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	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	ACTION
ADOE	PTED	(Y/N)
ADOE	TED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOE	TED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAII	LED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
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Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Civil Justice Subcommittee Representative Gaetz offered the following:

# Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Section 400.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.021 Definitions.—When used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:

- (1) "Administrator" means the licensed individual who has the general administrative charge of a facility.
- (2) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care
  Administration, which is the licensing agency under this part.
- (3) "Bed reservation policy" means the number of consecutive days and the number of days per year that a resident may leave the nursing home facility for overnight therapeutic visits with family or friends or for hospitalization for an

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acute condition before the licensee may discharge the resident due to his or her absence from the facility.

- (4) "Board" means the Board of Nursing Home Administrators.
- (5) "Custodial service" means care for a person which entails observation of diet and sleeping habits and maintenance of a watchfulness over the general health, safety, and well-being of the aged or infirm.
- (6) "Department" means the Department of Children and Family Services.
- (7) "Facility" means any institution, building, residence, private home, or other place, whether operated for profit or not, including a place operated by a county or municipality, which undertakes through its ownership or management to provide for a period exceeding 24-hour nursing care, personal care, or custodial care for three or more persons not related to the owner or manager by blood or marriage, who by reason of illness, physical infirmity, or advanced age require such services, but does not include any place providing care and treatment primarily for the acutely ill. A facility offering services for fewer than three persons is within the meaning of this definition if it holds itself out to the public to be an establishment which regularly provides such services.
- (8) "Geriatric outpatient clinic" means a site for providing outpatient health care to persons 60 years of age or older, which is staffed by a registered nurse, a physician assistant, or a licensed practical nurse under the direct

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supervision of a registered nurse, advanced registered nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or physician.

- (9) "Geriatric patient" means any patient who is 60 years of age or older.
- (10) "Licensee" means an individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, governmental entity, or other entity that is issued a permit, registration, certificate, or license by the agency. The licensee is legally responsible for all aspects of the provider operation.
- (11) (10) "Local ombudsman council" means a local long-term care ombudsman council established pursuant to s. 400.0069, located within the Older Americans Act planning and service areas.
- individual, person, or entity who is either contracted with, or receives a fee from a licensee to provide services for any of the following activities; the hiring and firing of the administrator and director of nursing; controlling or having control over the staffing levels at the facility; having control over the budget of the facility; or implementing and enforcing the policies and procedures of the facility.
- (13) (11) "Nursing home bed" means an accommodation which is ready for immediate occupancy, or is capable of being made ready for occupancy within 48 hours, excluding provision of staffing; and which conforms to minimum space requirements, including the availability of appropriate equipment and furnishings within the

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48 hours, as specified by rule of the agency, for the provision of services specified in this part to a single resident.

- $\underline{(14)}$  "Nursing home facility" means any facility which provides nursing services as defined in part I of chapter 464 and which is licensed according to this part.
- $\underline{\text{(15)}}$  "Nursing service" means such services or acts as may be rendered, directly or indirectly, to and in behalf of a person by individuals as defined in s. 464.003.
- (16) "Passive investor" means an individual or entity that does not participate in the decision-making or operations of a nursing home facility.
- $\underline{(17)}$  "Planning and service area" means the geographic area in which the Older Americans Act programs are administered and services are delivered by the Department of Elderly Affairs.
- (18) (15) "Respite care" means admission to a nursing home for the purpose of providing a short period of rest or relief or emergency alternative care for the primary caregiver of an individual receiving care at home who, without home-based care, would otherwise require institutional care.
- (19) (16) "Resident care plan" means a written plan developed, maintained, and reviewed not less than quarterly by a registered nurse, with participation from other facility staff and the resident or his or her designee or legal representative, which includes a comprehensive assessment of the needs of an individual resident; the type and frequency of services required to provide the necessary care for the resident to attain or

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maintain the highest practicable physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being; a listing of services provided within or outside the facility to meet those needs; and an explanation of service goals.

(20) (17) "Resident designee" means a person, other than the owner, administrator, or employee of the facility, designated in writing by a resident or a resident's guardian, if the resident is adjudicated incompetent, to be the resident's representative for a specific, limited purpose.

 $\underline{(21)}$  "State ombudsman council" means the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council established pursuant to s. 400.0067.

 $\underline{(22)}$  "Therapeutic spa services" means bathing, nail, and hair care services and other similar services related to personal hygiene.

Section 2. Section 400.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.023 Civil enforcement.-

(1) Any resident who alleges negligence or a violation of whose rights as specified in this part are violated shall have an exclusive a cause of action for the recovery of damages for the personal injury or death of a nursing home resident arising out of negligence or a violation of residents' rights specified in s. 400.022, for direct or vicarious liability against the licensee, as specifically defined by s. 400.021(10), the licensee's management or consulting company, as specifically defined by s. 400.021(12), the licensee's managing employees,

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and any direct caregivers whether employees or contractors. An action against any other individual, person or entity who is not listed above may only be brought by or on behalf of a resident pursuant to subsection (2) of this statute. A passive investor, as defined by s. 400.021(16), shall not be liable under this part.

- (a) The action may be brought by the resident or his or her guardian, by a person or organization acting on behalf of a resident with the consent of the resident or his or her guardian, or by the personal representative of the estate of a deceased resident regardless of the cause of death.
- (b) If the action alleges a claim for the resident's rights or for negligence that caused the death of the resident, the claimant shall be required to elect either survival damages pursuant to s. 46.021 or wrongful death damages pursuant to s. 768.21 after verdict, but before a final judgment is entered. If the action alleges a claim for the resident's rights or for negligence that did not cause the death of the resident, the personal representative of the estate may recover damages for the negligence that caused injury to the resident.
- (c) The action may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce such rights and to recover actual and punitive damages for any violation of the rights of a resident or for negligence.
- (d) Any resident who prevails in seeking injunctive relief or a claim for an administrative remedy is entitled to recover

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the costs of the action, and a reasonable attorney's fee assessed against the defendant not to exceed \$25,000. Fees shall be awarded solely for the injunctive or administrative relief and not for any claim or action for damages whether such claim or action is brought together with a request for an injunction or administrative relief or as a separate action, except as provided under s. 768.79 or the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Sections 400.023-400.0238 provide the exclusive remedy for a cause of action for recovery of damages for the personal injury or death of a nursing home resident arising out of negligence or a violation of rights specified in s. 400.022.

- (e) This section does not preclude theories of recovery not arising out of negligence or s. 400.022 which are available to a resident or to the agency. The provisions of chapter 766 do not apply to any cause of action brought under ss. 400.023-400.0238.
- (2) A cause of action may not be asserted against a person or entity other than those identified in subsection (1) unless the court or arbitration panel determines, after a hearing on a motion for leave to amend the complaint, that there is sufficient evidence in the record or proffered by the claimant to establish there is a reasonable showing that:
- (a) The person or entity owed a duty of reasonable care to the resident, and the person or entity breached that duty; and
- (b) The breach of that duty is a legal cause of loss, injury, damage, or death to the resident.

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For purposes of this subsection, when such cause of action is asserted, in any proposed amended pleading, alleging that it arose out of the conduct, transaction or occurrence set forth or attempted to be set forth in the original pleading, any proposed amendment shall relate back to the original pleading.

(3)(2) In a any claim brought pursuant to this part alleging a violation of resident's rights or negligence causing injury to or the death of a resident, the claimant has shall have the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that:

- (a) The defendant owed a duty to the resident;
- (b) The defendant breached the duty to the resident;
- (c) The breach of the duty is a legal cause of loss, injury, death, or damage to the resident; and
- (d) The resident sustained loss, injury, death, or damage as a result of the breach.

Nothing in This part does not shall be interpreted to create strict liability. A violation of the rights set forth in s.

400.022 or in any other standard or guidelines specified in this

part or in any applicable administrative standard or guidelines

of this state or a federal regulatory agency <u>is</u> shall be

evidence of negligence but  $\underline{is}$   $\underline{shall}$  not  $\underline{be}$  considered negligence per se.

 $\underline{(4)}$  In  $\underline{a}$  any claim brought pursuant to this section, a licensee, person, or entity  $\underline{has}$  shall have a duty to exercise

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reasonable care. Reasonable care is that degree of care which a reasonably careful licensee, person, or entity would use under like circumstances.

(5)(4) In <u>a any</u> claim for resident's rights violation or negligence by a nurse licensed under part I of chapter 464, such nurse <u>has shall have</u> the duty to exercise care consistent with the prevailing professional standard of care for a nurse. The prevailing professional standard of care for a nurse <u>is shall be</u> that level of care, skill, and treatment which, in light of all relevant surrounding circumstances, is recognized as acceptable and appropriate by reasonably prudent similar nurses.

(6)(5) A licensee is shall not be liable for the medical negligence of any physician rendering care or treatment to the resident except for the administrative services of a medical director as required in this part. Nothing in This subsection does not shall be construed to protect a licensee, person, or entity from liability for failure to provide a resident with appropriate observation, assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, intervention, and evaluation of care by nursing staff.

(7)-(6) The resident or the resident's legal representative shall serve a copy of any complaint alleging in whole or in part a violation of any rights specified in this part to the Agency for Health Care Administration at the time of filing the initial complaint with the clerk of the court for the county in which the action is pursued. The requirement of providing a copy of the complaint to the agency does not impair the resident's legal

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226 rights or ability to seek relief for his or her claim.

(8) (7) An action under this part for a violation of rights or negligence recognized herein is not a claim for medical malpractice, and the provisions of s. 768.21(8) do not apply to a claim alleging death of the resident.

Section 3. Section 400.0237, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0237 Punitive damages; pleading; burden of proof.-

- (1) (a) In any action for damages brought under this part, a no claim for punitive damages may not be brought shall be permitted unless there is a reasonable showing by admissible evidence that has been submitted in the record or proffered by the claimant and provides claimant which would provide a reasonable basis for recovery of such damages when the criteria in this section are applied. The claimant may move to amend her or his complaint to assert a claim for punitive damages as allowed by the rules of civil procedure in accordance with evidentiary requirements set forth in this section.
- (b) The court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether there is sufficient admissible evidence submitted by the parties to ensure that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the claimant, at trial, will be able to demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the recovery of such damages is warranted under a claim for direct liability as specified in subsection (2), or a claim for vicarious liability as specified in subsection (3). The rules of civil procedure shall be

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liberally construed so as to allow the claimant discovery of evidence which appears reasonably calculated to lead to admissible evidence on the issue of punitive damages. No Discovery of financial worth may not shall proceed until after the pleading on concerning punitive damages is approved by the court permitted.

- (2) A defendant may be held liable for punitive damages only if the trier of fact, by based on clear and convincing evidence, finds that a defendant actively and knowingly participated in intentional misconduct or engaged in conduct that constitutes gross negligence and that such misconduct or negligence contributed to the loss, damages, or injury suffered by the claimant the defendant was personally guilty of intentional misconduct or gross negligence. As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Intentional misconduct" means that <u>a</u> the defendant <u>against whom punitive damages are sought</u> 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  $\underline{a}$  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  $\underline{\text{vicarious liability of}}$  an  $\underline{\text{individual}}$ ,

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employer, principal, corporation, or other legal entity,
punitive damages may $\underline{\text{not}}$ be imposed for the conduct of an
employee or agent $\underline{\text{unless}}$ $\underline{\text{only if}}$ the conduct of $\underline{\text{an}}$ $\underline{\text{the}}$ employee
or agent meets the criteria specified in subsection (2) and $\underline{an}$
officer, director, or manager of the actual employer,
corporation, or legal entity condoned, ratified, or consented to
the specific conduct as alleged in subsection (2).÷

- (a) The employer, principal, corporation, or other legal entity actively and knowingly 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.
- (4) The plaintiff <u>shall</u> <u>must</u> establish at trial, by clear 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.
- (5) This section is remedial in nature and  $\underline{\text{takes}}$  shall take effect upon becoming a law.
- Section 4. <u>Section 400.145</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>is repealed</u>. Section 5. Section 400.1451, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 400.1451 Records of care and treatment of resident; copies

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to	be	furnished
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- (1) Upon receipt of a written request that complies with the requirements of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), 42 U.S.C. Section 1320(d)-2, et seq, any nursing home licensed pursuant to this part shall furnish to a competent resident or a representative of that resident authorized to make requests for the resident's records under HIPAA or subsection (2), copies of the resident's paper and electronic records that are in possession of the nursing home. Such records shall include medical records and any records concerning the care and treatment of the resident performed by the facility, except progress notes and consultation report sections of a psychiatric nature. The nursing home shall provide the requested records within 14 working days of receipt of a request for a current resident or within 30 working days of receipt of a receipt of a request for a former resident.
- (2) Requests for a deceased resident's medical records under this section may be made by:
- (a) Any person duly appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to act as the personal representative, executor, administrator or temporary administrator of the deceased resident's estate.
- (b) In the event no such judicial appointment has been made, any person designated by the resident to act as his representative in a legally valid will; or,
  - (c) If there is no judicially appointed representative or

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330	person	designated b	y the	resident	in	а	valid	will,	by	only	the
331	followi	ing:									

- 1. A surviving spouse:
- 2. If there is no surviving spouse, by any surviving child of the resident;
- 3. If there is no surviving spouse or child, by any parent of the resident.
- (3) All requests for records of a deceased resident must be in writing and comply with the requirements of this section and HIPAA. Furthermore, all requests for a deceased resident's records made by a person authorized under paragraph (2)(a) must include a copy of the court order appointing such person as the representative of the resident's estate.
- (4) All requests for a deceased person's records made by a person authorized under paragraph (2)(b) must include a copy of the will designating the person as the resident's representative.
- (5) All requests for a deceased person's records made by a person authorized under paragraph (2)(c) must be accompanied by a letter from the person's attorney verifying the person's relationship to the resident and the absence of a court appointed representative and will.
- (6) A facility may charge a reasonable fee for the copying of resident records. Such fee shall not exceed \$1 per page for the first 25 pages and 25 cents per page for each page in excess of 25 pages. The facility shall further allow any whom are

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 deemed authorized to act on behalf of the resident to examine the original records in its possession, or microfilms or other suitable reproductions of the records, upon such reasonable terms as shall be imposed, to help assure that the records are not damaged, destroyed, or altered.

- (7) If any nursing home licensed pursuant to this part determines that disclosure of the records to the resident will be detrimental to the physical or mental health of the resident, the provider may refuse to furnish the record; however, upon such refusal, the resident's record shall, upon written request by the resident, be furnished to any other medical provider designated by the resident.
- (8) Any nursing home licensed pursuant to this part who, in good faith and in reliance upon this section, releases copies of records shall be indemnified by the requesting party, and not be found to have violated any criminal, or civil laws, and will not be civilly liable to the resident, the resident's estate, or any other person.
- (9) No person shall be allowed to obtain copies of residents' records pursuant to this section more often than once per month, except that physician's reports in the residents' records may be obtained as often as necessary to effectively monitor the residents' condition.
- (10) A facility may not be cited by the agency through the survey process for any alleged or actual noncompliance with any of the requirements of this section.

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Section 6. Section 400.1795, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.1795 License suspension, renewal application denial or change of ownership application denial for failure to pay a judgment.—

- (1) Upon the entry of an adverse final judgment arising from an award pursuant to s. 400.023, including an arbitration award, from a claim of negligence or violation of residents rights, either in contract or tort, or from noncompliance with the terms of a settlement agreement, as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction or arbitration panel, arising from a claim pursuant to s. 400.023, the licensee shall pay the judgment creditor the entire amount of the judgment, award or settlement with all accrued interest within 60 days after the date such judgment, award or settlement became final and subject to execution, unless otherwise mutually agreed to in writing by the parties. Failure shall result in additional grounds that may be used by the agency for suspending a license or denying a renewal application or a change of ownership application as provided in this section:
- (2) Upon notification of the existence of an unsatisfied judgment or settlement pursuant to subsection (1), the agency shall notify the licensee by certified mail that it shall be subject to disciplinary action unless, within 30 days from the date of mailing, that either:
  - (a) Shows proof that the unsatisfied judgment or settlement

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- (b) Shows proof that of the existence of a payment plan mutually agreed upon by the parties in writing; or
- (c) Furnishes the agency with a copy of a timely filed notice of appeal; or
- (d) Furnishes the agency with a copy of an order from a court of competent jurisdiction staying execution of the final judgment.
- (e) Shows proof by submitting an order from any court of competent jurisdiction or arbitration overseeing any action seeking indemnification from an insurance carrier or any other party that it believes was required to pay the award.
- (3) If the agency determines that the factual requirements of subsection (1) are met, and no proof pursuant to subsection (2) is provided by the licensee, the agency shall issue an emergency order determining that the facility lacks financial ability to operate and shall suspend the license pending revocation of any licensee who, after 30 days following receipt of a notice from the agency, has failed to satisfy the claim as identified in subsection (1) or to reach a written settlement of the claim. In the event the claim is not satisfied or no settlement is reached, the emergency order shall indicate that the agency will begin the license revocation process.
- (4) Following or during the period of revocation, no licensee, person or entity identified as having a controlling interest in the suspended licensee, as identified on the

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licensee application, will be allowed to file an application for a license at the facility at issue. In the event that a judgment at trial or arbitration occurs, the agency shall not approve a change in license to a related party until the requirements of subsection (1) or (2) are met.

Section 7. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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## TITLEAMENDMENT

Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert: An act relating to nursing home litigation reform; amending s. 400.021, F.S.; creating definitions; amending s. 400.023, F.S.; limiting which persons may be named in a lawsuit alleging nursing home negligence; creating means for court to review who is a named defendant; amending s. 400.0237, F.S.; requiring a pretrial hearing on whether punitive damages are allowed; limiting punitive damages; repealing s. 400.145, F.S.; repealing statute relating to records of care and treatment of a nursing home resident; creating s. 400.1451, F.S.; requiring a nursing home to provide records of patient care to a patient or a patient's representative; authorizing a representative to obtain records of a deceased patient; limiting fees charged for a copy of patient records; limiting access to records in certain circumstances; providing that issues relating to patient records is not an offense against a nursing home license through the

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# COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 569 (2014)

# Amendment No. 1

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survey process; creating s. 400.1795, F.S.; providing	for
suspension or revocation of a nursing home license for	failure
to pay an a settlement, claim or judgment relating to	nursing
home negligence; providing an effective date.	

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