By the Committee on Health Policy; and Senator Thrasher

A bill to be entitled

588-01866-14

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2014670c1

2 An act relating to nursing home litigation; amending 3 s. 400.023, F.S.; specifying that a cause of action 4 for negligence or violation of residents' rights 5 alleging direct or vicarious liability for the injury 6 or death of nursing home resident may be brought 7 against a licensee, its management or consulting 8 company, its managing employees, and any direct 9 caregiver employees; providing that a cause of action 10 may not be asserted against other individuals or 11 entities except under certain circumstances; revising 12 related judicial procedures; defining terms; amending 13 s. 400.0237, F.S.; providing that a claim for punitive damages may not be brought unless there is a showing 14 15 of evidence that provides a reasonable basis for 16 recovery of such damages when certain criteria are 17 applied; requiring the court to conduct a hearing to 18 determine whether there is sufficient evidence to 19 demonstrate that the recovery of punitive damages is 20 warranted; requiring the trier of fact to find that a 21 specific person or corporate defendant participated in 22 or engaged in conduct that constituted gross 23 negligence and contributed to the damages or injury 24 suffered by the claimant before a defendant may be 25 held liable for punitive damages; requiring an officer, director, or manager of the employer, 2.6 27 corporation, or legal entity to condone, ratify, or consent to certain specified conduct before holding 28 29 such person or entity vicariously liable for punitive

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30	damages; creating s. 400.024, F.S.; authorizing the
31	Agency for Health Care Administration to suspend the
32	license of a nursing home facility that fails to pay a
33	judgment or settlement agreement; providing
34	exceptions; providing agency procedures for
35	suspension; prohibiting certain parties from applying
36	for a license for an affected facility; amending s.
37	400.145, F.S.; revising procedures for obtaining the
38	records of a resident; specifying which records may be
39	obtained and who may obtain them; providing immunity
40	from liability to a facility that provides such
41	records in good faith; providing that the agency may
42	not cite a facility that does not meet these records
43	requirements; providing applicability; providing an
44	effective date.
45	
46	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
47	
48	Section 1. Section 400.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to
49	read:
50	400.023 Civil enforcement
51	(1) An exclusive cause of action for negligence or a
52	violation of residents' Any resident whose rights as specified
53	<u>under</u> in this part which alleges direct or vicarious liability
54	for the personal injury or death of a nursing home resident
55	arising from such negligence or violation of rights and which
56	seeks damages for such injury or death may be brought against
57	the licensee, the licensee's management or consulting company,
58	the licensee's managing employees, and any direct caregivers,

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588-01866-14 2014670c1 59 whether employees or contractors are violated shall have a cause 60 of action. A passive investor is not liable under this section. An action against any other individual or entity may be brought 61 62 only pursuant to subsection (3). 63 (a) The action may be brought by the resident or his or her guardian, by a person or organization acting on behalf of a 64 65 resident with the consent of the resident or his or her 66 quardian, or by the personal representative of the estate of a 67 deceased resident regardless of the cause of death. 68 (b) If the action alleges a claim for the resident's rights 69 or for negligence that caused the death of the resident, the 70 claimant shall, after the verdict, but before the judgment is 71 entered, be required to elect either survival damages pursuant 72 to s. 46.021 or wrongful death damages pursuant to s. 768.21. If the action alleges a claim for the resident's rights or for 73 74 negligence that did not cause the death of the resident, the 75 personal representative of the estate may recover damages for

77 <u>(c)</u> The action may be brought in any court of competent 78 jurisdiction to enforce such rights and to recover actual and 79 punitive damages for <u>the</u> any violation of the rights of a 80 resident or for negligence.

the negligence that caused injury to the resident.

81 <u>(d) A Any</u> resident who prevails in seeking injunctive 82 relief or a claim for an administrative remedy is entitled to 83 recover the costs of the action, and a reasonable <u>attorney</u> 84 attorney's fee assessed against the defendant <u>of up to not to</u> 85 exceed \$25,000. Fees shall be awarded solely for the injunctive 86 or administrative relief and not for any claim or action for 87 damages whether such claim or action is brought together with a

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88	request for an injunction or administrative relief or as a
89	separate action, except as provided under s. 768.79 or the
90	Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Sections 400.023-400.0238
91	provide the exclusive remedy for a cause of action for recovery
92	of damages for the personal injury or death of a nursing home
93	resident arising out of negligence or a violation of rights
94	specified in s. 400.022.
95	(e) This section does not preclude theories of recovery not
96	arising out of negligence or s. 400.022 which are available to a
97	resident or to the agency. The provisions of Chapter 766 <u>does</u> do
98	not apply to <u>a</u> any cause of action brought under ss. 400.023-
99	400.0238.
100	(2) As used in this section, the term:
101	(a) "Licensee" means an individual, corporation,
102	partnership, firm, association, governmental entity, or other
103	entity that is issued a permit, registration, certificate, or
104	license by the agency, and that is legally responsible for all
105	aspects of the operation of the nursing home facility.
106	(b) "Management or consulting company" means an individual
107	or entity who contracts with, or receives a fee from a licensee
108	to provide any of the following services for a nursing home
109	facility:
110	1. Hiring or firing of the administrator or director of
111	nursing;
112	2. Controlling or having control over the staffing levels
113	at the facility;
114	3. Having control over the budget of the facility; or
115	4. Implementing and enforcing the policies and procedures
116	of the facility.

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117	(c) "Passive investor" means an individual or entity that
118	does not participate in the decisionmaking or operations of a
119	facility.
120	(3) A cause of action may not be asserted against an
121	individual or entity, other than the licensee, the licensee's
122	management or consulting company, the licensee's managing
123	employees, and any direct caregivers, whether employees or
124	contractors, unless, after a motion for leave to amend hearing,
125	the court or an arbitration panel determines that there is
126	sufficient evidence in the record or proffered by the claimant
127	to establish a reasonable showing that:
128	(a) The individual or entity owed a duty of reasonable care
129	to the resident and the individual or entity breached that duty;
130	and
131	(b) The breach of that duty is a legal cause of loss,
132	injury, or damage to or death of the resident.
133	
134	For purposes of this subsection, if, in a proposed amended
135	pleading, it is asserted that such cause of action arose out of
136	the conduct, transaction, or occurrence set forth or attempted
137	to be set forth in the original pleading, the proposed amendment
138	relates back to the original pleading.
139	(4) (2) In <u>a</u> any claim brought pursuant to this part
140	alleging a violation of <u>residents'</u> resident's rights or
141	negligence causing injury to or the death of a resident, the
142	claimant <u>has</u> shall have the burden of proving, by a
143	preponderance of the evidence, that:
144	(a) The defendant owed a duty to the resident;
145	(b) The defendant breached the duty to the resident;
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588-01866-14 2014670c1 146 (c) The breach of the duty is a legal cause of loss, 147 injury, death, or damage to the resident; and 148 (d) The resident sustained loss, injury, death, or damage 149 as a result of the breach. 150 151 Nothing in This part does not shall be interpreted to create 152 strict liability. A violation of the rights set forth in s. 153 400.022, or in any other standard or guidelines specified in this part, or in any applicable administrative standard or 154 155 guidelines of this state or a federal regulatory agency is shall 156 be evidence of negligence but is shall not be considered 157 negligence per se. 158 (5) (3) In a any claim brought pursuant to this section, a 159 licensee, individual person, or entity has shall have a duty to 160 exercise reasonable care. Reasonable care is that degree of care 161 which a reasonably careful licensee, individual person, or 162 entity would use under like circumstances. 163 (6) (4) In a any claim for a residents' resident's rights 164 violation or negligence by a nurse licensed under part I of 165 chapter 464, such nurse has shall have the duty to exercise care consistent with the prevailing professional standard of care for 166 167 a nurse. The prevailing professional standard of care for a 168 nurse is shall be that level of care, skill, and treatment 169 which, in light of all relevant surrounding circumstances, is 170 recognized as acceptable and appropriate by reasonably prudent 171 similar nurses. 172 (7)(5) A licensee is shall not be liable for the medical

172 (7) (5) A licensee is shall not be liable for the medical 173 negligence of <u>a</u> any physician rendering care or treatment to the 174 resident except for the administrative services of a medical

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175	director as required <u>under</u> in this part. Nothing in This
176	subsection <u>does not</u> shall be construed to protect a licensee,
177	individual person, or entity from liability for failure to
178	provide a resident with appropriate observation, assessment,
179	nursing diagnosis, planning, intervention, and evaluation of
180	care by nursing staff.
181	(8) (6) The resident or the resident's legal representative
182	shall serve a copy of <u>a</u> any complaint alleging in whole or in
183	part a violation of any rights specified in this part to the
184	agency for Health Care Administration at the time of filing the
185	initial complaint with the clerk of the court for the county in
186	which the action is pursued. The requirement of providing a copy
187	of the complaint to the agency does not impair the resident's
188	legal rights or ability to seek relief for his or her claim.
189	(9) (7) An action under this part for a violation of rights
190	or negligence recognized herein is not a claim for medical
191	malpractice, and the provisions of s. 768.21(8) <u>does</u> do not
192	apply to a claim alleging death of the resident.
193	Section 2. Section 400.0237, Florida Statutes, is amended
194	to read:
195	400.0237 Punitive damages; pleading; burden of proof
196	(1) <u>A</u> In any action for damages brought under this part, no
197	claim for punitive damages <u>may not be brought under this part</u>
198	shall be permitted unless there is a reasonable showing by
199	admissible evidence in the record or proffered by the parties
200	which provides claimant which would provide a reasonable basis
201	for recovery of such damages when the criteria in this section
202	are applied.
203	(a) The claimant may move to amend her or his complaint to
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588-01866-14 2014670c1 204 assert a claim for punitive damages as allowed by the rules of 205 civil procedure in accordance with evidentiary requirements set 206 forth in this section. 207 (b) The court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether 208 there is sufficient admissible evidence submitted by the parties 209 to ensure that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the 210 claimant, at trial, will be able to demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the recovery of such damages is 211 212 warranted under a claim for direct liability as specified in 213 subsection (2), or a claim for vicarious liability as specified 214 in subsection (3). 215 (c) The rules of civil procedure shall be liberally 216 construed so as to allow the claimant discovery of evidence 217 which appears reasonably calculated to lead to admissible 218 evidence on the issue of punitive damages. No Discovery of 219 financial worth may not shall proceed until after the pleading 220 on concerning punitive damages is approved by the court 221 permitted. 222 (2) A defendant may be held liable for punitive damages 223 only if the trier of fact, by based on clear and convincing 224 evidence, finds that a specific person or corporate defendant 225 actively and knowingly participated in intentional misconduct or 226 engaged in conduct that constitutes gross negligence and 227 contributed to the loss, damages, or injury suffered by the 228 claimant the defendant was personally guilty of intentional

229 misconduct or gross negligence. As used in this section, the 230 term:

(a) "Intentional misconduct" means that the defendant
against whom punitive damages are sought had actual knowledge of

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233	the wrongfulness of the conduct and the high probability that
234	injury or damage to the claimant would result and, despite that
235	knowledge, intentionally pursued that course of conduct,
236	resulting in injury or damage.
237	(b) "Gross negligence" means that <u>a</u> the defendant's conduct
238	was so reckless or wanting in care that it constituted a
239	conscious disregard or indifference to the life, safety, or
240	rights of persons exposed to such conduct.
241	(3) In the case of vicarious liability of an individual,
242	employer, principal, corporation, or other legal entity,
243	punitive damages may <u>not</u> be imposed for the conduct of an
244	employee or agent <u>unless</u> only if the conduct of the employee or
245	agent meets the criteria specified in subsection (2) and <u>an</u>
246	officer, director, or manager of the actual employer,
247	corporation, or legal entity condoned, ratified, or consented to
248	the specific conduct as provided in subsection (2) \div
249	(a) The employer, principal, corporation, or other legal
250	entity actively and knowingly participated in such conduct;
251	(b) The officers, directors, or managers of the employer,
252	principal, corporation, or other legal entity condoned,
253	ratified, or consented to such conduct; or
254	(c) The employer, principal, corporation, or other legal
255	entity engaged in conduct that constituted gross negligence and
256	that contributed to the loss, damages, or injury suffered by the
257	claimant.
258	(4) The plaintiff <u>shall</u> must establish at trial, by clear
259	and convincing evidence, its entitlement to an award of punitive
260	damages. The "greater weight of the evidence" burden of proof
261	applies to a determination of the amount of damages.

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588-01866-14 2014670c1 262 (5) This section is remedial in nature and shall take 263 effect upon becoming a law. 264 Section 3. Section 400.024, Florida Statutes, is created to 265 read: 266 400.024 Failure to satisfy a judgment or settlement 267 agreement.-268 (1) Upon the entry of an adverse final judgment arising 269 from an award, including an arbitration award, from a claim of 270 negligence or violation of residents' rights, in contract or 271 tort, or from noncompliance with the terms of a settlement 272 agreement arising from a claim pursuant to s. 400.023, as 273 determined by a court or arbitration panel, the licensee, as defined in s. 400.023(2), shall pay the judgment creditor the 274 275 entire amount of the judgment and all accrued interest within 60 276 days after the date such judgment becomes final and subject to 277 execution, unless otherwise mutually agreed to in writing by the 278 parties. Failure to pay shall provide grounds for the agency to 279 suspend a nursing home facility license, deny a license renewal 280 application, or deny a change of ownership application as 281 provided in this section. 282 (2) Upon notification of the existence of an unsatisfied 283 judgment or settlement pursuant to subsection (1), the agency 284 shall notify the licensee by certified mail that it is subject to disciplinary action unless, within 30 days after receipt of 285 286 the notification, the licensee: 287 (a) Provides proof that the unsatisfied judgment or 288 settlement has been paid in the amount specified; 289 (b) Provides proof of the existence of a payment plan 290 mutually agreed upon by the parties in writing;

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291	(c) Furnishes the agency with a copy of a timely filed
292	notice of appeal;
293	(d) Furnishes the agency with a copy of a court order
294	staying execution of the final judgment; or
295	(e) Provides written proof from a court or an arbitration
296	panel overseeing the action that it is seeking indemnification
297	from an insurance carrier or any other party that it believes is
298	required to pay the award.
299	(3) If, after 30 days, the licensee fails to demonstrate
300	compliance in accordance with subsection (2), the agency shall
301	issue an emergency order finding that the nursing home facility
302	lacks financial ability to operate and that the agency is in the
303	process of suspending the facility's license.
304	(4) Following or during the period of suspension, an
305	individual or entity identified as having a controlling interest
306	in the facility whose license is being suspended, as identified
307	on the facility's licensee application, may not file an
308	application for licensure of the facility at issue. Further, if
309	a judgment at trial or arbitration occurs, the agency may not
310	approve a change of ownership application to a related party
311	until the requirements of subsection (1) or subsection (2) are
312	met.
313	Section 4. Section 400.145, Florida Statutes, is amended to
314	read:
315	(Substantial rewording of section. See
316	s. 400.145, F.S., for present text.)
317	400.145 Copies of records of care and treatment of
318	resident
319	(1) Upon receipt of a written request that complies with

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320	the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
321	of 1996 (HIPAA) and this section, a nursing home facility shall
322	furnish to a competent resident or to a representative of that
323	resident who is authorized to make requests for the resident's
324	records under HIPAA or subsection (2) copies of the resident's
325	paper and electronic records that are in possession of the
326	facility. Such records must include any medical records and
327	records concerning the care and treatment of the resident
328	performed by the facility, except for progress notes and
329	consultation report sections of a psychiatric nature. The
330	facility shall provide the requested records within 14 working
331	days after receipt of a request relating to a current resident
332	or within 30 working days after receipt of a request relating to
333	a former resident.
334	(2) Requests for a deceased resident's medical records
335	under this section may be made by:
336	(a) Any person appointed by a court to act as the personal
337	representative, executor, administrator, or temporary
338	administrator of the deceased resident's estate.
339	(b) If a judicial appointment has not been made as provided
340	in paragraph (a), any person designated by the resident to act
341	as his or her representative in a legally valid will; or
342	(c) If there is no judicially appointed representative or
343	person designated by the resident in a valid will, by only the
344	following individuals:
345	1. A surviving spouse;
346	2. If there is no surviving spouse, a surviving child of
347	the resident;
348	3. If there is no surviving spouse or child, a parent of
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588-01866-14 2014670c1 349 the resident. 350 (3) All requests for a deceased resident's records made by 351 a person authorized under: 352 (a) Paragraph (2) (a) must include a copy of the court order 353 appointing such person as the representative of the resident's 354 estate. 355 (b) Paragraph (2) (b) must include a copy of the will 356 designating the person as the resident's representative. 357 (c) Paragraph (2)(c) must be accompanied by a letter from 358 the person's attorney verifying the person's relationship to the 359 resident and the absence of a court-appointed representative and 360 will. 361 (4) A nursing home facility may charge a reasonable fee for 362 the copying of resident records. Such fee may not exceed \$1 per 363 page for the first 25 pages and 25 cents per page for each 364 additional page. The facility shall allow a person who is 365 authorized to act on behalf of the resident to examine the original records, microfilms, or other suitable reproductions of 366 367 the records in its possession upon any reasonable terms imposed 368 by the facility to ensure that the records are not damaged, 369 destroyed, or altered. 370 (5) If a nursing home facility determines that disclosure 371 of the records to the resident would be detrimental to the 372 physical or mental health of the resident, the facility may 373 refuse to furnish the record; however, upon such refusal, the 374 resident's record shall, upon written request by the resident, 375 be furnished to any other medical provider designated by the 376 resident.

(6) A nursing home facility that in good faith and in

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378	reliance upon this section releases copies of records shall be
379	indemnified by the requesting party, and may not be found to
380	have violated any criminal or civil laws, and is not civilly
381	liable to the resident, the resident's estate, or any other
382	person for any damages resulting from such release.
383	(7) A nursing home facility is not required to provide
384	copies of a resident's records requested pursuant to this
385	section more than once per month, except that copies of
386	physician reports in the resident's records must be provided as
387	often as necessary to allow the effective monitoring of the
388	resident's condition.
389	(8) A nursing home facility may not be cited by the agency
390	through the survey process for any alleged or actual
391	noncompliance with any of the requirements of this section.
392	Section 5. The amendments to ss. 400.023 and 400.0237 made
393	by this act apply to causes of action accruing on or after the
394	effective date of this act.
395	Section 6. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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