House

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate Comm: RCS 04/21/2021

Senate Amendment (with title amendment) Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 464.019, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 464.019 Approval of nursing education programs.-(5) ACCOUNTABILITY.-(a)1. An approved program must achieve a graduate passage rate for first-time test takers which is not more than 10 percentage points lower than the average passage rate during the

The Committee on Rules (Gruters) recommended the following:

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12	same calendar year for graduates of comparable degree programs
13	who are United States educated, first-time test takers on the
14	National Council of State Boards of Nursing Licensing
15	Examination, as calculated by the contract testing service of
16	the National Council of State Boards of Nursing. For purposes of
17	this subparagraph, an approved program is comparable to all
18	degree programs of the same program type from among the
19	following program types:
20	a. Professional nursing education programs that terminate
21	in a bachelor's degree.
22	b. Professional nursing education programs that terminate
23	in an associate degree.
24	c. Professional nursing education programs that terminate
25	in a diploma.
26	d. Practical nursing education programs.
27	2. If an approved program's graduate passage rates do not
28	equal or exceed the required passage rates for 2 consecutive
29	calendar years, the board shall place the program on
30	probationary status pursuant to chapter 120 and the program
31	director shall appear before the board to present a plan for
32	remediation, which shall include specific benchmarks to identify
33	progress toward a graduate passage rate goal. The program must
34	remain on probationary status until it achieves a graduate
35	passage rate that equals or exceeds the required passage rate
36	for any 1 calendar year. The board shall deny a program
37	application for a new prelicensure nursing education program
38	submitted by an educational institution if the institution has
39	an existing program that is already on probationary status.
40	3. Upon the program's achievement of a graduate passage



rate that equals or exceeds the required passage rate, the 41 42 board, at its next regularly scheduled meeting following release 43 of the program's graduate passage rate by the National Council of State Boards of Nursing, shall remove the program's 44 45 probationary status. If the program, during the 2 calendar years following its placement on probationary status, does not achieve 46 47 the required passage rate for any 1 calendar year, the board may extend the program's probationary status for 1 additional year, 48 49 provided the program has demonstrated adequate progress toward 50 the graduate passage rate goal by meeting a majority of the 51 benchmarks established in the remediation plan. If the program 52 is not granted the 1-year extension or fails to achieve the 53 required passage rate by the end of such extension, the board 54 shall terminate the program pursuant to chapter 120. If a 55 program on probationary status fails to achieve the required 56 passage rate for the 2020 calendar year, including a program 57 subject to termination during the 2021 calendar year, the board shall extend the program's probationary status for 1 additional 58 59 year. The board shall grant such extension at a regularly 60 scheduled meeting during the 2021 calendar year. 61 Section 2. Section 768.39, Florida Statutes, is created to 62 read: 63 768.39 Immunity for educational institutions for actions 64 related to the COVID-19 pandemic.-65 (1) The Legislature finds that during the COVID-19 66 pandemic, educational institutions had little choice but to 67 close or restrict access to their campuses in an effort to protect the health of their students, educators, staff, and 68

69 communities. Despite these efforts, more than 120,000 cases of

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70	COVID-19 have been linked to colleges and universities
71	nationwide, and the deaths of more than 100 college students
72	have been attributed to the disease. The Legislature further
73	finds that lawsuits against educational institutions based on
74	their efforts to provide educational services while keeping
75	students, faculty, staff, and communities safe during the COVID-
76	19 public health emergency are without legal precedent. One
77	court has even acknowledged that the "legal system is now
78	feeling COVID-19's havoc with the current wave of class action
79	lawsuits that seek tuition reimbursement related to forced
80	online tutelage." Under these circumstances, the Legislature
81	finds that there is an overpowering public necessity for, and no
82	reasonable alternative to, providing educational institutions
83	with liability protections against lawsuits seeking tuition or
84	fee reimbursements or related damages resulting from the
85	institutions changing the delivery of educational services,
86	limiting access to facilities, or closing campuses during the
87	COVID-19 public health emergency.
88	(2) For the purposes of this section, the term "educational
89	institution" means a school, including a preschool, elementary
90	school, middle school, junior high school, secondary school,
91	career center, or postsecondary school, whether public or
92	nonpublic, and also includes the Board of Governors of the State
93	University System and the State Board of Education.
94	(3)(a) An educational institution that has taken reasonably
95	necessary actions in compliance with federal, state, or local
96	guidance to diminish the impact or the spread of COVID-19 may
97	not be held liable for, and shall be immune from, any civil
98	damages, equitable relief, or other remedies relating to such

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99	actions. Reasonably necessary actions taken while a state of
100	emergency was declared for this state for the COVID-19 pandemic
101	include, but are not limited to, any of the following:
102	1. Shifting in-person instruction to online or remote
103	instruction for any period of time.
104	2. Closing or modifying the provision of facilities, other
105	than housing or dining facilities, on the campus of the
106	educational institution.
107	3. Pausing or modifying ancillary student activities and
108	services available through the educational institution.
109	(b) The provision of in-person or on-campus education and
110	related services is deemed to have been impossible for
111	educational institutions during any period of time in which such
112	institutions took reasonably necessary actions described in
113	paragraph (a) to protect students, staff, and educators in
114	response to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
115	(c) As a result of the various governmental orders and the
116	need for educational institutions to protect their communities,
117	the reasonably necessary actions described in paragraph (a) are
118	deemed justified.
119	(4) In any action against an educational institution for
120	the reimbursement of tuition or fees, general publications of
121	the institution are not evidence of an implied contract to
122	provide in-person or on-campus education and related services or
123	access to facilities during the COVID-19 public health
124	emergency.
125	(5)(a) This section does not apply to losses or damages
126	that resulted solely from a breach of an express contractual
127	provision allocating liability in the event of a pandemic event.

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128	(b) This section does not apply to losses or damages caused
129	by an act or omission of a college or university which was in
130	bad faith or malicious.
131	(6) If any aspect of the immunity under subsection (3) is
132	limited by a court or by operation of law from applying to
133	certain types of claims or causes of action, the immunity under
134	this section must still be provided to the fullest extent
135	authorized by law to any other types of claims or causes of
136	action.
137	(7) If an educational institution is required by federal,
138	state, or local order issued in response to the COVID-19 public
139	health emergency to alter instruction, the burden of proof for
140	any plaintiff bringing an action against the educational
141	institution for such change shall be by clear and convincing
142	evidence to prevail for damages against the institution.
143	Section 3. This act is effective upon becoming a law.
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145	And the title is amended as follows:
146	Delete everything before the enacting clause
147	and insert:
148	A bill to be entitled
149	An act relating to the impact of COVID-19 on
150	educational institutions; amending s. 464.019, F.S.;
151	requiring the Board of Nursing to extend an approved
152	program's probationary status under certain
153	circumstances; creating s. 768.39, F.S.; providing
154	legislative findings; defining the term "educational
155	institution"; prohibiting an educational institution
156	that has taken certain reasonably necessary actions to

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157 diminish the impact or spread of COVID-19 from being 158 civilly liable for such actions; specifying that the 159 provision of certain services by educational 160 institutions was impossible during certain periods of 161 time; providing that certain reasonably necessary 162 actions are deemed justified; providing that general 163 publications of educational institutions are not 164 evidence of an implied contract to provide specified services during the COVID-19 public health emergency; 165 166 providing exceptions; providing severability; 167 specifying conditions for an action against an 168 educational institution; providing an effective date.

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