Bill No. CS/HB 569 (2014)

Amendment No. 1

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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WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)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: Judiciary Committee Representative Gaetz offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Section 400.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.023 Civil enforcement.-

9 An exclusive cause of action for negligence or a (1) violation of residents' Any resident whose rights as specified 10 11 under in this part which alleges direct or vicarious liability 12 for the personal injury or death of a nursing home resident arising from such negligence or violation of rights and which 13 14 seeks damages for such injury or death may be brought only 15 against the licensee, the licensee's management or consulting company, the licensee's managing employees, and any direct 16 17 caregivers, whether employees or contractors are violated shall 170533 - h0569-strike.docx

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18 have a cause of action. <u>A passive investor is not liable under</u> 19 <u>this section</u>. An action against any other individual or entity 20 <u>may be brought only pursuant to subsection (3)</u>.

21 (a) The action may be brought by the resident or his or 22 her guardian, by a person or organization acting on behalf of a 23 resident with the consent of the resident or his or her 24 guardian, or by the personal representative of the estate of a 25 deceased resident regardless of the cause of death.

26 If the action alleges a claim for the resident's (b) 27 rights or for negligence that caused the death of the resident, the claimant shall, after the verdict, but before the judgment 28 29 is entered, be required to elect either survival damages 30 pursuant to s. 46.021 or wrongful death damages pursuant to s. 768.21. If the action alleges a claim for the resident's rights 31 32 or for negligence that did not cause the death of the resident, the personal representative of the estate may recover damages 33 34 for the negligence that caused injury to the resident.

35 <u>(c)</u> The action may be brought in any court of competent 36 jurisdiction to enforce such rights and to recover actual and 37 punitive damages for <u>the</u> any violation of the rights of a 38 resident or for negligence.

39 <u>(d) A Any</u> resident who prevails in seeking injunctive 40 relief or a claim for an administrative remedy is entitled to 41 recover the costs of the action, and a reasonable attorney fees 42 attorney's fee assessed against the defendant of up to not to 43 exceed \$25,000. Fees shall be awarded solely for the injunctive

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44 or administrative relief and not for any claim or action for 45 damages whether such claim or action is brought together with a 46 request for an injunction or administrative relief or as a 47 separate action, except as provided under s. 768.79 or the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Sections 400.023-400.0238 48 49 provide the exclusive remedy for a cause of action for recovery 50 of damages for the personal injury or death of a nursing home 51 resident arising out of negligence or a violation of rights 52 specified in s. 400.022. 53 (e) This section does not preclude theories of recovery 54 not arising out of negligence or s. 400.022 which are available 55 to a resident or to the agency. The provisions of Chapter 766 56 does do not apply to a any cause of action brought under ss. 400.023-400.0238. 57 58 (2) As used in this section, the term: (a) "Licensee" means an individual, corporation, 59 60 partnership, firm, association, governmental entity, or other entity that is issued a permit, registration, certificate, or 61 license by the agency, and that is legally responsible for all 62 63 aspects of the operation of the nursing home facility. "Management or consulting company" means an individual 64 (b) 65 or entity who contracts with, or receives a fee from, a licensee 66 to provide any of the following services for a nursing home 67 facility: 68 1. Hiring or firing of the administrator or director of 69 nursing; 170533 - h0569-strike.docx Published On: 3/20/2014 6:16:03 PM

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70	2. Controlling or having control over the staffing levels
71	at the facility;
72	3. Having control over the budget of the facility; or
73	4. Implementing and enforcing the policies and procedures
74	of the facility.
75	(c) "Passive investor" means an individual or entity that
76	has an interest in a facility but does not participate in the
77	decisionmaking or operations of the facility.
78	(3) A cause of action may not be asserted against an
79	individual or entity other than the licensee, the licensee's
80	management or consulting company, the licensee's managing
81	employees, and any direct caregivers, whether employees or
82	contractors, unless, after a motion for leave to amend hearing,
83	the court or an arbitration panel determines that there is
84	sufficient evidence in the record or proffered by the claimant
85	to establish a reasonable showing that:
86	(a) The individual or entity owed a duty of reasonable
87	care to the resident and that the individual or entity breached
88	that duty; and
89	(b) The breach of that duty is a legal cause of loss,
90	injury, death, or damage to the resident.
91	
92	For purposes of this subsection, if, in a proposed amended
93	pleading, it is asserted that such cause of action arose out of
94	the conduct, transaction, or occurrence set forth or attempted
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95	to be set forth in the original pleading, the proposed amendment
96	relates back to the original pleading.
97	(4) (2) In a any claim brought pursuant to this part
98	alleging a violation of <u>residents'</u> resident's rights or
99	negligence causing injury to or the death of a resident, the
100	claimant <u>has</u> shall have the burden of proving, by a
101	preponderance of the evidence, that:
102	(a) The defendant owed a duty to the resident;
103	(b) The defendant breached the duty to the resident;
104	(c) The breach of the duty is a legal cause of loss,
105	injury, death, or damage to the resident; and
106	(d) The resident sustained loss, injury, death, or damage
107	as a result of the breach.
108	
109	Nothing in This part <u>does not</u> shall be interpreted to create
110	strict liability. A violation of the rights set forth in s.
111	400.022 <u>,</u> or in any other standard or guidelines specified in
112	this part <u>,</u> or in any applicable administrative standard or
113	guidelines of this state or a federal regulatory agency <u>is</u> shall
114	be evidence of negligence but <u>is</u> shall not be considered
115	negligence per se.
116	(5) (3) In <u>a</u> any claim brought pursuant to this section, a
117	licensee, <u>individual</u> person , or entity <u>has</u> shall have a duty to
118	exercise reasonable care. Reasonable care is that degree of care
119	which a reasonably careful licensee, <u>individual</u> person , or
120	entity would use under like circumstances.

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121 (6) (4) In a any claim for a residents' resident's rights 122 violation or negligence by a nurse licensed under part I of 123 chapter 464, such nurse has shall have the duty to exercise care 124 consistent with the prevailing professional standard of care for 125 a nurse. The prevailing professional standard of care for a 126 nurse is shall be that level of care, skill, and treatment 127 which, in light of all relevant surrounding circumstances, is 128 recognized as acceptable and appropriate by reasonably prudent 129 similar nurses.

130 (7) (5) A licensee is shall not be liable for the medical 131 negligence of a any physician rendering care or treatment to the 132 resident except for the administrative services of a medical 133 director as required under in this part. Nothing in This 134 subsection does not shall be construed to protect a licensee, individual person, or entity from liability for failure to 135 136 provide a resident with appropriate observation, assessment, 137 nursing diagnosis, planning, intervention, and evaluation of 138 care by nursing staff.

(8) (6) The resident or the resident's legal representative 139 shall serve a copy of a any complaint alleging in whole or in 140 141 part a violation of any rights specified in this part to the agency for Health Care Administration at the time of filing the 142 initial complaint with the clerk of the court for the county in 143 144 which the action is pursued. The requirement of providing a copy 145 of the complaint to the agency does not impair the resident's legal rights or ability to seek relief for his or her claim. 146

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147 <u>(9) (7)</u> An action under this part for a violation of rights 148 or negligence recognized herein is not a claim for medical 149 malpractice, and the provisions of s. 768.21(8) does do not 150 apply to a claim alleging death of the resident.

151 Section 2. Section 400.0237, Florida Statutes, is amended 152 to read:

153

400.0237 Punitive damages; pleading; burden of proof.-

(1) <u>A</u> In any action for damages brought under this part,
no claim for punitive damages <u>may not be brought under this part</u>
shall be permitted unless there is a reasonable showing by
<u>admissible</u> evidence <u>that has been submitted by the parties that</u>
<u>provides</u> in the record or proffered by the claimant which would
provide a reasonable basis for recovery of such damages <u>when the</u>
criteria in this section are applied.

161 (a) The claimant may move to amend her or his complaint to 162 assert a claim for punitive damages as allowed by the rules of 163 civil procedure <u>in accordance with evidentiary requirements set</u> 164 forth in this section.

The court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether 165 (b) 166 there is sufficient admissible evidence submitted by the parties 167 to ensure that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the claimant, at trial, will be able to demonstrate by clear and 168 169 convincing evidence that the recovery of such damages is 170 warranted under a claim for direct liability as specified in subsection (2) or under a claim for vicarious liability as 171 172 specified in subsection (3).

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173 (c) The rules of civil procedure shall be liberally 174 construed so as to allow the claimant discovery of evidence 175 which appears reasonably calculated to lead to admissible 176 evidence on the issue of punitive damages. No Discovery of 177 financial worth <u>may not shall</u> proceed until after the pleading 178 <u>on concerning punitive damages is approved by the court</u> 179 permitted.

180 (2) A defendant may be held liable for punitive damages 181 only if the trier of fact, by based on clear and convincing 182 evidence, finds that a specific person or corporate defendant 183 actively and knowingly participated in intentional misconduct or engaged in conduct that constitutes gross negligence and 184 185 contributed to the loss, damages, or injury suffered by the 186 claimant the defendant was personally guilty of intentional 187 misconduct or gross negligence. As used in this section, the 188 term:

(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.

(b) "Gross negligence" means that <u>a</u> 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.

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199 (3)In the case of vicarious liability of an individual, 200 employer, principal, corporation, or other legal entity, 201 punitive damages may not be imposed for the conduct of an 202 employee or agent unless only if the conduct of the employee or 203 agent meets the criteria specified in subsection (2) and an 204 officer, director, or manager of the actual employer, 205 corporation, or legal entity condoned, ratified, or consented to 206 the specific conduct as provided in subsection (2) ÷ 207 (a) The employer, principal, corporation, or other legal 208 entity actively and knowingly participated in such conduct; 209 (b) The officers, directors, or managers of the employer, 210 principal, corporation, or other legal entity condoned, 211 ratified, or consented to such conduct; or 212 (c) The employer, principal, corporation, or other legal 213 entity engaged in conduct that constituted gross negligence and 214 that contributed to the loss, damages, or injury suffered by the 215 claimant. 216 The plaintiff shall must establish at trial, by clear (4) 217 and convincing evidence, its entitlement to an award of punitive 218 damages. The "greater weight of the evidence" burden of proof 219 applies to a determination of the amount of damages. (5) This section is remedial in nature and shall take 220 221 effect upon becoming a law. 222 Section 3. Section 400.024, Florida Statutes, is created 223 to read:

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224	400.024 Failure to satisfy a judgment or settlement
225	agreement
226	(1) Upon the entry by a Florida court of an adverse final
227	judgment against a licensee as defined in s. 400.023(2) which
228	arises from an award pursuant to s. 400.023, including an
229	arbitration award, for a claim of negligence or a violation of
230	residents' rights, in contract or tort, or from noncompliance
231	with the terms of a settlement agreement as determined by a
232	court or arbitration panel, which arises from a claim pursuant
233	to s. 400.023, the licensee shall pay the judgment creditor the
234	entire amount of the judgment, award, or settlement and all
235	accrued interest within 60 days after the date such judgment,
236	award, or settlement becomes final and subject to execution
237	unless otherwise mutually agreed to in writing by the parties.
238	Failure to make such payment shall result in additional grounds
239	that may be used by the agency for revoking a license or for
240	denying a renewal application or a related party change of
241	ownership application as provided in this section.
242	(2) The agency is deemed notified of an unsatisfied
243	judgment or settlement under subsection (1) when a certified
244	copy of the judgment and a certified copy of a valid judgment
245	lien certificate, filed in accordance with ss. 55.202 and
246	55.203, are served to the agency by process server or received
247	by certified mail, return receipt requested. Within 60 days
248	after receiving such documents, the agency shall notify the
249	licensee by certified mail, return receipt requested, that it is
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250	subject to disciplinary action unless, within 30 days after the
251	date of mailing the notice, the licensee:
252	(a) Shows proof that the unsatisfied judgment or
253	settlement has been paid in the amount specified;
254	(b) Shows proof of the existence of a payment plan
255	mutually agreed upon by the parties in writing;
256	(c) Furnishes the agency with a copy of a timely filed
257	notice of appeal;
258	(d) Furnishes the agency with a copy of a court order
259	staying execution of the final judgment; or
260	(e) Shows proof by submitting an order from a court or
261	arbitration panel that is overseeing any action seeking
262	indemnification from an insurance carrier or other party that
263	the licensee believes is required to pay the award.
264	(3) If the agency is placed on notice pursuant to
265	subsection (2) and proof pursuant to subsection (2) is not
266	provided by the licensee, the agency shall issue an emergency
267	order pursuant to s. 120.60 declaring that the facility lacks
268	financial ability to operate and a notice of intent to revoke or
269	deny a license.
270	(4) If, after the agency is placed on notice pursuant to
271	subsection (2) and:
272	(a) The license is subject to renewal, the agency may deny
273	the license renewal unless compliance with this section is
274	achieved; and

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275	(b) A change of ownership application for the facility at
276	issue is submitted by the licensee, by a person or entity
277	identified as having a controlling interest in the licensee, or
278	by a related party, the agency shall deny the change of
279	ownership application unless compliance with this section is
280	achieved.
281	Section 4. Section 400.145, Florida Statutes, is amended
282	to read:
283	(Substantial rewording of section. See
284	s. 400.145, F.S., for present text.)
285	400.145 Copies of records of care and treatment of
286	resident
287	(1) Upon receipt of a written request that complies with
288	the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
289	of 1996 (HIPAA) and this section, a nursing home facility shall
290	furnish to a competent resident, or to a representative of that
291	resident who is authorized to make requests for the resident's
292	records under HIPAA or subsection (2), copies of the resident's
293	paper and electronic records that are in possession of the
294	facility. Such records must include any medical records and
295	records concerning the care and treatment of the resident
296	performed by the facility, except for progress notes and
297	consultation report sections of a psychiatric nature. The
298	facility shall provide the requested records within 14 working
299	days after receipt of a request relating to a current resident

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300	or within 30 working days after receipt of a request relating to
301	<u>a former resident.</u>
302	(2) Requests for a deceased resident's medical records
303	under this section may be made by:
304	(a) A person appointed by a court to act as the personal
305	representative, executor, administrator, curator, or temporary
306	administrator of the deceased resident's estate;
307	(b) If a judicial appointment has not been made as
308	provided in paragraph (a), a person designated by the resident
309	to act as his or her personal representative in a last will that
310	is self-proved under s. 732.503; or
311	(c) If no judicial appointment has been made as provided
312	in paragraph (a) or no person has been designated by the
313	resident in a last will as provided in paragraph (b), only the
314	following individuals:
315	1. A surviving spouse.
316	2. If there is no surviving spouse, a surviving child of
317	the resident.
318	3. If there is no surviving spouse or child, a parent of
319	the resident.
320	(3) All requests for a deceased resident's records made by
321	a person authorized under:
322	(a) Paragraph (2)(a) must include a copy of the letter of
323	administration and a copy of the court order appointing such
324	person as the representative of the resident's estate.

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325	(b) Paragraph (2)(b) must include a copy of the self-
326	proved last will designating the person as the resident's
327	representative.
328	(c) Paragraph (2)(c) must be accompanied by a letter from
329	the person's attorney verifying the person's relationship to the
330	resident and the absence of a court-appointed representative and
331	self-proved last will.
332	(4) A nursing home facility may charge a reasonable fee
333	for the copying of resident records. Such fee may not exceed $\$1$
334	per page for the first 25 pages and 25 cents per page for each
335	additional page. The facility shall allow a person who is
336	authorized to act on behalf of the resident to examine the
337	original records, microfilms, or other suitable reproductions of
338	the records in its possession upon any reasonable terms imposed
339	by the facility to ensure that the records are not damaged,
340	destroyed, or altered.
341	(5) If a nursing home facility determines that disclosure
342	of the records to the resident would be detrimental to the
343	physical or mental health of the resident, the facility may
344	refuse to furnish the record directly to the resident; however,
345	upon such refusal, the resident's records shall, upon written
346	request by the resident, be furnished to any other medical
347	provider designated by the resident.
348	(6) A nursing home facility that in good faith and in
349	reliance upon this section releases copies of records shall be
350	indemnified by the party who requested the records pursuant to
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351	subsection (2) for any damages resulting from such release, and
352	may not be found to have violated any criminal or civil laws,
353	and is not civilly liable to the resident, the resident's
354	estate, or any other person for any damages resulting from such
355	release.
356	(7) A nursing home facility is not required to provide
357	copies of a resident's records requested pursuant to this
358	section more than once per month, except that copies of
359	physician reports in the resident's records must be provided as
360	often as necessary to allow the effective monitoring of the
361	resident's condition.
362	(8) A nursing home facility may not be cited by the agency
363	through the survey process for any alleged or actual
364	noncompliance with any of the requirements of this section.
365	(9) This section does not limit any right to obtain
366	records by subpoena or other court process.
367	Section 5. The amendments to ss. 400.023 and 400.0237,
368	Florida Statutes, made by this act apply to causes of action
369	accruing on or after the effective date of this act.
370	Section 6. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.
371	
372	
373	
374	TITLE AMENDMENT
375	Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:
376	A bill to be entitled
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377 An act relating to nursing home litigation; amending s. 400.023, 378 F.S.; specifying that a cause of action for negligence or 379 violation of residents' rights alleging direct or vicarious 380 liability for the injury or death of a nursing home resident may 381 be brought against a licensee, its management or consulting 382 company, its managing employees, and any direct caregiver employees or contractors; providing that a cause of action may 383 384 not be asserted against other individuals or entities except 385 under certain circumstances; revising related judicial 386 procedures; defining terms; amending s. 400.0237, F.S.; 387 providing that a claim for punitive damages may not be brought 388 unless there is a showing of evidence that provides a reasonable 389 basis for recovery of such damages when certain criteria are 390 applied; requiring the court to conduct a hearing to determine 391 whether there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the recovery of punitive damages is warranted; requiring the trier 392 393 of fact to find that a specific person or corporate defendant participated in or engaged in conduct that constituted gross 394 negligence and contributed to the damages or injury suffered by 395 396 the claimant before a defendant may be held liable for punitive 397 damages; requiring an officer, director, or manager of the employer, corporation, or legal entity to condone, ratify, or 398 399 consent to specified conduct before holding such person or 400 entity vicariously liable for punitive damages; creating s. 401 400.024, F.S.; authorizing the Agency for Health Care 402 Administration to revoke the license or deny a license renewal

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403 or change of ownership application of a nursing home facility 404 that fails to pay a judgment or settlement agreement; providing 405 for notification to the agency of such failure and for agency 406 notification to the licensee of disciplinary action; providing 407 licensee grounds for overcoming failure to pay; authorizing the 408 agency to issue an emergency order and notice of intent to 409 revoke or deny a license; authorizing the agency to deny a 410 license renewal and requiring the agency to deny a change of 411 ownership; amending s. 400.145, F.S.; revising procedures for 412 obtaining the records of a resident; specifying which records 413 may be obtained and who may obtain them; providing immunity from liability to a facility that provides such records in good 414 415 faith; providing that the agency may not cite a facility that does not meet these records requirements; providing 416 417 applicability; providing an effective date.

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