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1 A bill to be entitled
2 An act relating to sovereign immunity; providing
3 legislative findings and intent; amending s. 768.28,
4 F.S.; providing sovereign immunity to emergency health
5 care providers acting pursuant to obligations imposed
6 by specified statutes; providing an exception;
7 providing that emergency health care providers are
8 agents of the state and requiring them to indemnify
9 the state up to the specified liability limits;
10 providing for sanctions against emergency health care
11 providers who fail to comply with indemnification
12 obligations; providing definitions; providing
13 applicability; providing an effective date.

14
15 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

16
17 Section 1. Legislative findings and intent.—

18 (1) The Legislature finds and declares it to be of vital
19 importance that emergency services and care be provided by
20 hospitals, physicians, and emergency medical services providers
21 to every person in need of such care. The Legislature finds that
22 providers of emergency services and care are critical elements
23 in responding to disaster and emergency situations that may
24 affect local communities, the state, and the country. The
25 Legislature recognizes the importance of maintaining a viable
26 system of providing for the emergency medical needs of the
27 state's residents and visitors. The Legislature and the Federal
28 Government have required such providers of emergency medical

29 services and care to provide emergency services and care to all
30 persons who present themselves to hospitals seeking such care.

31 (2) The Legislature has further mandated that emergency
32 medical treatment may not be denied by emergency medical
33 services providers to persons who have or are likely to have an
34 emergency medical condition. Such governmental requirements have
35 imposed a unilateral obligation for providers of emergency
36 services and care to provide services to all persons seeking
37 emergency care without ensuring payment or other consideration
38 for provision of such care. The Legislature also recognizes that
39 providers of emergency services and care provide a significant
40 amount of uncompensated emergency medical care in furtherance of
41 such governmental interest.

42 (3) The Legislature finds that a significant proportion of
43 the residents of this state who are uninsured or are Medicaid or
44 Medicare recipients are unable to access needed health care on
45 an elective basis because health care providers fear the
46 increased risk of medical malpractice liability. The Legislature
47 finds that such patients, in order to obtain medical care, are
48 frequently forced to seek care through providers of emergency
49 medical services and care.

50 (4) The Legislature finds that providers of emergency
51 medical services and care in this state have reported
52 significant problems with respect to the affordability of
53 professional liability insurance, which is more expensive in
54 this state than the national average. The Legislature further
55 finds that a significant number of specialist physicians have
56 resigned from serving on hospital staffs or have otherwise

57 declined to provide on-call coverage to hospital emergency
58 departments due to the increased exposure to medical malpractice
59 liability created by treating such emergency department
60 patients, thereby creating a void that has an adverse effect on
61 emergency patient care.

62 (5) It is the intent of the Legislature that hospitals,
63 emergency medical services providers, and physicians be able to
64 ensure that patients who may need emergency medical treatment
65 and who present themselves to hospitals for emergency medical
66 services and care have access to such needed services.

67 Section 2. Subsection (9) of section 768.28, Florida
68 Statutes, is amended to read:

69 768.28 Waiver of sovereign immunity in tort actions;
70 recovery limits; limitation on attorney fees; statute of
71 limitations; exclusions; indemnification; risk management
72 programs.—

73 (9) (a) No officer, employee, or agent of the state or of
74 any of its subdivisions shall be held personally liable in tort
75 or named as a party defendant in any action for any injury or
76 damage suffered as a result of any act, event, or omission of
77 action in the scope of her or his employment or function, unless
78 such officer, employee, or agent acted in bad faith or with
79 malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful
80 disregard of human rights, safety, or property. However, such
81 officer, employee, or agent shall be considered an adverse
82 witness in a tort action for any injury or damage suffered as a
83 result of any act, event, or omission of action in the scope of
84 her or his employment or function. The exclusive remedy for

85 injury or damage suffered as a result of an act, event, or
 86 omission of an officer, employee, or agent of the state or any
 87 of its subdivisions or constitutional officers shall be by
 88 action against the governmental entity, or the head of such
 89 entity in her or his official capacity, or the constitutional
 90 officer of which the officer, employee, or agent is an employee,
 91 unless such act or omission was committed in bad faith or with
 92 malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful
 93 disregard of human rights, safety, or property. The state or its
 94 subdivisions shall not be liable in tort for the acts or
 95 omissions of an officer, employee, or agent committed while
 96 acting outside the course and scope of her or his employment or
 97 committed in bad faith or with malicious purpose or in a manner
 98 exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, safety,
 99 or property.

100 (b) As used in this subsection, the term:

- 101 1. "Employee" includes any volunteer firefighter.
- 102 2. "Officer, employee, or agent" includes, but is not
 103 limited to:⁷

104 a. Any health care provider when providing services
 105 pursuant to s. 766.1115; any member of the Florida Health
 106 Services Corps, as defined in s. 381.0302, who provides
 107 uncompensated care to medically indigent persons referred by the
 108 Department of Health; any nonprofit independent college or
 109 university located and chartered in this state which owns or
 110 operates an accredited medical school, and its employees or
 111 agents, when providing patient services pursuant to paragraph
 112 (10) (f); and any public defender or her or his employee or

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113 agent, including, among others, an assistant public defender and
114 an investigator.

115 b. Any emergency health care provider acting pursuant to
116 obligations imposed by s. 395.1041 or s. 401.45, except for
117 persons or entities that are otherwise covered under this
118 section.

119 (c)1. Emergency health care providers are agents of the
120 state and shall indemnify the state for any judgments,
121 settlement costs, or other liabilities incurred, only up to the
122 liability limits in subsection (5).

123 2. Any emergency health care provider who is licensed by
124 the state and who fails to indemnify the state after reasonable
125 notice and written demand to do so is subject to an emergency
126 suspension order of the regulating authority having jurisdiction
127 over the licensee.

128 3. The Department of Health shall issue an emergency order
129 suspending the license of any licensee under its jurisdiction or
130 any licensee of a regulatory board within the Department of
131 Health who fails to comply within 30 days after receipt by the
132 department of a notice from the Division of Risk Management of
133 the Department of Financial Services that the licensee has
134 failed to satisfy her or his obligation to indemnify the state
135 or enter into a repayment agreement with the state for costs
136 under this subsection. The terms of such agreement must provide
137 assurance of repayment of the obligation which is satisfactory
138 to the state. For licensees within the Division of Medical
139 Quality Assurance of the Department of Health, failure to comply

140 with this paragraph constitutes grounds for disciplinary action
 141 under each respective practice act and under s. 456.072(1)(k).

142 4. As used in this subsection, the term:

143 a. "Emergency health care provider" means a physician
 144 licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459.

145 b. "Emergency medical services" means all screenings,
 146 examinations, and evaluations by a physician, hospital, or other
 147 person or entity acting pursuant to obligations imposed by s.
 148 395.1041 or s. 401.45, and the care, treatment, surgery, or
 149 other medical services provided to relieve or eliminate the
 150 emergency medical condition, including all medical services to
 151 eliminate the likelihood that the emergency medical condition
 152 will deteriorate or recur without further medical attention
 153 within a reasonable period of time.

154 (d)(e) For purposes of the waiver of sovereign immunity
 155 only, a member of the Florida National Guard is not acting
 156 within the scope of state employment when performing duty under
 157 the provisions of Title 10 or Title 32 of the United States Code
 158 or other applicable federal law; and neither the state nor any
 159 individual may be named in any action under this chapter arising
 160 from the performance of such federal duty.

161 (e)(d) The employing agency of a law enforcement officer
 162 as defined in s. 943.10 is not liable for injury, death, or
 163 property damage effected or caused by a person fleeing from a
 164 law enforcement officer in a motor vehicle if:

165 1. The pursuit is conducted in a manner that does not
 166 involve conduct by the officer which is so reckless or wanting
 167 in care as to constitute disregard of human life, human rights,

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168 safety, or the property of another;

169 2. At the time the law enforcement officer initiates the
170 pursuit, the officer reasonably believes that the person fleeing
171 has committed a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08; and

172 3. The pursuit is conducted by the officer pursuant to a
173 written policy governing high-speed pursuit adopted by the
174 employing agency. The policy must contain specific procedures
175 concerning the proper method to initiate and terminate high-
176 speed pursuit. The law enforcement officer must have received
177 instructional training from the employing agency on the written
178 policy governing high-speed pursuit.

179 Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law,
180 and shall apply to any cause of action accruing on or after that
181 date.