

б

HB 1751 2003

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the staffing of health care facilities; providing a popular name; providing legislative findings; defining terms; prescribing facility staffing standards relating to nurse-to-patient ratios, staffing plans, and the minimum skill mix; allowing the implementation of higher staffing levels; providing recordkeeping requirements; prohibiting mandatory overtime and excessive duty hours; allowing voluntary overtime work; providing a statement of employee rights; providing for the Agency for Health Care Administration to ensure compliance with the act and to adopt rules; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Popular name. -- This act shall be known by the popular name "The Safe Staffing for Quality Care Act."

 Section 2. <u>Legislative findings.--The Legislature finds</u>
<u>that:</u>

(1) The state has a substantial interest in assuring that delivery of health care services to patients in health care facilities located within this state is adequate and safe and that health care facilities retain sufficient nursing staff so as to promote optimal health care outcomes.

(2) Recent changes in our health care delivery system are resulting in a higher acuity level among patients in health care facilities.

(3) Extensive research indicates that inadequate registered-nurse staffing in hospitals can result in increased



HB 1751 2003

patient death rates, dangerous medical errors, and increased length of stay.

- (4) To ensure the adequate protection and care for patients in health care facilities, it is essential that qualified registered nurses be accessible and available to meet the nursing needs of patients.
 - Section 3. Definitions.--As used in this act, the term:
- (1) "Acuity system" means an established measurement
 instrument that:
- (a) Predicts nursing care requirements for individual patients based on severity of patient illness, need for specialized equipment and technology, intensity of nursing interventions required, and the complexity of clinical nursing judgment needed to design, implement, and evaluate the patient's nursing care plan;
- (b) Details the amount of nursing care needed, both in number of registered nurses and in skill mix of nursing personnel required daily for each patient in a nursing department or unit; and
- (c) Is stated in terms that can be readily used and understood by direct-care nursing staff.
- (2) "Assessment tool" means a measurement system that compares the staffing level in each nursing department or unit to actual patient nursing care requirements in order to review the accuracy of an acuity system.
- (3) "Documented staffing plan" means a detailed written plan setting forth the minimum number, skill mix, and classification of licensed nurses required in each nursing department or unit in the health facility for a given year, based on reasonable projections derived from the patient census



HB 1751 2003

and average acuity level within each department or unit during the previous year, the department or unit size and geography, the nature of services provided, and any forseeable changes in department or unit size or function during the current year.

- (4) "Critical care unit" means a unit of a hospital which is established to safeguard and protect patients the severity of whose medical conditions requires continuous monitoring and complex nursing intervention.
- (5) "Declared state of emergency" means an officially designated state of emergency which has been declared by a federal, state, or local government official who has the authority to declare that the state, county, municipality, or locality is in a state of emergency, but does not include a state of emergency which results from a labor dispute in the health care industry.
- (6) "Direct-care nurse" or "direct-care nursing staff"
 means any registered nurse who has direct responsibility to
 oversee or carry out medical regimens or nursing care for one or
 more patients. Only registered nurses who have specific patient
 care assignments shall be included in the calculation of the
 registered nurse-to-patient ratio.
- (7) "Health care facility" means an acute care hospital; an emergency care, ambulatory, or outpatient surgery facility licensed under section 395.003, Florida Statutes; or a psychiatric facility licensed under chapter 394, Florida Statutes.
 - (8) "Nurse" means a registered nurse.
- (9) "Nursing care" means care that falls within the scope of practice set forth in chapter 464, Florida Statutes, and other laws and regulations or that is otherwise encompassed



HB 1751
within recognized professional standards of nursing practice,
including assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, intervention,
evaluation, and patient advocacy.

- (10) "Off-duty" means that the individual has no restrictions placed on his or her whereabouts and is free of all restraint or duty on behalf of the health care facility.
- (11) "On-duty" means that the individual is required to be available and ready to perform services on request within or on behalf of the health care facility and includes any rest periods or breaks during which the individual's ability to leave the health care facility is restricted either expressly or by work-related circumstances beyond the individual's control.
- (12) "Overtime" means the hours worked in excess of any of the following:
- (a) An agreed-upon, predetermined, regularly scheduled shift;
 - (b) Twelve hours in a 24-hour period; or
 - (c) Eighty hours in a consecutive 14-day period.
- (13) "On-call time" means time spent by an employee who is not working on the premises of the place of employment but who is compensated for availability or who, as a condition of employment, has agreed to be available to return to the premises of the place of employment on short notice if the need arises.
- (14) "Reasonable efforts" in reference to the prohibition on mandatory overtime means that the employer does all of the following but is unable to obtain staff coverage:
- (a) Seeks individuals to volunteer to work extra time from all available qualified staff who are working;
- (b) Contacts qualified employees who have made themselves available to work extra time;



HB 1751 2003

- (c) Seeks the use of per diem staff; and
- 121 (d) Seeks personnel from a contracted temporary agency if

 122 such staffing is permitted by law or an applicable collective

 123 bargaining agreement.
 - (15) "Unforeseeable emergent circumstance" means:
 - (a) Any unforseen declared national, state, or municipal emergency;
 - (b) A situation in which a health care facility disaster plan is activated; or
 - (c) Any unforseen disaster or other catastrophic event that substantially affects or increases the need for health care services.
 - (16) "Skill mix" means the differences in licensing, specialty, and experience among direct-care nurses.
 - (17) "Staffing level" means the actual numerical registered nurse-to-patient ratio within a nursing department or unit.
 - Section 4. Facility staffing standards. --
 - (1) SPECIFIC STANDARDS.--Hospitals shall provide staffing by registered nurses in accordance with the following maximum patient assignments in the units specified. Additional registered nurse staffing, auxiliary staffing by nurses other than registered nurses or staffing by other healthcare professionals are not included in these ratios and shall be determined pursuant to the patient classification system as provided in paragraph (b). Nurse-to-patient ratios represent the maximum number of patients which shall be assigned to one registered nurse during one shift. Only nurses providing direct patient care shall be included in the ratios. This section does not prohibit a registered nurse from providing care within the



HB 1751 2003

scope of his or her practice to a patient who is assigned to another nurse.

- (a) There shall be a maximum of two patients assigned to each registered nurse so that the minimum registered nurse-to-patient ratio in a critical care unit must be 1:2 or fewer at any time. As used in this paragraph, the term "critical care unit" means a nursing unit of a general acute care hospital which provides one of the following services: an intensive care service, a burn center, a coronary care service, or an acute respiratory service. In the intensive care newborn nursery service, a maximum of two patients shall be assigned to each registered nurse.
- (b) The surgical service operating room shall have a maximum of one patient-occupied operating room assigned to each registered nurse.
- (c) There shall be a maximum of two patients assigned to each registered nurse in a labor and delivery suite of the perinatal service so that the registered nurse-to-patient ratio shall be 1:2 or fewer at any time.
- (d) There shall be a maximum of two patients assigned to each registered nurse in a labor/delivery unit.
- (e) There shall be a maximum of three mother-baby couplets assigned to each registered nurse in a postpartum area of the perinatal unit at any time. In the event of multiple births, the total number of mothers plus infants assigned to a single registered nurse shall never exceed six.
- (f) There shall be a maximum of two patients assigned to each registered nurse in a postanesthesia recovery unit.
- (g) In a hospital providing basic emergency medical services or comprehensive emergency medical services, there



187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

HB 1751 2003 shall be a maximum of three patients who are receiving emergency

- treatment assigned to each registered nurse so that the
- registered nurse-to-patient ratio in an emergency department
- shall be 1:3 or fewer at any time patients are receiving
- treatment. There shall be no fewer than two registered nurses
- physically present in the emergency department when a patient is
- 186 <u>present.</u>
 - (h) The nurse assigned to triage patients shall not have a patient assignment, shall not be assigned responsibility for the base radio, and shall not be counted in the registered nurse-to-patient ratio.
 - (i) When nursing staff are attending critical care patients in the emergency department, there shall be a maximum of two patients assigned to each registered nurse. When nursing staff in the emergency department are attending trauma patients, there shall be a maximum of one patient assigned to each registered nurse at any time.
 - (j) There shall be a maximum of three patients assigned to each registered nurse in a step-down unit so that the minimum registered nurse-to-patient ratio shall be 1:3 or fewer at any time. As used in this paragraph, the term:
 - 1. "Artificial life support" means a system that uses medical technology to aid, support, or replace a vital function of the body which has been seriously damaged.
 - 2. "Step-down unit" means a unit that is organized, operated, and maintained to provide for the monitoring and care of patients with moderate or potentially severe physiologic instability requiring technical support but not necessarily artificial life support.



HB 1751 2003

3. "Technical support" means specialized equipment or personnel, or both, providing for invasive monitoring, telemetry, and mechanical ventilation, for the immediate amelioration or remediation of severe pathology for those patients requiring less care than intensive care but more than that which is available from medical/surgical care.

- (k) There shall be a maximum of three patients assigned to each registered nurse so that the minimum registered nurse-to-patient ratio in a telemetry unit shall be 1:3 or fewer at any time. As used in this paragraph, the term "telemetry unit" means a unit designated for the electronic monitoring, recording, retrieval, and display of cardiac electrical signals.
- (1) There shall be a maximum of four patients assigned to each registered nurse so that the minimum registered nurse-to-patient ratio in medical/surgical care units shall be 1:4 or fewer at any time. A medical/surgical unit is a unit with beds classified as medical/surgical in which patients who require less care than that which is available in intensive care units or step-down units receive 24-hour inpatient general medical services, postsurgical services, or both general medical and postsurgical services. Such a unit may include mixed patient populations of diverse diagnoses and diverse age groups.
- (m) There shall be a maximum of four patients assigned to each registered nurse so that the minimum registered nurse-to-patient ratio in a specialty care unit shall be 1:4 or fewer at any time. A specialty care unit is a unit that is organized, operated, and maintained to provide care for a specific medical condition or a specific patient population, is more comprehensive for the specific condition or disease process than



HB 1751 2003

that which is available on medical/surgical units, and is not otherwise specifically covered in this section.

- (n) There shall be a maximum of four patients assigned to each registered nurse so that the minimum registered nurse-to-patient ratio in an acute care psychiatric unit shall be 1:4 or fewer at any time.
- (o) Identifying a unit by a name or term other than those used in this subsection does not affect the requirement to staff at the ratios identified for the level or type of care described in this subsection.
- manner that provides sufficient, appropriately qualified nursing staff of each classification in each department or unit within the facility in order to meet the individualized care needs of the patients therein and to meet the requirements for registered nurse staffing set forth in subsection (1), each health care facility licensed under this statute shall annually submit to the Agency for Health Care Administration a documented staffing plan, together with a written certification that the staffing plan is sufficient to provide adequate and appropriate delivery of health care services to patients for the ensuing year. The staffing plan must:
- (a) Meet the minimum requirements set forth in subsection
 (1);
- (b) Be adequate to meet any additional requirements provided by other laws or regulations;
- (c) Employ and identify an approved acuity system for addressing fluctuations in actual patient acuity levels and nursing care requirements requiring increased staffing levels above the minimums set forth in the plan;

Page 9 of 14



HB 1751 2003

(d) Factor in other unit or department activity, such as discharges, transfers and admissions, and administrative and support tasks, which is expected to be done by direct-care nurses in addition to direct nursing care;

- (e) Identify the assessment tool used to validate the acuity system relied on in the plan;
- (f) Identify the system that will be used daily to document actual staffing within each department or unit;
- (g) Include a written assessment of the accuracy of the previous year's staffing plan in light of actual staffing needs;
- (h) Identify each nurse staff classification referenced therein together with a statement setting forth minimum qualifications for each such classification; and
- (i) Be developed in consultation with the direct-care nursing staff within each department or unit or, if such staff is represented, with the applicable recognized or certified collective-bargaining representatives of the direct-care nursing staff.
- (3) MINIMUM SKILL MIX.--The skill mix reflected in a staffing plan must assure that all of the following elements of the nursing process are performed in the planning and delivery of care for each patient: assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, intervention, evaluation, and patient advocacy.
- (a) The skill mix may not incorporate or assume that nursing care functions required by licensing law or regulations or accepted standards of practice to be performed by a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse are to be performed by unlicensed assistant personnel.
- (b) A nurse may not be assigned, or included in the count of assigned nursing staff for purposes of compliance with



HB 1751 2003

minimum staffing requirements, in a nursing department or unit or a clinical area within the health facility unless the nurse is qualified in the area of practice to which the nurse is assigned.

- (4) COMPLIANCE WITH PLAN. -- As a condition of licensing, a health care facility must at all times staff in accordance with its staffing plan and the staffing standards set forth in this section; however, this section does not preclude a health care facility's implementing higher direct-care nurse-to-patient staffing levels.
- (5) RECORDKEEPING.--The facility shall maintain records sufficient to allow the agency to determine the daily staffing ratios and skill mixes that the facility maintained on each unit.
 - Section 5. Mandatory overtime and excessive duty hours. --
- (1) PROHIBITION OF MANDATORY OVERTIME. -- An employee of a health care facility may not be required to work overtime as defined in section 3 of this act. Compelling or attempting to compel an employee to work overtime is contrary to public policy and is a violation of this section. The acceptance by any employee of overtime work is strictly voluntary, and the refusal of an employee to accept such overtime work is not grounds for discrimination, dismissal, discharge, or any other penalty; threats of reports for discipline; or employment decisions adverse to the employee.
- (2) APPLICABILITY.--This section does not apply to work that occurs:
 - (a) Because of any unforeseeable emergent circumstance;
- (b) During prescheduled on-call time if, as of July 1,2003, such prescheduled on-call time was a customary and

Page 11 of 14



HB 1751 2003

longstanding practice in the unit or department of the health
care facility; or

- (c) Because of unpredictable and unavoidable occurrences relating to health care delivery which occur at unscheduled intervals and require immediate action, if the employer shows that the employer has exhausted reasonable efforts to obtain staffing. An employer has not used reasonable efforts if overtime work is used to fill vacancies resulting from chronic staff shortages.
- (3) This section does not prohibit a health care employee from voluntarily working overtime.

Section 6. Employee rights.--

- VIOLATE STANDARDS. -- A health facility covered by this act shall not penalize, discriminate against, or retaliate in any manner against a direct-care registered nurse for refusing an assignment that would violate requirements set forth in this act.
- (2) RIGHT TO REPORT VIOLATIONS OF SAFE STAFFING
 STANDARDS.--A health facility covered by this act shall not
 penalize, discriminate against, or retaliate in any manner
 against an employee with respect to compensation, terms, or
 conditions or privileges of employment if such an employee in
 good faith, individually or in conjunction with another person
 or persons:
- (a) Reports a violation or suspected violation of this act to a public regulatory agency, a private accreditation body, or management personnel of the health care facility;
- (b) Initiates, cooperates, or otherwise participates in an investigation or proceeding brought by a regulatory agency or



HB 1751 2003 private accreditation body concerning matters covered by this

359 <u>act;</u>

- (c) Informs or discusses with other employees, with representatives of the employees, with patients or patient representatives, or with the public violations or suspected violations of this act; or
- (d) Otherwise avails himself or herself of the rights set forth in this act.
- (3) For purposes of this section, an employee is acting in good faith if the employee reasonably believes that the information reported or disclosed is true and that a violation has occurred or may occur.
 - Section 7. Implementation and enforcement.--
- (1) The Agency for Health Care Administration shall ensure general compliance with the staffing plans and standards set forth in this act. The agency may adopt such rules as are necessary to implement this act. At a minimum, the rules must provide for:
- (a) Unannounced, random compliance site visits to licensed health care facilities that are covered by the act;
- (b) An accessible and confidential system by which the public and nursing staff can report a health facility's failure to comply with this act;
- (c) A systematic means for investigating and correcting violations of the act;
- (d) A graduated system of penalties, including fines, withholding of reimbursement, suspension of admission to specific units, and other appropriate measures, if violations are not corrected;



388

389

390

391

392393

(e) Public access to information regarding reports of inspections, results, deficiencies, and corrections.

- (2) The agency shall develop rules to administer this act which require compliance with the staffing standards for critical care units by July 1, 2004, and compliance with all provisions of this act by July 1, 2006.
 - Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003.