hbd-08 Bill No. CS for CS for CS for SB 1202, 2nd Eng.

Amendment No. \_\_\_\_ (for drafter's use only)

	CHAMBER ACTION
	<u>Senate</u> . <u>House</u>
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	Representative(s) Gelber and Heyman offered the following:
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13	Amendment to Amendment (341895)
14	On page 97, line 7, through page 101, line 18,
15	remove from the amendment: all of said lines
16	
17	and insert in lieu thereof:
18	Section 43. Section 400.4297, Florida Statutes, is
19	created to read:
20	400.4297 Punitive damages; pleading; burden of
21	<pre>proof</pre>
22	(1) In any action for damages brought under this part,
23	no claim for punitive damages shall be permitted unless there
24	is a reasonable showing by evidence in the record or proffered
25	by the claimant which would provide a reasonable basis for
26	recovery of such damages. The claimant may move to amend her
27	or his complaint to assert a claim for punitive damages as
28	allowed by the rules of civil procedure. The rules of civil
29	procedure shall be liberally construed so as to allow the
30	claimant discovery of evidence which appears reasonably
31	calculated to lead to admissible evidence on the issue of

punitive damages. No discovery of financial worth shall
proceed until after the pleading concerning punitive damages
is permitted.

- (2) A defendant may be held liable for punitive damages only if the trier of fact, based on clear and convincing evidence, finds that the defendant was personally guilty of intentional misconduct or gross negligence. As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Intentional misconduct" means that the defendant had actual knowledge of the wrongfulness of the conduct and the high probability that injury or damage to the claimant would result and, despite that knowledge, intentionally pursued that course of conduct, resulting in injury or damage.
- (b) "Gross negligence" means that the defendant's conduct was so reckless or wanting in care that it constituted a conscious disregard or indifference to the life, safety, or rights of persons exposed to such conduct.
- (3) In the case of an employer, principal, corporation, or other legal entity, punitive damages may be imposed for the conduct of an employee or agent only if the conduct of the employee or agent meets the criteria specified in subsection (2) and:
- (a) The employer, principal, corporation, or other legal entity actively participated in such conduct;
- (b) The officers, directors, or managers of the employer, principal, corporation, or other legal entity condoned, ratified, or consented to such conduct; or
- (c) The employer, principal, corporation, or other legal entity engaged in conduct that constituted gross negligence and that contributed to the loss, damages, or injury suffered by the claimant.

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and convincing evidence, its entitlement to an award of

punitive damages. The "greater weight of the evidence" burden

of proof applies to a determination of the amount of damages.

The plaintiff must establish at trial, by clear

Section 44. Section 400.4298, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.4298 Punitive damages; limitation.--

- (1)(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), an award of punitive damages may not exceed the greater of:
- 1. Three times the amount of compensatory damages awarded to each claimant entitled thereto, consistent with the remaining provisions of this section; or
  - 2. The sum of \$1 million.
- (b) Where the fact finder determines that the unreasonably dangerous nature of the conduct, together with the high likelihood of injury resulting from the conduct, was actually known or should have been known by the managing agent, director, officer, or other person responsible for making policy decisions on behalf of the defendant, it may award an amount of punitive damages not to exceed the greater of:
- 1. Four times the amount of compensatory damages awarded to each claimant entitled thereto, consistent with the remaining provisions of this section; or
  - 2. The sum of \$4 million.
- (c) Where the fact finder determines that at the time of injury the defendant had a specific intent to harm the claimant or that the defendant acted so recklessly or wantonly that it constituted a conscious disregard or indifference to the life, safety, or rights of persons exposed to such conduct, and determines that the defendant's conduct did in

fact harm the claimant, there shall be no cap on punitive damages.

- (d) This subsection is not intended to prohibit an appropriate court from exercising its jurisdiction under s.

  768.74 in determining the reasonableness of an award of punitive damages that is less than three times the amount of compensatory damages.
- (e) In any case in which the findings of fact support an award of punitive damages pursuant to paragraph (b) or paragraph (c), the clerk of the court shall refer the case to the appropriate law enforcement agencies, to the state attorney in the circuit where the long-term care facility that is the subject of the underlying civil cause of action is located, and, for multijurisdictional facility owners, to the Office of the Statewide Prosecutor; and such agencies, state attorney, or Office of the Statewide Prosecutor shall initiate a criminal investigation into the conduct giving rise to the award of punitive damages. All findings by the trier of fact which support an award of punitive damages under this paragraph shall be admissible as evidence in any subsequent civil or criminal proceeding relating to the acts giving rise to the award of punitive damages under this paragraph.
- (2) The claimant's attorney's fees, if payable from the judgment, are, to the extent that the fees are based on the punitive damages, calculated based on the final judgment for punitive damages. This subsection does not limit the payment of attorney's fees based upon an award of damages other than punitive damages.
- (3) The jury may neither be instructed nor informed as to the provisions of this section.
  - (4) Any assisted living facility that has been

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designated a Gold Seal facility pursuant to s. 400.235 at the
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    time of the incident that is the subject of a civil action
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    shall be permitted to present such fact to a judge or jury in
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    the damages phase of the hearing pursuant to this section.
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