	HOUSE AMENDMENT
	hbd-08 Bill No. CS for CS for CS for SB 1202, 2nd Eng.
	Amendment No (for drafter's use only)
	CHAMBER ACTION
	Senate House
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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 19, line 18, through page 24, line 20
15	remove from the amendment: all of said lines
16	
17	and insert in lieu thereof:
18	Section 9. Section 400.0237, Florida Statutes, is
19	created to read:
20	400.0237 Punitive damages; pleading; burden of
21	proof
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
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punitive damages. No discovery of financial worth shall 1 2 proceed until after the pleading concerning punitive damages 3 is permitted. 4 (2) A defendant may be held liable for punitive 5 damages only if the trier of fact, based on clear and 6 convincing evidence, finds that the defendant was personally 7 guilty of intentional misconduct or gross negligence. As used 8 in this section, the term: (a) "Intentional misconduct" means that the defendant 9 10 had actual knowledge of the wrongfulness of the conduct and the high probability that injury or damage to the claimant 11 12 would result and, despite that knowledge, intentionally 13 pursued that course of conduct, resulting in injury or damage. "Gross negligence" means that the defendant's 14 (b) 15 conduct was so reckless or wanting in care that it constituted a conscious disregard or indifference to the life, safety, or 16 17 rights of persons exposed to such conduct. 18 (3) In the case of an employer, principal, corporation, or other legal entity, punitive damages may be 19 imposed for the conduct of an employee or agent only if the 20 conduct of the employee or agent meets the criteria specified 21 22 in subsection (2) and: The employer, principal, corporation, or other 23 (a) 24 legal entity actively participated in such conduct; The officers, directors, or managers of the 25 (b) employer, principal, corporation, or other legal entity 26 27 condoned, ratified, or consented to such conduct; or The employer, principal, corporation, or other 28 (C) legal entity engaged in conduct that constituted gross 29 negligence and that contributed to the loss, damages, or 30 31 injury suffered by the claimant. 2

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The plaintiff must establish at trial, by clear (4) 1 and convincing evidence, its entitlement to an award of 2 3 punitive damages. The "greater weight of the evidence" burden 4 of proof applies to a determination of the amount of damages. 5 Section 10. Section 400.0238, Florida Statutes, is 6 created to read: 7 400.0238 Punitive damages; limitation .--8 (1)(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), an award of punitive damages may not exceed the greater of: 9 10 1. Three times the amount of compensatory damages awarded to each claimant entitled thereto, consistent with the 11 12 remaining provisions of this section; or 13 2. The sum of \$1 million. (b) Where the fact finder determines that the 14 15 unreasonably dangerous nature of the conduct, together with the high likelihood of injury resulting from the conduct, was 16 17 actually known or should have been known by the managing 18 agent, director, officer, or other person responsible for making policy decisions on behalf of the defendant, it may 19 20 award an amount of punitive damages not to exceed the greater 21 of: 1. Four times the amount of compensatory damages 22 awarded to each claimant entitled thereto, consistent with the 23 24 remaining provisions of this section; or 25 2. The sum of \$4 million. (c) Where the fact finder determines that at the time 26 27 of injury the defendant had a specific intent to harm the 28 claimant or that the defendant acted so recklessly or wantonly that it constituted a conscious disregard or indifference to 29 30 the life, safety, or rights of persons exposed to such conduct, and determines that the defendant's conduct did in 31 3 05/01/01 File original & 9 copies

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fact harm the claimant, there shall be no cap on punitive 1 2 damages. 3 This subsection is not intended to prohibit an (d) 4 appropriate court from exercising its jurisdiction under s. 768.74 in determining the reasonableness of an award of 5 6 punitive damages that is less than three times the amount of 7 compensatory damages. 8 (e) In any case in which the findings of fact support 9 an award of punitive damages pursuant to paragraph (b) or 10 paragraph (c), the clerk of the court shall refer the case to 11 the appropriate law enforcement agencies, to the state 12 attorney in the circuit where the long-term care facility that 13 is the subject of the underlying civil cause of action is located, and, for multijurisdictional facility owners, to the 14 15 Office of the Statewide Prosecutor; and such agencies, state attorney, or Office of the Statewide Prosecutor shall initiate 16 17 a criminal investigation into the conduct giving rise to the 18 award of punitive damages. All findings by the trier of fact which support an award of punitive damages under this 19 paragraph shall be admissible as evidence in any subsequent 20 civil or criminal proceeding relating to the acts giving rise 21 to the award of punitive damages under this paragraph. 22 The claimant's attorney's fees, if payable from 23 (2) 24 the judgment, are, to the extent that the fees are based on the punitive damages, calculated based on the final judgment 25 for punitive damages. This subsection does not limit the 26 27 payment of attorney's fees based upon an award of damages other than punitive damages. 28 29 The jury may neither be instructed nor informed as (3) to the provisions of this section. 30 31 (4) Any nursing home facility that has been designated 4 File original & 9 copies 05/01/01

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a gold seal facility pursuant to s. 400.235 at the time of the 1 2 incident that is the subject of a civil action shall be 3 permitted to present such fact to a judge or jury in the 4 damages phase of the hearing pursuant to this section. 5 Section 11. Subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of 6 subsection (2) of section 768.735, Florida Statutes, are 7 amended to read: 768.735 Punitive damages; exceptions; limitation.--8 (1) Sections 768.72(2)-(4), 768.725, and 768.73 do not 9 10 apply to any civil action based upon child abuse, abuse of the 11 elderly under chapter 415, or abuse of the developmentally 12 disabled or any civil action arising under chapter 400. Such 13 actions are governed by applicable statutes and controlling judicial precedent. This section does not apply to claims 14 15 brought pursuant to s. 400.023 or s. 400.429. (2)(a) In any civil action based upon child abuse, 16 17 abuse of the elderly under chapter 415, or abuse of the developmentally disabled, or actions arising under chapter 400 18 and involving the award of punitive damages, the judgment for 19 20 the total amount of punitive damages awarded to a claimant may 21 not exceed three times the amount of compensatory damages awarded to each person entitled thereto by the trier of fact, 22 except as provided in paragraph (b). This subsection does not 23 24 apply to any class action. 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 5

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