34-792-99 See HB

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to nursing homes; creating the "Nursing Home Quality Improvement Act of 1999"; 3 4 creating s. 400.0115, F.S.; providing 5 legislative findings and intent; requiring 6 studies and recommendations by the Agency for 7 Health Care Administration; amending s. 400.022, F.S.; revising rights of residents of 8 9 nursing home facilities and providing 10 additional rights; amending s. 400.0231, F.S.; requiring facilities to keep complete and 11 12 accurate medical records; providing a rebuttable presumption in the absence of such 13 records; amending s. 400.0255, F.S.; providing 14 definitions and requirements relating to 15 discharge or transfer of residents; amending s. 16 17 400.063, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 400.121, F.S.; authorizing payment 18 19 of facility fines or recovery costs by setoffs 20 from amounts otherwise payable to the facility; 21 providing requirements for review of 22 administrative proceedings challenging agency enforcement actions; amending s. 400.151, F.S.; 23 requiring agency approval of the form of 24 25 facility contracts with residents; amending s. 400.162, F.S.; providing minimum requirements 26 27 for policies regarding the safekeeping of 2.8 residents' property; amending s. 400.23, F.S.; providing minimum staffing requirements; 29 30 requiring recordkeeping with respect to 31 staffing and report of staffing shortfalls;

increasing membership on the Nursing Home Advisory Committee; authorizing the agency to downgrade facility ratings under certain circumstances; requiring issuance of amended licenses reflecting facility ratings changes; revising certain ratings requirements; providing additional acts classified as deficiencies; providing penalties and increasing maximum fines; amending s. 400.29, F.S.; requiring the agency to make certain updated information available to the public; amending s. 415.107, F.S.; providing that the identity of a person reporting adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation may be released to the Attorney General's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit; amending ss. 435.03 and 435.04, F.S.; providing for employment screening of persons convicted under s. 825.1035, F.S.; creating s. 825.1035, F.S.; providing a penalty for failure to report known abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a nursing home resident to law enforcement; amending s. 394.4625, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Nursing Home Quality Improvement Act of 1999."

Section 2. Section 400.0115, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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1 400.0115 Legislative findings and intent; studies; 2 report and recommendations .--3 (1) The Legislature finds that, in some cases, the present regulatory system regarding nursing home facilities is 4 5 not adequate to detect and correct problems at the facilities 6 before they reach the crisis stage. Some facilities have 7 failed to meet their payroll and other normal operating 8 expenses, resulting in sudden closure of the facility and the need for emergency measures and the expenditure of public 9 funds to transfer residents to another facility in order to 10 11 continue their care. Other facilities have lapsed into such inadequate care that the health and welfare of many residents 12 has been harmed, resulting in the need for emergency measures 13 to alleviate the problems, again often at great public 14 expense. Many facilities with separate licenses for each 15 location are owned by holding companies or chains; other 16 17 groups of facilities, which may or may not have different owners, are managed by the same management company. In either 18 19 case, the regulatory system must recognize such realities and the potential impact they may have on the quality of care 20 21 received by nursing home residents. In carrying out its duties under this section, the agency shall consider the terms 22 facility" and "licensee" to include holding companies, 23 24 chains, or management companies, where appropriate. The Legislature finds and determines that, in order to protect the 25 health, safety, and welfare of nursing home residents, 26 27 additional procedures are required to: 28 (a) Continuously gather and analyze information 29 regarding the operation of facilities and the condition of 30 residents therein. 31

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(b) Determine which events or conditions or other data are "early warning signs" indicating a substantial possibility that the financial stability of the facility or the quality of care of residents of the facility is or may soon be in jeopardy.

- (c) Enable the agency to inspect, survey, and examine any facility deemed to be potentially in danger of having deficiencies or violations threatening the financial stability of the facility or the quality of care given to residents of the facility.
- (d) Enable the agency to intervene immediately in the case of a facility found to have such deficiencies or violations, in order to prevent further deterioration of conditions and possible crisis situations.
- (e) Protect the rights of facility owners and staff, as well as the rights of residents of the facilities.
- (2) It is, further, the intent of the Legislature to require that information provided to the agency by facilities and by other government agencies be in a consistent, user-friendly, and logical format to enable maximum use of electronic data transmission and processing techniques by the agency to more efficiently gather, collate, analyze, use, and disseminate information used in the regulation of facilities.
- The agency is directed to perform the following studies and to present a report and recommendations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate by February 1, 2000, for consideration at the 2000 Regular Session of the Legislature. The agency shall:
- Identify all sources of data and other information relating to regulation of facilities presently received by the agency from facilities, government agencies, and the public.

(b) Determine those types of events, occurrences, and conditions at facilities which, in the judgment of the agency, based upon its experience and knowledge of conditions in the nursing home industry, serve as "early warning signs" or indicators that there is a substantial possibility that the financial stability of a facility, or the quality of care given to residents of a facility, may be in jeopardy to the extent that the health, safety, or welfare of residents could be adversely affected. The events, occurrences, and conditions so determined need not constitute violations or deficiencies themselves, as long as they are sufficient indicators of the possible presence of violations or deficiencies which could adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of residents. For example, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing:

- 1. A continuing failure or inability of a facility to pay its accounts payable, payroll, taxes, etc., in a timely manner may indicate that a facility's financial stability is jeopardized to the extent that it may become insolvent or abruptly cease operations, thus causing disruption and adverse effects on the care given to residents, with the concomitant need for the agency to seek moratoria, injunctions, receiverships, and expenditures from the Resident Protection Trust Fund. If the use of "early warning signs" enables the agency to detect and alleviate such financial problems before matters reach such a crisis stage, public resources will be conserved and the quality of care of residents will be enhanced.
- 2. A pattern of falls, significant weight loss, dehydration, pressure sores, or pulmonary infections among residents of a facility could indicate a decline in the

standard of care being given by the facility, which could lead to serious adverse impacts on the health of residents if unchecked.

- 3. A pattern of unexplained disappearances of resident's personal property, or the presence of unauthorized persons in the facility, or a pattern of attacks on residents, could indicate inadequate security measures at the facility, endangering the safety and welfare of residents if not corrected.
- (c) Determine whether the data and other information identified under paragraph (a) is sufficient in terms of timeliness and quality to serve as the "early warning signs" identified under paragraph (b), and if not, what changes would be required in agency rules or in statutes to provide sufficient information.
- (d) Determine whether additional changes are needed in agency rules or in statutes to make the information identified in paragraphs (a) and (b) more systematic, coherent, meaningful, consistent, useful, and user-friendly, in order to promote efficiency, recognize and regulate practices of holding companies, chains, and management companies affecting more than one facility, improve regulation of facilities, and enhance protection of the health, safety, and welfare of residents of facilities, without unnecessary burdens on the regulated facilities, and without conflicting with nonwaivable federal requirements.
- (e) Devise a plan to implement an "early warning system" whereby:
- 29 <u>1. Sufficient and timely information would be provided</u>
 30 to the agency to enable "early warning signs" to be
 31 identified.

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- 3. Threshold levels of "early warning signs" would be set to indicate the strong possibility of the existence of conditions at a facility that could, directly or indirectly, jeopardize the health, safety, or welfare of residents of the facility, or which could require the inordinate expenditure of public resources to stave off such jeopardy.
- When such threshold levels are found, graduated levels of agency intervention would be triggered, such as:
 - a. Inspections or surveys.
- b. Documenting of deficiencies or violations discovered.
- c. Consultation and advice for the facility from one or more private or nonagency public consultants on a list of consultants with sufficient expertise approved by the agency, it being the intent of the Legislature that the agency itself should not serve as a consultant with facilities because of the inherent conflict with the agency's regulatory and enforcement roles.
- Negotiation and implementation of consent orders with corrective action plans with facilities.
- e. Incentives for facilities to enter into and comply with such consent orders, such as agreement by the agency not to pursue penalties or other disciplinary action for identified and admitted existing deficiencies and violations, so long as the terms of the consent order are complied with.
- f. Agency monitors stationed at the facility, at the expense of the facility, to monitor and report progress on the corrective actions.

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g. Enhanced penalties or other discipline if the facility fails to comply with the consent order.

h. Expedited use by the agency of remedies such as moratoria, injunctions, license suspensions or revocations, federal sanctions, penalties, or receiverships, if the facility declines to enter into a consent order or if conditions at the facility are such that a consent order with corrective action plan would most likely not produce the necessary improvements.

- i. Other measures recommended by the agency.
- (f) Propose language amending the Florida Statutes to enable the agency to carry out and implement the plan for an 'early warning system."

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 400.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.022 Residents' rights.--

- (1) All licensees of nursing home facilities shall adopt and post in a make public place a statement of the rights and responsibilities of the residents of such facilities and shall treat such residents in accordance with the provisions of that statement. The statement shall assure each resident the following:
- (a) The right to civil and religious liberties, including knowledge of available choices and the right to independent personal decision, which will not be infringed upon, and the right to encouragement and assistance from the staff of the facility in the fullest possible exercise of these rights.
- (b) The right to private and uncensored communication, including, but not limited to, receiving and sending unopened 31 correspondence, access to a telephone at all times, visiting

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with any person of the resident's choice during visiting hours, and overnight visitation outside the facility with family and friends in accordance with facility policies, physician orders, and Title XVIII (Medicare) and Title XIX (Medicaid) of the Social Security Act regulations, without the resident's losing his or her bed. Facility visiting hours shall be flexible, taking into consideration special circumstances such as, but not limited to, out-of-town visitors and working relatives or friends. Unless otherwise indicated in the resident care plan, the licensee shall, with the consent of the resident and in accordance with policies approved by the agency, permit recognized volunteer groups, 12 representatives of community-based legal, social, mental 14 health, and leisure programs, and members of the clergy access to the facility during visiting hours for the purpose of visiting with and providing services to any resident. Facility policies shall ensure the resident's right to communicate with his or her legal representative and with public officials.

- (c) Any entity or individual that provides health, social, legal, or other services to a resident has the right to have reasonable access to the resident. The resident has the right to deny or withdraw consent to access at any time by any entity or individual. Notwithstanding the visiting policy of the facility, the following individuals must be permitted immediate access to the resident:
- 1. Any representative of the federal or state government, including, but not limited to, representatives of the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Attorney General's Office, and the 31 Department of Elderly Affairs; any law enforcement officer;

members of the state or district ombudsman council; and the resident's individual physician.

2. Subject to the resident's right to deny or withdraw consent, immediate family or other relatives of the resident.

The facility must allow representatives of the state Nursing Home and long-term care Facility ombudsman program Council to examine a resident's clinical records with the permission of the resident or the resident's legal representative and consistent with state law.

- (d) The right to present grievances on behalf of himself or herself or others to the staff or administrator of the facility, to governmental officials, or to any other person; to recommend changes in policies and services to facility personnel; and to join with other residents or individuals within or outside the facility to work for improvements in resident care, free from restraint, interference, coercion, discrimination, or reprisal. This right includes access to ombudsmen and advocates and the right to be a member of, to be active in, and to associate with advocacy or special interest groups. The right also includes the right to prompt efforts by the facility to resolve resident grievances, including grievances with respect to the behavior of other residents.
- (e) The right to organize and participate in resident groups in the facility and the right to have the resident's family meet in the facility with the families of other residents.
- (f) The right to participate in social, religious, and community activities that do not interfere with the rights of other residents.

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- (g) The right to examine, upon reasonable request, the results of the most recent inspection of the facility conducted by a federal or state agency and any plan of correction in effect with respect to the facility.
- (h) The right to manage his or her own financial affairs or to delegate such responsibility to the licensee, but only to the extent of the funds held in trust by the licensee for the resident. A quarterly accounting of any transactions made on behalf of the resident shall be furnished to the resident or the person responsible for the resident. The facility may not require a resident to deposit personal funds with the facility. However, upon written authorization of a resident, the facility must hold, safeguard, manage, and account for the personal funds of the resident deposited with the facility as follows:
- 1. The facility must establish and maintain a system that ensures a full, complete, and separate accounting, according to generally accepted accounting principles, of each resident's personal funds entrusted to the facility on the resident's behalf.
- 2. The accounting system established and maintained by the facility must preclude any commingling of resident funds with facility funds or with the funds of any person other than another resident.
- 3. A quarterly accounting of any transaction made on behalf of the resident shall be furnished to the resident or the person responsible for the resident.
- 4. Upon the death of a resident with personal funds deposited with the facility, the facility must convey within 30 days the resident's funds, including interest, and a final accounting of those funds, to the individual or probate

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30 31 jurisdiction administering the resident's estate, or, if a personal representative has not been appointed within 30 days, to the resident's spouse or adult next of kin named in the beneficiary designation form provided for in s. 400.162(6).

- 5. The facility may not impose a charge against the personal funds of a resident for any item or service for which payment is made under Title XVIII or Title XIX of the Social Security Act.
- (i) The right to be fully informed, in writing and orally, prior to or at the time of admission and during his or her stay, of services available in the facility and of related charges for such services, including any charges for services not covered under Title XVIII or Title XIX of the Social Security Act or not covered by the basic per diem rates and of bed reservation and refund policies of the facility. In addition, the resident or his or her designee or legal representative shall have the right, upon request, to be provided with an itemized bill and a reasonable explanation thereof, for any care, medication, supplies, or services billed with respect to the resident not covered by the facility's basic per diem rate, regardless of the source of payment. This information shall include a statement of any third-party payments made with respect to the bill. The request for billing and reimbursement information may be continuing in nature and need not be renewed on each occasion.
- (j) The right to be adequately informed of his or her medical condition and proposed treatment, unless the resident is determined to be unable to provide informed consent under Florida law, or the right to be fully informed in advance of any nonemergency changes in care or treatment that may affect the resident's well-being; and, except with respect to a

 resident adjudged incompetent, the right to participate in the planning of all medical treatment, including the right to refuse medication and treatment, unless otherwise indicated by the resident's physician; and to know the consequences of such actions.

- (k) The right to refuse medication or treatment and to be informed of the consequences of such decisions, unless determined unable to provide informed consent under state law. The foregoing right includes the right to have a living will, including a do-not-resuscitate order, that the facility must follow when the living will or order is validly and legally executed and the resident has been determined by two licensed physicians to be in a terminal condition. When the resident refuses medication or treatment, the nursing home facility must notify the resident or the resident's legal representative of the consequences of such decision and must document the resident's decision in his or her medical record. The nursing home facility must continue to provide other services the resident agrees to in accordance with the resident's care plan.
- (1) The right to receive adequate and appropriate health care and protective and support services, including social services; mental health services, if available; planned recreational activities; and therapeutic and rehabilitative services consistent with the resident care plan, with established and recognized practice standards within the community, and with rules as adopted by the agency. The facility shall ensure good personal hygiene for residents, to minimize the risk of infections and bedsores; measures to prevent or reduce incontinence in residents and minimize the adverse effects of unavoidable incontinence; and the

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availability of a nurse call system to summon assistance, with buttons or other activating mechanisms at critical locations, including a button or other activating mechanism within reach of each resident.

- The right to proper contemporaneous documentation (m) of the provision of medication, treatment, or other care in the resident's medical records as required by law.
- The right to refuse to serve as a research subject and to refuse any care or examination the primary purpose of which is educational or informative, rather than therapeutic.
- (o) (m) The right to have privacy in treatment and in caring for personal needs; to close room doors and to have facility personnel knock before entering the room, except in the case of an emergency or unless medically contraindicated; and to security in storing and using personal possessions. Privacy of the resident's body shall be maintained during, but not limited to, toileting, bathing, and other activities of personal hygiene, except as needed for resident safety or assistance. Residents' personal and medical records shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).
- (p) (n) The right to be treated courteously, fairly, and with the fullest measure of dignity and to receive a written statement and an oral explanation of the services provided by the licensee, including those required to be offered on an as-needed basis.
- (q) (q) The right to be free from mental and physical abuse, corporal punishment, extended involuntary seclusion, and from physical and chemical restraints, except those restraints authorized in writing by a physician for a specified and limited period of time or as are necessitated by an emergency. In case of an emergency, restraint may be

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30 31 applied only by a qualified licensed nurse who shall set forth in writing the circumstances requiring the use of restraint, and, in the case of use of a chemical restraint, a physician shall be consulted immediately thereafter. Restraints may not be used in lieu of staff supervision or merely for staff convenience, for punishment, or for reasons other than resident protection or safety.

(r)(p) The right not to be transferred or discharged by the facility except for the reasons and under the procedures set forth in s. 400.0255. only for medical reasons or for the welfare of other residents, and the right to be given reasonable advance notice of no less than 30 days of any involuntary transfer or discharge, except in the case of an emergency as determined by a licensed professional on the staff of the nursing home, or in the case of conflicting rules and regulations which govern Title XVIII or Title XIX of the Social Security Act. For nonpayment of a bill for care received, the resident shall be given 30 days' advance notice. A licensee certified to provide services under Title XIX of the Social Security Act may not transfer or discharge a resident solely because the source of payment for care changes, and the facility may not cite a lack of Medicaid-certified beds as a reason for transfer or discharge unless the facility has been denied permission by the agency to add a vacant bed to the number of Medicaid-certified beds. Admission to a nursing home facility operated by a licensee certified to provide services under Title XIX of the Social Security Act may not be conditioned upon a waiver of such right, and any document or provision in a document which purports to waive or preclude such right is void and unenforceable. Any licensee certified to provide services

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under Title XIX of the Social Security Act that obtains or attempts to obtain such a waiver from a resident or potential resident shall be construed to have violated the resident's rights as established herein and is subject to disciplinary action as provided in subsection (3). The resident and the family or representative of the resident shall be consulted in choosing another facility.

 $(s)\frac{(q)}{(q)}$ The right to freedom of choice in selecting a personal physician; to obtain pharmaceutical supplies and services from a pharmacy of the resident's choice, at the resident's own expense or through Title XIX of the Social Security Act; and to obtain information about, and to participate in, community-based activities programs, unless medically contraindicated as documented by a physician in the resident's medical record. If a resident chooses to use a community pharmacy and the facility in which the resident resides uses a unit-dose system, the pharmacy selected by the resident shall be one that provides a compatible unit-dose system, provides service delivery, and stocks the drugs normally used by long-term care residents. If a resident chooses to use a community pharmacy and the facility in which the resident resides does not use a unit-dose system, the pharmacy selected by the resident shall be one that provides service delivery and stocks the drugs normally used by long-term care residents. Any other law or rule notwithstanding, a registered pharmacist acting on behalf of a facility or resident shall be permitted to repackage prescription medicine packaged by another pharmacist, for administration to a resident, in order to implement the resident's rights under this paragraph.

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(t)(r) The right to retain and use personal clothing and possessions as space permits, unless to do so would infringe upon the rights of other residents or unless medically contraindicated as documented in the resident's medical record by a physician. If clothing is provided to the resident by the licensee, it shall be of reasonable fit. The facility shall establish policies and procedures to eliminate or greatly reduce theft and loss of residents' personal property, in accordance with s. 400.162 and rules of the agency.

(u) (s) The right to have copies of the rules and regulations of the facility and an explanation of the responsibility of the resident to obey all reasonable rules and regulations of the facility and to respect the personal rights and private property of the other residents.

(v)(t) The right to receive 24 hours' written notice before the room of the resident in the facility is changed.

(w) (w) to be informed of the bed reservation policy for a hospitalization. The nursing home shall inform a private-pay resident and his or her responsible party that his or her bed will be reserved for any single hospitalization for a period up to 30 days, provided the nursing home receives reimbursement. Any resident who is a recipient of assistance under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, or the resident's designee or legal representative, shall be informed by the licensee that his or her bed will be reserved for any single hospitalization for the length of time for which Title XIX reimbursement is available, up to 8 15 days; but that the bed will not be reserved if it is medically determined by the agency that the resident will not need it or will not be able 31 to return to the nursing home, or if the agency determines

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that the nursing home's occupancy rate ensures the 2 availability of a bed for the resident. A written notice of 3 the foregoing rights, as applicable, in a form to be promulgated or approved by the agency, Notice shall be 4 5 provided within 24 hours of the hospitalization. A facility 6 that has been reimbursed for reserving a bed and wrongfully 7 refuses to readmit a resident within the prescribed time 8 period shall refund the bed reservation compensation and shall be deemed to have violated the resident's rights under this 9 10 paragraph. 11 (x) For residents of Medicaid or Medicare certified facilities, the right to challenge a decision by the facility 12 13 to discharge or transfer the resident, as required under s. 14 400.0255 and Title 42 C.F.R. part 483.12 483.13. 15 Section 4. Section 400.0231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 16 17 400.0231 Patient records; penalties for alteration .--(1) Every licensed facility shall keep complete and 18 19 accurate medical records for each resident, as provided by law 20 and by rules of the agency and the Department of Health. Assessments of each resident's condition and the provision of 21 22

nursing care shall be contemporaneously documented in the resident's medical records. The absence of such documentation of the provision of medication, treatment, or other care in the resident's medical records creates a rebuttable presumption that the medication, treatment, or other care was not provided. This presumption shall apply in disciplinary proceedings by the agency or other regulatory entity against

the licensee or a licensed health care provider and may, at

resident is a party. This presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.

(2)(1) Any person who fraudulently alters, defaces, or falsifies any medical or other nursing home record, or causes or procures any of these offenses to be committed, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

 $\underline{(3)(2)}$ A conviction under subsection $\underline{(2)(1)}$ is also grounds for restriction, suspension, or termination of license privileges.

Section 5. Present subsections (1), (3), (4), and (6) of section 400.0255, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsections (2) through (12) are renumbered as subsections (4) through (14), respectively, and new subsections (2) and (3) are added to that section, to read:

400.0255 Resident hearings of facility decisions to transfer or discharge.--

- (1) As used in this section: , the term
- (a) "Discharge" or "transfer" means the movement of a resident to a bed outside the certified facility. "Discharge" or "transfer" does not refer to the movement of a resident to a bed within the same certified facility.
- (b) "Necessary for the resident's welfare" means that, by objective criteria as provided in rules of the agency, the resident's physical or emotional well-being would more likely than not be harmed by remaining in the facility and receiving adequate levels of care, which harm would be less likely to occur if the resident were discharged or transferred.
- (c) "The resident's needs cannot be met in the
 facility" means that the resident's medical condition has
 changed to the extent that the resident now needs additional

or different treatments or advanced levels of care which the facility does not provide to any resident of the facility.

- (2) A facility must permit each resident to remain in the facility, and may not discharge or transfer a resident from the facility, unless one or more of the following applies:
- (a) The transfer or discharge is medically appropriate because the resident's health has improved sufficiently that the resident no longer needs the services provided by the facility;
- (b) The transfer or discharge is necessary for the resident's welfare and the resident's needs cannot be met in the facility;
- (c) The safety of other individuals in the facility is endangered;
- (d) The health of other individuals in the facility would otherwise be endangered;
- (e) The resident has failed, after reasonable and appropriate notice, to pay for, or to have paid for under Medicare or Medicaid, a stay at the facility. For a resident who becomes eligible for Medicaid after admission to a Medicaid-certified facility, the facility may charge a resident only allowable charges under Medicaid; or
 - (f) The facility ceases to operate.
- (3) When the facility transfers or discharges a resident under any of the circumstances specified in paragraphs (2)(a)-(e), the resident's medical or other record must be so documented. The documentation must be made by the resident's physician under the circumstances specified in paragraphs (2)(a) or paragraph (2)(b), or by any physician under the circumstances specified in paragraph (2)(d).

(5)(3) At least 30 days prior to any proposed transfer or discharge, a facility must provide advance notice of the proposed transfer or discharge to the resident and, if known, to a family member or the resident's legal guardian or representative, except that, if in the following circumstances listed in paragraph (2)(b), paragraph (2)(c), or paragraph 2)(d) constitute an emergency as documented in the resident's medical records by the resident's physician, or by the medical director if the resident's physician is not available, the facility shall give notice as soon as practicable before the transfer or discharge.÷

- (a) The transfer or discharge is necessary for the resident's welfare and the resident's needs cannot be met in the facility, and the circumstances are documented in the resident's medical records by the resident's physician; or
- (b) The health or safety of other residents or facility employees would be endangered, and the circumstances are documented in the resident's medical records by the resident's physician or the medical director if the resident's physician is not available.

(6)(4) The notice required by subsection(5)(3)must be in writing and must contain all information required by state and federal law, rules, or regulations applicable to Medicaid or Medicare cases. A copy of the notice must be placed in the resident's clinical record, and a copy must be transmitted to the resident's legal guardian or representative and to the local district ombudsman council. The agency shall by rule promulgate a standard form or forms of notice of transfer or discharge, which shall be used by all facilities unless a facility's own form has been submitted to and approved by the agency.

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(8) (8) (6) Notwithstanding paragraph (7) (b) (5) (b), an emergency discharge or transfer may be implemented as necessary pursuant to state or federal law during the period of time after the notice is given and before the time a hearing decision is rendered. Notice of an emergency discharge or transfer to the resident's legal guardian or representative must be by telephone or in person. This notice shall be given before the transfer, if possible, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The resident's file must be documented to show who was contacted, whether the contact was by telephone or in person, and the date and time of the If the notice is not given in writing, written notice meeting the requirements of subsection(6) $\frac{(4)}{must}$ be given the next working day.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 400.063, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.063 Resident Protection Trust Fund. --

(1) A Resident Protection Trust Fund shall be established for the purpose of collecting and disbursing funds generated from the license fees and administrative fines as provided for in ss. 393.0673(2), 400.062(3)(b), 400.111(1), 400.121(2), and $400.23(10)\frac{(9)}{(9)}$. Such funds shall be for the sole purpose of paying for the appropriate alternate placement, care, and treatment of residents who are removed from a facility licensed under this part or a facility specified in s. 393.0678(1) in which the agency determines that existing conditions or practices constitute an immediate danger to the health, safety, or security of the residents. If the agency determines that it is in the best interest of the health, safety, or security of the residents to provide 31 for an orderly removal of the residents from the facility, the

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agency may utilize such funds to maintain and care for the residents in the facility pending removal and alternative placement. The maintenance and care of the residents shall be under the direction and control of a receiver appointed pursuant to s. 393.0678(1) or s. 400.126(1). However, funds may be expended in an emergency upon a filing of a petition for a receiver, upon the declaration of a state of local emergency pursuant to s. 252.38(3)(a)5., or upon a duly authorized local order of evacuation of a facility by emergency personnel to protect the health and safety of the residents.

Section 7. Subsections (6) and (7) are added to section 400.121, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, to read:

400.121 Denial, suspension, revocation of license; moratorium on admissions; administrative fines; procedure.--

imposed by or awarded to the agency under this part may be collected by the agency as a setoff from amounts otherwise payable by the state to the facility under the Florida

Medicaid program or any other program by which the agency makes payments to the facility. The collection method set forth in this subsection shall be supplemental to any other method which the agency may lawfully utilize.

(7) Administrative proceedings challenging agency action under this section shall be reviewed on the basis of the facts and conditions that resulted in the agency action.

Section 8. Present subsection (2) of section 400.151, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (3) and a new subsection (2) is added to that section to read:

400.151 Contracts.--

(2) Every licensed facility shall submit the form of its contract or contracts with residents to the agency for approval. The agency shall reject any contract which contains language which is vague, misleading, illegal, or against public policy as set forth in the Florida Statutes, and the facility shall submit revised contracts which cure the deficiencies found by the agency. If a facility is part of a continuing care facility certified under chapter 651, the review and approval of the contract or contracts shall be completed by the Department of Insurance, which shall consult with the agency regarding portions of contracts related to nursing home care. Beginning 1 year after the effective date of this subsection, a facility may not enter into a contract, renew a contract, or enforce a contract with a resident unless the form of the contract has been approved by the agency.

Section 9. Subsection (3) of section 400.162, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.162 Property and personal affairs of residents.--

- (3) A licensee shall provide for the safekeeping of personal effects, funds, and other property of the resident in the facility. Whenever necessary for the protection of valuables, or in order to avoid unreasonable responsibility therefor, the licensee may require that such valuables be excluded or removed from the facility and kept at some place not subject to the control of the licensee. The facility's policies regarding the safekeeping of a resident's property pursuant to s. 400.022(1)(t) shall comply with rules of the agency and shall, at a minimum, provide for:
- 1. An inventory of a resident's personal property upon admission to the facility, to be updated when the resident disposes of old property or acquires new property. The types

1 of items to be included in the inventory shall be determined by agency rule. 2 3 2. Marking each resident's personal property with identification numbers where feasible without defacing the 4 5 item or reducing its value. 6 3. Securing residents' personal property. 7 Documenting any theft or loss of personal property. 8 5. Reporting to law enforcement any theft or loss of 9 property worth \$100 or more. 10 Instructing facility staff regarding policies and 11 procedures to reduce theft and loss of residents' personal 12 property. 13 7. Periodic review of these policies and procedures for effectiveness, and revision if necessary. 14 8. Posting notice of these policies and procedures, 15 and any revision thereof, in places accessible to residents. 16 17 Section 10. Present subsections (4), (6), (8), (9), and (10) of section 400.23, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, 18 19 are amended, present subsections (3) through (13) are 20 renumbered as subsections (4) through (14), respectively, and 21 a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read: 400.23 Rules; criteria; Nursing Home Advisory 22 Committee; evaluation and rating system; fee for review of 23 24 plans.--25 (3) The agency shall adopt rules providing the minimum staffing requirements for nursing homes. These requirements 26 27 shall include, for each nursing home facility: 28 (a) One full-time licensed or registered nurse as 29 director of nursing. 30

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1 (b) For facilities serving more than 100 residents, 2 one licensed or registered nurse as assistant director of 3 nursing. 4 One full-time licensed or registered nurse as 5 director of inservice education. 6 (d) The following number of licensed or certified 7 nursing personnel, including registered nurses, licensed 8 practical nurses, and certified nursing assistants, for every 9 day, by shift: 10 1. Day shift: one nurse or nursing assistant for 11 every five residents. 12 2. Evening shift: one nurse or nursing assistant for 13 every 10 residents. 14 3. Night shift: one nurse or nursing assistant for 15 every 15 residents. The following number of registered nurses or 16 licensed practical nurses, in addition to the licensed or 17 18 certified nursing personnel required under paragraph (d), for 19 every day, by shift: 20 1. Day shift: one nurse for every 15 residents. Evening shift: one nurse for every 25 residents. 21 3. Night shift: one nurse for every 35 residents. 22 (f) One registered nurse supervisor on duty 24 hours 23 24 every day. 25 26 The agency's rules shall provide that facilities that do not 27 utilize three 8-hour shifts per day shall maintain staffing 28 levels equivalent to or better than the levels set forth in paragraphs (d) and (e). The agency's rules shall further 29

provide that the staffing requirements provided in this

subsection apply to all nursing home residents, including

respite care residents, and must be adjusted upward to meet any special care needs of residents; and that staffing 2 3 assignments must be made based on accurate acuity levels and the resources and time needed to provide safe, preventive, and 4 5 restorative care. The requirements provided in this 6 subsection must be enforced for all residents, regardless of 7 payment source. No ongoing waivers shall be allowed. The 8 agency's rules shall further provide that each facility shall keep records showing the names, registration or certification 9 10 status (e.g., RN, ARNP, LPN, CNA, MD), and assignment of 11 facility staff or contract personnel actually on duty at the facility during each shift, together with documentation of any 12 instances in which such actual staffing falls short of the 13 14 minimum staffing levels required by agency rules pursuant to 15 this subsection. Each facility shall report to the agency, no less often than monthly, in a form prescribed by agency rules, 16 17 a summary of instances in which actual staffing levels at the facility fell short of the prescribed minimum staffing levels. 18 19 (5) (4) The agency, in collaboration with the Division 20 of Children's Medical Services Program Office of the 21 Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, must, no later than December 31, 1993, adopt rules for minimum 22 standards of care for persons under 21 years of age who reside 23 24 in nursing home facilities. The rules must include a 25 methodology for reviewing a nursing home facility under ss. 408.031-408.045 which serves only persons under 21 years of 26 27 age. 28 (7)(6) There is created the Nursing Home Advisory 29 Committee, which shall consist of 16 15 members who are to be appointed by and report directly to the director of the 30 31 agency. The membership is to include:

- (a) One researcher from a university center on aging.
- (b) Two representatives from the Florida Health Care Association.
- (c) Two representatives from the Florida Association of Homes for the Aging.
- (d) One representative from the Department of Elderly Affairs.
- (e) <u>Six Five</u> consumer <u>members</u> representatives, at least two of whom serve on or are staff members of the state or a district nursing home and long-lerm care Facility ombudsman council, and at least one of whom is a representative of the Florida Life Care Resident's Association.
- (f) One representative from the Florida American Medical Directors Association.
- (g) One representative from the Florida Association of Directors of Nursing Administrators.
- (h) One representative from the Agency for Health Care Administration.
- (i) One representative from the nursing home industry at large who owns or operates a licensed nursing home facility in the state and is not a member of any state nursing home association.

At least one member shall be over 60 years of age.

(9)(8) The agency shall, at least every 15 months, evaluate all nursing home facilities and make a determination as to the degree of compliance by each licensee with the established rules adopted under this part as a basis for assigning a rating to that facility. The agency shall base its evaluation on the most recent inspection report, taking

 into consideration findings from other official reports, surveys, interviews, investigations, and inspections. The agency shall assign one of the following ratings to each nursing home: standard, conditional, or superior. The agency shall have the authority to downgrade the rating of a facility upon finding that the facility no longer qualifies for its present rating, and shall issue an amended license showing the new rating. Likewise, when a facility's rating is upgraded, the agency shall issue an amended license showing the new rating. The new rating on an amended license shall not be retroactive to the beginning of the licensing period.

- (a) A standard rating means that a facility has no class I or class II deficiencies, has corrected all class III deficiencies within the time established by the agency, and is in substantial compliance at the time of the survey with criteria established under this part, with rules adopted by the agency, and, if applicable, with rules adopted under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (Pub. L. No. 100-203) (December 22, 1987), Title IV (Medicare, Medicaid, and Other Health-Related Programs), Subtitle C (Nursing Home Reform), as amended.
- (b) A conditional rating means that a facility, due to the presence of one or more class I or class II deficiencies, or class III deficiencies not corrected within the time established by the agency, is not in substantial compliance at the time of the survey with criteria established under this part, with rules adopted by the agency, or, if applicable, with rules adopted under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (Pub. L. No. 100-203) (December 22, 1987), Title IV (Medicare, Medicaid, and Other Health-Related Programs), Subtitle C (Nursing Home Reform), as amended. If the facility

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comes into substantial compliance at the time of the followup survey, a standard rating may be issued. A facility assigned a conditional rating at the time of the relicensure survey may not qualify for consideration for a superior rating until the time of the next subsequent relicensure survey.

- To qualify for a superior rating, means that a facility must have had has no class I or class II deficiencies within the preceding 2 years, must not have been rated conditional within the preceding 2 years, must have had no more than four class III deficiencies within the preceding 2 years, and must have has corrected all class III deficiencies within the time established by the agency and be is in substantial compliance with the criteria established under this part and the rules adopted by the agency and, if applicable, with rules adopted pursuant to the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (Pub. L. No. 100-203) (December 22, 1987), Title IV (Medicare, Medicaid, and Other Health-Related Programs), Subtitle C (Nursing Home Reform), as amended; and the facility must exceed exceeds the criteria for a standard rating through enhanced programs and services in all of the following areas:
 - 1. Nursing service.
 - 2. Dietary or nutritional services.
 - 3. Physical environment.
 - 4. Housekeeping and maintenance.
 - Restorative therapies and self-help activities.
 - 6. Social services.
 - 7. Activities and recreational therapy.
- (d) In order to facilitate the development of special programs or facilitywide initiatives and promote creativity 31 based on the needs and preferences of residents, the areas

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listed in paragraph (c) may be grouped or addressed individually by the licensee. However, a facility may not qualify for a superior rating if fewer than three programs or initiatives are developed to encompass the required areas or if standard measurements of patient outcomes and resident satisfaction for the facility are below the statewide average for facilities of its type.

- (e) In determining the rating and evaluating the overall quality of care and services, the agency shall consider the needs and limitations of residents in the facility and the results of interviews and surveys of a representative sampling of residents, families of residents, ombudsman council members in the district in which the facility is located, quardians of residents, and staff of the nursing home facility.
- (f) The current rating of each facility must be indicated in bold print on the face of the license. A list of the deficiencies of the facility shall be posted in a prominent place that is in clear and unobstructed public view at or near the place where residents are being admitted to that facility. Licensees receiving a conditional rating for a facility shall prepare, within 10 working days after receiving notice of deficiencies, a plan for correction of all deficiencies and shall submit the plan to the agency for approval. Correction of all deficiencies, within the period approved by the agency, shall result in termination of the conditional rating. Failure to correct the deficiencies within a reasonable period approved by the agency shall be grounds for the imposition of sanctions pursuant to this part.
- (g) Each licensee shall post its license in a 31 prominent place that is in clear and unobstructed public view

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at or near the place where residents are being admitted to the facility. A licensee with a superior rating may advertise its rating in any nonpermanent medium and in accordance with rules adopted by the agency. A list of the facilities receiving a superior rating shall be distributed to the state and district ombudsman councils.

- (h) Not later than January 1, 1994, the agency shall adopt rules that:
- 1. Establish uniform procedures for the evaluation of facilities.
- 2. Provide criteria in the areas referenced in paragraph (c).
- Address other areas necessary for carrying out the intent of this section.
- (i) A license rated superior shall continue until it is replaced by a rating based on a later survey. A superior rating may be revoked at any time for failure to maintain substantial compliance with criteria established under this part, with rules adopted by the agency, or, if applicable, with rules adopted under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (Pub. L. No. 100-203) (December 22, 1987), Title IV (Medicare, Medicaid, and Other Health-Related Programs), Subtitle C (Nursing Home Reform), as amended, or for failure to exceed the criteria specified for any area as listed in paragraph (c).
- (j) A superior rating is not transferable to another license, except when an existing facility is being relicensed in the name of an entity related to the current licenseholder by common ownership or control and there will be no change in the management, operation, or programs at the facility as a 31 result of the relicensure.

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(10)(9) The agency shall adopt rules to provide that, when the criteria established under <u>subsections</u> subsection (2) and (3) are not met, such deficiencies shall be classified according to the nature of the deficiency. The agency shall indicate the classification on the face of the notice of deficiencies as follows:

- (a) Class I deficiencies are those which the agency determines present an imminent danger to the residents or guests of the nursing home facility or a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm would result therefrom. The condition or practice constituting a class I violation shall be abated or eliminated immediately, unless a fixed period of time, as determined by the agency, is required for correction. Notwithstanding s. 400.121(2), a class I deficiency is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not less than \$5,000 and not exceeding\$25,000\$10,000 for each and every deficiency. A fine may be levied notwithstanding the correction of the deficiency. For purposes of the rating system under subsection (9), a confirmed report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation under chapter 415 of a resident by the facility or an employee or contractor of the facility, or a conviction or plea of guilty or nolo contendere under s. 825.102, s. 825.1025, or s. 825.103 of the facility or an employee or contractor of the facility wherein the victim was a resident of the facility, shall be treated as a class I deficiency if not also the subject of an agency disciplinary proceeding.
- (b) Class II deficiencies are those which the agency determines have a direct or immediate relationship to the health, safety, or security of the nursing home facility residents, other than class I deficiencies. A class II

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deficiency is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not less than \$1,000 and not exceeding $$10,000 \frac{$5,000}{}$ for each and every deficiency. A citation for a class II deficiency shall specify the time within which the deficiency is required to be corrected. If a class II deficiency is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense. For purposes of the rating system under subsection (9), a conviction or plea of guilty or nolo contendere of a facility or a facility administrator for one or more violations of s. 409.920(2) shall be treated as a class II deficiency if not also the subject of an agency disciplinary proceeding. For purposes of the rating system under subsection (9), wrongful transfer or discharge of a resident in violation of s. 400.0255, or wrongful refusal to permit a resident to return to a reserved bed in violation of s. 400.022(1)(w), shall be treated as a class II deficiency.

- determines to have an indirect or potential relationship to the health, safety, or security of the nursing home facility residents, other than class I or class II deficiencies. A class III deficiency shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$500 and not exceeding\$2,500\$1,000 for each and every deficiency. A citation for a class III deficiency shall specify the time within which the deficiency is required to be corrected. If a class III deficiency is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.
- (d) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense. More than two violations of the same class shall be treated as repeated offenses if committed within 2 years of one another. If a

facility has three or more repeat offenses within 1 year, the civil penalties for the third and subsequent offenses shall be double the amounts listed in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c).

(11)(10) Civil penalties paid by any licensee under subsection(10)(9)shall be deposited in the <u>Resident</u>

<u>Protection</u> <u>Health Care</u> Trust Fund and expended as provided in s. 400.063.

Section 11. Section 400.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.29 Annual report of nursing home facilities.--The agency shall publish a nursing home an annual report on or before January 1 of each year, and shall update the information therein no less than monthly, making such updated information available to the public on the Internet or other speedy and inexpensive electronic means of public access. The report and the monthly updates which shall be available to the public in printed form for free or at a cost no greater than the cost of copying and postage. The report and which shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) A list by name and address of all nursing home facilities in this state.
- (2) Whether such nursing home facilities are <u>for</u> <u>profit or not for profit</u> <u>proprietary or nonproprietary</u>.
 - (3) The rating of each nursing home facility.
- (4) The name of the owner or owners, including the commonly used name of a chain or holding company that ultimately owns the facility, if applicable.
- (5) The name of the management company managing or administering the facility, if applicable.
 - (6) The total number of beds.
 - (7) (6) The number of private and semiprivate rooms.

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1 (8) (8) (7) The religious affiliation, if any, of such 2 nursing home facility. 3 (9) The languages spoken by the administrator and 4 staff of such nursing home facility. 5 (10)(9) Whether or not such nursing home facility 6 accepts recipients of Title XVIII (Medicare) or Title XIX 7 (Medicaid) of the Social Security Act. 8 (11)(10) Recreational and other programs available. 9 (12) The facility's scores on standard measurements of 10 patient outcomes and resident satisfaction within the 11 preceding 12 month or since the current license was issued, whichever period is longer. 12 (13) A list of all services offered by the facility 13 and the fees or prices charged by the facility. 14 (14) A summary of all official adverse findings 15 relating to the facility within the past 12 months, including, 16 17 but not limited to: (a) Class I, II, or III deficiencies found by the 18 19 agency. (b) Confirmed reports of abuse, neglect, or 20 21 exploitation under chapter 415, wherein the victim was a resident of the facility and the perpetrator was the facility 22 or an employee or contractor of the facility. 23 (c) Convictions or pleas of guilty or nolo contendere 24 25 of the facility, the facility administrator, or an officer of the facility for any violation of s. 409.920(2). 26 27 (d) Convictions or pleas of guilty or nolo contendere 28 of the facility or an employee or contractor of the facility 29 under s. 825.102, s. 825.1025, or s. 825.103, wherein the

victim was a resident of the facility.

under s. 400.0083 or s. 400.0085.

Section 12.

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redesignated as paragraphs (x) through (dd), respectively, and a new paragraph (w) is added to that subsection to read:

disclosed.

435.03 Level 1 screening standards.--

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(e) Convictions or pleas of guilty or nolo contendere

(f) Final judgments from courts of this state wherein

Subsection (6) of section 415.107, Florida

of the facility or an employee or contractor of the facility

the facility or an employee or contractor of the facility has

415.107 Confidentiality of reports and records.--

neglect, or exploitation may not be released, without that

person's written consent, to any person other than employees

of the department responsible for adult protective services,

including the Attorney General's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit.

protects only the fact that the person is the reporter. This

reporting adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation when deemed

disabled adult or an elderly person who is the subject of a

report, if the fact that the person made the report is not

subsection (2) of section 435.03, Florida Statutes, are

necessary by the state attorney or the department to protect a

Section 13. Present paragraphs (w) through (cc) of

This subsection grants protection only for the person who

reported the adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation and

subsection does not prohibit the subpoena of a person

the central abuse registry and tracking system, or the appropriate state attorney or law enforcement agency,

The identity of any person reporting adult abuse,

been found to have violated a resident's rights under s.

Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

 (2) Any person for whom employment screening is required by statute must not have been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any offense prohibited under any of the following provisions of the Florida Statutes or under any similar statute of another jurisdiction:

(w) Section 825.1035, relating to abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a nursing home resident.

Section 14. Present paragraphs (w) through (cc) of subsection (2) of section 435.04, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (x) through (dd), respectively, and a new paragraph (w) is added to that subsection to read:

435.04 Level 2 screening standards.--

- (2) The security background investigations under this section must ensure that no persons subject to the provisions of this section have been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any offense prohibited under any of the following provisions of the Florida Statutes or under any similar statute of another jurisdiction:
- (w) Section 825.1035, relating to abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a nursing home resident.

Section 15. Section 825.1035, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

825.1035 Report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of nursing home residents required; penalty.--An employee of a nursing home facility as defined in part II of chapter 400, including any contractor or consultant working for such a facility, shall report to law enforcement any known abuse, neglect, or exploitation of an elderly person or disabled adult committed upon a resident of the facility in violation

of ss. 825.101-825.103. This report shall be in addition to any report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation made to the central abuse hotline of the Department of Children and Family Services pursuant to the requirements of chapter 415. An employee of a nursing home facility who fails to make the report required by this section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 16. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of ection 394.4625, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4625 Voluntary admissions.--

- (1) AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE PATIENTS. --
- (b) A mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service or a licensed professional who is authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 and is employed by a community mental health center or clinic must, pursuant to district procedure approved by the respective district administrator, conduct an initial assessment of the ability of the following persons to give express and informed consent to treatment before such persons may be admitted voluntarily:
- 1. A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home, assisted living facility, adult day care center, or adult family-care home, when such person has been diagnosed as suffering from dementia.
- 2. A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home pursuant to s. 400.0255(8)(6).
- 3. A person for whom all decisions concerning medical treatment are currently being lawfully made by the health care surrogate or proxy designated under chapter 765.

Section 17. This act shall take effect October 1, 1999. LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY Creates the "Nursing Home Quality Improvement Act of 1999." Requires the Agency for Health Care Administration to perform studies and make recommendations to the Legislature. Revises rights of nursing home residents and provides additional rights. Requires facilities to keep complete and accurate medical records and provides a rebuttable presumption, in the absence of such records, that care or treatment was not provided. Provides definitions and requirements relating to transfer or discharge of residents. Authorizes payment of facility fines or recovery costs using setoffs from amounts payable to the facility by the state. Provides minimum requirements for policies regarding the safekeeping of residents' property. Provides for minimum staffing requirements, recordkeeping therefor, and reports of staffing shortfalls. Revises ratings requirements, provides additional acts classified as deficiencies, provides penalties and increases maximum fines, and provides additional acts classified as deficiencies, provides penalties and increases maximum fines, and requires issuance of amended licenses reflecting facility ratings changes. Requires inclusion of information on facility services, fees, and deficiencies in the agency's annual report. Requires the report and monthly updates to be made available to the public. Requires nursing home employees to report known abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a resident to law enforcement, provides a penalty for failure to report, and provides for background employment screening of person convicted of this offense.