Florida Senate - 2008

(Reformatted) SB 46

By Senator Lawson

6-00154A-08

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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act for the relief of Marissa Amora; providing an
3	appropriation to compensate her, a minor, by and through
4	her legal guardians, Dawn and Rick Amora, for injuries she
5	sustained as a result of the negligence of employees of
6	the Department of Children and Family Services; providing
7	a limitation on the payment of fees and costs; providing
8	an effective date.
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10	WHEREAS, on November 8, 2000, Moesha Sylencieux, now known
11	as Marissa Amora, who was not yet 2 years old, was brought to the
12	emergency room of Bethesda Memorial Hospital in Palm Beach
13	County, Florida, and
14	WHEREAS, her natural mother told the hospital staff that
15	Marissa Amora fell from a standing position and now could not
16	walk, and while she was at the hospital, Marissa Amora could not
17	bear weight on her legs, and
18	WHEREAS, during a 3-day admission that followed, an MRI
19	showed the presence of an unexplained mass in the area of Marissa
20	Amora's spine, and she was transferred to Miami Children's
21	Hospital for further testing and treatment, and
22	WHEREAS, the Child Protection Team in Palm Beach County, as
23	well as hospital physicians in Boca Raton and Delray Beach,
24	determined that Marissa Amora's problems were due to injuries
25	caused by physical abuse, and
26	WHEREAS, Marissa Amora was admitted to Miami Children's
27	Hospital on November 11, 2000, arriving with a working diagnosis
28	of "spinal cord tumor," and during the following month she was
29	fully evaluated for the tumor that was presumed to have accounted

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30 for her sudden inability to walk, with all test results normal, 31 and

32 WHEREAS, on December 4, 2000, Marissa Amora underwent a 33 biopsy of the mass, which disclosed that the mass was benign, and

34 WHEREAS, during Marissa Amora's approximately 1-month 35 admission to Miami Children's Hospital, several incidents gave 36 rise to suspicions concerning Marissa Amora's safety on the part 37 of the hospital nursing staff and social workers, and

38 WHEREAS, the hospital staff and social workers were 39 concerned about the natural mother's lack of involvement and 40 about the interactions between the child and her natural mother 41 who, over the course of Marissa Amora's hospitalization at Miami 42 Children's Hospital, came to the hospital only four times, and 43 who failed to show up even though hospital social workers 44 provided transportation money and directions, and

45 WHEREAS, when Marissa Amora's natural mother did come to the 46 hospital, she was observed spanking Marissa Amora by families of 47 other patients while Marissa was in her hospital bed, and

48 WHEREAS, Marissa Amora's natural mother failed to come to 49 the hospital on December 9, 2000, which was the day that her 50 daughter was supposed to be discharged, and

51 WHEREAS, with Marissa Amora waiting to be discharged, the 52 social workers at the hospital appropriately called the 53 Department of Children and Family Services, whereupon the call 54 was designated as one for "special needs," given the mother's 55 lack of ability or desire to care for her daughter, together with 56 issues concerning a general lack of bonding, and

57 WHEREAS, the case was assigned to DCF Protective58 Investigator Shirley Arias in District 11, Miami-Dade County, who

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59 began her investigation by going to Miami Children's Hospital on 60 Monday, December 11, 2000, whereupon she began compiling a list 61 of concerns and risk factors that indicated possible physical 62 abuse, and

WHEREAS, Ms. Arias reviewed the hospital records and found that there was evidence that Marissa Amora had an unexplained fracture of her clavicle and that the mother had been assisted and counseled by the social workers at the hospital, but the social workers continued to have serious concerns for the mother's desire and ability to care for her child, and

69 WHEREAS, Ms. Arias observed that Marissa Amora would cry 70 when her mother walked into her hospital room and then would calm 71 when her mother would leave, and also observed a general lack of 72 bonding between mother and child, and

73 WHEREAS, on Monday, December 11, 2000, a meeting took place 74 in the hospital between Ms. Arias, the natural mother, and Dr. 75 Jefry Biehler, an in-house director of the Child Advocacy Team 76 who was asked to be involved at the request of the hospital's 77 social workers, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Biehler interviewed the mother in the presence of DCF investigator Arias and reported that he "had concerns" recommending to Ms. Arias that the child should not be given to the mother unless a home study were completed to ensure that the environment in the home was safe for the child, and

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WHEREAS, the home study was never performed by DCF, and

84 WHEREAS, instead of initiating a home study, DCF
85 investigator Arias contacted the Palm Beach County DCF District 9
86 office, whereupon the matter was referred to Protective
87 Investigator Evelyn Diaz Collins, and

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88 WHEREAS, DCF investigator Collins failed to conduct or 89 initiate a home study, and

90 WHEREAS, Ms. Collins instead went to the family home while 91 Marissa Amora was still in the hospital, met with the natural 92 mother, noting that the apartment was void of any baby items, and 93 subsequently informed the natural mother that she would need to 94 purchase a crib and that Ms. Collins would return the following 95 week to make sure that she did so, and

96 WHEREAS, Ms. Collins never returned to the home, and did no 97 followup whatsoever, and

98 WHEREAS, the home study was never completed, yet DCF 99 supervisors in Miami incorrectly believed that a home study was 100 completed, and incorrectly assumed that there was no threat to 101 the child, and

102 WHEREAS, DCF investigator Arias met with her supervisor, who 103 advised that she should refer the case to the DCF legal 104 department, whereupon Ms. Arias consulted with the DCF legal 105 department on Wednesday, December 13, 2000, and was advised that 106 Marissa Amora should not be allowed to leave Miami Children's 107 Hospital until DCF had completed a home study, spoken with 108 Marissa Amora's natural father in New Jersey, assigned staff to 109 the case from the child protection team, and conducted criminal 110 checks on the appropriate parties, and

WHEREAS, deposition and trial testimony by Ms. Arias revealed she understood that the above items were DCF "marching orders" and that the child should not have been allowed to leave the hospital until all of the tasks were completed, and

115 WHEREAS, on December 14, 2000, Ms. Arias completed a DCF 116 Initial Child Safety Assessment form, as required by statute,

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117 which showed that Ms. Arias and her supervisor concluded that 118 physical abuse was suspected, and

119 WHEREAS, Ms. Arias testified at trial that Marissa Amora 120 should never have been allowed to go home, that sending her home 121 was wrong, and that Ms. Arias should have voiced her objection to 122 her DCF supervisors, and

123 WHEREAS, Ms. Arias' immediate DCF supervisor, Robert Boyak, 124 testified under oath that the case should have been assigned to 125 the child protection team before Marissa Amora was allowed to 126 leave the hospital, but that no such referral to the child 127 protection team was completed, and

WHEREAS, on December 14, 2000, Ms. Arias began contacting the natural mother for the purpose of having Marissa Amora picked up from the hospital without having completed a home study, assigned the case to the child protection team, or spoken with Marissa Amora's natural father in New Jersey, all of which were advised by the DCF legal department on December 13, 2000, and

WHEREAS, the DCF log written by DCF investigator Arias reflects numerous contacts throughout the following week from the social workers at Miami Children's Hospital challenging DCF's decision to allow Marissa Amora to go home with her mother, and

138 WHEREAS, calls placed by the hospital's social workers to 139 the DCF Palm Beach County district office and to supervisors in 140 the chain of command at DCF were not returned, and

141 WHEREAS, on January 11, 2001, Marissa Amora was again 142 admitted to the hospital's pediatric intensive care unit for 143 treatment for massive brain injuries, leg fractures, arm 144 fractures, and multiple other injuries that the Chief of 145 Pediatric Intensive Care opined were likely due to being swung by

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her arms and legs and smashed into a wall or the floor, and WHEREAS, Marissa Amora remained in the hospital for several months while undergoing a series of operations, including brain surgery to relieve pressure from her massive brain bleed, a tracheotomy to establish and maintain her ability to breathe, and abdominal surgery to allow for nutrition to pass directly into her stomach due to an inability to eat, and

WHEREAS, Marissa Amora has since required multiple other surgeries to address many of the chronic problems caused by her severe brain injury, and continues to require tube feedings because she is unable to eat food by mouth, and

157 WHEREAS, Marissa Amora will require a high level of care 158 throughout the remainder of her life, and

WHEREAS, DCF employees in the Miami-Dade County and the Palm Beach County offices admitted to making critical errors with regard to this case and that department procedures were not followed, and

163 WHEREAS, as a result of negligence by employees of the 164 Department of Children and Family Services, Marissa Amora has 165 suffered permanent and profound brain damage and will require 166 total care for the remainder of her life, and

167 WHEREAS, the Life Care Plan for Marissa Amora, as authored 168 by former HRS District 11 Administrator and Certified Life Care 169 Planner Lawrence Forman, M.Ed., has a present value cost of 170 \$23,116,052.50, and

WHEREAS, DCF's own experts, Sharon Griffin, M.Ed.,
Habilitationist, and Bernard F. Pettingill, Jr., Ph.D.,
Economist, developed a Life Care Plan for Marissa Amora, which
would cost \$19,767,867.00, and

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175	WHEREAS, Marissa Amora's past medical care and expenses,
176	including liens, amount to \$355,778.83, and
177	WHEREAS, a jury determined Marissa Amora's total economic
178	loss in the past and for the future to be \$16,537,349.08, and her
179	past and future noneconomic damages, which include disability,
180	loss of enjoyment of life, bodily injury, physical and mental
181	pain and suffering, and disfigurement, to be \$10,312,500, NOW,
182	THEREFORE,
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184	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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186	Section 1. The facts stated in the preamble to this act are
187	found and declared to be true.
188	Section 2. The sum of \$26,849,849.08 is appropriated from
189	the Administrative Trust Fund of the Department of Children and
190	Family Services or any successor thereto, or in the event
191	sufficient funds are not available from that fund, from the
192	General Revenue Fund, to be paid to Dawn and Rick Amora as legal
193	guardians of Marissa Amora, to finance the habilitative care of
194	Marissa Amora over the duration of her lifetime and as relief for
195	the violations of her rights and for injuries and damages she
196	sustained as a result of the department's wrongful or negligent
197	conduct.
198	Section 3. The Chief Financial Officer is directed to
199	execute all necessary agreements to implement the payment of this
200	claim, and to draw a warrant in the amount of \$35,133,132 in
201	favor of Dawn and Rick Amora as legal guardians of Marissa Amora,
202	upon funds of the Department of Children and Family Services in
203	the State Treasury, and the Chief Financial Officer is directed

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204	to pay the same out of such funds in the State Treasury.
205	Section 4. This award is intended to provide the sole
206	compensation for all present and future claims arising out of the
207	factual situation described in this act which resulted in injury
208	to Marissa Amora. The total amount paid for attorney's fees,
209	lobbying fees, costs, and other similar expenses relating to this
210	claim may not exceed 25 percent of the amount awarded under this
211	act.
212	Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.