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30 31 By the Committee on Health Care Standards & Regulatory Reform and Representatives Dawson-White, Lippman, Wasserman Schultz, Saunders and Minton

A bill to be entitled An act relating to transitional living facilities for brain and spinal cord injured persons; creating pt. IX of ch. 400, F.S.; creating s. 400.905, F.S.; providing for licensure of transitional living facilities; creating s. 400.906, F.S.; providing definitions; creating s. 400.907, F.S.; establishing license and fee requirements; creating s. 400.908, F.S.; regulating sale or transfer of ownership of a facility; creating s. 400.909, F.S.; providing for denial, revocation, or suspension of a license and imposition of an administrative fine; creating s. 400.910, F.S.; providing for a moratorium on admissions; creating s. 400.911, F.S.; providing for initial licensure application; creating s. 400.912, F.S.; providing for renewal, expiration, and conditional licenses; creating s. 400.913, F.S.; requiring reports of abuse in facilities; creating s. 400.914, F.S.; providing for disposition of fees and fines; creating s. 400.915, F.S.; providing for violations and penalties; creating s. 400.916, F.S.; prohibiting rebates; providing penalties; creating s. 400.917, F.S.; prohibiting certain solicitations; allowing certain third-party supplementation; creating s. 400.918, F.S.; providing for injunctive proceedings; creating s. 400.919, F.S.; providing for receivership proceedings; creating s. 400.920, F.S.;

1 providing for contracts; creating s. 400.921, 2 F.S.; providing requirements for use of licensed personnel; creating s. 400.922, F.S.; 3 providing for appropriateness of placements and 4 5 examination of residents; creating s. 400.923, 6 F.S.; providing for property and personal 7 affairs of residents; providing a penalty; creating s. 400.924, F.S.; providing a resident 8 9 bill of rights; creating 400.925, F.S.; 10 providing for civil actions to enforce rights; creating s. 400.926, F.S.; providing right of 11 entry and inspection; creating s. 400.927, 12 13 F.S.; providing procedures for closing of 14 facilities, including notice and penalties; 15 creating s. 400.928, F.S.; providing for rules establishing standards; creating s. 400.929, 16 17 F.S.; providing for maintenance of records and 18 reports; amending s. 413.605, F.S.; providing 19 additional duty of the advisory council on brain and spinal cord injuries; amending s. 20 21 413.273, F.S.; revising per diem and travel expenses for members of certain councils; 22 23 amending s. 413.395, F.S.; authorizing incorporation of the Florida Independent Living 24 25 Council; authorizing members' compensation and 26 reimbursement for child care; amending s. 27 413.405, F.S., relating to the Rehabilitation 28 Advisory Council; authorizing members' 29 reimbursement for child care; repealing s. 30 400.805, F.S., relating to transitional living 31

1 facilities for brain and spinal cord injured 2 persons; providing an effective date. 3 4 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 5 6 Section 1. Creating part IX of chapter 400, Florida 7 Statutes, entitled "Transitional Living Facilities." Section 2. Section 400.905, Florida Statutes, is 8 9 created to read: 10 400.905 Transitional living facilities for brain and spinal cord injured persons. --11 (1) Facilities licensed under this part include all 12 13 facilities delivering services under this part, except as otherwise provided in this part. 14 15 (2) The following are exempt from the requirements of 16 this part or ineligible for a license issued under this part: 17 (a) Any facility, institution, or other place operated 18 by the Federal Government or any agency of the Federal 19 Government. 20 (b) Any facility or part of a facility licensed under 21 chapter 393 or chapter 394 or licensed or eligible for 22 licensure under any other part of this chapter. 23 (3)(a) The agency shall adopt rules in consultation 24 with the division governing the physical plant and fiscal management of transitional living facilities. 25 26 (b) The division shall adopt rules in consultation 27 with the agency governing the services provided to clients, 28 with investigative and enforcement duties divided between the 29 division and the agency as described in part II of chapter 413 30 and this part. 31

1	(4)(a) It is unlawful for any person to offer or
2	advertise, in any medium whatever, services or care as a
3	transitional living facility, or to use the term "transitional
4	living facility" or the term "transitional living program" to
5	describe services or care in any advertisement or offering,
6	without obtaining a license under this part.
7	(b) It is unlawful for a person licensed under this
8	part to advertise or represent to the public that the licensee
9	holds a license for any other type of facility.
10	(5) A violation of paragraph (4)(a) or paragraph
11	(4)(b) or rules adopted under those paragraphs is a
12	misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.
13	775.082 or s. 775.083.
14	Section 3. Section 400.906, Florida Statutes, is
15	created to read:
16	400.906 DefinitionsWhen used in this part, unless
17	the context otherwise requires, the term:
18	(1) "Activities of daily living" is defined as
19	provided in s. 413.20.
20	(2) "Administrator" means an individual who has
21	general administrative charge of a facility.
22	(3) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care
23	Administration.
24	(4) "Applicant" means any facility owner, or if a
25	business entity, a person appointed by such entity to make
26	application for a license.
27	(5) "Community reintegration" means the point at which
28	the division makes a determination that all available
29	resources to address the medical, psychosocial, and personal
30	needs of an individual within a particular community necessary
31	to minimize secondary medical and psychological complications

and long-term care and promote independence and self-sufficiency have been identified and that the individual may be safely accommodated within the community independent of any further support from the division.

- (6) "Department" means the Department of Labor and Employment Security.
- (7) "Division" means the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Labor and Employment Security.
 - (8) "Facility" means a transitional living facility.
- (9) "Personal assistance services" is defined as provided in s. 413.20.
- (10) "Resident" means a person 16 years of age or older, residing in and receiving care at or through a facility.
- (11) "Resident's representative or designee" means a person 18 years of age or older, other than the facility owner or an agent or employee of the facility, designated in writing by the resident, if legally competent, to receive notice of changes in the contract executed pursuant to s. 400.920 and to receive notice of and participate in meetings between the resident and the facility owner, administrator, or staff concerning the rights of the resident.
- (12) "Supervision of activities of daily living" means reminding residents to engage in activities of daily living, and, when necessary, observing or providing verbal cueing to residents while they perform these activities.
- (13) "Time-limited" as used in s. 413.49(6)(c) means the period of time during which the individual demonstrates measurable progress toward achieving community reintegration.

1 (14) "Transitional living facility" means a site 2 performing the functions stated in s. 413.49(6)(b)-(d) 3 primarily for the provision of services related to and directed at traumatic injury and operating solely to 4 5 effectuate a transitional living program, complying with the 6 responsibilities stated in this part and relevant parts of 7 chapter 413. 8 (15) "Transitional living program" means a written 9 plan having the goal stated in s. 413.49(6)(b), developed and 10 agreed upon by the resident and, if applicable, the resident's representative or designee or the resident's surrogate, 11 guardian, or attorney in fact, if any, and the administrator 12 13 or designee representing the facility, which addresses the unique physical and psychosocial needs, abilities, and 14 15 personal preferences of a resident receiving services at or through the facility. The plan shall include a description, in 16 17 easily understood language, of what services shall be 18 provided, who shall provide the services, when the services 19 shall be rendered, and the purposes and benefits of the services. 20 21 (16) "Traumatic injury" is defined as provided in s. 22 413.20. 23 Section 4. Section 400.907, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 24 25 400.907 License required; fee; display.--26 (1)(a) It is unlawful to operate or maintain a 27 facility without first obtaining from the agency a license 2.8 authorizing such operation. 29 (b)1. Any person found to be in violation of paragraph 30 (a) who, upon notification by the agency, fails to apply for a license within 10 working days after receiving such

notification commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 2. If the agency determines that an owner is operating or maintaining a facility without obtaining a license and determines that a condition exists in the facility that poses a threat to the health, safety, or welfare of a resident of the facility, the owner commits neglect as defined in s. 415.102 and is subject to the same actions and penalties specified in ss. 400.909 and 400.915 for a negligent act seriously affecting the health, safety, or welfare of a resident of the facility.
- (2) Separate licenses are required for facilities maintained in separate premises, even though operated under the same management. A separate license is not required for separate buildings on the same grounds.
- (3) Any license granted by the agency shall state the maximum licensed resident capacity of the facility, whether the facility is accredited to serve brain-injured persons or spinal-cord-injured persons, or both, the date the license was issued, the expiration date of the license, and any other information deemed necessary by the agency.
- (4) The annual license fee for a facility is \$3,000 per license, with an additional fee of \$50 per resident based on the total licensed resident capacity of the facility. No part of either fee is refundable.
- (5) The license shall be displayed in a conspicuous place inside the facility.
- (6) A license shall be valid only in the possession of the individual, firm, partnership, association, or corporation to which it was issued and shall not be subject to sale, assignment, or other transfer, voluntary or involuntary; nor

which it was originally issued. 2 3 (7) For the purpose of any activity regulated under this part in which a licensed facility participates in excess 4 5 of the authority granted under the facility's particular 6 license, the facility shall be considered unlicensed. 7 Section 5. Section 400.908, Florida Statutes, is 8 created to read: 9 400.908 Sale or transfer of ownership of a 10 facility. -- It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the rights of the residents of a facility when the facility is 11 sold or the ownership thereof is transferred. Therefore, 12 13 whenever a facility is sold or the ownership thereof is transferred, including any transfer by lease: 14 15 (1) The transferee shall apply to the agency for a new 16 license at least 60 days before the date of transfer of 17 ownership. (2)(a) The transferor shall notify the agency in 18 19 writing at least 60 days before the date of transfer of 20 ownership. 21 (b) The new owner shall notify the residents, in writing, of the transfer of ownership within 7 days after 22 23 receipt of the license.

shall a license be valid for any premises other than that for

(3) The transferor shall be responsible and liable

(a) The lawful operation of the facility and the

welfare of the residents domiciled in the facility, until the

(b) Any and all penalties imposed against the facility

date the transferee is licensed by the agency.

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for:

for violations occurring before the date of the transfer of

ownership, unless the penalty imposed is a moratorium on

admissions or denial of licensure. A moratorium on admissions or denial of licensure remains in effect after the transfer of ownership, unless the agency has approved the transferee's corrective action plan or the conditions that created the moratorium or denial have been corrected, and may be grounds for denial of license to the transferee in accordance with chapter 120.

- (c) Any outstanding liability to the state, unless the transferee has agreed, as a condition of sale or transfer, to accept the outstanding liabilities and to guarantee payment therefor; except that, if the transferee fails to meet these obligations, the transferor shall remain liable for the outstanding liability.
- (4) The transferor of a facility the license of which is denied pending an administrative hearing shall, as a part of the written transfer-of-ownership contract, advise the transferee that a corrective action plan must be submitted by the transferee and approved by the agency at least 7 days before the transfer of ownership and that failure to correct the condition which resulted in the moratorium on admissions or denial of licensure is grounds for denial of the transferee's license.
- (5) The transferee must provide the agency with a copy of the record warranty deed or lease agreement before a license may be issued.

Section 6. Section 400.909, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.909 Denial, revocation, or suspension of license; administrative fine.--

(1) The agency may deny, revoke, or suspend a license issued under this part or impose an administrative fine in the

manner provided in chapter 120. At the chapter 120 hearing, the agency shall prove by a preponderance of the evidence that its actions are warranted.

- (2) Any of the following actions by a facility or any employee shall be grounds for action by the agency against a licensee:
- (a) An intentional or negligent act seriously affecting the health, safety, or welfare of a resident of the facility.
- (b) The determination by the agency, pursuant to the information obtained through this part, that the facility owner or administrator is not of suitable character or competency, or 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) Five or more repeated or recurring identical or similar class III violations of this part that have been identified by the agency within the last 18 months and that, in the aggregate, affect the health, safety, or welfare of the facility residents.
- (e) A confirmed report of adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation, as defined in s. 415.102, that has been upheld following a chapter 120 hearing or a waiver of such proceedings where the perpetrator is an employee, volunteer, administrator, or owner, or otherwise has access to the residents of a facility, and the administrator has not taken action to remove the perpetrator. Exemptions from disqualification may be granted as set forth in s. 435.07. No administrative action may be taken against the facility if the perpetrator has been granted an exemption.

(f) Violation of a moratorium.

- (g) Failure of the licensee during relicensure, or failure of a licensee who holds an initial license, or who holds a license through a transfer of ownership, to meet minimum license standards or the requirements of rules adopted under this part.
- (h) A fraudulent statement on an application for a license or any other signed and notarized document required by the agency.
- (i) A false representation or omission of any material fact in making an application for licensure, including submission of an application that conceals the controlling or ownership interest of any officer, director, agent, managing employee, affiliated person, partner, or shareholder who may not be eligible for licensure.
- (j) Having been found by any licensing, certifying, or professional standards board or agency to have violated the standards or conditions relating to licensure or certification or the quality of services provided.
- (k) Being currently excluded, suspended, or terminated from, or having involuntarily withdrawn from, participation in Florida's Medicaid program or any other state's Medicaid program, or participation in the Medicare program or any other governmental or private health care or health insurance program.
- (3) The agency may deny a license to an applicant who owns 5 percent or more of, or operates, a facility that has had a license denied, suspended, or revoked pursuant to subsection (2) or, during the 2 years immediately prior to the application for licensure, has had a moratorium imposed on admissions, has had an injunctive proceeding initiated against

it, has had a receiver appointed, was closed due to financial inability to operate, or has had an outstanding fine assessed under this part.

(4) An action taken by the agency to suspend, deny, or revoke a facility's license under this part, in which the agency claims that the facility owner or an employee has threatened the health, safety, or welfare of a resident of the facility, shall be heard by the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Administration within 120 days after receipt of the facility's request for a hearing, unless that time period is waived by both parties.

Section 7. Section 400.910, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.910 Moratorium on admissions.--The agency may impose an immediate moratorium on admissions to any facility when the agency determines that any condition in the facility presents a threat to the health, safety, or welfare of the residents in the facility. A facility whose license is denied, revoked, or suspended as a result of a violation of s. 400.909 may be subject to immediate imposition of a moratorium on admissions to run concurrently with licensure denial, revocation, or suspension.

Section 8. Section 400.911, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.911 Initial license application. --

(1) Application for licensure shall be made to the agency on forms furnished by it and shall be accompanied by the appropriate license fee. The application shall contain sufficient information, as required by rule, to establish that the applicant can provide adequate care.

- (2) The application shall be under oath and shall contain the following:
- (a) The name, address, date of birth, and social security number of the applicant and the name by which the facility is to be known. Pursuant thereto:
- 1. If the applicant is a firm, partnership, or association, the application shall contain the name, address, date of birth, and social security number of every member thereof.
- 2. If the applicant is a corporation, the application shall contain its name and address, the name, address, date of birth, and social security number of each of its directors and officers, and the name and address of each person having at least a 5-percent interest in the corporation.
- (b) The name and address of any professional service, firm, association, partnership, or corporation that is to provide goods, leases, or services to the facility for which the application is made, if a 10-percent or greater interest in the service, firm, association, partnership, or corporation is owned by a person whose name must be listed on the application under paragraph (a).
- (c) Information that provides a source to establish the good moral character, financial stability, and competency of the applicant and of each person specified in the application under subparagraph (a)1. or subparagraph (a)2. who has at least a 5-percent interest in the firm, partnership, association, or corporation and, if applicable, of the administrator, including the name and address of any long-term care facility with which the applicant or administrator has been affiliated through ownership or employment within 5 years of the date of the application; and a signed affidavit

disclosing any financial ownership interest that the applicant or any principal, partner, or shareholder thereof holds or has held within the last 5 years in any other facility licensed under this part, or in any other entity licensed by the state or another state to provide health or residential care, which facility or entity closed or ceased to operate as a result of financial problems.

- (d) The names and addresses of other persons of whom the agency may inquire as to the character and reputation of the applicant and, if applicable, of the administrator.
- (e) Information relating to the applicant or, if applicable, to the administrator pertaining to any arrest for, or adjudication or conviction of, a crime that relates to providing care in a facility or the ability to operate a facility.
- (f) The names and addresses of other persons of whom the agency may inquire as to the financial responsibility of the applicant.
- (g) Identification of all other homes or facilities, including the addresses and the license or licenses under which they operate, if applicable, that are operated by the applicant and that provide housing, meals, and personal services to adults.
- (h) Such other reasonable information as may be required by the agency to evaluate the ability of the applicant to meet the responsibilities imposed under this part.
- (i) The location of the facility for which a license is sought and documentation, signed by the appropriate local government official, stating that the applicant has met local zoning requirements.

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- (j) The name, address, date of birth, social security number, education, and experience of the administrator.
- (3) The applicant shall furnish satisfactory proof of financial ability to operate the facility in accordance with the requirements of this part. An applicant applying for an initial license shall submit a balance sheet setting forth the assets and liabilities of the owner and a statement projecting revenues, expenses, taxes, extraordinary items, and other credits or charges for the first 12 months of operation of the facility.
 - (4)(a) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Applicant" means an individual applicant, or any officer, director, agent, managing employee, or affiliated person, or any partner or shareholder having an ownership interest equal to 5 percent or greater in the corporation, partnership, or other business entity.
- 2. "Managing employee" means the administrator or other similarly titled individual responsible for the daily operation of the facility.
- 3. "Affiliated person" means any person who directly or indirectly manages, controls, or oversees the operation of a corporation or other business entity that is a licensee, regardless of whether such person is a partner, shareholder, owner, officer, director, agent, or employee of the entity.
- (b) Upon receipt of a completed, signed, and dated application, the agency shall require background screening using the level 2 standards for screening set forth in chapter 435, for the applicant.
- (c) Such background screening shall require each applicant to submit to the Department of Law Enforcement the information necessary, including a full set of fingerprints,

to enable a criminal background investigation to be conducted for a state criminal and juvenile history records check. The Department of Law Enforcement shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history records check. Upon completion of the state and national criminal history records checks, the Department of Law Enforcement shall report the findings to the agency. The actual cost of such state and national criminal history records checks shall be borne by the applicant.

- (d) Such background screening shall also require each applicant to submit to the Department of Children and Family Services a complete set of information necessary to conduct records checks through the department's central abuse registry. The actual costs of searching the department's central abuse registry shall be borne by the applicant.
- (e) A license shall not be granted to any applicant who has been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any offense prohibited under the level 2 standards of chapter 435. A license shall not be granted to any applicant having a confirmed report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation as defined in s. 415.102(6) that has been uncontested or upheld under s. 415.1075, or having a proposed confirmed report that remains unserved and is maintained in the central abuse registry and tracking system pursuant to s. 415.1065(2)(c).
- (f) The agency shall also require every applicant, as a condition of license application, to submit information concerning any prior violation, fine, suspension, termination, or other administrative action taken under the laws, rules, or regulations of any regulatory body of this state or of any other state or the Federal Government; and any prior violation

of the laws, rules, or regulations relating to the Medicaid or Medicare programs.

- (g) The agency may deny licensure to any applicant
 who:
- 1. Made a false representation or omission of any material fact in making the application, including the submission of an application that conceals the controlling or ownership interest of any officer, director, agent, managing employee, affiliated person, partner, or shareholder who may not be eligible for licensure.
- 2. Has been found by any licensing, certifying, or professional standards board or agency to have violated the standards or conditions relating to licensure or certification or the quality of services provided.
- 3. Has been or is currently excluded, suspended, or terminated from, or has involuntarily withdrawn from, participation in Florida's Medicaid program or any other state's Medicaid program, or participation in the Medicare program or any other governmental or private health care or health insurance program.
- (h) Upon licensure renewal, each applicant must submit to the agency, under penalty of perjury, an affidavit of compliance with the background screening provisions of this section.
- (i) Proof of compliance with the level 2 background screening requirements of chapter 435 submitted within the previous 5 years to fulfill any other Florida health care licensure requirements shall be accepted to fulfill the requirements of the Department of Law Enforcement and Department of Children and Family Services background check, provided that such proof of compliance is accompanied, under

penalty of perjury, by an affidavit of compliance with these background screening provisions.

- (5) The applicant shall provide proof of liability insurance.
- (6) No county or municipality shall issue an occupational license which is being obtained for the purpose of operating a facility regulated under this part without first determining that the applicant has been licensed by the agency to operate such facility at the specified location or locations. The agency shall furnish to the local agencies responsible for issuing occupational licenses sufficient instruction for making such determinations.

Section 9. Section 400.912, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.912 Expiration of license; renewal; conditional license.--

(1) Licenses issued for the operation of a facility, unless sooner suspended or revoked, shall expire automatically 1 year after the date of issuance. The agency shall notify the facility by certified mail 120 days before the expiration of the license that relicensure is necessary to continue operation. Ninety days before the expiration date, an application for renewal must be submitted to the agency. A license shall be renewed by filing an application on forms furnished by the agency, if the applicant has first met the requirements established under this part and all rules adopted under this part. The failure to file a timely application shall result in a late fee charged to the facility in an amount equal to 50 percent of the fee in effect on the last preceding regular renewal date. Late fees shall be deposited into the Health Care Trust Fund as provided in s. 400.914. The

facility shall file with the application satisfactory proof of 2 ability to operate the facility in accordance with the requirements of this part. An applicant for renewal of a 3 license who has complied on the initial license application 4 with the provisions of s. 400.911 with respect to proof of 5 6 financial ability to operate shall not be required to provide 7 proof of financial ability on renewal applications, unless the facility or any other facility owned or operated in whole or 8 9 in part by the same person or business entity has demonstrated 10 financial instability as evidenced by bad checks, delinquent accounts, or nonpayment of withholding taxes, utility 11 12 expenses, or other essential services or unless the agency 13 suspects that the facility is not financially stable as a result of review or inspection. Each facility shall report to 14 15 the agency any adverse court action concerning the facility's financial viability within 7 days after its occurrence. The 16 17 agency shall have access to books, records, and any other 18 financial documents maintained by the facility to the extent 19 necessary to carry out the purpose of this section. A license 20 for the operation of a facility shall not be renewed if the 21 licensee has any outstanding fines assessed pursuant to this 22 part that are in final order status. 23 (2) Upon application for renewal of a license, the applicant must submit to the agency, under penalty of perjury, 24 an affidavit of compliance with the background screening 25 provisions of this part. Proof of compliance with the level 2 26 27 background screening requirements of chapter 435 submitted 28 within the previous 5 years to fulfill any other Florida health care licensure requirements shall be accepted to 29 30 fulfill the requirements of the Department of Law Enforcement and Department of Children and Family Services background

check, provided that such proof of compliance is accompanied, under penalty of perjury, by an affidavit of compliance with these background screening provisions.

- (3) A licensee against whom a revocation or suspension proceeding is pending at the time of license renewal may be issued a conditional license effective until final disposition by the agency of such proceeding. If judicial relief is sought from the final disposition, the court having jurisdiction may issue a conditional license for the duration of the judicial proceeding.
- (4) A conditional license may be issued to an applicant for license renewal when the applicant fails to meet a standard or requirement for licensure. A conditional license issued under this subsection shall be limited in duration to a specified period not to exceed 6 months, as determined by the agency, and shall be accompanied by an approved corrective action plan.

Section 10. Section 400.913, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.913 Reports of abuse in facilities.--When an employee, volunteer, administrator, or owner of a facility has a confirmed report of adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation, as defined in s. 415.102 and the protective investigator knows that the individual is an employee, volunteer, administrator, or owner of a facility, the agency shall be notified of the confirmed report.

Section 11. Section 400.914, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 $\underline{400.914} \quad \underline{\text{Disposition of fees and administrative}}$ $\underline{\underline{\text{fines.--}}}$

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administrative fines generated pursuant to ss. 400.907, 400.909, 400.912, 400.915, 400.916, 400.926, and 400.927 shall be deposited in the Health Care Trust Fund administered by the agency. Such funds shall be directed to and used by the agency for the following purposes: (a) Up to 50 percent of the trust funds accrued each fiscal year under this part may be used to offset the expenses of receivership, pursuant to s. 400.919, if the court determines that the income and assets of the facility are insufficient to provide for adequate management and operation. (b) The balance of trust funds accrued each year under this part shall be used to offset the cost of the licensure program, including the cost of verifying information submitted, and conducting inspections and monitoring visits pursuant to this part and part II of chapter 413. (2) Income from fees generated pursuant to s. 400.928(3) shall be deposited in the Health Care Trust Fund and used to offset the costs of printing and postage. Section 12. Section 400.915, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 400.915 Violations; penalties.--

(1) Income from license fees, late fees, and

(1)(a) If the agency determines that a facility is not

in compliance with minimum standards or the requirements of

operation of a facility without a license, the agency, as an

alternative to or in conjunction with an administrative action

evidence of the facility's financial instability or the

against the facility and prior to written notification

thereof, shall make a reasonable attempt to discuss each violation with the facility owner or administrator and

rules adopted under this part, including the failure to report

recommended corrective action. The agency, instead of fixing a period within which the facility must enter into compliance with the standards and rules, may request a corrective action plan from the facility, that demonstrates a good-faith effort to remedy each violation by a specified date, subject to the approval of the agency.

- (b) Any facility owner or administrator found in violation of this part, including any individual operating a facility without a license, is subject to a civil penalty to be imposed by the agency pursuant to this section.
- (c) Each day during which any person violates any provision of this part after the date fixed for termination of the violation by applicable statute, rule, or order of the agency constitutes an additional, separate, and distinct violation.
- (d) Any action taken to correct a violation shall be documented in writing by the administrator and verified through subsequent visits by designated agency personnel. The agency may impose a civil penalty pursuant to this section and, in the case of an owner-operated facility, revoke a facility's license when an administrator fraudulently misrepresents action taken to correct a violation.
- (e) If a facility desires to appeal any agency action imposing a civil penalty under this section, it must send a written request for a hearing to the agency within 15 days after receipt by certified mail of the notice of the agency action. If the civil penalty is upheld, the facility shall pay the fine, plus interest at the legal rate as specified in s. 687.01, for each day beyond the date set by the agency for payment of the fine.

- (2) In determining if a penalty is to be imposed and in fixing the amount of the penalty, if any, for a violation, 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 resident will result or has resulted, the severity of the action or potential harm, and the extent to which the provisions of the applicable statutes or rules were violated.
- $\underline{\mbox{(b)}} \ \ \mbox{Actions taken by the owner or administrator to} \\ \mbox{correct violations.}$
 - (c) Any previous violations.
- (d) The financial benefit to the facility of committing or continuing the violation.
 - (e) The licensed resident capacity of the facility.
- (3) Each violation shall be classified according to the nature of the violation and the gravity of its probable effect on the residents of the facility. The agency shall indicate the classification of each violation on the face of the notice of the violation, as follows:
- (a) Class I violations are those conditions or occurrences related to the operation and maintenance of a facility or to the personal care of residents that the agency determines present an imminent danger to the residents or guests of the facility 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. A class I violation is subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$1,000 and not exceeding \$5,000 for each

violation. The penalty may be imposed notwithstanding the correction of the violation.

- (b) Class II violations are those conditions or occurrences related to the operation and maintenance of a facility or to the personal care of residents that 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 a civil penalty of not less than \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000 for each violation. A citation for a class II violation shall specify the time within which the violation must be corrected. If a class II violation is corrected within the time specified, no penalty may be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.
- (c) Class III violations are those conditions or occurrences related to the operation and maintenance of a facility or to the personal care of residents that the agency determines indirectly or potentially threaten the physical or emotional health, safety, or security of the residents, other than class I or class II violations. A class III violation is subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$500 for each violation. A citation for a class III violation shall specify the time within which the violation must be corrected. If a class III violation is corrected within the time specified, no penalty may be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.
- (d) Class IV violations are those conditions or occurrences related to the operation and maintenance of a building, or to required reports, forms, or documents, that do not have the potential to negatively affect residents. These violations are of a type that the agency determines do not threaten the health, safety, or security of the residents of

the facility. A facility that does not correct a class IV violation within the time limit specified in the agency-approved corrective action plan is subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$200 for each violation. Any class IV violation that is corrected during the survey will be identified as an agency finding and not as a violation.

- (4) The agency may impose a fine not to exceed \$500 for each violation that cannot be classified according to subsection (3). In no event may such fines in the aggregate exceed \$5,000.
- (5) Civil penalties paid by any facility under the provisions of subsections (3) and (4) shall be deposited into the Health Care Trust Fund and expended as provided in s. 400.914.
- (6) The agency shall develop and disseminate an annual list of all facilities sanctioned or fined in excess of \$500 for violations of this part, the number and class of violations involved, the penalties imposed, and the current status of cases. The list shall be forwarded, at no charge, to the division. The agency may charge a fee commensurate with the cost of printing and postage to other interested parties requesting a copy of this list.

Section 13. Section 400.916, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.916 Rebates prohibited; penalties.--

(1) It is unlawful for any facility licensed under this 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

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directly or indirectly, for residents referred to a facility licensed under this part. A facility may employ or contract 2 with persons to market the facility, provided the employee or 3 contract provider clearly indicates that such person 4 5 represents the facility. A person or agent independent of the 6 facility may provide placement or referral services for a fee 7 to individuals seeking assistance in finding a suitable 8 facility, provided that any fee paid for placement or referral 9 services is paid by the individual looking for a facility, not 10 by the facility.

(2) The agency, in consultation with the division, shall adopt rules which impose administrative penalties for acts prohibited by subsection (1).

Section 14. Section 400.917, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.917 Certain solicitation prohibited; third-party supplementation.--

- (1) No person shall, in connection with the solicitation of contributions by or on behalf of a facility, 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 a facility by any agent, employee, owner, or representative of any facility is grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation of the license of the facility by or on whose behalf contributions were solicited.
- (3) The admissions or maintenance of 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. 400.909, for any facility by or whose behalf such contributions were solicited.

(4) A facility may accept additional supplementation from third parties on behalf of residents receiving optional state supplementation in accordance with s. 409.212.

Section 15. Section 400.918, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.918 Injunctive proceedings.--

- (1) The agency may institute injunctive proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction to:
- (a) Enforce the provisions of this part 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 fines has failed or when the violation materially affects the health, safety, or welfare of residents; or
- (b) Terminate the operation of a facility when violations of any provision of this part or of any standard or rule adopted pursuant thereto exist which materially affect the health, safety, or welfare, of residents.
- (2) Such injunctive relief may be temporary or permanent.
- (3) The Legislature recognizes that, in some instances, action is necessary to protect residents of facilities from immediate, life-threatening situations. In such cases, the court may allow a temporary injunction without bond or proper proof being made. If it appears by competent

evidence or a sworn substantiated affidavit that a temporary injunction should issue, the court, pending the determination on final hearing, shall enjoin operation of the facility.

Section 16. Section 400.919, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.919 Receivership proceeding.--

- (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 alternative placements are not available, when any of the following conditions exist:
- (a) The facility is operating without a license and refuses to make application for a license as required by s. 400.907.
- (b) The facility 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 facility.
- (c) The agency determines there exist in the facility conditions that present an imminent danger to the health, safety, or welfare of the residents or a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm would result therefrom.
- (d) The facility cannot meet its financial obligation for providing food, shelter, care, and utilities.
- (2) Petitions for receivership shall take precedence over the 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 after 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, 2 by certified mail, the owner or administrator of the facility 3 named in the petition and the facility residents or, if 4 5 applicable, the residents' representatives or designees, or 6 the residents' surrogates, guardians, or attorneys in fact, of 7 its filing, the substance of the violation, and the date and place set for the hearing. The court shall grant the petition 8 9 only upon finding that the health, safety, or welfare of residents would be threatened if a condition existing at the 10 time the petition was filed is permitted to continue. A 11 receiver shall not be appointed ex parte, unless the court 12 13 determines that one or more of the conditions in subsection (1) exist; the facility owner or administrator cannot be 14 15 found; all reasonable means of locating the owner or administrator and notifying him or her of the petition and 16 17 hearing have been exhausted; or the owner or administrator, after notification of the hearing, chooses not to attend. 18 19 After such findings, the court may appoint any qualified 20 person as a receiver, except it may not appoint any owner or 21 affiliate of the facility that is in receivership. The 22 receiver may be selected from a list of persons qualified to 23 act as receivers developed by the agency and presented to the court with each petition for receivership. The agency or 24 25 designated agency employee may be appointed as a receiver for 26 up to 60 days. The court may grant a 30-day extension upon a 27 showing of good cause. 28 (3) The receiver must make provision for the continued 29 health, safety, and welfare of all residents of the facility 30 and:

- (a) Shall exercise those powers and perform those duties set out by the court.
- (b) Shall operate the facility in such a manner as to assure safety and adequate health care for the residents.
- (c) Shall take such actions as are reasonably necessary to protect or conserve the assets or property of the 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 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 owner 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 facility that endangers the safety or health of residents while they remain in the facility, 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.
- 30 (g) Shall honor all leases, mortgages, and secured
 31 transactions governing the building in which the facility is

located and all goods and fixtures in the building 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 the facility and to discharge employees of the facility, 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 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 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 owner and receiver shall be made immediately at the time the receiver takes possession of the 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 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 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 facility or its owner shall discharge any obligation to the facility to the extent of the payment.
- (5)(a) A receiver may petition the court that the receiver not be required to honor any lease, mortgage, secured transaction, or other wholly or partially executory contract entered into by the owner 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 that the receiver has obtained a court order to avoid under paragraph (a), and if the real estate or goods are necessary for the continued operation of the 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

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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 owner of the 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 shall 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. 400.914.
 - (10) The court may terminate a receivership when:
- (a) The court determines that the receivership is no longer necessary because the conditions that gave rise to the receivership no longer exist or the agency grants the facility a new license; or
- (b) All of the residents in the 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, all funds collected, and the expenses of the receivership.
- (12) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to relieve any owner, administrator, or employee of a 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 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 the payment of taxes or other operating and maintenance expenses of the facility or any obligation of the 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 facility under receivership, subject to approval of the court that ordered the receivership.

Section 17. Section 400.920, Florida Statutes, is

created to read:
400.920 Contracts.--

- (1) The presence of each resident in a facility shall be covered by a contract, executed at the time of admission or prior thereto, between the licensee and the resident or the resident's designee or legal representative. Each party to the contract shall be provided with a duplicate original thereof, and the licensee shall keep on file in the facility all such contracts. The licensee shall not destroy or otherwise dispose of any such contract until 5 years after its expiration or such longer period as may be provided in rules adopted under this part.
- (2) Each contract shall contain express provisions specifically setting forth the services and accommodations to be provided by the facility; the rates or charges; provision for at least 30 days' notice of a rate increase; the rights, duties, and obligations of the residents, other than those specified in s. 400.924; 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 held in a banking institution in this state. Funds held shall be kept separate from the funds and property of the facility; shall be deposited in a bank savings association, trust company, or credit union located in this state and, if possible, located in the same district in which the facility is located; shall not be represented as part of the assets of the facility on financial statements; and shall be used, or otherwise expended, only for the account of the resident.
- (b) The licensee shall, within 30 days after receipt of advance rent or a security deposit, notify the resident 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 facility's policy on advance deposits.
- c) If a licensee agrees to reserve a bed for a resident who is admitted to a medical facility, the resident or the resident's responsible party shall notify the licensee of any change in status that would prevent the resident from returning to the facility. Until such notice is received, the agreed-upon daily rate may be charged by the licensee.
- (d) The purpose of any advance payment and a refund policy for such payment, including any advance payment for meals, lodging, or personal services, shall be stated in the contract.

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- (3) The contract shall state whether or not the facility is affiliated with any religious organization and, if so, which organization and its general responsibility to the facility.
- (4) No contract or provision thereof shall be construed to relieve any licensee of any requirement or obligation imposed upon it by this part or by standards or rules in force pursuant thereto.
- (5) A lease may be substituted for the contract if it meets the disclosure requirements of this section.

Section 18. Section 400.921, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.921 Use of licensed personnel.--

(1) Persons under contract to the facility, facility staff, or volunteers, who are licensed according to 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 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. 400.922. Nursing assistants certified pursuant to s. 400.211 may take residents' vital signs as directed by a licensed nurse or physician.

(2) All staff in facilities licensed under this part shall exercise their professional responsibility to observe

residents, to document observations on the appropriate resident's record, and to report the observations to the resident's physician. However, the facility owner or administrator shall be responsible for determining that the resident receiving services is appropriate for residence in the facility.

(3) In an emergency situation, licensed personnel may carry out their professional duties pursuant to chapter 464 until emergency medical personnel assume responsibility for care.

Section 19. Section 400.922, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.922 Appropriateness of placements; examination of residents.--

- (1) The facility owner or administrator is responsible for determining the appropriateness of admission of an individual to the facility and for determining the continued appropriateness of residence of an individual in the facility. A determination shall be based upon an assessment of the strengths, needs, and preferences of the resident, the care and services offered or arranged for by the facility in accordance with facility policy, and any limitations in law or rule related to admission criteria or continued residency for the type of license held by the facility under this part. A resident may not be moved from one facility 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.
- (2) A physician or nurse practitioner employed by or under contract with a facility to provide an initial

examination for admission purposes may not have a financial interest in the facility.

- employed by or under contract with a facility 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 substantial change in a resident's status that may necessitate relocation to a nursing home, hospital, or specialized health care facility. Such records shall be maintained in the facility for inspection by the agency and shall be forwarded to the resident's case manager, if applicable.
- examined by a licensed physician or a licensed nurse practitioner within 60 days before admission to the facility. The signed and completed medical examination report shall be submitted to the facility owner or administrator, who shall utilize the information contained in the report to assist in the determination of the appropriateness of the resident's admission and continued stay in the facility. The medical examination report shall become a permanent part of the record of the resident at the facility and shall be made available to the agency during inspection or upon request.
- (5) If a medical examination has not been completed within 60 days before the admission of the resident, a licensed physician or licensed nurse practitioner shall examine the resident and complete a medical examination form provided by the agency within 30 days following the resident's admission, to enable the facility owner or administrator to

determine the appropriateness of the admission. The medical examination form shall become a permanent part of the record 2 of the resident at the facility and shall be made available to 3 4 the agency during inspection or upon request. 5 (6) If, at any time after admission, a resident 6 appears to need care beyond that which the facility is 7 licensed to provide, the agency shall require the resident to be physically examined by a licensed physician or licensed 8 9 nurse practitioner or evaluated by an appropriate mental 10 health professional, as defined in s. 394.455(2); such examination shall, to the extent possible, be performed by the 11 12 resident's preferred physician or nurse practitioner or mental 13 health professional and shall be paid for by the source funding the resident's stay at the facility. A facility shall 14 15 not retain any resident who requires more services or care 16 than the facility is able to provide in accordance with its 17 policies and criteria for admission and continued residency. 18 Any resident determined by such professional examination to be 19 inappropriately residing in a facility shall be given 30 days' written notice to relocate by the facility owner or 20 21 administrator, unless the resident's continued residence in 22 the facility presents an imminent danger to the health, 23 safety, or welfare of the resident or a substantial probability exists that death or serious physical harm would 24 result to the resident if allowed to remain in the facility. 25 26 (7) No resident who requires 24-hour nursing 27 supervision shall be retained in a facility licensed under 28 this part. 29 Section 20. Section 400.923, Florida Statutes, is 30 created to read: 31

400.923 Property and personal affairs of residents; penalty.--

(1)(a) A resident shall be given the option of using his or her own belongings, as space permits; choosing a 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 facility and the resident's presence therein shall not confer on the facility or its 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 facility or for the safety of the resident.
- (2) A facility, or an owner, administrator, employee, or representative thereof, may not act as the guardian, trustee, or conservator for any resident or any of such resident's property.
- (3) A facility, upon mutual consent with the resident, shall provide for the safekeeping in the facility of personal effects not in excess of \$500 and funds of the resident not in excess of \$200 cash. A facility shall keep complete and accurate records of all such funds and personal effects received for safekeeping. When a resident is absent from a facility for 24 hours or more, the facility may provide for the safekeeping of the resident's personal effects in excess of \$500.
- (4) Any personal funds available to residents may be used by residents as they choose to obtain clothing, personal

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items, leisure activities, and other supplies and services for their personal use. A facility may not demand, require, or contract for payment of all to any part of the personal funds in satisfaction of the facility rate for supplies and services beyond that amount agreed to in writing and may not levy an additional charge to the resident or the account for any supplies or services that the facility has agreed by contract to provide as part of the standard monthly rate. Any supplemental service or supplies provided by the facility, which are charged separately to the resident or the account, may be provided only with the resident's specific advance approval. An itemized written approval statement shall be attached to the contract setting forth the charges for the services or supplies.
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- (5) In addition to any damages or civil penalties to which a person is subject, any person who:
- (a) Intentionally withholds a resident's personal funds or personal property, or who demands, beneficially receives, or contracts for payment of all or any part of a resident's personal property in satisfaction of the facility rate for supplies and services; or
- (b) Borrows from or pledges any personal funds of a resident, other than the amount agreed to by written contract under s. 400.920,

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

(6) In the event of the death of a resident, a licensee shall return all refunds, funds, and property to the resident's spouse or adult next of kin named in a beneficiary designation form provided by the facility to the resident. In

the event 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 shall be safeguarded 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 facility and other residents of the facility. In event the funds of the deceased resident are not disbursed pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Probate Code within 2 years of the resident's death, the funds shall be deposited in the Health Care Trust Fund as provided in s. 400.914.

Section 21. Section 400.924, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.924 Resident bill of rights.--

- (1) A resident of a facility shall not be deprived of any civil or legal rights, benefits, or privileges guaranteed by law, the State Constitution, or the United States

 Constitution as a resident of a facility. Every resident of a facility shall have the right to:
- $\underline{\mbox{(a)}}$ 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 facility can demonstrate that this would be unsafe, impracticable, 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 facility shall make provisions to extend visiting hours for caregivers and out-of-town guests.
- (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.
- (g) Reasonable opportunity for regular exercise several times a week and to be outdoors at regular and frequent intervals, except when prevented by inclement weather.
- (h) Exercise civil and religious liberties, including the right to make independent personal decisions. No religious beliefs or practices, nor any attendance at religious services, shall be imposed upon any resident.
- (i) Access to adequate and appropriate health care consistent with established and recognized standards within the community.
- termination of residency from the facility, unless, for medical reasons, the resident is certified by a physician to require 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 days' notice of a nonemergency relocation or residency termination.

Reasons for relocation shall be set forth in writing. To terminate the residency of an individual without the notice required in this paragraph, the facility must show good cause in a court of competent jurisdiction.

- (k) Present grievances and recommend changes in policies, procedures, and services to the staff of the facility, governing officials, or any other person without restraint, interference, coercion, discrimination, or reprisal. Each facility shall establish a grievance procedure to facilitate the resident's exercise of this right. This right includes access to 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 facility 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 facility and read or explained to residents who cannot read. This notice shall include the name, address, and telephone numbers of the central abuse registry, the Advocacy Center for Persons with Disabilities, Inc., and the district human rights advocacy committee, where complaints may be lodged. The facility must ensure a resident's access to a telephone to call the central abuse registry, the Advocacy Center for Persons with Disabilities, Inc., and the district human rights advocacy committee.
- (3) The facility shall not hinder or prevent residents from exercising their rights as specified in this section.
- (4) A facility or employee of a facility 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 witness in any hearing, inside or outside the facility.

(c) Files a civil action alleging a violation of this part or notifies a state attorney or the Attorney General of a possible violation.

Any facility that terminates the residency of an individual who participates in any of the activities specified in this subsection shall show good cause in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(5) Any person who submits or reports a complaint concerning a suspected violation of this part or concerning services and conditions in a facility, 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 22. Section 400.925, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.925 Civil actions to enforce rights.--Any person or resident whose rights as specified in this part are violated shall have a cause of action against any facility owner, administrator, or staff responsible for the violation. The action may be brought by the resident or the resident's guardian, or by a person or organization acting on behalf of a resident with the consent of the resident or the resident's guardian, or by the personal representative of the estate of a deceased resident when the cause or death resulted from a violation of the decedent's rights, to enforce such rights.

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 may be entitled to recover reasonable attorneys fees, costs of the action, and damages, unless the court finds that the plaintiff has acted in bad faith, with malicious purpose, and that there was a complete absence of a justiciable issue of either law or fact. A prevailing defendant may be entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees pursuant to s. 57.105. The remedies provided in this section are in addition to and cumulative with other legal and administrative remedies available to a resident or to the agency.

Section 23. Section 400.926, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

officer or employee of the agency, or the state or local fire marshal, shall have the right to enter unannounced upon and into the premises of any facility licensed pursuant to this part in order to determine the state of compliance with this part and the rules or standards in force pursuant thereto. The right of entry and inspection shall also extend to any premises that the agency has reason to believe is being operated or maintained as a facility without a license; but no such entry or inspection may be made without the permission of the owner or person in charge thereof, unless a warrant is first obtained from the circuit court authorizing such entry. The warrant requirement shall extend only to a facility that the agency has reason to believe is being operated or maintained as a facility without a license. Any application

for a license or renewal thereof made under this part shall constitute permission for, and complete acquiescence in, any 2 entry or inspection of the premises for which the license is 3 4 sought, in order to facilitate verification of the information 5 submitted on or in connection with the application; to 6 discover, investigate, and determine the existence of abuse or 7 neglect; or to elicit, receive, respond to, and resolve 8 complaints. Any current valid license shall constitute 9 unconditional permission for, and complete acquiescence in, 10 any entry or inspection of the premises by authorized personnel. The agency shall retain the right of entry and 11 inspection of facilities that have had a license revoked or 12 13 suspended within the previous 24 months, to ensure that the facility is not operating unlawfully. However, before entering 14 15 the facility, a statement of probable cause must be filed with the director of the agency, who must approve or disapprove the 16 action within 48 hours. Probable cause shall include, but is 17 18 not limited to, evidence that the facility holds itself out to 19 the public as a provider of personal assistance services or 20 the receipt of a complaint by the advisory council on brain and spinal cord injuries about the facility. 21 22 Section 24. Section 400.927, Florida Statutes, is 23 created to read: 400.927 Closing of facility; notice; penalty.--24 (1) Whenever a facility voluntarily discontinues 25 26 operation, it shall inform the agency in writing at least 90 27 days before discontinuing the operation. The facility shall 28 also inform each resident, next of kin, or legal representative of the fact and the proposed time of such 29 discontinuance, following the notification requirements 30 provided in s. 400.924(1)(j). In the event a resident has no

person to represent him or her, the facility shall be responsible for referral to an appropriate social service agency for placement.

- (2) All charges shall be prorated as of the date on which the facility discontinues operation, and if any payments have been made in advance, the payments for services not received shall be refunded to the resident's guardian within 10 working days after voluntary or involuntary closure of the facility, whether or not such refund is requested by the resident or guardian.
- (3) Immediately upon discontinuance of the operation of a facility, the owner shall surrender the license therefor to the agency, and the license shall be canceled.
- exceed \$10,000 upon each person or business entity that owns any interest in a facility that terminates operation without providing notice to the agency and the facility's residents at least 30 days before operation is discontinued. This fine shall not be levied against any facility involuntarily closed at the initiation of the agency. The agency shall use the proceeds of the fines to operate the facility until all residents are relocated and shall deposit any balance of the proceeds into the Health Care Trust Fund established under s. 400.914.

Section 25. Section 400.928, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.928 Rules establishing standards.--

(1) Pursuant to the intention of the Legislature to provide safe and sanitary facilities, rules to implement the provisions of this part shall include reasonable and fair minimum standards in relation to:

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(a) The maintenance of facilities, not in conflict with the provisions of chapter 553, relating to plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation, and other housing conditions, to 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 fire safety standards shall be established and enforced by the State Fire Marshal in cooperation with the agency and the division. Facilities that are fully sprinkled and in compliance with other fire safety standards shall not be 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 shall participate in a mock drill that includes a review of evacuation procedures. The agency shall not duplicate fire inspections performed by state or local fire marshals. Such standards shall be included or referenced in the rules adopted by the department after consultation with the State Fire Marshal. Pursuant to s. 633.022(1)(b), the State Fire Marshal shall be the final administrative authority for fire safety standards established and enforced pursuant to this section. (b) The preparation and annual update of comprehensive

and transfer of records; communicating with families; and responding 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 agency, the division, 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 facility of necessary revisions.

- (c) The number and qualifications of all personnel having responsibility for the care of residents. The rules shall require adequate staff to provide for the safety of all residents.
- (2) A representative of the agency shall conduct unannounced inspections of facilities licensed under this part to determine compliance with the provisions of this part.
- (a) The number of these inspections conducted annually shall be equal to the number of licensed facilities.
- (b) Facilities shall be selected for inspection through a random process.
- (c) A report of the findings of these inspections shall be forwarded to the division.
- (d) Findings of substantial noncompliance with this part and with rules adopted under this part shall be the basis for an additional review to be conducted pursuant to s. 413.605.
- (e) Reports resulting from reviews or inspections
 shall constitute a basis for administrative action against the

licensee by the agency. However, nothing in this section shall be construed as a limitation upon the power of the agency to take action to enforce this part and the rules adopted under this part.

(3) A fee shall be charged by the department to any person requesting a copy of this part or rules adopted under this part. Such fee shall not exceed the actual cost of duplication and postage.

Section 26. Section 400.929, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.929 Maintenance of records; reports.--

- (1) Every facility 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 facility that have been issued by the agency to the facility. Copies of inspection reports shall be retained in the records for 5 years from the date the reports are filed or issued.
- inspection report of the agency, including any report resulting from an additional review performed pursuant to s. 413.605 for that facility, in a prominent location within the facility so as to be accessible to all residents and to the public. Upon request, the facility shall also provide a copy of the report to any resident of the facility or to an applicant for admission to the facility.

Section 27. Subsection (4) of section 413.605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

413.605 Advisory council on brain and spinal cord injuries.--

(4) The council shall:

(a) Provide advice and expertise to the division in the preparation, implementation, and periodic review of the brain and spinal cord injury program as referenced in s. 413.49.

- (b) Annually appoint a five-member committee composed of one person who has a brain injury or has a family member with a brain injury, one person who has a spinal cord injury or has a family member with a spinal cord injury, and three members who shall be chosen from among these representative groups: physicians, other allied health professionals, administrators of brain and spinal cord injury programs, and representatives from support groups with expertise in areas related to the rehabilitation of persons who have brain or spinal cord injuries, except that one and only one member of the committee shall be an administrator of a transitional living facility as defined in s. 400.906(14). Membership on the council is not a prerequisite for membership on this committee.
- 1. The committee shall perform onsite visits to those transitional living facilities identified by the Agency for Health Care Administration as being in possible violation of the statutes and rules regulating such facilities. The committee members shall have the same rights of entry and inspection granted under s. 400.926 to designated representatives of the agency.
- 2. Factual findings of the committee resulting from an onsite investigation of a facility pursuant to subparagraph 1. shall be adopted by the agency in developing its administrative response regarding enforcement of statutes and rules regulating the operation of the facility.

- 3. Onsite investigations by the committee shall be funded by the Health Care Trust Fund.
- 4. Travel expenses for committee members shall be reimbursed in accordance with s. 112.061. Members of the committee shall recuse themselves from participating in any investigation that would create a conflict of interest under state law, and the council shall replace such member, either temporarily or permanently.

Section 28. Subsection (1) of section 413.273, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

413.273 Per diem, travel expenses, personal care attendants, and accommodations interpreters for council members; conflicts of interest; removal.--

are entitled to per diem and travel expenses for <u>all</u>

<u>activities</u> required <u>by the attendance at council meetings</u> in accordance with the provisions of s. 112.061. Reasonable expenses for <u>accommodations such as personal care attendants</u> and interpreters needed by members <u>because of their disabilities</u> during <u>all activities</u> required <u>by the attendance at council meetings</u> shall be reimbursed, or the accommodations <u>shall be provided by the division</u>. No member shall receive any compensation for performance of duties specified in, or arising out of, his duties as a council member under this part except as otherwise specified in this part.

Section 29. Subsection (1) of section 413.395, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (13) is added to said section, to read:

413.395 Florida Independent Living Council.--

(1) There is created the Florida Independent Living Council to assist the division and the Division of Blind

Services of the Department of Labor and Employment Security, as well as other state agencies and local planning and administrative entities assisted under Title VII of the act, 3 in the expansion and development of statewide independent 4 5 living policies, programs, and concepts and to recommend 6 improvements for such programs and services. To ensure 7 consistency with the provisions of the act, as amended, The 8 Florida Independent Living council shall function independently of the division and is shall be assigned to the division for administrative purposes only. The council may 10 elect to be incorporated as a Florida not-for-profit 11 corporation and, upon such election, shall be incorporated by 12 13 the division for the purposes stated in this section. council's appointed members shall constitute the board of 14 15 directors for such corporation. (13) In addition to those travel and other expenses 16 17 covered by s. 413.273(1), and consistent with the procedures 18 therein, the council may reimburse members for child care 19 expenses incurred as a result of activities required by the council. The council may pay reasonable compensation to a 20 21 member of the council if such member is not employed or must 22 forfeit wages from other employment for each day the member is 23 engaged in performing the duties of the council. Section 30. Subsection (11) of section 413.405, 24 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 25 413.405 Rehabilitation Advisory Council. -- There is 26 27 created the Rehabilitation Advisory Council to assist the 28 division in the planning and development of statewide rehabilitation programs and services, to recommend 29 30 improvements to such programs and services, and to perform the

functions listed in this section.

1 In addition to those travel and other expenses 2 covered by s. 413.273(1), and consistent with the procedures 3 therein, the council may shall reimburse members of the council for reasonable and necessary expenses of attending 4 council meetings and performing council duties, including 5 6 child care expenses incurred as a result of activities 7 required by the council and personal assistance services, as 8 provided in and subject to the requirements of s. 112.061. 9 The council may pay reasonable compensation to a member of the council if such member is not employed or must forfeit wages 10 from other employment for each day the member is engaged in 11 12 performing the duties of the council. 13 Section 31. Section 400.805, Florida Statutes, is 14 hereby repealed. 15 Section 32. This act shall take effect October 1, 16 1997. 17 18 19 HOUSE SUMMARY 20 Provides for licensure and regulation of transitional living facilities for brain and spinal cord injured persons. Provides for services to and rights of persons residing in such facilities. Specifies respective powers and duties of the Agency for Health Care Administration and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Labor and Employment Security with respect to such facilities and residents. Also provides for reimbursement of certain expenses for members of division advisory councils. See bill for details. 21 22 2.3 24 25 2.6 27 28 29 30 31