Amendment No. 1

## COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION ADOPTED \_\_\_\_ (Y/N) ADOPTED AS AMENDED \_\_\_\_ (Y/N) ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION \_\_\_\_ (Y/N) FAILED TO ADOPT \_\_\_\_ (Y/N) WITHDRAWN \_\_\_\_ (Y/N) OTHER

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Civil Justice Subcommittee Representative Chamberlin offered the following:

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## Amendment (with title amendment)

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Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Section 429.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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429.29 Civil actions to enforce rights.-

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(1) As used in this section, the term:

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(a) "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 and is legally responsible for all aspects

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of the operation of the facility.

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- nursing;
- 2. Controlling or having control over staffing levels at the facility;
  - 3. Having control over the budget of the facility;
- 4. Implementing and enforcing the policies and procedures of the facility; or
- 5. Receiving and controlling a line of credit, loan, or other credit instrument that is used either in whole or in part by, or for the benefit of, the subject facility where a resident resides or resided during the subject residency.
- (c) "Passive investor" means an individual or entity that has an interest in a facility but does not participate in the decisionmaking or operations of the facility.
- (2) An exclusive cause of action for a residents' Any person or resident whose rights violation or for negligence as specified under in this part which alleges direct or vicarious liability for the personal injury or death of a resident arising from such rights violation or negligence and which seeks damages for such injury or death may be brought only against the licensee, the licensee's management company or active participant, the licensee's managing employees, or any direct

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- (a) The action may be brought by the resident or his or her guardian, or by an individual 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 a residents' the resident's rights violation or for negligence that caused the death of the resident, the claimant, after the verdict, but before the judgment is entered, must shall be required to elect either survival damages pursuant to s. 46.021 or wrongful death damages pursuant to s. 768.21. If the action alleges a claim for a residents' the resident's rights violation 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 damages, and punitive damages for the residents' rights violation of the rights of a resident or negligence.

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recover the costs of the action and a reasonable attorney fees attorney's fee assessed against the defendant of up not to exceed \$25,000. Such attorney fees must 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 429.29-429.298 provide the exclusive remedy for a cause of action for recovery of damages for the personal injury or death of a resident arising out of negligence or a violation of rights specified in s. 429.28.

- (e) This section does not preclude theories of recovery not arising out of negligence or s. 429.28 which are available to a resident or to the agency. The provisions of Chapter 766 does do not apply to any cause of action brought under ss. 429.29-429.298.
- (3) A cause of action for a residents' rights violation or for negligence may not be asserted against an individual or entity other than the licensee, the licensee's management company or active participant, the licensee's managing employees, and any direct caregivers, whether employees or contractors, unless, after a motion for leave to amend hearing, the court or an arbitration panel determines that there is

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89	sufficient evidence in the record or proffered by the claimant
90	to establish a reasonable showing that:
91	(a) The individual or entity owed a duty of reasonable
92	care to the resident and breached that duty; and
93	(b) The breach of that duty is a legal cause of loss,
94	injury, death, or damage to the resident.
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96	For purposes of this subsection, if it is asserted in a proposed
97	amended pleading that such cause of action arose out of the
98	conduct, transaction, or occurrence set forth or attempted to be
99	set forth in the original pleading, the proposed amendment
100	relates back to the original pleading.
101	(4) (2) In any claim brought pursuant to this part alleging
102	a violation of $\underline{\text{resident's}}$ rights or negligence
103	causing injury to or the death of a resident, the claimant ${\color{black} { ext{has}}}$
104	shall have the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the
105	evidence, that:
106	(a) The defendant owed a duty to the resident;
107	(b) The defendant breached the duty to the resident;
108	(c) The breach of the duty is a legal cause of loss,
109	injury, death, or damage to the resident; and

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as a result of the breach.

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(d) The resident sustained loss, injury, death, or damage

Nothing in This part <u>does not</u> shall be interpreted to create strict liability. A violation of the rights <u>provided</u> set forth in s. 429.28 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>may shall</u> be evidence of negligence but <u>is shall</u> not be considered negligence per se.

(5)(3) In a any claim brought pursuant to this section, a licensee, individual person, or entity has shall have a duty to exercise reasonable care. Reasonable care is that degree of care which a reasonably careful licensee, individual person, or entity would use under like circumstances.

(6)(4) In a any claim for a residents' resident's rights violation or for negligence by a nurse licensed under part I of chapter 464, such nurse has shall have 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 is shall be 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.

(7) (5) Discovery of financial information for the purpose of determining the value of punitive damages may not be conducted had unless the plaintiff shows the court by proffer or

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evidence in the record that a reasonable basis exists to support a claim for punitive damages.

- (8)(6) In addition to any other standards for punitive damages, any award of punitive damages must be reasonable in light of the actual harm suffered by the resident and the egregiousness of the conduct that caused the actual harm to the resident.
- (9)(7) The resident or the resident's legal representative shall serve a copy of <u>a</u> 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 rights or ability to seek relief for his or her claim.
- Section 2. Section 429.297, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 429.297 Punitive damages; pleading; burden of proof.-
- (1) A In any action for damages brought under this part, no claim for punitive damages may not be brought under this part shall be permitted unless there is a reasonable showing by admissible evidence submitted by the parties which provides in the record or proffered by the claimant which would provide a reasonable basis for recovery of such damages pursuant to this section.

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<u>(a)</u> The claimant may move to amend her or his complaint t	C
assert a claim for punitive damages as allowed by the rules of	
civil procedure in accordance with evidentiary requirements	
provided 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 under a claim for vicarious liability as specified in subsection (3).
- (c) The rules of civil procedure <u>must shall</u> be 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 <u>may not shall</u> proceed until <u>after</u> the pleading concerning punitive damages is approved by the court <del>permitted</del>.
- (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 specific individual or corporate defendant actively and knowingly participated in intentional misconduct or actively and knowingly engaged in conduct that constitutes gross negligence and contributed to the loss, damages, or injury suffered by the claimant the defendant was

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personally guilty of intentional misconduct or gross negligence. As used in this section, the term:

- (b) (a) "Intentional misconduct" means that the defendant against whom punitive damages are sought 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.
- (a) (b) "Gross negligence" means that 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 individuals persons exposed to such conduct.
- (3) In the case of <u>vicarious liability of</u> an <u>individual</u>, employer, principal, corporation, or other legal entity, punitive damages may <u>not</u> be imposed for the conduct of an employee or agent <u>unless</u> only if the conduct of the employee or agent meets the criteria specified in subsection (2) and <u>an officer</u>, director, or manager of the actual employer, corporation, or legal entity condoned, ratified, or consented to the specific conduct as provided 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

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- (4) The plaintiff must 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 shall take effect upon becoming a law.
- Section 3. The amendments to ss. 429.29 and 429.297,

  Florida Statutes, made by this act apply to causes of action
  that accrue on or after July 1, 2024.
  - Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

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## TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:
An act relating to civil actions involving assisted living
facilities; amending s. 429.29, F.S.; defining terms; providing
requirements for the bringing of an exclusive cause of action
for residents' rights violations or negligence against specified
individuals; providing certain individuals with immunity from
liability for such claims; providing exceptions; amending s.
429.297, F.S.; revising requirements for recovery of certain

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## COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. HB 995 (2024)

Amendment No. 1

237	damages and liability for such damages; revising definitions;
238	deleting obsolete language; providing applicability; providing
239	an effective date.

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