By Senator Garcia

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to patient protection; providing a short title; creating s. 395.1013, F.S.; providing legislative findings; defining terms; requiring health care facilities to implement staffing plans that comply with specified minimum staffing levels for direct care registered nurses; providing construction; prohibiting health care facilities from taking specified actions; requiring such facilities to ensure that certain staffing is maintained; specifying minimum staffing levels for direct care registered nurses based on the hospital or clinical unit setting; requiring that patients be cared for only in hospital or clinical units that meet the specified minimum staffing levels; prohibiting health care facilities from using video cameras or monitors as a substitute for direct observation and assessment by a direct care registered nurse; exempting health care facilities from the minimum staffing level requirements during a declared state of emergency under certain circumstances; providing requirements for any acuitybased patient classification system adopted by a health care facility; providing whistle-blower protections; creating a cause of action; providing remedies; providing for complaints to and administrative actions by the Agency for Health Care Administration; prohibiting health care facilities from discriminating or retaliating against persons who, in good faith, initiate, file, or cooperate in an

administrative or civil action against the facility; providing construction; providing civil penalties; requiring the agency to post specified information on its website; providing construction with respect to collective bargaining agreements; prohibiting employers from taking specified actions with respect to employment for certain unionized staff; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Florida Patient Protection Act."

43 Sec 44 to read:

Section 2. Section 395.1013, Florida Statutes, is created ead:

395.1013 Health care facility patient care standards.—
(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS.—The Legislature finds that:

(a) The state has a substantial interest in ensuring that, in the delivery of health care services to patients, health care facilities retain sufficient nursing staff to promote optimal health care outcomes.

(b) The basic principles of staffing in health care facility settings should be based on the health care needs of the individual patient, the severity of the patient's condition, the services needed, and the complexity of providing those services.

(c) Mandating the adoption of uniform, minimum, numerical, and specific registered nurse-to-patient staffing ratios by health care facilities is necessary for competent, safe,

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therapeutic, and effective professional nursing care and for the retention and recruitment of qualified direct care registered nurses.

- (d) Direct care registered nurses must be able to advocate for their patients without fear of retaliation from their employers. Whistle-blower protections that encourage registered nurses and patients to notify governmental and private accreditation entities of suspected unsafe patient conditions, including protection against retaliation for refusing unsafe patient care assignments, will greatly enhance the health, safety, and welfare of patients.
- (e) Direct care registered nurses have an irrevocable duty and right to advocate on behalf of their patients' interests, and this duty and right may not be encumbered by cost-saving practices.
  - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Acuity-based patient classification system" or "patient classification system" means an established measurement tool that:
- 1. Predicts registered nursing care requirements for individual patients based on the severity of a patient's illness; the need for specialized equipment and technology; the intensity of required nursing interventions; the complexity of clinical nursing judgment required to design, implement, and evaluate the patient nursing care plan consistent with professional standards; the ability for self-care, including motor, sensory, and cognitive deficits; and the need for advocacy intervention;
  - 2. Details the amount of nursing care needed and the

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additional number of direct care registered nurses and other
licensed and unlicensed nursing staff that a health care
facility must assign, based on the independent professional
judgment of a direct care registered nurse, in order to meet the
needs of individual patients at all times; and

- $\underline{\mbox{3. Can be readily understood and used by direct care}}$  nursing staff.
- (b) "Ancillary support staff" means the personnel assigned to assist in providing nursing services for the delivery of safe, therapeutic, and effective patient care, including unit or ward clerks and secretaries, clinical technicians, respiratory therapists, and radiology, laboratory, housekeeping, and dietary personnel.
- (c) "Clinical supervision" means the assignment and direction of a patient care task required in the implementation of nursing care for a patient to other licensed nursing staff or to unlicensed staff by a direct care registered nurse in the exclusive interest of the patient.
- (d) "Competence" means the ability of a direct care registered nurse to act and integrate the knowledge, skill, abilities, and independent professional judgment that underpin safe, therapeutic, and effective patient care.
- (e) "Declared state of emergency" means an officially designated state of emergency that has been declared by a federal, state, or local government official who has the authority to declare the state of emergency. The term does not include a state of emergency that results from a labor dispute in the health care industry.
  - (f) "Direct care registered nurse" means a licensed

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registered nurse whose competence has been documented and who
has accepted a direct, hands-on patient care assignment to
implement medical and nursing regimens and provide related
clinical supervision of patient care while exercising
independent professional judgment at all times in the exclusive
interest of the patient.

- (g) "Health care facility" means an acute care hospital, including a long-term acute care hospital, a hospital-based off-campus emergency department, an ambulatory surgical center, or a psychiatric facility licensed under chapter 394.
- (h) "Hospital unit" or "clinical unit" means a critical care unit or intensive care unit, labor and delivery room, antepartum and postpartum unit, newborn nursery, postanesthesia unit, emergency department, operating room, observation unit, pediatric unit, medical-surgical unit, rehabilitation unit, skilled nursing unit, specialty care unit, step-down unit or intermediate intensive care unit, telemetry unit, or psychiatric unit.
- 1. "Critical care unit" or "intensive care unit" means a nursing unit established to safeguard and protect a patient whose severity of medical condition requires continuous monitoring and complex intervention by a direct care registered nurse and whose restorative measures and level of nursing intensity require intensive care through direct observation and complex monitoring, intensive intricate assessment, evaluation, specialized rapid intervention, and education or teaching of the patient, the patient's family, or other representatives by a direct care registered nurse. The term includes a burn unit, a coronary care unit, an acute respiratory unit, and other

critical care settings.

- 2. "Medical-surgical unit" means a unit established to safeguard and protect a patient whose severity of illness, including all co-occurring morbidities, restorative measures, and level of required nursing intensity, requires continuous care through direct observation by a direct care registered nurse and monitoring, multiple assessments, specialized interventions, evaluations, and education or teaching of the patient, the patient's family, or other representatives by a competent and experienced direct care registered nurse. These units may include patients requiring less than intensive care or step-down care; patients receiving 24-hour inpatient general medical care, postsurgical care, or both general medical and postsurgical care; and mixed populations of patients of diverse diagnoses and diverse age groups, but excluding pediatric patients.
- 3. "Rehabilitation unit" means a functional clinical unit established to provide rehabilitation services that restore an ill or injured patient to the highest level of self-sufficiency or gainful employment of which he or she is capable in the shortest possible time, compatible with his or her physical, intellectual, and emotional or psychological capabilities, and in accordance with planned goals and objectives.
- 4. "Skilled nursing unit" means a functional clinical unit established to provide skilled nursing care and supportive care to patients whose primary need is for skilled nursing care on a long-term basis and who are admitted after at least a 48-hour period of continuous inpatient care. The term includes, but is not limited to, a unit established to provide medical, nursing,

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dietary, and pharmaceutical services and activity programs.

- 5. "Specialty care unit" means a unit established to safeguard and protect a patient whose severity of illness, including all co-occurring morbidities, restorative measures, and level of required nursing intensity, requires direct observation by a direct care registered nurse and monitoring, multiple assessments, specialized interventions, evaluations, and education or teaching of the patient, the patient's family, or other representatives by a competent and experienced direct care registered nurse. The term includes, but is not limited to, a unit, such as a transplant unit, established to provide the intensity of care required for a specific medical condition or a specific patient population or to provide more comprehensive care for a specific condition or disease than the care required in a medical-surgical unit.
- 6. "Step-down unit" or "intermediate intensive care unit" means a unit established to safeguard and protect a patient whose severity of illness, including all co-occurring morbidities, restorative measures, and level of required nursing intensity, requires intermediate intensive care through direct observation and monitoring, multiple assessments, specialized interventions, evaluations, and education or teaching of the patient, the patient's family, or other representatives by a direct care registered nurse. The term includes units established to provide care to patients who have moderate or potentially severe physiological instability requiring technical support, which means the use of specialized equipment by a direct care registered nurse in providing for invasive monitoring, telemetry, and mechanical ventilation for the

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immediate amelioration or remediation of severe pathology for a patient requiring less care than intensive care but more care than that provided in a medical-surgical unit.

- 7. "Telemetry unit" means a unit established to safeguard and protect a patient whose severity of illness, including all co-occurring morbidities, restorative measures, and level of nursing intensity, requires intermediate intensive care through direct observation by a direct care registered nurse and monitoring, multiple assessments, specialized interventions, evaluations, and education or teaching of the patient, the patient's family, or other representatives by a competent and experienced direct care registered nurse. A telemetry unit includes the equipment used to provide for the electronic monitoring, recording, retrieval, and display of cardiac electrical signals.
- (i) "Long-term acute care hospital" means a hospital or health care facility that specializes in providing long-term acute care for medically complex patients. The term includes a freestanding hospital and a hospital-within-hospital model of a long-term acute care facility.
- (j) "Overtime" means the hours worked in excess of 40 hours per week.
- (k) "Patient assessment" means the process of actively and skillfully interpreting, applying, analyzing, synthesizing, or evaluating data obtained through direct observation and communication with others.
- (1) "Professional judgment" means the intellectual, educated, informed, and experienced process that a direct care registered nurse exercises in forming an opinion and reaching a

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233 <u>clinical decision that is in the patient's best interest and is</u>
234 <u>based upon analysis of data, information, and scientific</u>
235 evidence.

- (3) MINIMUM DIRECT CARE REGISTERED NURSE STAFFING LEVEL REQUIREMENTS.—
- (a) Each health care facility shall implement a staffing plan that provides for minimum direct care registered nurse staffing levels in accordance with the requirements of this subsection.
- (b) Staffing levels for patient care tasks that do not require a direct care registered nurse are not included within these ratios and must be determined pursuant to an acuity-based patient classification system defined by agency rule.
- (c) The direct care registered nurse staffing levels represent the maximum number of patients that may be assigned to one direct care registered nurse at any one time.
  - (d) A health care facility:
- 1. May not average the number of patients and the total number of direct care registered nurses assigned to patients in a hospital unit or clinical unit during any period of time for purposes of meeting the requirements under this subsection.
- 2. May not impose mandatory overtime in order to meet the minimum direct care registered nurse staffing levels in a hospital unit or clinical unit which are required under this subsection.
- 3. May not terminate employment of or refuse to fill vacancies for licensed practical nurses, licensed psychiatric technicians, certified nursing assistants, or other ancillary support staff in order to meet the direct care registered nurse

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staffing levels in a hospital unit or clinical unit which are required under this subsection.

- 4. Shall ensure that only a direct care registered nurse may relieve another direct care registered nurse during breaks, meals, and routine absences from a hospital unit or clinical unit.
- (e) Only a direct care registered nurse may be assigned to an intensive care newborn nursery service unit. Such units must have a direct care registered nurse staffing level of one nurse to two or fewer infants at all times.
- (f) Only a direct care registered nurse may be assigned to a triage patient, and only a direct care registered nurse may be assigned to a critical care patient in the emergency department.
- 1. The direct care registered nurse staffing level for triage patients or critical care patients in the emergency department must be one nurse to two or fewer patients at all times.
- 2. At least two direct care registered nurses must be physically present in the emergency department when a patient is present.
- 3. Registered nurses providing triage, telehealth, private duty, rapid response, or flight services do not count in the calculation of direct care registered nurse staffing levels in the emergency department.
- 4. Triage registered nurses may not be assigned the responsibility of the base radio for the emergency department.
- (g) Only direct care registered nurses may be assigned to a labor and delivery unit.
  - 1. The direct care registered nurse staffing level must be

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one nurse to one active labor patient or to one patient having
medical or obstetrical complications during the initiation of
epidural anesthesia and during circulation for a caesarean
section delivery.

- 2. The direct care registered nurse staffing level for antepartum patients who are not in active labor must be one nurse to three or fewer patients at all times.
- 3. In the event of a caesarean section delivery, the direct care registered nurse staffing level must be one nurse to two or fewer mother-plus-infant couplets.
- 4. In the event of multiple births, the direct care registered nurse staffing level must be one nurse to three or fewer mother-plus-infant couplets.
- 5. The direct care registered nurse staffing level for postpartum areas in which the direct care registered nurse's assignment only consists of mothers must be one nurse to four or fewer patients at all times.
- 6. The direct care registered nurse staffing level for postpartum patients or postsurgical gynecological patients must be one nurse to four or fewer patients at all times.
- 7. The direct care registered nurse staffing level for the well-baby nursery must be one nurse to five or fewer patients at all times.
- 8. The direct care registered nurse staffing level for unstable newborns and newborns in the resuscitation period, as assessed by a direct care registered nurse, must be at least one nurse to one patient at all times.
- 9. The direct care registered nurse staffing level for newborn infants not otherwise described in this paragraph must

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be one nurse to four or fewer patients at all times.

- (h) The direct care registered nurse staffing level for patients receiving conscious sedation must be at least one nurse to one patient at all times.
- (i) A health care facility's staffing plan must provide that, at all times during each shift within a unit of the facility, a direct care registered nurse is assigned to no more than:
  - 1. One patient in a trauma emergency unit.
- 2. One patient in an operating room unit. The operating room must have at least one direct care registered nurse assigned to the duties of the circulating registered nurse and a minimum of one additional person as a scrub assistant for each patient-occupied operating room.
- 3. Two patients in a critical care unit, including neonatal intensive care units, emergency critical care units, and intensive care units; labor and delivery units; coronary care units; acute respiratory care units; postanesthesia units, regardless of the type of anesthesia received; and postpartum units, so that the direct care registered nurse staffing level is one nurse to two or fewer patients at all times.
- 4. Four patients in an emergency room unit, pediatrics unit, telemetry unit, oncology unit, or combined labor, delivery, and postpartum unit, so that the direct care registered nurse staffing level is one nurse to four or fewer patients at all times.
- 5. Three patients in a step-down unit or intermediate intensive care unit so that the direct care registered nurse staffing level is one nurse to three or fewer patients at all

times.

6. Four patients in a medical-surgical unit, antepartum unit, intermediate care nursery unit, psychiatric unit, or presurgical or other specialty care unit, so that the direct care registered nurse staffing level is one nurse to four or fewer patients at all times.

- 7. Five patients in a rehabilitation unit and skilled nursing unit, so that the direct care registered nurse staffing level is one nurse to five or fewer patients at all times.
- (j) Identifying a hospital unit or clinical unit by a name or term does not affect the requirement of direct care registered nurse staffing level identified for the level of intensity or type of care.
- (k) Patients must be cared for only in hospital units or clinical units in which the level of nursing intensity, type of care, and direct care registered nurse staffing levels meet the individual requirements and needs of each patient.
- (1) A health care facility may not use a video camera or monitor or any form of electronic visualization of a patient to substitute for the direct observation required for patient assessment by the direct care registered nurse or for patient protection requiring an in-person attendant.
- (m) The requirements established under this subsection do not apply during a declared state of emergency if a health care facility is requested or expected to provide an exceptional level of emergency or other medical services.
- (n) Any acuity-based patient classification system adopted by a health care facility under this subsection must be transparent in all respects, including disclosure of detailed

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documentation of the methodology used to predict nursing staffing; an identification of each factor, assumption, and value used in applying such methodology; an explanation of the scientific and empirical basis for each such assumption and value; and certification by a knowledgeable and authorized representative of the health care facility that the disclosures regarding methods used for testing and validating the accuracy and reliability of the system are true and complete.

- (4) WHISTLE-BLOWER PROTECTIONS.—
- (a) A health care facility may not:
- 1. Discharge, discriminate against, or retaliate against in any manner, with respect to any aspect of employment, including discharge, promotion, compensation, or terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, a direct care registered nurse based on the nurse's refusal of a work assignment pursuant to this section.
- 2. File a complaint or a report against a direct care registered nurse with the Board of Nursing or the agency because of the nurse's refusal of a work assignment pursuant to this section.
- (b) A direct care registered nurse who has been discharged, disciplined, discriminated against, or retaliated against in violation of this section or against whom a complaint or a report has been filed in violation of this section may bring a cause of action in a state court and does not need to exhaust any other cause of action to do so. A direct care registered nurse who prevails in the cause of action is entitled to the following:
  - 1. Reinstatement.

2. Reimbursement of lost wages, compensation, and benefits.

- 3. Attorney fees.
- 4. Court costs.

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- 5. Other damages.
- (c) A direct care registered nurse, patient, or other individual may file a complaint with the agency against a health care facility that violates this section. For any complaint filed, the agency shall:
  - 1. Receive and investigate the complaint;
- 2. Determine whether a violation of this section as alleged in the complaint has occurred; and
- 3. If such a violation has occurred, issue an order that the complaining nurse, patient, or other individual not suffer any retaliation.
- (d) A health care facility may not discriminate or retaliate in any manner against any patient, employee, or contract employee of the facility, or any other individual, on the basis that such individual, in good faith, individually or in conjunction with another person or persons, has presented a grievance or complaint; initiated or cooperated in an investigation or proceeding by a governmental entity, regulatory agency, or private accreditation body; made a civil claim or demand; or filed an action relating to the care, services, or conditions of the health care facility or of any affiliated or related facilities. For purposes of this paragraph, an individual is deemed to be acting in good faith if the individual reasonably believes the information reported or disclosed is true and that a violation of this section has occurred or may occur.

## (5) ENFORCEMENT.—

- (a) In addition to any other penalties prescribed by law, the agency may impose a civil penalty of up to \$25,000 for each violation of this section; however, the agency shall impose a civil penalty of at least \$25,000 for each such violation if the agency determines that the health care facility has a pattern of practice of such violation.
- (b) The agency shall post on its website the names of health care facilities against which civil penalties have been imposed under this subsection and any other information the agency deems necessary.
- (6) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.—If any provision of this section is in conflict with any collective bargaining agreement applying to employees covered by this section, the terms and conditions of that collective bargaining agreement prevail over this section, except when this section provides for a lower ratio of patients to employee staffing. An employer may not impose upon any unionized nursing staff or other unionized staff any changes in wages, hours, or other terms and conditions of employment pursuant to this section.
  - Section 3. This act shall take effect January 1, 2026.