrator facility of necessary revisions.

- (c) The number, training, and qualifications of all <u>staff</u> responsible personnel having responsibility for the care of residents. The rules must require adequate staff to provide for the safety of all residents. <u>Residences Facilities</u> licensed for 17 or more residents are required to maintain an alert staff for 24 hours per day.
- (d) All sanitary conditions within the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> and its surroundings which will ensure the health and comfort of residents.
- (e) To ensure that inspections are not duplicative, the rules must clearly delineate the responsibilities of the agency regarding agency's licensure and survey inspections staff, the county health departments regarding food safety and sanitary inspections, and the local fire marshal regarding firesafety inspections authority having jurisdiction over firesafety and ensure that inspections are not duplicative. The agency may collect fees for food service inspections conducted by the county health departments and transfer such fees to the Department of Health.
- <u>(f) (e)</u> License application and license renewal, transfer of ownership, proper management of resident funds and personal property, surety bonds, resident contracts, refund policies, financial ability to operate, and <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> and staff records.
- (g) (f) Inspections, complaint investigations, moratoriums, classification of deficiencies, levying and enforcement of penalties, and use of income from fees and fines.
 - (h) (g) The enforcement of the resident bill of rights

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- (i) (h) The care and maintenance of residents, which must include, but is not limited to:
 - 1. The supervision of residents;
 - 2. The provision of personal services;
- 3. The provision of, or arrangement for, social and leisure activities;
- 4. The arrangement for appointments and transportation to appropriate medical, dental, nursing, or mental health services, as needed by residents;
 - 5. The management of medication;
 - 6. The food service nutritional needs of residents; and
 - 7. Resident records.; and
 - 8. Internal risk management and quality assurance.
- (j) (i) Residences Facilities holding an a limited nursing, extended congregate care, or limited mental health license.
- (k)(j) The establishment of specific criteria to define appropriateness of resident admission and continued residency in a resident facility holding a standard, limited nursing, extended congregate care, and limited mental health license.
- (1) (k) The use of physical or chemical restraints. The use of physical restraints is limited to half-bed rails as prescribed and documented by the resident's physician with the consent of the resident or, if applicable, the resident's representative or designee or the resident's surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact. The use of chemical restraints is limited to prescribed dosages of medications authorized by the resident's physician and must be consistent with the resident's diagnosis. Residents who are receiving medications that can

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serve as chemical restraints must be evaluated by their physician at least annually to assess:

- 1. The continued need for the medication.
- 2. The level of the medication in the resident's blood.
- 3. The need for adjustments in the prescription.
- (1) The establishment of specific policies and procedures on resident elopement. Facilities shall conduct a minimum of two resident elopement drills each year. All administrators and direct care staff shall participate in the drills. Facilities shall document the drills.
- (2) In adopting any rules pursuant to this part, the department, in conjunction with the agency, shall make distinct standards for residences facilities based upon residence facility size; the types of care provided; the physical and mental capabilities and needs of residents; the type, frequency, and amount of services and care offered; and the staffing characteristics of the residence facility. Rules developed pursuant to this section shall not restrict the use of shared staffing and shared programming in residences facilities that are part of retirement communities that provide multiple levels of care and otherwise meet the requirements of law and rule. Except for uniform firesafety standards, the department shall adopt by rule separate and distinct standards for residences facilities with 16 or fewer beds and for residences facilities with 17 or more beds. The standards for residences facilities with 16 or fewer beds shall be appropriate for a noninstitutional residential environment, provided that the structure is no more than two stories in height and all persons who cannot exit the residence facility unassisted in an

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emergency reside on the first floor. The department, in conjunction with the agency, may make other distinctions among types of <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u> as necessary to enforce the provisions of this part. Where appropriate, the agency shall offer alternate solutions for complying with established standards, based on distinctions made by the department and the agency relative to the physical characteristics of <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u> and the types of care offered therein.

(3) The department shall submit a copy of proposed rules to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and appropriate committees of substance for review and comment prior to the promulgation thereof. Rules promulgated by the department shall encourage the development of homelike facilities which promote the dignity, individuality, personal strengths, and decisionmaking ability of residents.

(3)(4) The agency, in consultation with the department, may waive rules promulgated pursuant to this part in order to demonstrate and evaluate innovative or cost-effective congregate care alternatives which enable individuals to age in place. Such waivers may be granted only in instances where there is reasonable assurance that the health, safety, or welfare of residents will not be endangered. To apply for a waiver, the licensee shall submit to the agency a written description of the concept to be demonstrated, including goals, objectives, and anticipated benefits; the number and types of residents who will be affected, if applicable; a brief description of how the demonstration will be evaluated; and any other information deemed appropriate by the agency. Any residence facility granted a waiver shall submit a report of findings to the agency and the

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department within 12 months. At such time, the agency may renew or revoke the waiver or pursue any regulatory or statutory changes necessary to allow other <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u> to adopt the same practices. The department may by rule clarify terms and establish waiver application procedures, criteria for reviewing waiver proposals, and procedures for reporting findings, as necessary to implement this subsection.

(4) The agency shall may use an abbreviated biennial standard licensure inspection that consists of a review of key quality-of-care standards in lieu of a full inspection in a residence facility that has a good record of past performance. However, a full inspection must be conducted in a residence facility that has a history of class I or class II violations, uncorrected class III violations, confirmed ombudsman council complaints, or confirmed licensure complaints, within the previous licensure period immediately preceding the inspection or if a potentially serious problem is identified during the abbreviated inspection. The agency, in consultation with the department, shall develop, maintain, and update the key qualityof-care standards with input from the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council and representatives of associations and organizations representing assisted living residences provider groups for incorporation into its rules.

Section 44. Section 429.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.42 Pharmacy and dietary services.

(1) Any assisted living <u>residence for facility in which the</u> agency has documented a class I or class II <u>violation</u> deficiency or uncorrected class III violations deficiencies regarding

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medicinal drugs or over-the-counter preparations, including their storage, use, delivery, or administration, or dietary services, or both, during a biennial survey or a monitoring visit or an investigation in response to a complaint, shall, in addition to or as an alternative to any penalties imposed under s. 429.19, be required to employ the consultant services of a licensed pharmacist, a licensed registered nurse, or a registered or licensed dietitian, as applicable. The consultant shall, at a minimum, provide onsite quarterly consultation until the inspection team from the agency determines that such consultation services are no longer required.

- (2) A corrective action plan for deficiencies related to assistance with the self-administration of medication or the administration of medication must be developed and implemented by the facility within 48 hours after notification of such deficiency, or sooner if the deficiency is determined by the agency to be life-threatening.
- (3) The agency shall employ at least two pharmacists licensed pursuant to chapter 465 among its personnel who biennially inspect assisted living facilities licensed under this part, to participate in biennial inspections or consult with the agency regarding deficiencies relating to medicinal drugs or over-the-counter preparations.
- $\underline{\text{(2)}}$ (4) The department may by rule establish procedures and specify documentation as necessary to implement this section.
- Section 45. Section 429.44, Florida Statutes, is amended to 4116 read:
 - 429.44 Construction and renovation; requirements.-
 - (1) The requirements for the construction and renovation of

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a residence facility shall comply with the provisions of chapter
553 which pertain to building construction standards, including
plumbing, electrical code, glass, manufactured buildings,
accessibility for persons with disabilities, and the state
minimum building code and with the provisions of s. 633.022,
which pertain to uniform firesafety standards.

- (2) Upon notification by the local authority having jurisdiction over life-threatening violations which seriously threaten the health, safety, or welfare of a resident of a residence facility, the agency shall take action as specified in s. 429.14.
- (3) The department may adopt rules to establish procedures and specify the documentation necessary to implement this section.

Section 46. Section 429.445, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.445 Compliance with local zoning requirements.—No facility licensed under this part may commence any construction which will expand the size of the existing structure unless the licensee first submits to the agency proof that such construction will be in compliance with applicable local zoning requirements. Residences Facilities with a licensed capacity of less than 15 persons shall comply with the provisions of chapter 419.

Section 47. Section 429.47, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.47 Prohibited acts; penalties for violation.-

(1) While $\underline{\text{an assisted living residence}}$ a $\underline{\text{facility}}$ is under construction, the owner may advertise to the public prior to

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obtaining a license. Facilities that are certified under chapter 651 shall comply with the advertising provisions of s. 651.095 rather than those provided for in this subsection.

- (2) A freestanding <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> shall not advertise or imply that any part of it is a nursing home. For the purpose of this subsection, "freestanding <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u>" means a <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> that is not operated in conjunction with a nursing home to which residents of the <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> are given priority when nursing care is required. A person who violates this subsection is subject to fine as specified in s. 429.19.
- (3) Any <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> which is affiliated with any religious organization or which has a name implying religious affiliation shall include in its advertising whether or not it is affiliated with any religious organization and, if so, which organization.
- (4) A <u>licensed residence</u> facility licensed under this part which is not part of a facility authorized under chapter 651 shall include the <u>residence's</u> facility's license number as given by the agency in all advertising. A company or person owning more than one <u>residence</u> facility shall include at least one license number per advertisement. All advertising shall include the term "assisted living <u>residence"</u> or "ALR facility" before the license number.

Section 48. Section 429.49, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.49 Resident records; penalties for alteration.-
- (1) Any person who fraudulently alters, defaces, or falsifies any medical or other resident record of an assisted

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living residence facility, or causes or procures any such offense to be committed, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (2) A conviction under subsection (1) is also grounds for restriction, suspension, or termination of license privileges.
- Section 49. Section 429.52, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 429.52 Staff training and educational programs; core educational requirement.—
- (1) Administrators and other assisted living <u>residence</u> facility staff must meet minimum training and education requirements established by the Department of Elderly Affairs by rule. This training and education is intended to assist <u>residences</u> facilities to appropriately respond to the needs of residents, to maintain resident care and <u>residence</u> facility standards, and to meet licensure requirements.
- (2) The department shall establish a competency test and a minimum required score to indicate successful completion of the training and educational requirements. The competency test must be developed by the department in conjunction with the agency and providers. The required training and education must cover at least the following topics:
- (a) State law and rules relating to assisted living residences facilities.
- (b) Resident rights and identifying and reporting abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
- (c) Special needs of elderly persons, persons with mental illness, and persons with developmental disabilities and how to meet those needs.

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(d) Nutrition and food service, including acceptable sanitation practices for preparing, storing, and serving food.

- (e) Medication management, recordkeeping, and proper techniques for assisting residents with self-administered medication.
- (f) Firesafety requirements, including fire evacuation drill procedures and other emergency procedures.
- (g) Care of persons with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders.
- (3) Effective January 1, 2004, a new <u>residence facility</u> administrator must complete the required training and education, including the competency test, within a reasonable time after being employed as an administrator, as determined by the department. Failure to do so is a violation of this part and subjects the violator to an administrative fine as prescribed in s. 429.19. Administrators licensed in accordance with part II of chapter 468 are exempt from this requirement. Other licensed professionals may be exempted, as determined by the department by rule.
- (4) Administrators are required to participate in continuing education for a minimum of 12 contact hours every 2 years.
- (5) Staff involved with the management of medications and assisting with the self-administration of medications under s. 429.256 must complete a minimum of 4 additional hours of training provided by a registered nurse, licensed pharmacist, or department staff, and must complete 2 hours of continuing education training annually. The department shall establish by rule the minimum requirements of this additional training.

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(6) Other <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> staff shall participate in training relevant to their job duties as specified by rule of the department.

- (7) If the department or the agency determines that there are problems in a residence facility that could be reduced through specific staff training or education beyond that already required under this section, the department or the agency may require, and provide, or cause to be provided, the training or education of any direct personal care staff in the residence facility.
- (8) The department shall adopt rules related to these training requirements, the competency test, necessary procedures, and competency test fees and shall adopt or contract with another entity to develop a curriculum, which shall be used as the minimum core training requirements. The department shall consult with representatives of stakeholder associations and organizations representing assisted living residences and agencies in the development of the curriculum.
- (9) The training required by this section shall be conducted by persons registered with the department as having the requisite experience and credentials to conduct the training. A person seeking to register as a trainer must provide the department with proof of completion of the minimum core training education requirements, successful passage of the competency test established under this section, and proof of compliance with the continuing education requirement in subsection (4).
 - (10) A person seeking to register as a trainer must also:
 - (a) Provide proof of completion of a 4-year degree from an

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accredited college or university and must have worked in a
management position in an assisted living residence facility for
years after being core certified;

- (b) Have worked in a management position in an assisted living <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> for 5 years after being core certified and have 1 year of teaching experience as an educator or staff trainer for persons who work in assisted living <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u> or other long-term care settings;
- (c) Have been previously employed as a core trainer for the department; or
- (d) Meet other qualification criteria as defined in rule, which the department is authorized to adopt.
- (11) A trainer certified by the department must continue to meet continuing education requirements and other standards as set forth in rules adopted by the department. Noncompliance with the standards set forth in the rules may result in suspension or revocation of a trainer's certificate.
- $\underline{\text{(12)}}$ (11) The department shall adopt rules to establish trainer registration requirements.
- Section 50. Section 429.53, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 429.53 Consultation by the agency.-
- (1) The area offices of licensure and certification of the agency shall provide consultation to the following upon request:
 - (a) A licensee of a residence facility.
- (b) A person interested in obtaining a license to operate a residence facility under this part.
 - (2) As used in this section, "consultation" includes:
 - (a) An explanation of the requirements of this part and

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4293 rules adopted pursuant thereto;

- (b) An explanation of the license application and renewal procedures;
- (c) The provision of a checklist of general local and state approvals required prior to constructing or developing a facility and a listing of the types of agencies responsible for such approvals;
- (d) An explanation of benefits and financial assistance available to a recipient of supplemental security income residing in a facility;
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ Any other information which the agency deems necessary to promote compliance with the requirements of this part. ; and
- (f) A preconstruction review of a facility to ensure compliance with agency rules and this part.
- (3) The agency may charge a fee commensurate with the cost of providing consultation under this section.
- Section 51. <u>Section 429.54</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>is repealed</u>. Section 52. Section 429.65, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 429.65 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- (1) "Activities of daily living" means functions and tasks for self-care, including eating, bathing, grooming, dressing, ambulating, and other similar tasks.
- (2) "Adult family-care home" means a full-time, family-type living arrangement, in a private home, under which a person who owns or rents the home provides room, board, and personal care, on a 24-hour basis, for no more than five disabled adults or frail elders who are not relatives. The following family-type

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1322 living arrangements are not required to be licensed as an adult family-care home:

- (a) An arrangement whereby the person who owns or rents the home provides room, board, and personal services for not more than two adults who do not receive optional state supplementation under s. 409.212. The person who provides the housing, meals, and personal care must own or rent the home and reside therein.
- (b) An arrangement whereby the person who owns or rents the home provides room, board, and personal services only to his or her relatives.
- (c) An establishment that is licensed as an assisted living residence facility under this chapter.
- (3) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care
- (3) (4) "Aging in place" means remaining in a noninstitutional living environment despite the physical or mental changes that may occur in a person who is aging. For aging in place to occur, needed services are added, increased, or adjusted to compensate for a person's physical or mental changes.
- $\underline{(4)}$ "Appropriate placement" means that the resident's needs can be met by the adult family-care home or can be met by services arranged by the adult family-care home or the resident.
- (5)(6) "Chemical restraint" means a pharmacologic drug that physically limits, restricts, or deprives an individual of movement or mobility, and is used for discipline or convenience and not required for the treatment of medical symptoms.
 - (6) "Department" means the Department of Elderly

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(7) (8) "Disabled adult" means any person between 18 and 59 years of age, inclusive, who is a resident of the state and who has one or more permanent physical or mental limitations that restrict the person's ability to perform the normal activities of daily living.

- (8) (9) "Frail elder" means a functionally impaired elderly person who is 60 years of age or older and who has physical or mental limitations that restrict the person's ability to perform the normal activities of daily living and that impede the person's capacity to live independently.
- (9) "Personal services" or "personal care" includes individual assistance with or supervision of the activities of daily living and the self-administration of medication, and other similar services.
- (11) "Provider" means a person who is licensed to operate an adult family-care home.
- (10) (12) "Relative" means an individual who is the father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandfather, grandmother, great-grandfather, great-grandmother, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half sister of a licensee provider.
- $\underline{(11)}$ "Relief person" means an adult designated by the $\underline{\text{licensee}}$ provider to supervise the residents during the $\underline{\text{licensee's}}$ provider's absence.
 - (12) (14) "Resident" means a person receiving room, board,

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4380 and personal care in an adult family-care home.

Section 53. Section 429.67, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.67 Licensure.-

- (1) The requirements of part I part II of chapter 408 apply to the provision of services that require licensure pursuant to this chapter part and part II of chapter 408 and to entities licensed by or applying for such licensure from the agency for Health Care Administration pursuant to this part. A license issued by the agency is required in order to operate an adult family-care home in this state.
- (2) A person who <u>applies for licensure as intends to be</u> an adult family-care home provider must own or rent the adult family-care home that is to be licensed and reside therein.
- (3) In accordance with <u>s. 429.004</u> <u>s. 408.805</u>, an applicant or licensee shall pay a fee for each license application submitted under this <u>chapter</u> part, part II of chapter 408, and applicable rules. The amount of the fee shall be \$200 per biennium.
- (4) The agency shall require level 2 background screening for personnel as required in $\underline{s.\ 429.008(1)(e)}\ s.\ 408.809(1)(e)$, including the adult family-care home <u>licensee</u> provider, the designated relief person, and all adult household members, pursuant to chapter 435 and $\underline{s.\ 429.008}\ s.\ 408.809$.
- (5) Unless the adult family-care home is a community residential home subject to chapter 419, the applicant must provide documentation, signed by the appropriate governmental official, that the home has met local zoning requirements for the location for which the license is sought.

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(6) In addition to the requirements of <u>s. 429.020</u> s.

408.811, access to a licensed adult family-care home must be provided at reasonable times for the appropriate officials of the department, the Department of Health, the Department of Children and Family Services, the agency, and the State Fire Marshal, who are responsible for the development and maintenance of fire, health, sanitary, and safety standards, to inspect the <u>adult family-care home facility</u> to assure compliance with these standards. In addition, access to a licensed adult family-care home must be provided at reasonable times for the local longterm care ombudsman council.

- (7) The licensed maximum capacity of each adult family-care home is based on the service needs of the residents and the capability of the <u>licensee provider</u> to meet the needs of the residents. Any relative who lives in the adult family-care home and who is a disabled adult or frail elder must be included in that limitation.
- (8) Each adult family-care home must designate at least one licensed space for a resident receiving optional state supplementation. The Department of Children and Family Services shall specify by rule the procedures to be followed for referring residents who receive optional state supplementation to adult family-care homes. Those homes licensed as adult foster homes or assisted living residences facilities prior to January 1, 1994, that convert to adult family-care homes, are exempt from this requirement.
- (9) In addition to the license categories available in \underline{s} . $\underline{429.007}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{408.808}$, the agency may issue a conditional license to a licensee $\underline{provider}$ for the purpose of bringing the adult

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family-care home into compliance with licensure requirements. A conditional license must be limited to a specific period, not exceeding 6 months. The department shall, by rule, establish criteria for issuing conditional licenses.

- (10) The department may adopt rules to establish procedures, identify forms, specify documentation, and clarify terms, as necessary, to administer this section.
- (11) The agency may adopt rules to administer the requirements of part II of chapter 408.

Section 54. Section 429.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.69 Denial, revocation, and suspension of a license.—In addition to the requirements of <u>part I part II of chapter 408</u>, the agency may deny, suspend, and revoke a license for any of the following reasons:
- (1) Failure to comply with the background screening standards of this part, $\underline{s.429.008}$ $\underline{s.408.809(1)}$, or chapter 435.
- (2) Failure to correct cited fire code violations that threaten the health, safety, or welfare of residents.

Section 55. Section 429.71, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.71 Classification of deficiencies; administrative fines.—
- (1) In addition to the requirements of <u>part I part II of</u> chapter 408 and in addition to any other liability or penalty provided by law, the agency may impose an administrative fine on a licensee provider according to the following classification:
 - (a) Class I violations are those conditions or practices

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related to the operation and maintenance of an adult family-care home or to the care of residents which the agency determines present an imminent danger to the residents or guests of the adult family-care home facility or a substantial probability that death or serious physical or emotional harm would result therefrom. The condition or practice that constitutes a class I violation must be abated or eliminated within 24 hours, unless a fixed period, as determined by the agency, is required for correction. A class I violation deficiency is subject to an administrative fine in an amount not less than \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000 for each violation. A fine may be levied notwithstanding the correction of the violation deficiency.

- (b) Class II violations are those conditions or practices related to the operation and maintenance of an adult family-care home or to the care of residents which the agency determines directly threaten the physical or emotional health, safety, or security of the residents, other than class I violations. A class II violation is subject to an administrative fine in an amount not less than \$250 and not exceeding \$500 for each violation. A citation for a class II violation must specify the time within which the violation is required to be corrected. If a class II violation is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.
- (c) Class III violations are those conditions or practices related to the operation and maintenance of an adult family-care home or to the care of residents which the agency determines indirectly or potentially threaten the physical or emotional health, safety, or security of residents, other than class I or class II violations. A class III violation is subject to an

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administrative fine in an amount not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$250 for each violation. A citation for a class III violation shall specify the time within which the violation is required to be corrected. If a class III violation is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.

- (d) Class IV violations are those conditions or occurrences related to the operation and maintenance of an adult family-care home, or related to the required reports, forms, or documents, which do not have the potential of negatively affecting the residents. A <u>licensee provider</u> that does not correct a class IV violation within the time limit specified by the agency is subject to an administrative fine in an amount not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$100 for each violation. Any class IV violation that is corrected during the time the agency survey is conducted will be identified as an agency finding and not as a violation.
- (2) The agency may impose an administrative fine for violations which do not qualify as class I, class II, class III, or class IV violations. The amount of the fine shall not exceed \$250 for each violation or \$2,000 in the aggregate. Unclassified violations may include:
 - (a) Violating any term or condition of a license.
- (b) Violating any provision of this <u>chapter</u> part, part II of chapter 408, or applicable rules.
- (c) Failure to follow the criteria and procedures provided under part I of chapter 394 relating to the transportation, voluntary admission, and involuntary examination of adult family-care home residents.

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- (d) Exceeding licensed capacity.
 - (e) Providing services beyond the scope of the license.
 - (f) Violating a moratorium.
 - (3) Each day during which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.
 - (4) In determining whether a penalty is to be imposed, and in fixing the amount of any penalty to be imposed, the agency must consider:
 - (a) The gravity of the violation.
 - (b) Actions taken by the $\underline{\text{licensee}}$ $\underline{\text{provider}}$ to correct a violation.
 - (c) Any previous violation by the licensee provider.
 - (d) The financial benefit to the <u>licensee</u> provider of committing or continuing the violation.
 - (5) As an alternative to or in conjunction with an administrative action against a provider, the agency may request a plan of corrective action that demonstrates a good faith effort to remedy each violation by a specific date, subject to the approval of the agency.
 - $\underline{\text{(5)}}$ The department shall set forth, by rule, notice requirements and procedures for correction of $\underline{\text{violations}}$ deficiencies.
 - Section 56. Section 429.73, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 429.73 Rules and standards relating to adult family-care homes.—
 - (1) The agency, in consultation with the department, may adopt rules to administer the requirements of part II of chapter 408. The department, in consultation with the Department of

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Health, the Department of Children and Family Services, and the agency shall, by rule, establish minimum standards to ensure the health, safety, and well-being of each resident in the adult family-care home pursuant to this part. The rules must address:

- (a) Requirements for the physical site <u>and maintenance</u> of the adult family-care home facility and facility maintenance.
- (b) Services that must be provided to all residents of an adult family-care home and standards for such services, which must include, but need not be limited to:
 - 1. Room and board.
- 2. Assistance necessary to perform the activities of daily living.
 - 3. Assistance necessary to administer medication.
 - 4. Supervision of residents.
 - 5. Health monitoring.
 - 6. Social and leisure activities.
- (c) Standards and procedures for license application and annual license renewal, advertising, proper management of each resident's funds and personal property and personal affairs, financial ability to operate, medication management, inspections, complaint investigations, and adult family-care https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.org/ home facility, staff, and resident records.
- (d) Qualifications, training, standards, and responsibilities for licensees providers and staff.
- (e) Compliance with chapter 419, relating to community residential homes.
- (f) Criteria and procedures for determining the appropriateness of a resident's placement and continued residency in an adult family-care home. A resident who requires

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24-hour nursing supervision may not be retained in an adult family-care home unless such resident is an enrolled hospice patient and the resident's continued residency is mutually agreeable to the resident and the licensee provider.

- (g) Procedures for providing notice and assuring the least possible disruption of residents' lives when residents are relocated, an adult family-care home is closed, or the ownership of an adult family-care home is transferred.
- (h) Procedures to protect the residents' rights as provided in s. 429.85.
- (i) Procedures to promote the growth of adult family-care homes as a component of a long-term care system.
- (j) Procedures to promote the goal of aging in place for residents of adult family-care homes.
- (2) The department shall by rule provide minimum standards and procedures for emergencies. Pursuant to s. 633.022, the State Fire Marshal, in consultation with the department and the agency, shall adopt uniform firesafety standards for adult family-care homes.
- (3) The department shall adopt rules providing for the implementation of orders not to resuscitate. The <u>licensee</u> provider may withhold or withdraw cardiopulmonary resuscitation if presented with an order not to resuscitate executed pursuant to s. 401.45. The <u>licensee</u> provider 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 and applicable rules.
 - Section 57. Section 429.75, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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4612 read:

- 429.75 Training and education programs.
- (1) Each adult family-care home <u>licensee</u> provider shall complete training and education programs.
- (2) Training and education programs must include information relating to:
- (a) State law and rules governing adult family-care homes, with emphasis on appropriateness of placement of residents in an adult family-care home.
- (b) Identifying and reporting abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
- (c) Identifying and meeting the special needs of disabled adults and frail elders.
- (d) Monitoring the health of residents, including guidelines for prevention and care of pressure ulcers.
- (3) <u>Licensees</u> <u>Effective January 1, 2004, providers</u> must complete the training and education program within a reasonable time determined by the department. Failure to complete the training and education program within the time set by the department is a violation of this part and subjects the <u>licensee</u> provider to revocation of the license.
- (4) If the Department of Children and Family Services, the agency, or the department determines that there are problems in an adult family-care home which could be reduced through specific training or education beyond that required under this section, the agency may require the <u>licensee</u> provider or staff to complete such training or education.
- (5) The department may adopt rules as necessary to administer this section.

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Section 58. Section 429.81, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.81 Residency agreements.

- (1) Each resident must be covered by a residency agreement, executed before or at the time of admission, between the licensee provider and the resident or the resident's designee or legal representative. Each party to the contract must be provided a duplicate copy or the original agreement, and the licensee provider must keep the residency agreement on file for 5 years after expiration of the agreement.
- (2) Each residency agreement must specify the personal care and accommodations to be provided by the adult family-care home, the rates or charges, a requirement of at least 30 days' notice before a rate increase, and any other provisions required by rule of the department.
- (3) Each residency agreement must specify that the resident must give the provider a 30 days' written notice of intent to terminate his or her residency from the adult family-care home.

Section 59. Section 429.83, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.83 Residents with Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders; certain disclosures.—An adult family-care home licensed under this part which claims that it provides special care for persons who have Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders must disclose in its advertisements or in a separate document those services that distinguish the care as being especially applicable to, or suitable for, such persons. The adult family-care home must give a copy of all such advertisements or a copy of the document to each person who

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requests information about programs and services for persons with Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders offered by the <u>adult family-care</u> home and must maintain a copy of all such advertisements and documents in its records. The agency shall examine all such advertisements and documents in the <u>adult</u> <u>family-care</u> home's records as part of the license renewal procedure.

Section 60. Section 429.85, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.85 Residents' bill of rights.-

- (1) A resident of an adult family-care home may not be deprived of any civil or legal rights, benefits, or privileges guaranteed by law, the State Constitution, or the Constitution of the United States solely by reason of status as a resident of the adult family-care home. Each resident has the right to:
- (a) Live in a safe and decent living environment, free from abuse and neglect.
- (b) Be treated with consideration and respect and with due recognition of personal dignity, individuality, and privacy.
- (c) Keep and use the resident's own clothes and other personal property in the resident's immediate living quarters, so as to maintain individuality and personal dignity, except when the licensee provider can demonstrate that to do so would be unsafe or an infringement upon the rights of other residents.
- (d) Have unrestricted private communication, including receiving and sending unopened correspondence, having access to a telephone, and visiting with any person of his or her choice, at any time between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. at a minimum.
 - (e) Be free to participate in and benefit from community

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services and activities and to achieve the highest possible level of independence, autonomy, and interaction within the community.

- (f) Manage the resident's own financial affairs unless the resident or the resident's guardian authorizes the <u>licensee</u> provider to provide safekeeping for funds in accordance with procedures equivalent to those provided in s. 429.27.
- (g) Share a room with the resident's spouse if both are residents of the adult family-care home.
- (h) Have reasonable opportunity for regular exercise several times a week and to be outdoors at regular and frequent intervals.
- (i) Exercise civil and religious liberties, including the right to independent personal decisions. Religious beliefs or practices and attendance at religious services may not be imposed upon a resident.
 - (j) Have access to adequate and appropriate health care.
 - (k) Be free from chemical and physical restraints.
- (1) Have at least 30 days' notice of relocation or termination of residency from the <u>adult family-care</u> home unless, for medical reasons, the resident is certified by a physician to require an emergency relocation to a facility providing a more skilled level of care or the resident engages in a pattern of conduct that is harmful or offensive to other residents. If a resident has been adjudicated mentally incompetent, the resident's guardian must be given at least 30 days' notice, except in an emergency, of the relocation of a resident or of the termination of a residency. The reasons for relocating a resident must be set forth in writing.

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(m) Present grievances and recommend changes to the licensee provider, to staff, or to any other person without restraint, interference, coercion, discrimination, or reprisal. This right includes the right to have access to ombudsman volunteers and advocates and the right to be a member of, to be active in, and to associate with advocacy or special interest groups.

- (2) The <u>licensee</u> provider shall ensure that residents and their legal representatives are made aware of the rights, obligations, and prohibitions set forth in this part. Residents must also be given the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the local ombudsman council and the central abuse hotline where they may lodge complaints.
- (3) The adult family-care home may not hamper or prevent residents from exercising the rights specified in this section.
- (4) A <u>licensee</u> provider or staff of an adult family-care home may not serve notice upon a resident to leave the premises or take any other retaliatory action against any person who:
 - (a) Exercises any right set forth in this section.
- (b) Appears as a witness in any hearing, in or out of the adult family-care home.
- (c) Files a civil action alleging a violation of this part or notifies a state attorney or the Attorney General of a possible violation of this part.
- (5) Any adult family-care home that terminates the residency of an individual who has participated in activities specified in subsection (4) must show good cause for the termination in a court of competent jurisdiction.
 - (6) Any person who reports a complaint concerning a

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suspected violation of this part or the services and conditions in an adult family-care home, or who testifies in any administrative or judicial proceeding arising from such a complaint, is immune from any civil or criminal liability therefor, unless the person acted in bad faith or with malicious purpose or the court finds that there was a complete absence of a justiciable issue of either law or fact raised by the losing party.

Section 61. Section 429.87, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.87 Civil actions to enforce rights.-

(1) Any person or resident whose rights as specified in this part are violated has a cause of action against any adult family-care home, licensee provider, or staff responsible for the violation. The action may be brought by the resident or the resident's quardian, or by a person or organization acting on behalf of a resident with the consent of the resident or the resident's quardian, to enforce the right. The action may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce such rights and to recover actual damages, and punitive damages when malicious, wanton, or willful disregard of the rights of others can be shown. Any plaintiff who prevails in any such action is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees, costs of the action, and damages, unless the court finds that the plaintiff has acted in bad faith or with malicious purpose or that there was a complete absence of a justiciable issue of either law or fact. A prevailing defendant is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees pursuant to s. 57.105. The remedies provided in this section are in addition to other legal and administrative

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remedies available to a resident or to the agency.

- (2) To recover attorney's fees under this section, the following conditions precedent must be met:
- (a) Within 120 days after the filing of a responsive pleading or defensive motion to a complaint brought under this section and before trial, the parties or their designated representatives shall meet in mediation to discuss the issues of liability and damages in accordance with this paragraph for the purpose of an early resolution of the matter.
- 1. Within 60 days after the filing of the responsive pleading or defensive motion, the parties shall:
- a. Agree on a mediator. If the parties cannot agree on a mediator, the defendant shall immediately notify the court, which shall appoint a mediator within 10 days after such notice.
 - b. Set a date for mediation.
- c. Prepare an order for the court that identifies the mediator, the scheduled date of the mediation, and other terms of the mediation. Absent any disagreement between the parties, the court may issue the order for the mediation submitted by the parties without a hearing.
- 2. The mediation must be concluded within 120 days after the filing of a responsive pleading or defensive motion. The date may be extended only by agreement of all parties subject to mediation under this subsection.
- 3. The mediation shall be conducted in the following manner:
- a. Each party shall ensure that all persons necessary for complete settlement authority are present at the mediation.
 - b. Each party shall mediate in good faith.

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4. All aspects of the mediation which are not specifically established by this subsection must be conducted according to the rules of practice and procedure adopted by the Supreme Court of this state.

- (b) If the parties do not settle the case pursuant to mediation, the last offer of the defendant made at mediation shall be recorded by the mediator in a written report that states the amount of the offer, the date the offer was made in writing, and the date the offer was rejected. If the matter subsequently proceeds to trial under this section and the plaintiff prevails but is awarded an amount in damages, exclusive of attorney's fees, which is equal to or less than the last offer made by the defendant at mediation, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover any attorney's fees.
- (c) This subsection applies only to claims for liability and damages and does not apply to actions for injunctive relief.
- (d) This subsection applies to all causes of action that accrue on or after October 1, 1999.
- (3) Discovery of financial information for the purpose of determining the value of punitive damages may not be had unless the plaintiff shows the court by proffer or evidence in the record that a reasonable basis exists to support a claim for punitive damages.
- (4) In addition to any other standards for punitive damages, any award of punitive damages must be reasonable in light of the actual harm suffered by the resident and the egregiousness of the conduct that caused the actual harm to the resident.

Section 62. Section 429.901, Florida Statutes, is amended

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4844 to read:

- 429.901 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- (1) "Adult day care center" or "center" means any building, buildings, or part of a building, whether operated for profit or not, in which is provided through its ownership or management, for a part of a day, basic services to three or more persons who are 18 years of age or older, who are not related to the owner or operator by blood or marriage, and who require such services.
- (2) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care
- (2)-(3) "Basic services" include, but are not limited to, providing a protective setting that is as noninstitutional as possible; therapeutic programs of social and health activities and services; leisure activities; self-care training; rest; nutritional services; and respite care.
- $\underline{\text{(3)}}$ "Department" means the Department of Elderly Affairs.
- $\underline{(4)}$ "Multiple or repeated violations" means 2 or more violations that present an imminent danger to the health, safety, or welfare of participants or 10 or more violations within a 5-year period that threaten the health, safety, or welfare of the participants.
- (6) "Operator" means the licensee or person having general administrative charge of an adult day care center.
 - (7) "Owner" means the licensee of an adult day care center.
- $\underline{(5)}$ "Participant" means a recipient of basic services or of supportive and optional services provided by an adult day care center.
 - (6) (9) "Supportive and optional services" include, but are

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not limited to, speech, occupational, and physical therapy; direct transportation; legal consultation; consumer education; and referrals for followup services.

Section 63. Section 429.905, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.905 Exemptions; monitoring of adult day care center programs colocated with assisted living <u>residences</u> facilities or licensed nursing home facilities.—

- (1) The following are exempt from this part:
- (a) Any facility, institution, or other place that is operated by the Federal Government or any agency thereof.
- (b) Any freestanding inpatient hospice facility that is licensed by the state and which provides day care services to hospice patients only.
- (2) A licensed assisted living residence facility, a licensed hospital, or a licensed nursing home facility may provide services during the day which include, but are not limited to, social, health, therapeutic, recreational, nutritional, and respite services, to adults who are not residents. Such a residence or facility need not be licensed as an adult day care center; however, the agency must monitor the residence or facility during the regular inspection and at least biennially to ensure adequate space and sufficient staff. If an assisted living residence facility, a hospital, or a nursing home holds itself out to the public as an adult day care center, it must be licensed as such and meet all standards prescribed by statute and rule.

Section 64. Section 429.907, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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429.907 License requirement; fee; exemption; display.-

- (1) The requirements of part I part II of chapter 408 apply to the provision of services that require licensure pursuant to this chapter part and part II of chapter 408 and to entities licensed by or applying for such licensure from the agency for Health Care Administration pursuant to this part. A license issued by the agency is required in order to operate an adult day care center in this state.
- (2) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, separate licenses are required for centers operated on separate premises, even though operated under the same management. Separate licenses are not required for separate buildings on the same premises.
- (b) In the event a licensed center becomes wholly or substantially unusable due to a disaster as defined in s. 252.34(1) or due to an emergency as defined in s. 252.34(3):
- 1. The licensee may continue to operate under its current license in a premise or premises separate from that authorized under the license if the licensee has:
- a. Specified the location of the premise or premises in its comprehensive emergency management plan submitted to and approved by the applicable county emergency management authority; and
- b. Notified the agency and the county emergency management authority within 24 hours of operating in the separate premise or premises.
- 2. The licensee shall operate the separate premise or premises only while the licensed center's original location is substantially unusable and for no longer than 180 days. The

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agency may extend use of the alternate premise or premises 4932 beyond the initial 180 days. The agency may also review the 4933 operation of the disaster premise or premises quarterly.

- (3) In accordance with s. 429.004 s. 408.805, an applicant or licensee shall pay a fee for each license application submitted under this part and part I II of chapter 408. The amount of the fee shall be established by rule and may not exceed \$150.
- (4) County-operated or municipally operated centers applying for licensure under this part are exempt from the payment of license fees.

Section 65. Section 429.909, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.909 Application for license.-In addition to all provisions of part I part II of chapter 408, the applicant for licensure must furnish a description of the physical and mental capabilities and needs of the participants to be served and the availability, frequency, and intensity of basic services and of supportive and optional services to be provided and proof of adequate liability insurance coverage.

Section 66. Section 429.911, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 429.911 Denial, suspension, revocation of license; emergency action; administrative fines; investigations and inspections.-
- (1) The agency may deny, revoke, and suspend a license under this part, impose an action under s. 429.013 s. 408.814, and impose an administrative fine against the licensee owner of an adult day care center or its operator or employee in the

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manner provided in chapter 120 for the violation of any provision of this <u>chapter</u> part, part II of chapter 408, or applicable rules.

- (2) Each of the following actions by the <u>licensee</u> owner of an adult day care center or by its operator or employee is a ground for action by the agency against the <u>licensee</u> owner of the center or its operator or employee:
- (a) An intentional or negligent act materially affecting the health or safety of center participants.
- (b) A violation of this part or of any standard or rule under this chapter part or part II of chapter 408.
- (c) Failure to comply with the background screening standards of this part, $\underline{s.429.008}$ $\underline{s.408.809(1)}$, or chapter 435.
- (d) Failure to follow the criteria and procedures provided under part I of chapter 394 relating to the transportation, voluntary admission, and involuntary examination of center participants.
- (e) Multiple or repeated violations of this part or of any standard or rule adopted under this $\underline{\text{chapter}}$ $\underline{\text{part or part II of}}$ $\underline{\text{chapter 408}}$.
- (3) The agency is responsible for all investigations and inspections conducted pursuant to this part and $\underline{s.\ 429.0105}\ \underline{s.}\ 408.811$.

Section 67. Section 429.913, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.913 Administrative fines.-

(1) (a) In addition to the requirements of part I part II of chapter 408, if the agency determines that an adult day care

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center is not operated in compliance with this part or with rules adopted under this part, the agency, notwithstanding any other administrative action it takes, shall make a reasonable attempt to discuss with the <u>licensee</u> owner each violation and recommended corrective action prior to providing the <u>licensee</u> owner with written notification. The agency may request the submission of a corrective action plan for the center which demonstrates a good faith effort to remedy each violation by a specific date, subject to the approval of the agency.

- (b) The <u>licensee</u> owner of a center or its operator or employee found in violation of this <u>chapter</u> part, part II of chapter 408, or applicable rules may be fined by the agency. A fine may not exceed \$500 for each violation. In no event, however, may such fines in the aggregate exceed \$5,000.
- (c) The failure to correct a violation by the date set by the agency, or the failure to comply with an approved corrective action plan, is a separate violation for each day such failure continues, unless the agency approves an extension to a specific date.
- (2) In determining whether to impose a fine and in fixing the amount of any fine, the agency shall consider the following factors:
- (a) The gravity of the violation, including the probability that death or serious physical or emotional harm to a participant will result or has resulted, the severity of the actual or potential harm, and the extent to which the provisions of the applicable statutes or rules were violated.
- (b) Actions taken by the $\underline{\text{licensee}}$ $\underline{\text{owner or operator}}$ to correct violations.

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(c) Any previous violations.

(d) The financial benefit to the center of committing or continuing the violation.

Section 68. Section 429.915, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.915 Conditional license.—In addition to the license categories available in part I part II of chapter 408, the agency may issue a conditional license to an applicant for license renewal or change of ownership if the applicant fails to meet all standards and requirements for licensure. A conditional license issued under this subsection must be limited to a specific period not exceeding 6 months, as determined by the agency, and must be accompanied by an approved plan of correction.

Section 69. Section 429.917, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.917 Patients with Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders; staff training requirements; certain disclosures.—

- (1) An adult day care center licensed under this part must provide the following staff training:
- (a) Upon beginning employment with the <u>adult day care</u> <u>center facility</u>, each employee must receive basic written information about interacting with participants who have Alzheimer's disease or dementia-related disorders.
- (b) In addition to the information provided under paragraph (a), newly hired adult day care center personnel who are expected to, or whose responsibilities require them to, have direct contact with participants who have Alzheimer's disease or dementia-related disorders must complete initial training of at

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least 1 hour within the first 3 months after beginning employment. The training must include an overview of dementias and must provide instruction in basic skills for communicating with persons who have dementia.

- (c) In addition to the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b), an employee who will be providing direct care to a participant who has Alzheimer's disease or a dementia-related disorder must complete an additional 3 hours of training within 9 months after beginning employment. This training must include, but is not limited to, the management of problem behaviors, information about promoting the participant's independence in activities of daily living, and instruction in skills for working with families and caregivers.
- (d) For certified nursing assistants, the required 4 hours of training shall be part of the total hours of training required annually.
- (e) For a health care practitioner as defined in s. 456.001, continuing education hours taken as required by that practitioner's licensing board shall be counted toward the total of 4 hours.
- (f) For an employee who is a licensed health care practitioner as defined in s. 456.001, training that is sanctioned by that practitioner's licensing board shall be considered to be approved by the department of Elderly Affairs.
- (g) The department of Elderly Affairs or its designee must approve the 1-hour and 3-hour training provided to employees and direct caregivers under this section. The department must consider for approval training offered in a variety of formats. The department shall keep a list of current providers who are

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approved to provide the 1-hour and 3-hour training. The department shall adopt rules to establish standards for the employees who are subject to this training, for the trainers, and for the training required in this section.

- (h) Upon completing any training described in this section, the employee or direct caregiver shall be issued a certificate that includes the name of the training provider, the topic covered, and the date and signature of the training provider. The certificate is evidence of completion of training in the identified topic, and the employee or direct caregiver is not required to repeat training in that topic if the employee or direct caregiver changes employment to a different adult day care center or to an assisted living residence facility, nursing home, home health agency, or hospice. The direct caregiver must comply with other applicable continuing education requirements.
- (i) An employee who is hired on or after July 1, 2004, must complete the training required by this section.
- (2) A center licensed under this part which claims that it provides special care for persons who have Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders must disclose in its advertisements or in a separate document those services that distinguish the care as being especially applicable to, or suitable for, such persons. The center must give a copy of all such advertisements or a copy of the document to each person who requests information about the center and must maintain a copy of all such advertisements and documents in its records. The agency shall examine all such advertisements and documents in the center's records as part of the license renewal procedure.

Section 70. Section 429.919, Florida Statutes, is amended

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5105 to read:

429.919 Background screening.—The agency shall require level 2 background screening for personnel as required in \underline{s} . 429.008(1)(e) \underline{s} . 408.809(1)(e) pursuant to chapter 435 and \underline{s} . 408.809.

Section 71. Section 429.925, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.925 Discontinuance of operation of adult day care centers.—In addition to the requirements of part I part II of chapter 408, before operation of an adult day care center may be voluntarily discontinued, the <u>licensee</u> operator must, at least 60 days before the discontinuance of operation, inform each participant of the fact and the proposed date of discontinuance of operation.

Section 72. Section 429.926, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

429.926 Minimum licensure requirements; exemption.—The provisions of s. 429.009(7)-(9), relating to minimum licensure requirements, do not apply to adult day care centers licensed under this part.

Section 73. Section 429.927, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.927 Right of entry and inspection.—In accordance with $\underline{429.0105}$ s. $\underline{408.811}$, the agency or department has the right to enter the premises of any adult day care center licensed pursuant to this part, at any reasonable time, in order to determine the state of compliance with this <u>chapter</u> part, part II of chapter $\underline{408}$, and applicable rules.

Section 74. Section 429.929, Florida Statutes, is amended

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5134 to read:

429.929 Rules establishing standards.-

- (1) The agency, in consultation with the department, may adopt rules to administer the requirements of part II of chapter 408. The department of Elderly Affairs, in conjunction with the agency, shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this part. The rules must include reasonable and fair standards. Any conflict between these standards and those that may be set forth in local, county, or municipal ordinances shall be resolved in favor of those having statewide effect. Such standards must relate to:
- (a) The maintenance of adult day care centers with respect to plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation, and other building conditions, including adequate meeting space, to ensure the health, safety, and comfort of participants and protection from fire hazard. Such standards may not conflict with chapter 553 and must be based upon the size of the structure and the number of participants.
- (b) The number and qualifications of all personnel employed by adult day care centers who have responsibilities for the care of participants.
- (c) All sanitary conditions within adult day care centers and their surroundings, including water supply, sewage disposal, food handling, and general hygiene, and maintenance of sanitary conditions, to ensure the health and comfort of participants.
 - (d) Basic services provided by adult day care centers.
- (e) Supportive and optional services provided by adult day care centers.
 - (f) Data and information relative to participants and

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programs of adult day care centers, including, but not limited to, the physical and mental capabilities and needs of the participants, the availability, frequency, and intensity of basic services and of supportive and optional services provided, the frequency of participation, the distances traveled by participants, the hours of operation, the number of referrals to other centers or elsewhere, and the incidence of illness.

- (g) Components of a comprehensive emergency management plan, developed in consultation with the Department of Health, the agency for Health Care Administration, and the Department of Community Affairs.
- (2) Pursuant to this part, <u>s. 429.0105</u> s. 408.811, and applicable rules, the agency may conduct an abbreviated biennial inspection of key quality-of-care standards, in lieu of a full inspection, of a center that has a record of good performance. However, the agency must conduct a full inspection of a center that has had one or more confirmed complaints within the licensure period immediately preceding the inspection or which has a serious problem identified during the abbreviated inspection. The agency shall develop the key quality-of-care standards, taking into consideration the comments and recommendations of the department of Elderly Affairs and of associations and organizations representing adult day care centers provider groups. These standards shall be included in rules adopted by the department of Elderly Affairs.

Section 75. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 101.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.62 Request for absentee ballots.-

(4)

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(b) The supervisor shall provide an absentee ballot to each elector by whom a request for that ballot has been made by one of the following means:

- 1. By nonforwardable, return-if-undeliverable mail to the elector's current mailing address on file with the supervisor, unless the elector specifies in the request that:
- a. The elector is absent from the county and does not plan to return before the day of the election;
- b. The elector is temporarily unable to occupy the residence because of hurricane, tornado, flood, fire, or other emergency or natural disaster; or
- c. The elector is in a hospital, assisted living <u>residence</u> facility, nursing home, short-term medical or rehabilitation facility, or correctional facility,

in which case the supervisor shall mail the ballot by nonforwardable, return-if-undeliverable mail to any other address the elector specifies in the request.

- 2. By forwardable mail, e-mail, or facsimile machine transmission to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters. The absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter may designate in the absentee ballot request the preferred method of transmission. If the voter does not designate the method of transmission, the absentee ballot shall be mailed.
- 3. By personal delivery before 7 p.m. on election day to the elector, upon presentation of the identification required in s. 101.043.
- 4. By delivery to a designee on election day or up to 5 days prior to the day of an election. Any elector may designate

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in writing a person to pick up the ballot for the elector; however, the person designated may not pick up more than two absentee ballots per election, other than the designee's own ballot, except that additional ballots may be picked up for members of the designee's immediate family. For purposes of this section, "immediate family" means the designee's spouse or the parent, child, grandparent, or sibling of the designee or of the designee's spouse. The designee shall provide to the supervisor the written authorization by the elector and a picture identification of the designee and must complete an affidavit. The designee shall state in the affidavit that the designee is authorized by the elector to pick up that ballot and shall indicate if the elector is a member of the designee's immediate family and, if so, the relationship. The department shall prescribe the form of the affidavit. If the supervisor is satisfied that the designee is authorized to pick up the ballot and that the signature of the elector on the written authorization matches the signature of the elector on file, the supervisor shall give the ballot to that designee for delivery to the elector.

Section 76. Subsection (1) of section 101.655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.655 Supervised voting by absent electors in certain facilities.—

(1) The supervisor of elections of a county shall provide supervised voting for absent electors residing in any assisted living residence facility, as defined in s. 429.02, or nursing home facility, as defined in s. 400.021, within that county at the request of any administrator of such a facility. Such

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request for supervised voting in the facility shall be made by submitting a written request to the supervisor of elections no later than 21 days prior to the election for which that request is submitted. The request shall specify the name and address of the facility and the name of the electors who wish to vote absentee in that election. If the request contains the names of fewer than five voters, the supervisor of elections is not required to provide supervised voting.

Section 77. 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, 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 residences 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, guest, and health personnel food service facilities; and offices and

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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 78. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 196.1975, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.1975 Exemption for property used by nonprofit homes for the aged.—Nonprofit homes for the aged are exempt to the extent that they meet the following criteria:

- (2) A facility will not qualify as a "home for the aged" unless at least 75 percent of the occupants are over the age of 62 years or totally and permanently disabled. For homes for the aged which are exempt from paying income taxes to the United States as specified in subsection (1), licensing by the Agency for Health Care Administration is required for ad valorem tax exemption hereunder only if the home:
- (b) Qualifies as an assisted living $\underline{\text{residence}}$ $\underline{\text{facility}}$ under chapter 429.

Section 79. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 202.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 202.125 Sales of communications services; specified exemptions.—
- (4) The sale of communications services to a home for the aged, religious institution or educational institution that is exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or by a religious institution that is exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code having an established physical place for worship at which nonprofit religious services and activities are

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regularly conducted and carried on, is exempt from the taxes imposed or administered pursuant to ss. 202.12 and 202.19. As used in this subsection, the term:

- (c) "Home for the aged" includes any nonprofit corporation:
- 1. In which at least 75 percent of the occupants are 62 years of age or older or totally and permanently disabled; which qualifies for an ad valorem property tax exemption under s. 196.196, s. 196.197, or s. 196.1975; and which is exempt from the sales tax imposed under chapter 212.
- 2. Licensed as a nursing home under chapter 400 or an assisted living <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> under chapter 429 and which is exempt from the sales tax imposed under chapter 212.

Section 80. Section 205.1965, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

205.1965 Assisted living <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u>.—A county or municipality may not issue a business tax receipt for the operation of an assisted living <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> pursuant to chapter 429 without first ascertaining that the applicant has been licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration to operate such facility at the specified location or locations. The Agency for Health Care Administration shall furnish to local agencies responsible for issuing business tax receipts sufficient instructions for making the required determinations.

Section 81. Section 252.357, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

252.357 Monitoring of nursing homes and assisted living residences facilities during disaster.—The Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan shall permit the Agency for Health Care Administration, working from the agency's offices or in the

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Emergency Operations Center, ESF-8, to make initial contact with each nursing home and assisted living residence facility in the disaster area. The agency, by July 15, 2006, and annually thereafter, shall publish on the Internet an emergency telephone number that may be used by nursing homes and assisted living residences facilities to contact the agency on a schedule established by the agency to report requests for assistance. The agency may also provide the telephone number to each facility when it makes the initial facility call.

Section 82. Subsection (4) of section 252.385, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

252.385 Public shelter space.-

- (4) (a) Public facilities, including schools, postsecondary education facilities, and other facilities owned or leased by the state or local governments, but excluding hospitals, hospice care facilities, assisted living residences facilities, and nursing homes, which are suitable for use as public hurricane evacuation shelters shall be made available at the request of the local emergency management agencies. The local emergency management agency shall coordinate with these entities to ensure that designated facilities are ready to activate prior to a specific hurricane or disaster. Such agencies shall coordinate with the appropriate school board, university, community college, state agency, or local governing board when requesting the use of such facilities as public hurricane evacuation shelters.
- (b) The Department of Management Services shall incorporate provisions for the use of suitable leased public facilities as public hurricane evacuation shelters into lease agreements for

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state agencies. Suitable leased public facilities include leased public facilities that are solely occupied by state agencies and have at least 2,000 square feet of net floor area in a single room or in a combination of rooms having a minimum of 400 square feet in each room. The net square footage of floor area shall be determined by subtracting from the gross square footage the square footage of spaces such as mechanical and electrical rooms, storage rooms, open corridors, restrooms, kitchens, science or computer laboratories, shop or mechanical areas, administrative offices, records vaults, and crawl spaces.

- (c) The Department of Management Services shall, in consultation with local and state emergency management agencies, assess Department of Management Services facilities to identify the extent to which each facility has public hurricane evacuation shelter space. The Department of Management Services shall submit proposed facility retrofit projects that incorporate hurricane protection enhancements to the department for assessment and inclusion in the annual report prepared in accordance with subsection (3).
- (d) The Department of Management Services shall include in the annual state facilities inventory report required under ss. 216.015-216.016 a separate list of state-owned facilities, including, but not limited to, meeting halls, auditoriums, conference centers, and training centers that have unoccupied space suitable for use as an emergency shelter during a storm or other catastrophic event. Facilities must be listed by the county and municipality where the facility is located and must be made available in accordance with paragraph (a). As used in this paragraph, the term "suitable for use as an emergency

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shelter" means meeting the standards set by the American Red Cross for a hurricane evacuation shelter, and the term "unoccupied" means vacant due to suspended operation or nonuse. The list must be updated by May 31 of each year.

Section 83. Paragraph (p) of subsection (24) of section 380.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

380.06 Developments of regional impact.-

- (24) STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS.—
- (p) Any proposed nursing home or assisted living <u>residence</u> facility is exempt from this section.

If a use is exempt from review as a development of regional impact under paragraphs (a)-(s), but will be part of a larger project that is subject to review as a development of regional impact, the impact of the exempt use must be included in the review of the larger project, unless such exempt use involves a development of regional impact that includes a landowner, tenant, or user that has entered into a funding agreement with the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development under the Innovation Incentive Program and the agreement contemplates a state award of at least \$50 million.

Section 84. Subsection (16) of section 381.006, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

381.006 Environmental health.—The department shall conduct an environmental health program as part of fulfilling the state's public health mission. The purpose of this program is to detect and prevent disease caused by natural and manmade factors in the environment. The environmental health program shall include, but not be limited to:

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(16) A group-care-facilities function. As used in this subsection, the term "group care facility" means any public or private school, assisted living residence facility, adult family-care home, adult day care center, short-term residential treatment center, residential treatment facility, home for special services, transitional living facility, crisis stabilization unit, hospice, prescribed pediatric extended care center, intermediate care facility for persons with developmental disabilities, or boarding school. The department may adopt rules necessary to protect the health and safety of residents, staff, and patrons of group care facilities. Rules related to public and private schools shall be developed by the Department of Education in consultation with the department. Rules adopted under this subsection may include definitions of terms; provisions relating to operation and maintenance of facilities, buildings, grounds, equipment, furnishings, and occupant-space requirements; lighting; heating, cooling, and ventilation; food service; water supply and plumbing; sewage; sanitary facilities; insect and rodent control; garbage; safety; personnel health, hygiene, and work practices; and other matters the department finds are appropriate or necessary to protect the safety and health of the residents, staff, students, faculty, or patrons. The department may not adopt rules that conflict with rules adopted by the licensing or certifying agency. The department may enter and inspect at reasonable hours to determine compliance with applicable statutes or rules. In addition to any sanctions that the department may impose for violations of rules adopted under this section, the department shall also report such violations to any agency responsible for

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licensing or certifying the group care facility. The licensing or certifying agency may also impose any sanction based solely on the findings of the department.

The department may adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section.

Section 85. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 381.0072, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

381.0072 Food service protection.—It shall be the duty of the Department of Health to adopt and enforce sanitation rules consistent with law to ensure the protection of the public from food-borne illness. These rules shall provide the standards and requirements for the storage, preparation, serving, or display of food in food service establishments as defined in this section and which are not permitted or licensed under chapter 500 or chapter 509.

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (b) "Food service establishment" means detention facilities, public or private schools, migrant labor camps, assisted living residences facilities, adult family-care homes, adult day care centers, short-term residential treatment centers, residential treatment facilities, homes for special services, transitional living facilities, crisis stabilization units, hospices, prescribed pediatric extended care centers, intermediate care facilities for persons with developmental disabilities, boarding schools, civic or fraternal organizations, bars and lounges, vending machines that dispense potentially hazardous foods at facilities expressly named in this paragraph, and facilities used as temporary food events or

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mobile food units at any facility expressly named in this paragraph, where food is prepared and intended for individual portion service, including the site at which individual portions are provided, regardless of whether consumption is on or off the premises and regardless of whether there is a charge for the food. The term does not include any entity not expressly named in this paragraph; nor does the term include a domestic violence center certified and monitored by the Department of Children and Family Services under part XIII of chapter 39 if the center does not prepare and serve food to its residents and does not advertise food or drink for public consumption.

Section 86. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and paragraph (g) of subsection (6) of section 381.0303, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

381.0303 Special needs shelters.-

- (3) REIMBURSEMENT TO HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONERS AND FACILITIES.—
- (a) The department shall, upon request, reimburse in accordance with paragraph (b):
- 1. Health care practitioners, as defined in s. 456.001, provided the practitioner is not providing care to a patient under an existing contract, and emergency medical technicians and paramedics licensed under chapter 401 for medical care provided at the request of the department in special needs shelters or at other locations during times of emergency or a declared disaster. Reimbursement for health care practitioners, except for physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, shall be based on the average hourly rate that such practitioners were paid according to the most recent survey of

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Florida hospitals conducted by the Florida Hospital Association or other nationally recognized or state-recognized data source.

- 2. Health care facilities, such as hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living residences facilities, and community residential homes, if, upon closure of a special needs shelter, a multiagency special needs shelter discharge planning team determines that it is necessary to discharge persons with special needs to other health care facilities. The receiving facilities are eligible for reimbursement for services provided to the individuals for up to 90 days. A facility must show proof of a written request from a representative of an agency serving on the multiagency special needs shelter discharge planning team that the individual for whom the facility is seeking reimbursement for services rendered was referred to that facility from a special needs shelter. The department shall specify by rule which expenses are reimbursable and the rate of reimbursement for each service.
- (6) RULES.—The department has the authority to adopt rules necessary to implement this section. Rules shall include:
- (g) The requirement of the county health departments to seek the participation of hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u>, home health agencies, hospice providers, nurse registries, home medical equipment providers, dialysis centers, and other health and medical emergency preparedness stakeholders in pre-event planning activities.

Section 87. Subsection (17) of section 394.455, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.455 Definitions.—As used in this part, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the term:

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which provides an independent examination for voluntary admissions and a range of supplemental onsite services to persons with a mental illness in a residential setting such as a nursing home, assisted living residence facility, adult family-care home, or nonresidential setting such as an adult day care center. Independent examinations provided pursuant to this part through a mental health overlay program must only be provided under contract with the department for this service or be attached to a public receiving facility that is also a community mental health center.

Section 88. Section 394.4574, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.4574 Department responsibilities for a mental health resident who resides in an assisted living <u>residence</u> facility that holds a limited mental health license.—
- (1) The term "mental health resident," for purposes of this section, means an individual who receives social security disability income due to a mental disorder as determined by the Social Security Administration or receives supplemental security income due to a mental disorder as determined by the Social Security Administration and receives optional state supplementation.
 - (2) The department must ensure that:
- (a) A mental health resident has been assessed by a psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, or psychiatric nurse, or an individual who is supervised by one of these professionals, and determined to be appropriate to reside in an assisted living residence facility. The documentation must

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be provided to the administrator of the facility within 30 days after the mental health resident has been admitted to the facility. An evaluation completed upon discharge from a state mental hospital meets the requirements of this subsection related to appropriateness for placement as a mental health resident if it was completed within 90 days prior to admission to the facility.

- (b) A cooperative agreement, as required in s. 429.075, is developed between the mental health care services provider that serves a mental health resident and the administrator of the assisted living residence facility with a limited mental health license in which the mental health resident is living. Any entity that provides Medicaid prepaid health plan services shall ensure the appropriate coordination of health care services with an assisted living residence facility in cases where a Medicaid recipient is both a member of the entity's prepaid health plan and a resident of the assisted living residence facility. If the entity is at risk for Medicaid targeted case management and behavioral health services, the entity shall inform the assisted living residence facility of the procedures to follow should an emergent condition arise.
- (c) The community living support plan, as defined in s. 429.02, has been prepared by a mental health resident and a mental health case manager of that resident in consultation with the administrator of the facility or the administrator's designee. The plan must be provided to the administrator of the assisted living residence facility with a limited mental health license in which the mental health resident lives. The support plan and the agreement may be in one document.

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(d) The assisted living <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> with a limited mental health license is provided with documentation that the individual meets the definition of a mental health resident.

- (e) The mental health services provider assigns a case manager to each mental health resident who lives in an assisted living residence facility with a limited mental health license. The case manager is responsible for coordinating the development of and implementation of the community living support plan defined in s. 429.02. The plan must be updated at least annually.
- (3) The Secretary of Children and Family Services, in consultation with the Agency for Health Care Administration, shall annually require each district administrator to develop, with community input, detailed plans that demonstrate how the district will ensure the provision of state-funded mental health and substance abuse treatment services to residents of assisted living residences facilities that hold a limited mental health license. These plans must be consistent with the substance abuse and mental health district plan developed pursuant to s. 394.75 and must address case management services; access to consumeroperated drop-in centers; access to services during evenings, weekends, and holidays; supervision of the clinical needs of the residents; and access to emergency psychiatric care.

Section 89. Paragraph (1) of subsection (1) of section 394.462, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.462 Transportation.-

- (1) TRANSPORTATION TO A RECEIVING FACILITY.-
- (1) When a jurisdiction has entered into a contract with an emergency medical transport service or a private transport

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company for transportation of persons to receiving facilities, such service or company shall be given preference for transportation of persons from nursing homes, assisted living residences facilities, adult day care centers, or adult family-care homes, unless the behavior of the person being transported is such that transportation by a law enforcement officer is necessary.

Section 90. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 394.4625, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4625 Voluntary admissions.

- (1) AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE PATIENTS.-
- (b) A mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service or a licensed professional who is authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 and is employed by a community mental health center or clinic must, pursuant to district procedure approved by the respective district administrator, conduct an initial assessment of the ability of the following persons to give express and informed consent to treatment before such persons may be admitted voluntarily:
- 1. A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home, assisted living residence facility, adult day care center, or adult family-care home, when such person has been diagnosed as suffering from dementia.
- 2. A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home pursuant to s. 400.0255(12).
- 3. A person for whom all decisions concerning medical treatment are currently being lawfully made by the health care surrogate or proxy designated under chapter 765.

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Section 91. Subsection (5) of section 394.75, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.75 State and district substance abuse and mental health plans.—

(5) The district plan shall address how substance abuse and mental health services will be provided and how a system of care for target populations will be provided given the resources available in the service district. The plan must include provisions for maximizing client access to the most recently developed psychiatric medications approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, for developing independent housing units through participation in the Section 811 program operated by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, for developing supported employment services through the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Education, for providing treatment services to persons with co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse problems which are integrated across treatment systems, and for providing services to adults who have a serious mental illness, as defined in s. 394.67, and who reside in assisted living residences facilities.

Section 92. Paragraph (1) of subsection (5) of section 394.9082, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.9082 Behavioral health managing entities.-

(5) GOALS.—The goal of the service delivery strategies is to provide a design for an effective coordination, integration, and management approach for delivering effective behavioral health services to persons who are experiencing a mental health or substance abuse crisis, who have a disabling mental illness

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or a substance use or co-occurring disorder, and require extended services in order to recover from their illness, or who need brief treatment or longer-term supportive interventions to avoid a crisis or disability. Other goals include:

(1) Promoting specialized behavioral health services to residents of assisted living residences facilities.

Section 93. Subsection (5) of section 400.0060, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0060 Definitions.—When used in this part, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise, the term:

(5) "Long-term care facility" means a nursing home facility, assisted living residence facility, adult family-care home, board and care facility, or any other similar residential adult care facility.

Section 94. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 400.0069, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0069 Local long-term care ombudsman councils; duties; membership.—

- (4) Each local council shall be composed of members whose primary residence is located within the boundaries of the local council's jurisdiction.
- (a) The ombudsman shall strive to ensure that each local council include the following persons as members:
- 1. At least one medical or osteopathic physician whose practice includes or has included a substantial number of geriatric patients and who may practice in a long-term care facility;
- 2. At least one registered nurse who has geriatric experience;

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3. At least one licensed pharmacist;

- 4. At least one registered dietitian;
- 5. At least six nursing home residents or representative consumer advocates for nursing home residents;
- 6. At least three residents of assisted living <u>residences</u> facilities or adult family-care homes or three representative consumer advocates for alternative long-term care facility residents;
 - 7. At least one attorney; and
 - 8. At least one professional social worker.
- Section 95. Subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 400.0074, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 400.0074 Local ombudsman council onsite administrative assessments.—
- (1) In addition to any specific investigation conducted pursuant to a complaint, the local council shall conduct, at least annually, an onsite administrative assessment of each nursing home, assisted living residence facility, and adult family-care home within its jurisdiction. This administrative assessment shall focus on factors affecting the rights, health, safety, and welfare of the residents. Each local council is encouraged to conduct a similar onsite administrative assessment of each additional long-term care facility within its jurisdiction.
- (2) An onsite administrative assessment conducted by a local council shall be subject to the following conditions:
- (a) To the extent possible and reasonable, the administrative assessments shall not duplicate the efforts of the agency surveys and inspections conducted under part II of

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5743 this chapter and parts I, and III of chapter 429.

Section 96. Subsection (1) of section 400.0239, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0239 Quality of Long-Term Care Facility Improvement Trust Fund.—

Administration a Quality of Long-Term Care Facility Improvement Trust Fund to support activities and programs directly related to improvement of the care of nursing home and assisted living residents. The trust fund shall be funded through proceeds generated pursuant to ss. 400.0238 and 429.298, through funds specifically appropriated by the Legislature, through gifts, endowments, and other charitable contributions allowed under federal and state law, and through federal nursing home civil monetary penalties collected by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and returned to the state. These funds must be utilized in accordance with federal requirements.

Section 97. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 400.148, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.148 Medicaid "Up-or-Out" Quality of Care Contract Management Program.—

(1) The Legislature finds that the federal Medicare program has implemented successful models of managing the medical and supportive-care needs of long-term nursing home residents. These programs have maintained the highest practicable level of good health and have the potential to reduce the incidence of preventable illnesses among long-stay residents of nursing homes, thereby increasing the quality of care for residents and reducing the number of lawsuits against nursing homes. Such

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models are operated at no cost to the state. It is the intent of the Legislature that the Agency for Health Care Administration replicate such oversight for Medicaid recipients in poorperforming nursing homes and in assisted living residences facilities and nursing homes that are experiencing disproportionate numbers of lawsuits, with the goal of improving the quality of care in such homes or facilitating the revocation of licensure.

(5) The agency shall, jointly with the Statewide Public Guardianship Office, develop a system in the pilot project areas to identify Medicaid recipients who are residents of a participating nursing home or assisted living residence facility who have diminished ability to make their own decisions and who do not have relatives or family available to act as guardians in nursing homes listed on the Nursing Home Guide Watch List. The agency and the Statewide Public Guardianship Office shall give such residents priority for publicly funded guardianship services.

Section 98. Subsection (6) of section 400.1755, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.1755 Care for persons with Alzheimer's disease or related disorders.—

(6) Upon completing any training listed in this section, the employee or direct caregiver shall be issued a certificate that includes the name of the training provider, the topic covered, and the date and signature of the training provider. The certificate is evidence of completion of training in the identified topic, and the employee or direct caregiver is not required to repeat training in that topic if the employee or

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direct caregiver changes employment to a different facility or to an assisted living residence facility, home health agency, adult day care center, or adult family-care home. The direct caregiver must comply with other applicable continuing education requirements.

Section 99. Paragraph (h) of subsection (5) of section 400.464, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.464 Home health agencies to be licensed; expiration of license; exemptions; unlawful acts; penalties.—

- (5) The following are exempt from the licensure requirements of this part:
- (h) The delivery of assisted living <u>residence</u> facility services for which the assisted living <u>residence</u> facility is licensed under part I of chapter 429, to serve its residents in its facility.

Section 100. Paragraphs (b), (k), and (l) of subsection (10) of section 400.471, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 400.471 Application for license; fee.—

- (10) The agency may not issue a renewal license for a home health agency in any county having at least one licensed home health agency and that has more than one home health agency per 5,000 persons, as indicated by the most recent population estimates published by the Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research, if the applicant or any controlling interest has been administratively sanctioned by the agency during the 2 years prior to the submission of the licensure renewal application for one or more of the following acts:
- (b) Knowingly providing home health services in an unlicensed assisted living <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> or unlicensed

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adult family-care home, unless the home health agency or employee reports the unlicensed facility or home to the agency within 72 hours after providing the services;

- (k) Providing services to residents in an assisted living residence facility for which the home health agency does not receive fair market value remuneration; or
- (1) Providing staffing to an assisted living <u>residence</u>

 facility for which the home health agency does not receive fair market value remuneration.

Section 101. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) and paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (6) of section 400.474, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.474 Administrative penalties.

- (2) Any of the following actions by a home health agency or its employee is grounds for disciplinary action by the agency:
- (c) Knowingly providing home health services in an unlicensed assisted living <u>residence</u> facility or unlicensed adult family-care home, unless the home health agency or employee reports the unlicensed facility or home to the agency within 72 hours after providing the services.
- (6) The agency may deny, revoke, or suspend the license of a home health agency and shall impose a fine of \$5,000 against a home health agency that:
- (b) Provides services to residents in an assisted living residence facility for which the home health agency does not receive fair market value remuneration.
- (c) Provides staffing to an assisted living $\underline{\text{residence}}$ facility for which the home health agency does not receive fair market value remuneration.

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(d) Fails to provide the agency, upon request, with copies of all contracts with assisted living <u>residences</u> facilities which were executed within 5 years before the request.

Nothing in paragraph (e) or paragraph (j) shall be interpreted as applying to or precluding any discount, compensation, waiver of payment, or payment practice permitted by 42 U.S.C. s. 1320a-7(b) or regulations adopted thereunder, including 42 C.F.R. s. 1001.952 or s. 1395nn or regulations adopted thereunder.

Section 102. Paragraph (e) of subsection (10) of section 400.497, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.497 Rules establishing minimum standards.—The agency shall adopt, publish, and enforce rules to implement part II of chapter 408 and this part, including, as applicable, ss. 400.506 and 400.509, which must provide reasonable and fair minimum standards relating to:

- (10) Preparation of a comprehensive emergency management plan pursuant to s. 400.492.
 - (e) The requirements in this subsection do not apply to:
- 1. A facility that is certified under chapter 651 and has a licensed home health agency used exclusively by residents of the facility; or
- 2. A retirement community that consists of residential units for independent living and either a licensed nursing home or an assisted living residence facility, and has a licensed home health agency used exclusively by the residents of the retirement community, provided the comprehensive emergency management plan for the facility or retirement community provides for continuous care of all residents with special needs

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Section 103. Paragraph (a) of subsection (15) of section 400.506, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.506 Licensure of nurse registries; requirements; penalties.—

- (15) (a) The agency may deny, suspend, or revoke the license of a nurse registry and shall impose a fine of \$5,000 against a nurse registry that:
- 1. Provides services to residents in an assisted living residence facility for which the nurse registry does not receive fair market value remuneration.
- 2. Provides staffing to an assisted living <u>residence</u> facility for which the nurse registry does not receive fair market value remuneration.
- 3. Fails to provide the agency, upon request, with copies of all contracts with assisted living <u>residences</u> facilities which were executed within the last 5 years.
- 4. Gives remuneration to a case manager, discharge planner, facility-based staff member, or third-party vendor who is involved in the discharge planning process of a facility licensed under chapter 395 or this chapter and from whom the nurse registry receives referrals. A nurse registry is exempt from this subparagraph if it does not bill the Florida Medicaid program or the Medicare program or share a controlling interest with any entity licensed, registered, or certified under part II of chapter 408 that bills the Florida Medicaid program or the Medicare program.
- 5. Gives remuneration to a physician, a member of the physician's office staff, or an immediate family member of the

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physician, and the nurse registry received a patient referral in the last 12 months from that physician or the physician's office staff. A nurse registry is exempt from this subparagraph if it does not bill the Florida Medicaid program or the Medicare program or share a controlling interest with any entity licensed, registered, or certified under part II of chapter 408 that bills the Florida Medicaid program or the Medicare program.

Section 104. Paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 400.6045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.6045 Patients with Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders; staff training requirements; certain disclosures.—

- (1) A hospice licensed under this part must provide the following staff training:
- (h) Upon completing any training described in this section, the employee or direct caregiver shall be issued a certificate that includes the name of the training provider, the topic covered, and the date and signature of the training provider. The certificate is evidence of completion of training in the identified topic, and the employee or direct caregiver is not required to repeat training in that topic if the employee or direct caregiver changes employment to a different hospice or to a home health agency, assisted living residence facility, nursing home, or adult day care center.

Section 105. Paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 400.605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.605 Administration; forms; fees; rules; inspections; fines.—

(1) The agency, in consultation with the department, may adopt rules to administer the requirements of part II of chapter

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408. The department, in consultation with the agency, shall by rule establish minimum standards and procedures for a hospice pursuant to this part. The rules must include:

(g) Standards for hospice care provided in freestanding inpatient facilities that are not otherwise licensed medical facilities and in residential care facilities such as nursing homes, assisted living <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u>, adult family-care homes, and hospice residential units and facilities.

Section 106. Subsection (3) of section 400.609, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.609 Hospice services.—Each hospice shall provide a continuum of hospice services which afford the patient and the family of the patient a range of service delivery which can be tailored to specific needs and preferences of the patient and family at any point in time throughout the length of care for the terminally ill patient and during the bereavement period. These services must be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and must include:

(3) HOSPICE RESIDENTIAL CARE.—Hospice care and services, to the extent practicable and compatible with the needs and preferences of the patient, may be provided by the hospice care team to a patient living in an assisted living residence facility, adult family-care home, nursing home, hospice residential unit or facility, or other nondomestic place of permanent or temporary residence. A resident or patient living in an assisted living residence facility, adult family-care home, nursing home, or other facility subject to state licensing who has been admitted to a hospice program shall be responsible

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for coordinating and ensuring the delivery of hospice care and services to such person pursuant to the standards and requirements of this part and rules adopted under this part.

Section 107. Section 400.701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.701 Intermediate care facilities; intent.—The Legislature recognizes the need to develop a continuum of long-term care in this state to meet the needs of the elderly and disabled persons. The Legislature finds that there is a gap between the level of care provided in assisted living residences facilities and in nursing homes. The Legislature finds that exploration of intermediate—level care facilities which would fill the gap between assisted living residences facilities and nursing homes, where both the federal and state government share the cost of providing care, is an appropriate option to explore in the continuum of care.

Section 108. Subsection (13) of section 400.925, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.925 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

(13) "Residence" means the consumer's home or place of residence, which may include nursing homes, assisted living residences facilities, transitional living facilities, adult family-care homes, or other congregate residential facilities.

Section 109. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 400.93, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.93 Licensure required; exemptions; unlawful acts; penalties.—

(5) The following are exempt from home medical equipment provider licensure, unless they have a separate company,

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corporation, or division that is in the business of providing home medical equipment and services for sale or rent to consumers at their regular or temporary place of residence pursuant to the provisions of this part:

(c) Assisted living <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u> licensed under chapter 429, when serving their residents.

Section 110. Section 405.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

405.01 Release of medical information to certain study groups; exemption from liability.—Any person, hospital, assisted living residence facility, hospice, sanatorium, nursing or rest home or other organization may provide information, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, or other data relating to the condition and treatment of any person to research groups, governmental health agencies, medical associations and societies, and in-hospital medical staff committees, to be used in the course of any study for the purpose of reducing morbidity or mortality. No liability of any kind or character for damages or other relief shall arise or be enforced against any person or organization by reason of having provided such information or material, or by reason of having released or published the findings and conclusions of such groups to advance medical research and medical education, or by reason of having released or published generally a summary of such studies.

Section 111. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (2) of section 408.033, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

408.033 Local and state health planning.-

- (2) FUNDING.-
- (a) The Legislature intends that the cost of local health

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councils be borne by assessments on selected health care facilities subject to facility licensure by the Agency for Health Care Administration, including abortion clinics, assisted living residences 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 chapter 641, part III, including health maintenance organizations and prepaid health clinics.

- (b)1. A hospital licensed under chapter 395, a nursing home licensed under chapter 400, and an assisted living <u>residence</u> 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 Family Services, the Department of Health, or the Department of Corrections and any hospital which meets the definition of rural hospital pursuant to s. 395.602 are exempt from the assessment required in this subsection.
- (c)1. The agency shall, by rule, establish 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. The agency shall, by rule, establish fees for assisted

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living <u>residences</u> 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. The agency shall, by rule, establish an annual fee of \$150 for all other facilities and organizations listed in paragraph (a).

Section 112. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1), subsection (3), and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 409.212, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

409.212 Optional supplementation.

- (1) There may be monthly optional supplementation payments, made in such amount as determined by the department, to any person who:
- (a) Meets all the program eligibility criteria for an assisted living residence facility or for adult foster care, family placement, or other specialized living arrangement; and
- (3) Assisted living <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u>, adult family-care homes, family placement, or any other specialized living arrangement accepting residents who receive optional supplementation payments must comply with the requirements of 42 U.S.C. s. 1382e(e).
- (4) In addition to the amount of optional supplementation provided by the state, a person may receive additional supplementation from third parties to contribute to his or her cost of care. Additional supplementation may be provided under the following conditions:
- (a) Payments shall be made to the assisted living <u>residence</u> facility, or to the operator of an adult family-care home, family placement, or other special living arrangement, on behalf

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of the person and not directly to the optional state supplementation recipient.

Section 113. Paragraph (e) of subsection (4) of section 409.221, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.221 Consumer-directed care program.

- (4) CONSUMER-DIRECTED CARE.-
- (e) Services.—Consumers shall use the budget allowance only to pay for home and community-based services that meet the consumer's long-term care needs and are a cost-efficient use of funds. Such services may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Personal care.
- 2. Homemaking and chores, including housework, meals, shopping, and transportation.
- 3. Home modifications and assistive devices which may increase the consumer's independence or make it possible to avoid institutional placement.
 - 4. Assistance in taking self-administered medication.
- 5. Day care and respite care services, including those provided by nursing home facilities pursuant to s. 400.141(1)(f) or by adult day care facilities licensed pursuant to s. 429.907.
- 6. Personal care and support services provided in an assisted living residence facility.

Section 114. Subsection (25) of section 409.906, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.906 Optional Medicaid services.—Subject to specific appropriations, the agency may make payments for services which are optional to the state under Title XIX of the Social Security Act and are furnished by Medicaid providers to recipients who

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are determined to be eligible on the dates on which the services were provided. Any optional service that is provided shall be provided only when medically necessary and in accordance with state and federal law. Optional services rendered by providers in mobile units to Medicaid recipients may be restricted or prohibited by the agency. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent or limit the agency from adjusting fees, reimbursement rates, lengths of stay, number of visits, or number of services, or making any other adjustments necessary to comply with the availability of moneys and any limitations or directions provided for in the General Appropriations Act or chapter 216. If necessary to safequard the state's systems of providing services to elderly and disabled persons and subject to the notice and review provisions of s. 216.177, the Governor may direct the Agency for Health Care Administration to amend the Medicaid state plan to delete the optional Medicaid service known as "Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled." Optional services may include:

(25) ASSISTIVE-CARE SERVICES.—The agency may pay for assistive—care services provided to recipients with functional or cognitive impairments residing in assisted living residences facilities, adult family—care homes, or residential treatment facilities. These services may include health support, assistance with the activities of daily living and the instrumental acts of daily living, assistance with medication administration, and arrangements for health care.

Section 115. Subsection (7) and paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 409.907, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
409.907 Medicaid provider agreements.—The agency may make

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payments for medical assistance and related services rendered to Medicaid recipients only to an individual or entity who has a provider agreement in effect with the agency, who is performing services or supplying goods in accordance with federal, state, and local law, and who agrees that no person shall, on the grounds of handicap, race, color, or national origin, or for any other reason, be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the provider receives payment from the agency.

(7) The agency may require, as a condition of participating in the Medicaid program and before entering into the provider agreement, that the provider submit information, in an initial and any required renewal applications, concerning the professional, business, and personal background of the provider and permit an onsite inspection of the provider's service location by agency staff or other personnel designated by the agency to perform this function. The agency shall perform a random onsite inspection, within 60 days after receipt of a fully complete new provider's application, of the provider's service location prior to making its first payment to the provider for Medicaid services to determine the applicant's ability to provide the services that the applicant is proposing to provide for Medicaid reimbursement. The agency is not required to perform an onsite inspection of a provider or program that is licensed by the agency, that provides services under waiver programs for home and community-based services, or that is licensed as a medical foster home by the Department of Children and Family Services. As a continuing condition of participation in the Medicaid program, a provider shall

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immediately notify the agency of any current or pending bankruptcy filing. Before entering into the provider agreement, or as a condition of continuing participation in the Medicaid program, the agency may also require that Medicaid providers reimbursed on a fee-for-services basis or fee schedule basis which is not cost-based, post a surety bond not to exceed \$50,000 or the total amount billed by the provider to the program during the current or most recent calendar year, whichever is greater. For new providers, the amount of the surety bond shall be determined by the agency based on the provider's estimate of its first year's billing. If the provider's billing during the first year exceeds the bond amount, the agency may require the provider to acquire an additional bond equal to the actual billing level of the provider. A provider's bond shall not exceed \$50,000 if a physician or group of physicians licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, or chapter 460 has a 50 percent or greater ownership interest in the provider or if the provider is an assisted living residence facility licensed under chapter 429. The bonds permitted by this section are in addition to the bonds referenced in s. 400.179(2)(d). If the provider is a corporation, partnership, association, or other entity, the agency may require the provider to submit information concerning the background of that entity and of any principal of the entity, including any partner or shareholder having an ownership interest in the entity equal to 5 percent or greater, and any treating provider who participates in or intends to participate in Medicaid through the entity. The information must include:

(a) Proof of holding a valid license or operating

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certificate, as applicable, if required by the state or local jurisdiction in which the provider is located or if required by the Federal Government.

- (b) Information concerning any prior violation, fine, suspension, termination, or other administrative action taken under the Medicaid laws, rules, or regulations of this state or of any other state or the Federal Government; any prior violation of the laws, rules, or regulations relating to the Medicare program; any prior violation of the rules or regulations of any other public or private insurer; and any prior violation of the laws, rules, or regulations of any regulatory body of this or any other state.
- (c) Full and accurate disclosure of any financial or ownership interest that the provider, or any principal, partner, or major shareholder thereof, may hold in any other Medicaid provider or health care related entity or any other entity that is licensed by the state to provide health or residential care and treatment to persons.
- (d) If a group provider, identification of all members of the group and attestation that all members of the group are enrolled in or have applied to enroll in the Medicaid program.
- (8) (a) Each provider, or each principal of the provider if the provider is a corporation, partnership, association, or other entity, seeking to participate in the Medicaid program must submit a complete set of his or her fingerprints to the agency for the purpose of conducting a criminal history record check. Principals of the provider include any officer, director, billing agent, managing employee, or affiliated person, or any partner or shareholder who has an ownership interest equal to 5

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percent or more in the provider. However, a director of a notfor-profit corporation or organization is not a principal for purposes of a background investigation as required by this section if the director: serves solely in a voluntary capacity for the corporation or organization, does not regularly take part in the day-to-day operational decisions of the corporation or organization, receives no remuneration from the not-forprofit corporation or organization for his or her service on the board of directors, has no financial interest in the not-forprofit corporation or organization, and has no family members with a financial interest in the not-for-profit corporation or organization; and if the director submits an affidavit, under penalty of perjury, to this effect to the agency and the notfor-profit corporation or organization submits an affidavit, under penalty of perjury, to this effect to the agency as part of the corporation's or organization's Medicaid provider agreement application. Notwithstanding the above, the agency may require a background check for any person reasonably suspected by the agency to have been convicted of a crime. This subsection does not apply to:

- 1. A hospital licensed under chapter 395;
- 2. A nursing home licensed under chapter 400;
- 3. A hospice licensed under chapter 400;
- 4. An assisted living <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> licensed under chapter 429;
- 5. A unit of local government, except that requirements of this subsection apply to nongovernmental providers and entities contracting with the local government to provide Medicaid services. The actual cost of the state and national criminal

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history record checks must be borne by the nongovernmental provider or entity; or

6. Any business that derives more than 50 percent of its revenue from the sale of goods to the final consumer, and the business or its controlling parent is required to file a form 10-K or other similar statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission or has a net worth of \$50 million or more.

Section 116. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) and subsection (36) of section 409.912, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

409.912 Cost-effective purchasing of health care. - The agency shall purchase goods and services for Medicaid recipients in the most cost-effective manner consistent with the delivery of quality medical care. To ensure that medical services are effectively utilized, the agency may, in any case, require a confirmation or second physician's opinion of the correct diagnosis for purposes of authorizing future services under the Medicaid program. This section does not restrict access to emergency services or poststabilization care services as defined in 42 C.F.R. part 438.114. Such confirmation or second opinion shall be rendered in a manner approved by the agency. The agency shall maximize the use of prepaid per capita and prepaid aggregate fixed-sum basis services when appropriate and other alternative service delivery and reimbursement methodologies, including competitive bidding pursuant to s. 287.057, designed to facilitate the cost-effective purchase of a case-managed continuum of care. The agency shall also require providers to minimize the exposure of recipients to the need for acute inpatient, custodial, and other institutional care and the inappropriate or unnecessary use of high-cost services. The

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agency shall contract with a vendor to monitor and evaluate the clinical practice patterns of providers in order to identify trends that are outside the normal practice patterns of a provider's professional peers or the national guidelines of a provider's professional association. The vendor must be able to provide information and counseling to a provider whose practice patterns are outside the norms, in consultation with the agency, to improve patient care and reduce inappropriate utilization. The agency may mandate prior authorization, drug therapy management, or disease management participation for certain populations of Medicaid beneficiaries, certain drug classes, or particular drugs to prevent fraud, abuse, overuse, and possible dangerous drug interactions. The Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee shall make recommendations to the agency on drugs for which prior authorization is required. The agency shall inform the Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee of its decisions regarding drugs subject to prior authorization. The agency is authorized to limit the entities it contracts with or enrolls as Medicaid providers by developing a provider network through provider credentialing. The agency may competitively bid singlesource-provider contracts if procurement of goods or services results in demonstrated cost savings to the state without limiting access to care. The agency may limit its network based on the assessment of beneficiary access to care, provider availability, provider quality standards, time and distance standards for access to care, the cultural competence of the provider network, demographic characteristics of Medicaid beneficiaries, practice and provider-to-beneficiary standards, appointment wait times, beneficiary use of services, provider

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turnover, provider profiling, provider licensure history, previous program integrity investigations and findings, peer review, provider Medicaid policy and billing compliance records, clinical and medical record audits, and other factors. Providers shall not be entitled to enrollment in the Medicaid provider network. The agency shall determine instances in which allowing Medicaid beneficiaries to purchase durable medical equipment and other goods is less expensive to the Medicaid program than long-term rental of the equipment or goods. The agency may establish rules to facilitate purchases in lieu of long-term rentals in order to protect against fraud and abuse in the Medicaid program as defined in s. 409.913. The agency may seek federal waivers necessary to administer these policies.

- (4) The agency may contract with:
- (b) An entity that is providing comprehensive behavioral health care services to certain Medicaid recipients through a capitated, prepaid arrangement pursuant to the federal waiver provided for by s. 409.905(5). Such entity must be licensed under chapter 624, chapter 636, or chapter 641, or authorized under paragraph (c) or paragraph (d), and must possess the clinical systems and operational competence to manage risk and provide comprehensive behavioral health care to Medicaid recipients. As used in this paragraph, the term "comprehensive behavioral health care services" means covered mental health and substance abuse treatment services that are available to Medicaid recipients. The secretary of the Department of Children and Family Services shall approve provisions of procurements related to children in the department's care or custody before enrolling such children in a prepaid behavioral health plan. Any

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contract awarded under this paragraph must be competitively procured. In developing the behavioral health care prepaid plan procurement document, the agency shall ensure that the procurement document requires the contractor to develop and implement a plan to ensure compliance with s. 394.4574 related to services provided to residents of licensed assisted living residences facilities that hold a limited mental health license. Except as provided in subparagraph 8., and except in counties where the Medicaid managed care pilot program is authorized pursuant to s. 409.91211, the agency shall seek federal approval to contract with a single entity meeting these requirements to provide comprehensive behavioral health care services to all Medicaid recipients not enrolled in a Medicaid managed care plan authorized under s. 409.91211, a provider service network authorized under paragraph (d), or a Medicaid health maintenance organization in an AHCA area. In an AHCA area where the Medicaid managed care pilot program is authorized pursuant to s. 409.91211 in one or more counties, the agency may procure a contract with a single entity to serve the remaining counties as an AHCA area or the remaining counties may be included with an adjacent AHCA area and are subject to this paragraph. Each entity must offer a sufficient choice of providers in its network to ensure recipient access to care and the opportunity to select a provider with whom they are satisfied. The network shall include all public mental health hospitals. To ensure unimpaired access to behavioral health care services by Medicaid recipients, all contracts issued pursuant to this paragraph must require 80 percent of the capitation paid to the managed care plan, including health maintenance organizations and capitated

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provider service networks, to be expended for the provision of behavioral health care services. If the managed care plan expends less than 80 percent of the capitation paid for the provision of behavioral health care services, the difference shall be returned to the agency. The agency shall provide the plan with a certification letter indicating the amount of capitation paid during each calendar year for behavioral health care services pursuant to this section. The agency may reimburse for substance abuse treatment services on a fee-for-service basis until the agency finds that adequate funds are available for capitated, prepaid arrangements.

- 1. By January 1, 2001, the agency shall modify the contracts with the entities providing comprehensive inpatient and outpatient mental health care services to Medicaid recipients in Hillsborough, Highlands, Hardee, Manatee, and Polk Counties, to include substance abuse treatment services.
- 2. By July 1, 2003, the agency and the Department of Children and Family Services shall execute a written agreement that requires collaboration and joint development of all policy, budgets, procurement documents, contracts, and monitoring plans that have an impact on the state and Medicaid community mental health and targeted case management programs.
- 3. Except as provided in subparagraph 8., by July 1, 2006, the agency and the Department of Children and Family Services shall contract with managed care entities in each AHCA area except area 6 or arrange to provide comprehensive inpatient and outpatient mental health and substance abuse services through capitated prepaid arrangements to all Medicaid recipients who are eligible to participate in such plans under federal law and

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regulation. In AHCA areas where eligible individuals number less than 150,000, the agency shall contract with a single managed care plan to provide comprehensive behavioral health services to all recipients who are not enrolled in a Medicaid health maintenance organization, a provider service network authorized under paragraph (d), or a Medicaid capitated managed care plan authorized under s. 409.91211. The agency may contract with more than one comprehensive behavioral health provider to provide care to recipients who are not enrolled in a Medicaid capitated managed care plan authorized under s. 409.91211, a provider service network authorized under paragraph (d), or a Medicaid health maintenance organization in AHCA areas where the eligible population exceeds 150,000. In an AHCA area where the Medicaid managed care pilot program is authorized pursuant to s. 409.91211 in one or more counties, the agency may procure a contract with a single entity to serve the remaining counties as an AHCA area or the remaining counties may be included with an adjacent AHCA area and shall be subject to this paragraph. Contracts for comprehensive behavioral health providers awarded pursuant to this section shall be competitively procured. Both for-profit and not-for-profit corporations are eligible to compete. Managed care plans contracting with the agency under subsection (3) or paragraph (d), shall provide and receive payment for the same comprehensive behavioral health benefits as provided in AHCA rules, including handbooks incorporated by reference. In AHCA area 11, the agency shall contract with at least two comprehensive behavioral health care providers to provide behavioral health care to recipients in that area who are enrolled in, or assigned to, the MediPass program. One of

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the behavioral health care contracts must be with the existing provider service network pilot project, as described in paragraph (d), for the purpose of demonstrating the costeffectiveness of the provision of quality mental health services through a public hospital-operated managed care model. Payment shall be at an agreed-upon capitated rate to ensure cost savings. Of the recipients in area 11 who are assigned to MediPass under s. 409.9122(2)(k), a minimum of 50,000 of those MediPass-enrolled recipients shall be assigned to the existing provider service network in area 11 for their behavioral care.

- 4. By October 1, 2003, the agency and the department shall submit a plan to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which provides for the full implementation of capitated prepaid behavioral health care in all areas of the state.
- a. Implementation shall begin in 2003 in those AHCA areas of the state where the agency is able to establish sufficient capitation rates.
- b. If the agency determines that the proposed capitation rate in any area is insufficient to provide appropriate services, the agency may adjust the capitation rate to ensure that care will be available. The agency and the department may use existing general revenue to address any additional required match but may not over-obligate existing funds on an annualized basis.
- c. Subject to any limitations provided in the General Appropriations Act, the agency, in compliance with appropriate federal authorization, shall develop policies and procedures that allow for certification of local and state funds.

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5. Children residing in a statewide inpatient psychiatric program, or in a Department of Juvenile Justice or a Department of Children and Family Services residential program approved as a Medicaid behavioral health overlay services provider may not be included in a behavioral health care prepaid health plan or any other Medicaid managed care plan pursuant to this paragraph.

- 6. In converting to a prepaid system of delivery, the agency shall in its procurement document require an entity providing only comprehensive behavioral health care services to prevent the displacement of indigent care patients by enrollees in the Medicaid prepaid health plan providing behavioral health care services from facilities receiving state funding to provide indigent behavioral health care, to facilities licensed under chapter 395 which do not receive state funding for indigent behavioral health care, or reimburse the unsubsidized facility for the cost of behavioral health care provided to the displaced indigent care patient.
- 7. Traditional community mental health providers under contract with the Department of Children and Family Services pursuant to part IV of chapter 394, child welfare providers under contract with the Department of Children and Family Services in areas 1 and 6, and inpatient mental health providers licensed pursuant to chapter 395 must be offered an opportunity to accept or decline a contract to participate in any provider network for prepaid behavioral health services.
- 8. All Medicaid-eligible children, except children in area 1 and children in Highlands County, Hardee County, Polk County, or Manatee County of area 6, that are open for child welfare services in the HomeSafeNet system, shall receive their

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behavioral health care services through a specialty prepaid plan operated by community-based lead agencies through a single agency or formal agreements among several agencies. The specialty prepaid plan must result in savings to the state comparable to savings achieved in other Medicaid managed care and prepaid programs. Such plan must provide mechanisms to maximize state and local revenues. The specialty prepaid plan shall be developed by the agency and the Department of Children and Family Services. The agency may seek federal waivers to implement this initiative. Medicaid-eligible children whose cases are open for child welfare services in the HomeSafeNet system and who reside in AHCA area 10 are exempt from the specialty prepaid plan upon the development of a service delivery mechanism for children who reside in area 10 as specified in s. 409.91211(3)(dd).

(36) Any entity that provides Medicaid prepaid health plan services shall ensure the appropriate coordination of health care services with an assisted living residence facility in cases where a Medicaid recipient is both a member of the entity's prepaid health plan and a resident of the assisted living residence facility. If the entity is at risk for Medicaid targeted case management and behavioral health services, the entity shall inform the assisted living residence facility of the procedures to follow should an emergent condition arise.

Section 117. Section 410.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

410.031 Legislative intent.—It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage the provision of care for disabled adults in family-type living arrangements in private homes as an

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alternative to institutional or nursing home care for such persons. The provisions of ss. 410.031-410.036 are intended to be supplemental to the provisions of chapters 400 and 429, relating to the licensing and regulation of nursing homes and assisted living residences facilities, and do not exempt any person who is otherwise subject to regulation under chapter 400 or chapter 429.

Section 118. Section 410.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

410.034 Department determination of fitness to provide home care.—In accordance with s. 429.02, a person caring for an adult who is related to such person by blood or marriage is not subject to the Assisted Living Residences Facilities Act. If, however, the person who plans to provide home care under this act is found by the department to be unable to provide this care, the department shall notify the person wishing to provide home care of this determination, and the person shall not be eligible for subsidy payments under ss. 410.031-410.036.

Section 119. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 410.502, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

410.502 Housing and living arrangements; special needs of the elderly; services.—The Department of Elderly Affairs shall provide services related to housing and living arrangements which meet the special needs of the elderly. Such services shall include, but not be limited to:

(3) Promoting, through the Department of Elderly Affairs staff activities and area agencies on aging, the development of a variety of living arrangements through public and private auspices to meet the various needs and desires of the elderly,

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including, but not limited to:

(b) Assisted living residence facilities.

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Demonstration projects must be used advisedly to test the extent to which these and other innovative housing and living arrangements do meet the basic and special needs of the elderly.

Section 120. Subsection (9) of section 415.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

415.102 Definitions of terms used in ss. 415.101-415.113.— As used in ss. 415.101-415.113, the term:

(9) "Facility" means any location providing day or residential care or treatment for vulnerable adults. The term "facility" may include, but is not limited to, any hospital, state institution, nursing home, assisted living residence facility, adult family-care home, adult day care center, residential facility licensed under chapter 393, adult day training center, or mental health treatment center.

Section 121. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 415.1034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

415.1034 Mandatory reporting of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of vulnerable adults; mandatory reports of death.—

- (1) MANDATORY REPORTING.-
- (a) Any person, including, but not limited to, any:
- 1. Physician, osteopathic physician, medical examiner, chiropractic physician, nurse, paramedic, emergency medical technician, or hospital personnel engaged in the admission, examination, care, or treatment of vulnerable adults;
- 2. Health professional or mental health professional other than one listed in subparagraph 1.;

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3. Practitioner who relies solely on spiritual means for healing;

- 4. Nursing home staff; assisted living <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> staff; adult day care center staff; adult family-care home staff; social worker; or other professional adult care, residential, or institutional staff;
- 5. State, county, or municipal criminal justice employee or law enforcement officer;
- 6. An employee of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation conducting inspections of public lodging establishments under s. 509.032;
- 7. Florida advocacy council member or long-term care ombudsman council member; or
- 8. Bank, savings and loan, or credit union officer, trustee, or employee,

who knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that a vulnerable adult has been or is being abused, neglected, or exploited shall immediately report such knowledge or suspicion to the central abuse hotline.

Section 122. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 415.1051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 415.1051 Protective services interventions when capacity to consent is lacking; nonemergencies; emergencies; orders; limitations.—
- (3) PROTECTIVE SERVICES ORDER.—In ordering any protective services under this section, the court shall adhere to the following limitations:
 - (b) Protective services ordered may not include a change of

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residence, unless the court specifically finds such action is necessary to ameliorate the conditions creating the abuse, neglect, or exploitation and the court gives specific approval for such action in the order. Placement may be made to such facilities as adult family-care homes, assisted living residences facilities, or nursing homes, or to other appropriate facilities. Placement may not be made to residences facilities for the acutely mentally ill, except as provided in chapter 394.

Section 123. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 415.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 415.107 Confidentiality of reports and records.-
- (3) Access to all records, excluding the name of the reporter which shall be released only as provided in subsection (6), shall be granted only to the following persons, officials, and agencies:
- (a) Employees or agents of the department, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Agency for Health Care Administration, or the Department of Elderly Affairs who are responsible for carrying out protective investigations, ongoing protective services, or licensure or approval of nursing homes, assisted living residences facilities, adult day care centers, adult family-care homes, home care for the elderly, hospices, residential facilities licensed under chapter 393, or other facilities used for the placement of vulnerable adults.

Section 124. Subsection (2) of section 420.626, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 420.626 Homelessness; discharge guidelines.-
- (2) The following facilities and institutions are encouraged to develop and implement procedures designed to

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reduce the discharge of persons into homelessness when such persons are admitted or housed for more than 24 hours at such facilities or institutions: hospitals and inpatient medical facilities; crisis stabilization units; residential treatment facilities; assisted living residences facilities; and detoxification centers.

Section 125. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 430.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

430.071 Respite for elders living in everyday families.-

- (4) To receive assistance from the RELIEF program, the family unit must be assessed according to the following guidelines developed by the department to determine the need for respite services. This assessment must determine, at a minimum, that:
- (b) The homebound elderly individual for whom the family unit is caring is 60 years of age or older, requires assistance to remain in the home, and, without this assistance, would need to move to an assisted living <u>residence</u> <u>facility</u> or a nursing facility.

Section 126. Section 430.601, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

430.601 Home care for the elderly; legislative intent.—It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage the provision of care for the elderly in family-type living arrangements in private homes as an alternative to institutional or nursing home care for such persons. The provisions of ss. 430.601-430.606 are intended to be supplemental to the provisions of chapters 400 and 429, relating to the licensing and regulation of nursing homes and assisted living residences facilities, and do not

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exempt any person who is otherwise subject to regulation under those chapters.

Section 127. Paragraph (o) of subsection (3) of section 456.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

456.053 Financial arrangements between referring health care providers and providers of health care services.—

- (3) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of this section, the word, phrase, or term:
- (o) "Referral" means any referral of a patient by a health care provider for health care services, including, without limitation:
- 1. The forwarding of a patient by a health care provider to another health care provider or to an entity which provides or supplies designated health services or any other health care item or service. ; or
- 2. The request or establishment of a plan of care by a health care provider, which includes the provision of designated health services or other health care item or service.
- 3. The following orders, recommendations, or plans of care shall not constitute a referral by a health care provider:
 - a. By a radiologist for diagnostic-imaging services.
- b. By a physician specializing in the provision of radiation therapy services for such services.
- c. By a medical oncologist for drugs and solutions to be prepared and administered intravenously to such oncologist's patient, as well as for the supplies and equipment used in connection therewith to treat such patient for cancer and the complications thereof.
 - d. By a cardiologist for cardiac catheterization services.

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e. By a pathologist for diagnostic clinical laboratory tests and pathological examination services, if furnished by or under the supervision of such pathologist pursuant to a consultation requested by another physician.

- f. By a health care provider who is the sole provider or member of a group practice for designated health services or other health care items or services that are prescribed or provided solely for such referring health care provider's or group practice's own patients, and that are provided or performed by or under the direct supervision of such referring health care provider or group practice; provided, however, that effective July 1, 1999, a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or chapter 461 may refer a patient to a sole provider or group practice for diagnostic imaging services, excluding radiation therapy services, for which the sole provider or group practice billed both the technical and the professional fee for or on behalf of the patient, if the referring physician has no investment interest in the practice. The diagnostic imaging service referred to a group practice or sole provider must be a diagnostic imaging service normally provided within the scope of practice to the patients of the group practice or sole provider. The group practice or sole provider may accept no more than 15 percent of their patients receiving diagnostic imaging services from outside referrals, excluding radiation therapy services.
- g. By a health care provider for services provided by an ambulatory surgical center licensed under chapter 395.
 - h. By a urologist for lithotripsy services.
 - i. By a dentist for dental services performed by an

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employee of or health care provider who is an independent contractor with the dentist or group practice of which the dentist is a member.

- j. By a physician for infusion therapy services to a patient of that physician or a member of that physician's group practice.
- k. By a nephrologist for renal dialysis services and supplies, except laboratory services.
- 1. By a health care provider whose principal professional practice consists of treating patients in their private residences for services to be rendered in such private residences, except for services rendered by a home health agency licensed under chapter 400. For purposes of this subsubparagraph, the term "private residences" includes patients' private homes, independent living centers, and assisted living residences facilities, but does not include skilled nursing facilities.
- m. By a health care provider for sleep-related testing.Section 128. Paragraph (e) of subsection (4) of section458.348, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 458.348 Formal supervisory relationships, standing orders, and established protocols; notice; standards.—
- (4) SUPERVISORY RELATIONSHIPS IN MEDICAL OFFICE SETTINGS.—A physician who supervises an advanced registered nurse practitioner or physician assistant at a medical office other than the physician's primary practice location, where the advanced registered nurse practitioner or physician assistant is not under the onsite supervision of a supervising physician, must comply with the standards set forth in this subsection. For

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the purpose of this subsection, a physician's "primary practice location" means the address reflected on the physician's profile published pursuant to s. 456.041.

(e) This subsection does not apply to health care services provided in residences facilities licensed under chapter 395 or in conjunction with a college of medicine, a college of nursing, an accredited graduate medical program, or a nursing education program; not-for-profit, family-planning clinics that are not licensed pursuant to chapter 390; rural and federally qualified health centers; health care services provided in a nursing home licensed under part II of chapter 400, an assisted living residence facility licensed under part I of chapter 429, a continuing care residence facility licensed under chapter 651, or a retirement community consisting of independent living units and a licensed nursing home or assisted living residence facility; anesthesia services provided in accordance with law; health care services provided in a designated rural health clinic; health care services provided to persons enrolled in a program designed to maintain elderly persons and persons with disabilities in a home or community-based setting; university primary care student health centers; school health clinics; or health care services provided in federal, state, or local government facilities. Subsection (3) and this subsection do not apply to offices at which the exclusive service being performed is laser hair removal by an advanced registered nurse practitioner or physician assistant.

Section 129. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section 459.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

459.025 Formal supervisory relationships, standing orders,

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and established protocols; notice; standards.-

- An osteopathic physician who supervises an advanced registered nurse practitioner or physician assistant at a medical office other than the osteopathic physician's primary practice location, where the advanced registered nurse practitioner or physician assistant is not under the onsite supervision of a supervising osteopathic physician, must comply with the standards set forth in this subsection. For the purpose of this subsection, an osteopathic physician's "primary practice location" means the address reflected on the physician's profile published pursuant to s. 456.041.
- (e) This subsection does not apply to health care services provided in residences facilities licensed under chapter 395 or in conjunction with a college of medicine or college of nursing or an accredited graduate medical or nursing education program; offices where the only service being performed is hair removal by an advanced registered nurse practitioner or physician assistant; not-for-profit, family-planning clinics that are not licensed pursuant to chapter 390; rural and federally qualified health centers; health care services provided in a nursing home licensed under part II of chapter 400, an assisted living residence facility licensed under part I of chapter 429, a continuing care facility licensed under chapter 651, or a retirement community consisting of independent living units and either a licensed nursing home or assisted living residence facility; anesthesia services provided in accordance with law; health care services provided in a designated rural health clinic; health care services provided to persons enrolled in a

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program designed to maintain elderly persons and persons with disabilities in a home or community-based setting; university primary care student health centers; school health clinics; or health care services provided in federal, state, or local government facilities.

Section 130. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 468.1695, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.1695 Licensure by examination.

- (2) The department shall examine each applicant who the board certifies has completed the application form and remitted an examination fee set by the board not to exceed \$250 and who:
- (b)1. Holds a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university; and
- 2.a. Has fulfilled the requirements of a 2,000-hour nursing home administrator-in-training program prescribed by the board; or
- b. Has 1 year of management experience allowing for the application of executive duties and skills, including the staffing, budgeting, and directing of resident care, dietary, and bookkeeping departments within a skilled nursing facility, hospital, hospice, assisted living residence facility with a minimum of 60 licensed beds, or geriatric residential treatment program and, if such experience is not in a skilled nursing facility, has fulfilled the requirements of a 1,000-hour nursing home administrator-in-training program prescribed by the board.

Section 131. Paragraph (k) of subsection (1) of section 468.505, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.505 Exemptions; exceptions.-

(1) Nothing in this part may be construed as prohibiting or

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restricting the practice, services, or activities of:

(k) A person employed by a hospital licensed under chapter 395, by a nursing home licensed under part II of chapter 400, by an assisted living residence facility licensed under chapter 429, or by a continuing care facility certified under chapter 651, if the person is employed in compliance with the laws and rules adopted thereunder regarding the operation of its dietetic department.

Section 132. Subsection (2) of section 553.73, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.73 Florida Building Code.-

(2) The Florida Building Code shall contain provisions or requirements for public and private buildings, structures, and facilities relative to structural, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, energy, and gas systems, existing buildings, historical buildings, manufactured buildings, elevators, coastal construction, lodging facilities, food sales and food service facilities, health care facilities, including assisted living residences facilities, adult day care facilities, hospice residential and inpatient facilities and units, and facilities for the control of radiation hazards, public or private educational facilities, swimming pools, and correctional facilities and enforcement of and compliance with such provisions or requirements. Further, the Florida Building Code must provide for uniform implementation of ss. 515.25, 515.27, and 515.29 by including standards and criteria for residential swimming pool barriers, pool covers, latching devices, door and window exit alarms, and other equipment required therein, which are consistent with the intent of s. 515.23. Technical

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provisions to be contained within the Florida Building Code are restricted to requirements related to the types of materials used and construction methods and standards employed in order to meet criteria specified in the Florida Building Code. Provisions relating to the personnel, supervision or training of personnel, or any other professional qualification requirements relating to contractors or their workforce may not be included within the Florida Building Code, and subsections (4), (6), (7), (8), and (9) are not to be construed to allow the inclusion of such provisions within the Florida Building Code by amendment. This restriction applies to both initial development and amendment of the Florida Building Code.

Section 133. Subsection (3) of section 627.94073, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.94073 Notice of cancellation; grace period.-

(3) If a policy is canceled due to nonpayment of premium, the policyholder is entitled to have the policy reinstated if, within a period of not less than 5 months after the date of cancellation, the policyholder or any secondary addressee designated pursuant to subsection (2) demonstrates that the failure to pay the premium when due was unintentional and due to the policyholder's cognitive impairment, loss of functional capacity, or continuous confinement in a hospital, skilled nursing facility, or assisted living residence facility for a period in excess of 60 days. Policy reinstatement shall be subject to payment of overdue premiums. The standard of proof of cognitive impairment or loss of functional capacity shall not be more stringent than the benefit eligibility criteria for cognitive impairment or the loss of functional capacity, if any,

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contained in the policy and certificate. The insurer may require payment of an interest charge not in excess of 8 percent per year for the number of days elapsing before the payment of the premium, during which period the policy shall continue in force if the demonstration of cognitive impairment is made. If the policy becomes a claim during the 180-day period before the overdue premium is paid, the amount of the premium or premiums with interest not in excess of 8 percent per year may be deducted in any settlement under the policy.

Section 134. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 633.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

633.021 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(5)

(d) "Contractor IV" means a contractor whose business is limited to the execution of contracts requiring the ability to lay out, fabricate, install, inspect, alter, repair, and service automatic fire sprinkler systems for detached one-family dwellings, detached two-family dwellings, and mobile homes, excluding preengineered systems and excluding single-family homes in cluster units, such as apartments, condominiums, and assisted living residences facilities or any building that is connected to other dwellings.

The definitions in this subsection must not be construed to include fire protection engineers or architects and do not limit or prohibit a licensed fire protection engineer or architect from designing any type of fire protection system. A distinction is made between system design concepts prepared by the design professional and system layout as defined in this section and

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typically prepared by the contractor. However, persons certified as a Contractor I, Contractor II, or Contractor IV under this chapter may design fire protection systems of 49 or fewer sprinklers, and may design the alteration of an existing fire sprinkler system if the alteration consists of the relocation, addition, or deletion of not more than 49 sprinklers, notwithstanding the size of the existing fire sprinkler system. A Contractor I, Contractor II, or Contractor IV may design a fire protection system the scope of which complies with NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Oneand Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, as adopted by the State Fire Marshal, notwithstanding the number of fire sprinklers. Contractor-developed plans may not be required by any local permitting authority to be sealed by a registered professional engineer.

Section 135. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 633.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

633.022 Uniform firesafety standards.—The Legislature hereby determines that to protect the public health, safety, and welfare it is necessary to provide for firesafety standards governing the construction and utilization of certain buildings and structures. The Legislature further determines that certain buildings or structures, due to their specialized use or to the special characteristics of the person utilizing or occupying these buildings or structures, should be subject to firesafety standards reflecting these special needs as may be appropriate.

- (1) The department shall establish uniform firesafety standards that apply to:
 - (b) All new, existing, and proposed hospitals, nursing

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homes, assisted living residences facilities, adult family-care homes, correctional facilities, public schools, transient public lodging establishments, public food service establishments, elevators, migrant labor camps, mobile home parks, lodging parks, recreational vehicle parks, recreational camps, residential and nonresidential child care facilities, facilities for the developmentally disabled, motion picture and television special effects productions, tunnels, and self-service gasoline stations, of which standards the State Fire Marshal is the final administrative interpreting authority.

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> In the event there is a dispute between the owners of the buildings specified in paragraph (b) and a local authority requiring a more stringent uniform firesafety standard for sprinkler systems, the State Fire Marshal shall be the final administrative interpreting authority and the State Fire Marshal's interpretation regarding the uniform firesafety standards shall be considered final agency action.

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Section 136. Subsection (25) of section 641.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(25) If a subscriber is a resident of a continuing care

6981 6982 641.31 Health maintenance contracts.-

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consisting of a nursing home or assisted living residence 6985 facility and residential apartments, the subscriber's primary 6986 care physician must refer the subscriber to that facility's

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skilled nursing unit or assisted living residence facility if requested by the subscriber and agreed to by the facility; if

facility certified under chapter 651 or a retirement facility

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the primary care physician finds that such care is medically

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necessary; if the facility agrees to be reimbursed at the health maintenance organization's contract rate negotiated with similar providers for the same services and supplies; and if the facility meets all guidelines established by the health maintenance organization related to quality of care, utilization, referral authorization, risk assumption, use of the health maintenance organization's network, and other criteria applicable to providers under contract for the same services and supplies. If a health maintenance organization enrolls a new subscriber who already resides in a continuing care facility or a retirement facility as described in this subsection, the health maintenance organization must provide in writing a disclosure of the subscriber's rights under this subsection. If a subscriber's request to be referred to the skilled nursing unit or assisted living residence facility that is part of the subscriber's place of residence is not honored, the subscriber may use the grievance process provided in s. 641.511.

Section 137. Subsection (6) of section 651.083, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

651.083 Residents' rights.-

(6) This section does not supersede any bill of rights provided by law for residents of nursing homes or assisted living <u>residences</u> <u>facilities</u>.

Section 138. Subsection (7) of section 825.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

825.101 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(7) "Facility" means any location providing day or residential care or treatment for elderly persons or disabled adults. The term "facility" may include, but is not limited to,

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any hospital, training center, state institution, nursing home, assisted living residence facility, adult family-care home, adult day care center, group home, mental health treatment center, or continuing care community.

Section 139. Subsection (14) of section 893.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.055 Prescription drug monitoring program.-

(14) A pharmacist, pharmacy, or dispensing health care practitioner or his or her agent, before releasing a controlled substance to any person not known to such dispenser, shall require the person purchasing, receiving, or otherwise acquiring the controlled substance to present valid photographic identification or other verification of his or her identity to the dispenser. If the person does not have proper identification, the dispenser may verify the validity of the prescription and the identity of the patient with the prescriber or his or her authorized agent. Verification of health plan eligibility through a real-time inquiry or adjudication system will be considered to be proper identification. This subsection does not apply in an institutional setting or to a long-term care facility, including, but not limited to, an assisted living residence facility or a hospital to which patients are admitted. As used in this subsection, the term "proper identification" means an identification that is issued by a state or the Federal Government containing the person's photograph, printed name, and signature or a document considered acceptable under 8 C.F.R. s. 274a.2(b)(1)(v)(A) and (B).

Section 140. Paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 893.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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893.13 Prohibited acts; penalties.-

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- (h) Except as authorized by this chapter, it is unlawful for any person to sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising an assisted living residence facility, as that term is used in chapter 429. Any person who violates this paragraph with respect to:
- 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4. commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 7066 Section 141. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.