A bill to be entitled

An act relating to nursing homes; amending s. 400.023, F.S.; specifying and limiting persons who may bring an action to enforce the rights of a resident; deleting authority for recovery of attorney's fees and costs; restricting liability for a physician's medical negligence to services rendered by a medical director acting in that capacity; specifying experience required by a physician or nurse who provides a statement verifying deprivation or infringement of adequate and appropriate health care; providing conditions for waiver of the verified statement requirement when the nursing home fails to provide records; revising conditions for award of punitive damages and limiting the amount of such awards; providing the claimant's burden of proving an injury was caused by the nursing home; providing a statute of limitation; specifying information required to be included in the complaint and providing for amendments thereto; prohibiting certain discovery or introduction of other evidence; providing for dismissal of complaints; providing for effect of an unintentional lack of documentation that at service was provided; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 400.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.023 Civil enforcement.--

(1)(a) Any resident whose rights as specified in this part are deprived or infringed upon shall have a cause of action against any licensee responsible for the violation. The action may be brought only by the resident or his or her guardian, by the state ombudsman council a person or organization acting on behalf of a resident with the consent of the resident or his or her guardian, or by the personal representative of the estate of a deceased resident when the cause of death resulted from the deprivation or infringement of the decedent's rights, notwithstanding any other survival statute to the contrary.

(b) The action may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce such rights and to recover actual, but not nominal, damages directly caused by and punitive damages for any deprivation or infringement on the rights of a resident. Any plaintiff who prevails in any such action may be entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees, costs of the action, and damages, unless the court finds that the plaintiff has acted in bad faith, with malicious purpose, and that there was a complete absence of a justiciable issue of either law or fact. Prevailing defendants 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 and to the agency.

(2) Attorneys' fees shall be based on the following criteria:

(a) The time and labor required;

1 (b) The novelty and difficulty of the questions; 2 (c) The skill requisite to perform the legal service 3 properly; 4 (d) The preclusion of other employment by the attorney 5 due to the acceptance of the case; 6 (e) The customary fee; 7 (f) Whether the fee is fixed or contingent; (g) The amount involved or the results obtained; 8 9 (h) The experience, reputation, and ability of the 10 attorneys; 11 (i) The costs expended to prosecute the claim; 12 (j) The type of fee arrangement between the attorney 13 and the client; (k) Whether the relevant market requires a contingency 14 15 fee multiplier to obtain competent counsel; 16 (1) Whether the attorney was able to mitigate the risk 17 of nonpayment in any way. 18 (2) A licensee shall not be liable for the medical 19 negligence of any physician rendering care or treatment to the resident except for the services of a medical director, acting 20 21 in the capacity of medical director and not as a private 22 physician, as required in this part. Nothing in this 23 subsection shall be construed to protect a licensee from liability for failure to provide a resident with appropriate 24 25 observation, assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, intervention, and evaluation of care by nursing staff. 26 27 (3) (4) Claimants alleging a deprivation or 28 infringement of adequate and appropriate health care pursuant to s. 400.022(1)(k) which resulted in personal injury to or 29 30 the death of a resident shall conduct an investigation which shall include a review by a licensed physician or registered

nurse familiar with the standard of nursing care for nursing home residents pursuant to this part. Such physician or nurse shall have a minimum of 5 years' experience within the last 10 years as a medical director or nurse in a facility licensed as a nursing home by this part. Any complaint alleging such a deprivation or infringement shall be accompanied by a verified statement from such physician or nurse the reviewer that there exists reason to believe that a deprivation or infringement occurred during the resident's stay at the nursing home. Such opinion shall be based on records or other information available at the time that suit is filed. Failure of the nursing home to provide records in accordance with the requirements of this chapter after reasonable notice and the receipt of a properly executed records release shall waive the requirement of the verified statement.

(4)(5) For the purpose of this section, punitive damages may be awarded for intentional misconduct conduct which is a willful, wanton, gross, or flagrant violation of, reckless, or consciously indifferent to the rights of the resident. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the amount of punitive damages awarded shall not exceed three times the amount of actual damages recovered.

- (5) The existence of an injury shall not create any inference or presumption of negligence against a licensee.

 The claimant must maintain the burden of proving that an injury was proximately caused by the licensee.
- (6) Actions brought under this chapter shall be considered medical malpractice actions for statute of limitation purposes.
- (7) The plaintiff shall include in the complaint filed
 in the action a detailed specification and factual description

of each act and omission alleged by plaintiff to render the licensee liable to the plaintiff. The plaintiff shall timely amend his or her complaint upon determination of new or different acts or omissions upon which his or her claim is based. However, any such amendment must be made at least 90 days before trial. The plaintiff shall be prohibited from conducting discovery with regard to any other act or omission or from introducing at trial evidence of any other act or omission. Any complaint which fails to include such detailed specification and factual description of each act and omission shall be subject to dismissal for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

(8) In cases brought under this chapter, unintentional lack of documentation that a service was provided by a

(8) In cases brought under this chapter, unintentional lack of documentation that a service was provided by a licensee shall not create a presumption that the service was not rendered. A plaintiff shall not prevail in an action brought under this chapter if the sole basis for the action is the unintentional lack of documentation.

Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 1997.

HOUSE SUMMARY

Specifies and limits the persons who may bring actions to enforce the rights of a nursing home resident. Deletes authority for recovery of attorney's fees and costs. Restricts the nursing home's liability for a physician's medical negligence to services rendered by a medical director acting in that capacity. Specifies the experience required by a physician or registered nurse who provides a statement verifying that there is reason to believe deprivation or infringement of adequate and appropriate health care occurred. Permits waiver of requirement for such statement for failure of the nursing home to provide records, provided the nursing home received reasonable notice and a properly executed release to provide records. Revises conditions for award of punitive damages. Limits amount of such damages to three times the amount of actual damages recovered. Provides the claimant's burden of proving that an injury was caused by the nursing home. Provides that the statute of limitations for actions against nursing home is that for medical malpractice actions. Specifies the information required to be included in a complaint, provides for amendments thereto, and provides for dismissal of complaints that fail to include the required information. Prohibits discovery or the introduction of other evidence. Provides that the unintentional lack of documentation that a service was provided by a nursing home does not create a presumption that the service was not rendered.