By the Committee on Judiciary; and Senator Posey

590-2250-05

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to a cause of action for
3	prenatal death caused by negligence; creating
4	s. 768.38, F.S.; providing for the
5	admissibility of certain evidence in evaluating
6	a claim for damages for the mental pain and
7	suffering of the parents in an action alleging
8	that a pregnancy was wrongfully ended by the
9	negligence of another; providing findings and
10	intent; providing an effective date.
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12	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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14	Section 1. The Legislature finds that current law
15	inadequately addresses rights of action related to prenatal
16	deaths resulting from negligent acts in other than medical or
17	criminal situations.
18	Section 2. Section 768.38, Florida Statutes, is
19	created to read:
20	768.38 Right of action for prenatal death caused by
21	negligence of another
22	(1) In any lawsuit filed in this state under current
23	law, where medical negligence as defined in s. 766.106(1) is
24	not at issue and without expanding or restricting current law
25	with regard to medical negligence, when it is alleged that a
26	pregnancy was wrongfully ended by the negligence of another
27	person or entity, the trier of fact may consider the following
28	evidence in evaluating a claim for damages for the mental pain
29	and suffering of the parents:
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1	(a) Characteristics of the unborn fetus, including,
2	but not limited to, the sex and the name chosen before the
3	pregnancy was negligently terminated; and
4	(b) The circumstances surrounding the loss of the
5	pregnancy.
6	(2) The fetus may be referred to as a son or daughter,
7	as a child, or by its chosen name.
8	Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a
9	law and applies to all actions in which the stillbirth occurs
10	after the effective date of the act.
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12	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN
13	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR <u>Senate Bill 1974</u>
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15	This committee substitute:
16	Deletes language that authorized recovery of economic damages related to the loss of pregnancy;
17	Provides legislative findings;
18	Additionally authorizes admission of evidence relating to
19	the sex of the unborn fetus, and references to the unborn fetus as a son, daughter, or as a child;
20	Deletes language that created an exception from suit for
21	a pregnant woman who lawfully terminates her pregnancy and a health care provider;
22	Provides that these provisions do not expand or restrict
23	existing law, and do not apply to medical negligence cases; and
24	Provides that these provisions apply to all actions in
25	which the stillbirth occurs after the effective date of the committee substitute.
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