By Senator Fasano

11-01037-09 2009988

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to nursing homes; amending s. 400.023, F.S.; providing that a civil cause of action for the abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult under ch. 415, F.S, is precluded if an action for violation of resident rights is brought under part II of ch. 400, F.S.; providing an exception for a perpetrator; amending s. 400.0237, F.S.; requiring a showing of admissible evidence and an evidentiary hearing before a claim for punitive damages can be brought; amending s. 400.191, F.S.; prohibiting agency inspection records from being used in a civil action against a facility; prohibiting persons who participate in a licensure inspection process from testifying about that participation; amending s. 400.23, F.S.; prohibiting a facility from being held liable for failure to provide adequate staffing if the facility has demonstrated compliance with staffing requirements to the agency; amending s. 415.102, F.S.; defining the term "perpetrator"; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 400.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.023 Civil enforcement.-

(1) Any resident whose rights as specified in this part are violated shall have a cause of action, which. The action may be

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brought by the resident or the resident's his or her guardian, by 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. If the action alleges a claim for the resident's rights or for negligence that caused the death of the resident, the claimant 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 the resident's rights 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. The action may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce such rights and to recover actual and punitive damages for any violation of the rights of a resident or for negligence. A Any resident who prevails in seeking injunctive relief or a claim for an administrative remedy is entitled to recover the costs of the action, and a reasonable attorney's fee assessed against the defendant, not to exceed \$25,000. Fees 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 400.023-400.0238 provide the exclusive remedy for a cause of action for recovery of damages for the personal injury or death of a nursing home resident arising out of negligence or a violation of rights specified in s. 400.022 and preclude a cause of action under s.

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415.1111 as an alternative theory of recovery unless the person is a perpetrator as defined in s. 415.102. This section does not preclude theories of recovery not arising out of negligence or s. 400.022 which are available to a resident or to the agency. The provisions of chapter 766 do not apply to any cause of action brought under ss. 400.023-400.0238.

Section 2. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 400.0237, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.0237 Punitive damages; pleading; burden of proof.-

- (1) In any action for damages brought under this part, a no claim for punitive damages may not be brought shall be permitted unless there is a reasonable showing of admissible by evidence, which has been in the record or proffered by the parties, to claimant which would provide a reasonable basis for recovery of such damages when applying the criteria set forth in this section. The claimant may move to amend her or his complaint to assert a claim for punitive damages pursuant to as allowed by the rules of civil procedure. The rules of civil procedure shall 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. The trial judge shall conduct an evidentiary hearing and weigh the admissible evidence proffered by all parties to ensure that there is a reasonable basis for the recovery of punitive damages. No Discovery of financial worth may not shall proceed until after the pleading on concerning punitive damages is approved permitted.
- (4) The plaintiff must demonstrate to the trial judge by clear and convincing evidence an entitlement to assert a claim

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for punitive damages, and establish at trial, by clear and convincing evidence, an 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.

Section 3. Present subsection (6) of section 400.191, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (7), and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

400.191 Availability, distribution, and posting of reports and records.—

inspection process are not subject to introduction in any civil proceeding against a facility. In addition, a person who participates in the licensure inspection process may not testify in any civil proceeding as to any findings, recommendations, evaluations, opinions, or other actions pursuant to the licensure inspection process. A person who provides information to a licensure inspector may testify as to matters within his or her knowledge but may not be asked about his or her participation in the licensure inspection process. This section may not be construed to mean that information, documents, or records otherwise available and obtained from original sources are immune from use in a civil action merely because they were presented during the licensure inspection process.

Section 4. Subsection (11) is added to section 400.23, Florida Statutes, to read:

400.23 Rules; evaluation and deficiencies; licensure status.—

(11) In any administrative, civil, or criminal action brought under this chapter, a facility that demonstrates,

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2009988 117 through its filings with the agency, compliance with the minimum 118 staffing requirements set forth in this section and rules 119 adopted pursuant to this section, may not be held liable for 120 failure to provide adequate staffing. 121 Section 5. Present subsections (17) through (27) of section 122 415.102, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (18) through (28), respectively, and a new subsection (17) is added 123 124 to that section, to read: 125 415.102 Definitions of terms used in ss. 415.101-415.113.-As used in ss. 415.101-415.113, the term: 126 127 (17) "Perpetrator" means a person who has been found guilty 128 of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult in an 129 administrative or criminal proceeding.

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.

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