1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to long-term care; amending s. 3 400.0073, F.S., relating to state and local ombudsman council investigations; requiring 4 5 ombudsman verification and reporting of nursing 6 home staff on duty and the posting thereof; 7 providing penalty for refusal of a nursing home 8 or assisted living facility to allow entry to 9 an ombudsman; amending s. 400.021, F.S.; 10 revising definitions; defining "controlling 11 interest" and "voluntary board member"; creating s. 400.0223, F.S.; requiring nursing 12 13 homes to allow electronic monitoring of residents in their rooms; requiring posting of 14 15 notice; providing facility requirements; 16 providing penalties; amending ss. 400.023 and 400.429, F.S.; providing for civil actions to 17 18 enforce nursing home and assisted living 19 facility residents' rights; providing who may pursue such actions; providing the burden of 20 21 proof; providing evidence of breach of duty; 22 providing certain liability; limiting period 23 for commencement of actions; providing definitions; providing for claims involving 24 death of the resident; providing for punitive 25 damages; providing nonenforceability of 26 27 judgments or agreements concealing certain 28 information; requiring facility report of a 29 judgment or agreement to the Agency for Health 30 Care Administration within a specified period; providing a penalty; providing agency 31

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rulemaking authority; providing applicability; creating s. 400.0235, F.S.; providing requirements of the presuit process; creating s. 400.0236, F.S.; providing for presuit screening; creating s. 400.0237, F.S.; providing for presuit notice, review, and investigation; specifying timeframes; creating ss. 400.0238 and 400.430, F.S.; providing for voluntary binding arbitration; providing for selection of an arbitration panel; providing for compensation; providing obligations and procedures; providing rulemaking authority of the Division of Administrative Hearings; providing for the right to jury trial and for certain limitations on damages; providing procedures; creating s. 400.0239, F.S.; providing for binding arbitration to allocate responsibility among defendants; providing procedures; creating s. 400.024, F.S.; providing for misarbitration; creating s. 400.0241, F.S.; providing for payment of an arbitration award; providing for interest; creating s. 400.0242, F.S.; providing for appeal of an arbitration award or allocation of financial responsibility; creating ss. 400.0245 and 400.455, F.S.; creating the "Nursing Home Facility Whistleblower's Act" and the "Assisted Living Facility Whistleblower's Act," respectively; prohibiting retaliatory actions from a facility or independent contractor against an employee for disclosure of certain

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information; providing legislative intent; providing definitions; specifying the nature of information, to whom disclosed, and persons protected; authorizing civil actions for violation; providing forms of relief; providing a defense to such actions; protecting existing rights of employees; amending s. 400.071, F.S.; revising requirements and providing additional requirements for application for a nursing home license; amending s. 400.102, F.S.; providing additional grounds for administrative or other actions against a nursing home; amending s. 400.118, F.S.; requiring agency staff to verify and report staff on duty at a nursing home; providing requirements for resident comprehensive assessment, plan of care, and treatment and services; providing for a resident's incapacity or refusal with regard to the plan of care; creating s. 400.1183, F.S.; requiring nursing homes to have a grievance procedure for residents; providing requirements; requiring recordkeeping and reports to the agency; providing for agency investigations; providing a penalty for noncompliance; amending s. 400.121, F.S.; revising a penalty for violations of pt. II of ch. 400, F.S.; providing additional grounds for denial of a nursing home licensure application; providing for review of administrative proceedings challenging agency licensure enforcement actions; amending s. 400.141, F.S.;

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providing qualifications for nursing home medical directors and nursing personnel; requiring daily charting of certain care delivered; requiring report of management agreements; requiring report of staff ratios, turnover, and stability, and bed vacancies; creating s. 400.1413, F.S.; requiring nursing homes to establish internal risk management and quality assurance programs; providing requirements for implementation; defining "adverse incident"; requiring reports to the agency; providing agency access to facility records, review of incidents and programs, and report to regulatory boards; limiting liability of risk managers; amending s. 400.1415, F.S.; providing for administrative penalties or a moratorium on admissions for a nursing home where alteration of records has occurred; requiring reporting; requiring referral of personnel for disciplinary action; amending s. 400.191, F.S.; requiring facility posting of the Florida Nursing Home Guide Watch List; amending s. 400.211, F.S.; revising qualifications for temporary employment of nursing assistants; providing performance review and inservice training requirements for certified nursing assistants; amending s. 400.23, F.S.; deleting obsolete language and references; deleting requirement for review of local emergency management plans; providing for agency rules relating to consumer satisfaction

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surveys, posting of reports and records, and quality assurance and risk management; specifying minimum nursing home staffing requirements; revising provisions relating to deficient practices and classifications thereof; revising penalties; requiring a report; amending s. 400.241, F.S.; providing a cross reference; providing a penalty; creating s. 400.27, F.S.; providing for training of agency nursing home survey team members; amending ss. 400.428 and 400.431, F.S.; revising requirement for notice of a resident's relocation or termination from a facility; providing a penalty; amending s. 409.908, F.S.; revising provisions relating to Medicaid reimbursement for long-term care; providing for direct care and indirect care subcomponents; providing for cost reporting; amending s. 430.708, F.S.; deleting a provision relating to certificate-of-need calculations for nursing home beds pursuant to Medicaid community diversion pilot projects; amending s. 430.709, F.S.; providing requirements for contracts for independent evaluation of long-term care community diversion projects; transferring responsibility from the Department of Elderly Affairs to the agency; requiring reports to the agency and Legislature; amending s. 435.04, F.S.; deleting obsolete language; amending s. 464.201, F.S.; revising definition of "approved training program" for nursing assistants;

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amending s. 464.2085, F.S.; directing the Council on Certified Nursing Assistants to develop advanced competency designations for certified nursing assistants; amending ss. 101.655, 397.405, and 400.0069, F.S.; correcting cross references; directing the Board of Nursing to provide for commendation of certain professional nurses; requiring the Auditor General develop a standard chart of accounts for Medicaid long-term care provider cost reporting; requiring implementation by the agency by a specified date; providing appropriations; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Present subsection (6) of section 400.0073, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (5) and (6) are renumbered as subsections (7) and (8), respectively, and new subsections (5) and (6) are added to said section, to read:

400.0073 State and local ombudsman council investigations.--

(5) Each time a member of an ombudsman council is in a nursing home facility, the ombudsman shall verify, record, and report to the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman the number of certified nursing assistants, the number of licensed practical nurses, and the number of registered nurses on duty, the date and time of the visit, and the facility census at that time. The Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman shall maintain a record of each such ombudsman report in a

database, which record shall be reported to the Legislature quarterly beginning on October 1, 2001.

(6) Each time a member of an ombudsman council is in a nursing home facility, the ombudsman shall determine whether the facility is in compliance with s. 400.23(3)(a) relating to daily posting of staff on duty. The ombudsman shall immediately report to the agency failure by the nursing home to comply with this requirement.

(8)(6) An inspection may not be accomplished by forcible entry. Refusal of a long-term care facility to allow entry of any ombudsman council member constitutes a violation of part II, part III, or part VII of this chapter. Refusal to allow entry to any ombudsman council member constitutes a class I deficiency under part II or part III of this chapter.

Section 2. Section 400.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.021 Definitions.--When used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:

- (1) "Administrator" means the <u>person</u> licensed <u>under</u> <u>part II of chapter 468</u> individual who has the general administrative charge of a facility.
- (2) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care Administration, which is the licensing agency under this part.
- (3) "Bed reservation policy" means the number of consecutive days and the number of days per year that a resident may leave the nursing home facility for overnight therapeutic visits with family or friends or for hospitalization for an acute condition before the licensee may discharge the resident due to his or her absence from the facility.

(4) "Board" means the Board of Nursing Home Administrators.

applicant; any person or entity who serves as an officer, is on the board of directors, or has a 5 percent or greater ownership interest in the applicant; or any person or entity who serves as an officer, is on the board of directors, or has a 5 percent or greater ownership interest in a management company or other entity, related or unrelated, that the applicant may contract with to operate the facility.

Controlling interest does not include a voluntary board member.

(6)(5) "Custodial service" means care for a person which entails observation of diet and sleeping habits and maintenance of a watchfulness over the general health, safety, and well-being of the aged or infirm.

(7)(6) "Department" means the Department of Children and Family Services.

(8)(7) "Facility" means any institution, building, residence, private home, or other place, whether operated for profit or not, including a place operated by a county or municipality, which undertakes through its ownership or management to provide for a period exceeding 24-hour nursing care, personal care, or custodial care for three or more persons not related to the owner or manager by blood or marriage, who by reason of illness, physical infirmity, or advanced age require such services, but does not include any place providing care and treatment primarily for the acutely ill. A facility offering services for fewer than three persons is within the meaning of this definition if it holds itself

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out to the public to be an establishment which regularly provides such services.

(9)(8) "Geriatric outpatient clinic" means a site for providing outpatient health care to persons 60 years of age or older, which is staffed by a registered nurse or a physician assistant.

(10)(9) "Geriatric patient" means any patient who is 60 years of age or older.

(11)(10) "Local ombudsman council" means a local long-term care ombudsman council established pursuant to s. 400.0069, located within the Older Americans Act planning and service areas.

(12) "Nursing home facility" means any facility which provides nursing services as defined in part I of chapter 464 and which is licensed according to this part.

"Nursing home bed" or "bed"means an (13)(11) accommodation which is ready for immediate occupancy, or is capable of being made ready for occupancy within 48 hours, excluding provision of staffing; and which conforms to minimum space requirements, including the availability of appropriate equipment and furnishings within the 48 hours, as specified by rule of the agency, for the provision of services specified in this part to a single resident.

(14)(13) "Nursing service" means such services or acts as may be rendered, directly or indirectly, to and in behalf of a person by individuals <u>licensed under part I of chapter</u> 464 as defined in s. 464.003.

(15)(14) "Planning and service area" means the geographic area in which the Older Americans Act programs are administered and services are delivered by the Department of 31 | Elderly Affairs.

(16)(15) "Respite care" means admission to a nursing home for the purpose of providing a short period of rest or relief or emergency alternative care for the primary caregiver of an individual receiving care at home who, without home-based care, would otherwise require institutional care.

(17)(16) "Resident care plan" means a written plan developed, maintained, and reviewed not less than quarterly by a registered nurse, with participation from other facility staff and the resident or his or her designee or legal representative, which includes a comprehensive assessment of the needs of an individual resident, a listing of services provided within or outside the facility to meet those needs, and an explanation of service goals.

(18)(17) "Resident designee" means a person, other than the owner, administrator, or employee of the facility, designated in writing by a resident or a resident's guardian, if the resident is adjudicated incompetent, to be the resident's representative for a specific, limited purpose.

(19)(18) "State ombudsman council" means the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council established pursuant to s. 400.0067.

(20) "Voluntary board member" means a director of a not-for-profit corporation or organization who serves solely in a voluntary capacity for the corporation or organization, receives no remuneration for his or her services on the board of directors, and has no financial interest in the corporation or organization. A person shall be recognized by the agency as a voluntary board member upon submission of a statement, on a form provided by the agency, affirming that the requirements of this subsection are satisfied by the director and the not-for-profit corporation or organization.

1	Section 3. Effective January 1, 2002, section
2	400.0223, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
3	400.0223 Resident's right to have electronic
4	monitoring devices; requirements; penalties
5	(1) A nursing home facility shall permit a resident or
6	legal representative of the resident to monitor the resident
7	through the use of electronic monitoring devices in the
8	resident's room. For the purposes of this section, "electronic
9	monitoring device" includes a video surveillance camera, an
10	audio device, a video telephone, and an Internet video
11	surveillance device.
12	(2) A nursing home facility shall require the resident
13	or legal representative to post a notice on the door of the
14	resident's room where an electronic monitoring device is in
15	use. The notice must state that the room is being monitored by
16	an electronic monitoring device.
17	(3) Monitoring conducted under this section shall:
18	(a) Be noncompulsory and at the election of the
19	resident or legal representative of the resident.
20	(b) Be funded by the resident or legal representative
21	of the resident.
22	(c) Protect the privacy rights of other residents and
23	visitors to the nursing home facility to the extent reasonably
24	possible.
25	(4) It shall be a violation of this part for a nursing
26	home facility to refuse to admit an individual to the facility
27	or to remove a resident from the facility because of a request
28	for electronic monitoring.
29	(5) A nursing home facility shall make reasonable
3 U	physical accommodation for electronic monitoring by providing

1	a reasonably secure place to mount the electronic monitoring
2	device and access to power sources.
3	(6) A nursing home facility shall inform a resident or
4	legal representative of the resident's right to electronic
5	monitoring.
6	(7) A nursing home facility may request a resident or
7	legal representative to conduct electronic monitoring within
8	plain view.
9	(8) The facility administrator may require a resident
LO	or legal representative who wishes to install an electronic
L1	monitoring device to make the request in writing.
L2	(9) Subject to the Florida Rules of Evidence, a tape
L3	created through the use of electronic monitoring shall be
L4	admissible in either a civil or criminal action brought in a
L5	Florida court.
L6	(10)(a) A licensee who operates a nursing home
L7	facility in violation of this section is subject to a fine not
L8	exceeding \$500 per violation per day pursuant to s. 400.102.
L9	(b) A person who willfully and without the consent of
20	a resident or legal representative hampers, obstructs, tampers
21	with, or destroys an electronic monitoring device or tape
22	commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as
23	provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
24	Section 4. Effective October 1, 2001, section 400.023,
25	Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
26	(Substantial rewording of section. See
27	s. 400.023, F.S., for present text.)
28	400.023 Civil actions to enforce nursing home
29	residents' rights
30	(1)(a) Sections 400.023-400.0242 provide the exclusive

facility owner, facility administrator, or facility staff for 1 recovery of damages for a nursing home resident's personal 2 injury, death, or deprivation of the rights specified in s. 3 4 400.022, whether based on the common law or on statutory law, 5 including, but not limited to, an action founded on negligence, abuse, neglect, exploitation, or a deprivation of 6 7 rights specified in s. 400.022. This exclusivity applies to and includes any claim against an employee, agent, or other 8 9 person for whose actions the licensee is alleged to be vicariously liable and to any management company, parent 10 corporation, subsidiary, lessor, or other person alleged to be 11 12 directly liable to the resident or vicariously liable for the actions of the licensee or its agent. 13 14 (b) However, ss. 400.023-400.0242 do not prohibit a resident or a resident's legal quardian from pursuing any 15 administrative remedy or injunctive relief available to a 16 17 resident as a result of a deprivation of the rights specified in s. 400.022, whether or not the deprivation of rights 18 19 resulted in personal injury to, or the death of, the resident. (c) In addition to the remedies provided in ss. 20 400.023-400.0242, a resident, a resident's legal quardian, or 21 the personal representative of the estate of a deceased 22 23 resident may pursue an action under s. 415.1111 against a perpetrator who has been found quilty of, or entered a plea of 24 guilty or nolo contendere to, any criminal offense set forth 25 in s. 825.102, s. 825.1025, or s. 825.103. 26 27 (2) A claim pursuant to ss. 400.023-400.0242 may be brought by the resident or his or her legal quardian, by a 28 person or organization acting on behalf of a resident with the 29 30 consent of the resident or his or her quardian, or, if the

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resident has died, the personal representative of the estate of the deceased resident.

- (3) In any claim brought pursuant to ss.

 400.023-400.0242, the claimant has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that:
- (a) Each defendant had an established duty to the resident;
 - (b) Each defendant breached that duty;
- (c) The breach of that duty is the proximate cause of the personal injury to, or the death of, the resident, or the proximate cause of the deprivation of the resident's rights specified in s. 400.022; and
- (d) The proximate cause of the personal injury, death, or deprivation of the resident's rights resulted in damages.
- breaches its established duty to the resident when it fails to provide a standard of care that a reasonably prudent licensee licensed under this part would have provided to the resident under similar circumstances. A deprivation of the rights specified in s. 400.022 or failure to comply with the quality assurances standards specified in s. 400.118 or s. 400.1413 or with any other standard or quidelines specified in this part or any administrative standard or quideline of any state or federal regulatory agency are evidence of a breach of duty by the licensee.
- (5) A licensee shall not be liable for the medical negligence of any physician rendering care or treatment to the resident except for the services of a medical director as required in this part. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect a licensee from liability for failure to provide a resident with appropriate observation, assessment,

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nursing diagnosis, planning, intervention, and evaluation of care by nursing staff.

- (6) An action for damages brought under ss. 400.023-400.0242 must be commenced within 2 years after the date on which the incident giving rise to the action occurred or within 2 years after the date on which the incident is discovered, or should have been discovered with the exercise of due diligence. However, the action may not be commenced later than 4 years after the date of the incident or occurrence out of which the cause of action accrued. In any action covered by this subsection in which it is shown that fraud, concealment, or intentional misrepresentation of fact prevented the discovery of the injury, the period of limitation is extended forward 2 years from the time that the injury is discovered, or should have been discovered with the exercise of due diligence, but such period may not in any event exceed 7 years after the date that the incident giving rise to the injury occurred.
 - (7) As used in ss. 400.023-400.0242, the term:
- (a) "Claimant" means any person who is entitled to recover damages under this part.
- (b) "Licensee" means the legal entity identified in the application for licensure under this part which entity is the licensed operator of the facility. The term also includes the facility owner, facility administrator, and facility staff.
- (c) "Medical expert" means a person duly and regularly engaged in the practice of his or her profession who holds a health care professional degree from a university or college and has had special professional training and experience, or a person who possesses special health care knowledge or skill,

concerning the subject upon which he or she is called to testify or provide an opinion.

- (d) "Resident" means a person who occupies a licensed bed in a facility licensed under this part.
- (8) Sections 768.16-768.26 apply to a claim in which the resident has died as a result of the facility's breach of an established duty to the resident. In addition to any other damages, the personal representative may recover on behalf of the estate pursuant to ss. 768.16-768.26. The personal representative may also recover on behalf of the estate noneconomic damages for the resident's pain and suffering from the time of injury until the time of death.
- (9) For the purpose of this section, punitive damages may be awarded for conduct which is willful, wanton, gross or flagrant, reckless, or consciously indifferent to the rights of the resident.
- (10) Discovery of financial information for the purpose of determining the value of punitive damages may not be had unless the plaintiff shows the court by proffer or evidence in the record that a reasonable basis exists to support a claim for punitive damages.
- (11) 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.
- (12) Any portion of an order, judgment, arbitration decision, mediation agreement, or other type of agreement, contract, or settlement that has the purpose or effect of concealing information relating to the settlement or resolution of any claim or action brought pursuant to this

part is void, contrary to public policy, and may not be 1 2 enforced. No court shall enter an order or judgment that has the purpose or effect of concealing any information pertaining 3 4 to the resolution or settlement of any claim or action brought 5 pursuant to ss. 400.023-400.0242. Any person or governmental entity has standing to contest an order, judgment, arbitration 6 7 decision, mediation agreement, or other type of agreement, contract, or settlement that violates this subsection. A 8 9 contest pursuant to this subsection may be brought by a motion or an action for a declaratory judgment filed in the circuit 10 court of the circuit where the violation of this subsection 11 12 occurred. (13) The defendant must provide to the agency a copy 13 14 of any resolution of a claim or civil action brought pursuant to ss. 400.023-400.0242 within 90 days after such resolution, 15 including, but not limited to, any final judgment, arbitration 16 17 decision, order, mediation agreement, or settlement. Failure to provide the copy to the agency shall result in a fine of 18 19 \$500 for each day it is overdue. The agency shall develop forms and adopt rules necessary to administer this subsection. 20 Section 5. Subsections (1) through (11) of section 21 400.023, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, shall apply 22 23 to causes of action accruing on or after October 1, 2001. Subsections (12) and (13) of section 400.023, Florida 24 Statutes, as amended by this act, shall apply to causes of 25 action in existence on October 1, 2001. 26 27 Section 6. Effective October 1, 2001, and applicable to causes of action accruing on or after that date, section 28 400.0235, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 29 30 400.0235 Requirements of the presuit process.--Before filing an action in circuit court under this part, the

claimant must engage in the presuit screening process 1 prescribed in s. 400.0236. If the claim meets the requirements 2 of s. 400.0236, the claimant must notify each potential 3 4 defendant of the claimant's intent to initiate litigation 5 under this part, at which time the claimant and each potential defendant must engage in the presuit investigation process 6 7 prescribed in s. 400.0237. Upon completion of the presuit investigation process, either party may offer to engage in 8 9 binding arbitration as described in s. 400.0238. If the parties do not engage in binding arbitration, the claimant may 10 file an action in circuit court and the provisions of s. 11 12 400.0238 shall apply at trial. Section 7. Effective October 1, 2001, and applicable 13 14 to causes of action accruing on or after that date, section 400.0236, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 15 400.0236 Presuit screening.--Before issuing a 16 17 notification of intent to initiate litigation under s. 400.0237, the claimant must engage in presuit screening to 18 19 ascertain that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a defendant violated the provisions of s. 400.022. If the 20 claim involves personal injury to, or death of, the resident, 21 the claimant must obtain a verified written medical opinion 22 23 from a medical expert which provides corroboration of reasonable grounds to initiate litigation under ss. 24 400.023-400.0242. 25 Section 8. Effective October 1, 2001, and applicable 26 27 to causes of action accruing on or after that date, section 28 400.0237, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 400.0237 Presuit investigation. --29 30 (1) Upon completing the presuit requirements in s. 400.0236, the claimant shall notify each prospective defendant

by certified mail, return receipt requested, of the claimant's intent to initiate litigation. If the claim involves personal injury to, or death of, the resident, the notice of intent to initiate litigation must contain the verified written medical opinion described in s. 400.0236. Upon receipt of the claimant's notice of intent to initiate litigation, the defendant, the defendant's insurer, or the defendant's self-insurer must conduct a review to determine the liability of the defendant. The review must be completed within 90 days after receipt of the notice to initiate litigation and the suit may not be filed until at least 90 days after the date the defendant receives notice.

(2) The notice of intent to initiate litigation must be served during the time limits set forth in s. 400.023(6); however, during the 90-day period the statute of limitations is tolled as to all potential defendants and, upon written stipulation by the parties, the 90-day period may be extended, and the statute of limitations is tolled during any such extension. Upon completion of the 90-day period, or upon receiving notice of termination of negotiations during an extended period, the claimant has 60 days or the remainder of the period of the statute of limitations, whichever is greater, within which to file suit.

(3) Each defendant, and each insurer or self-insurer of each defendant, must have a procedure for promptly investigating, reviewing, and evaluating a claim during the 90-day period. If the defendant rejects the claim and the claim involves personal injury to, or death of, the resident, corroboration of lack of reasonable grounds for litigation under ss. 400.023-400.0242 must be provided by submitting a

 verified written medical opinion from a medical expert at the time the response rejecting the claim is mailed.

(4) During the 90-day investigation period, each party shall provide to the other party reasonable access to information within its possession or control in order to facilitate evaluation of the claim. Such access shall be provided without formal discovery, pursuant to s. 766.106(5)-(9), and failure to provide such information is grounds for dismissal of any applicable claim or defense ultimately asserted.

Section 9. Effective October 1, 2001, and applicable to causes of action accruing on or after that date, section 400.0238, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.0238 Voluntary binding arbitration.--

(1)(a) Upon the filing of a complaint pursuant to this section, the parties may elect to have damages determined by an arbitration panel. Such election may be initiated by either party by serving a request for voluntary binding arbitration of damages within 90 days after service of the complaint upon the defendant. The evidentiary standards for voluntary binding arbitration as authorized herein shall be as provided in ss. 120.569(2)(q) and 120.57(1)(c).

(b) Upon receipt of a party's request for such arbitration, the opposing party may accept the offer of voluntary binding arbitration within 30 days. However, in no event shall the defendant be required to respond to the request for arbitration sooner than 90 days after service of the complaint. Such acceptance within the time period provided by this paragraph shall be a binding commitment to comply with the decision of the arbitration panel. The

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<u>liability of any insurer shall be subject to any applicable</u> insurance policy limits.

- (c) The arbitration panel shall be composed of three arbitrators, one selected by the claimant, one selected by the defendant, and one an administrative law judge furnished by the Division of Administrative Hearings who shall serve as the chief arbitrator. In the event of multiple plaintiffs or multiple defendants, the arbitrator selected by the side with multiple parties shall be the choice of those parties. If the multiple parties cannot reach agreement as to their arbitrator, each of the multiple parties shall submit a nominee, and the director of the Division of Administrative Hearings shall appoint the arbitrator from among such nominees.
- (d) The arbitrators shall be independent of all parties, witnesses, and legal counsel, and no officer, director, affiliate, subsidiary, or employee of a party, witness, or legal counsel may serve as an arbitrator in the proceeding.
- (e) The rate of compensation for arbitrators other than the administrative law judge shall be set by the chief judge of the appropriate circuit court by schedule or as agreed by the parties. In setting the schedule, the chief judge shall consider the prevailing rates charged for the delivery of professional services in the community.
- (f) Arbitration pursuant to this section shall preclude recourse to any other remedy by the claimant against any participating defendant, and shall be undertaken with the understanding that:
- 1. Net economic damages shall be awardable, including,
 but not limited to, past and future medical expenses and 80

percent of wage loss and loss of earning capacity, offset by any collateral source payments.

- 2. Noneconomic damages shall be limited to a maximum of \$1.5 million per incident.
- 3. Damages for future economic losses shall be awarded to be paid by periodic payments pursuant to s. 766.202(8) and shall be offset by future collateral source payments.
- 4. Punitive damages may be awarded by the arbitration panel for conduct which is willful, wanton, gross or flagrant, reckless, or consciously indifferent to the rights of the resident. Upon such finding, the judgment for the total amount of punitive damages awarded to a claimant may not exceed three times the amount of compensatory damages awarded to each person entitled thereto by the arbitrators. Any award of punitive damages shall be equally divided between the claimant and the Quality of Long Term Care Facility Improvement Trust Fund and awarded pursuant to paragraphs (3)(b)-(e).
- 5. The defendant shall be responsible for the payment of interest on all accrued damages with respect to which interest would be awarded at trial.
- 6. The defendant shall pay the claimant's reasonable attorney's fees and costs, as determined by the arbitration panel, but in no event more than 15 percent of the award, reduced to present value.
- 7. The defendant shall pay all the costs of the arbitration proceeding and the fees of all the arbitrators other than the administrative law judge.
- 8. Each defendant who submits to arbitration under this section shall be jointly and severally liable for all damages assessed pursuant to this section.

1	9. The defendant's obligation to pay the claimant's
2	damages shall be for the purpose of arbitration under this
3	section only. A defendant's or claimant's offer to arbitrate
4	shall not be used in evidence or in argument during any
5	subsequent litigation of the claim following the rejection
6	thereof.
7	10. The fact of making or accepting an offer to
8	arbitrate shall not be admissible as evidence of liability in
9	any collateral or subsequent proceeding on the claim.
10	11. Any offer by a claimant to arbitrate must be made
11	to each defendant against whom the claimant has made a claim.
12	Any offer by a defendant to arbitrate must be made to each
13	claimant who has joined in the litigation. A defendant who
14	rejects a claimant's offer to arbitrate shall be subject to
15	the provisions of paragraph (2)(c). A claimant who rejects a
16	defendant's offer to arbitrate shall be subject to the
17	provisions of paragraph (2)(d).
18	12. The hearing shall be conducted by all of the
19	arbitrators, but a majority may determine any question of fact
20	and render a final decision. The chief arbitrator shall
21	decide all evidentiary matters.
22	
23	The provisions of this paragraph shall not preclude settlement
24	at any time by mutual agreement of the parties.
25	(g) Any issue between the defendant and the
26	defendant's insurer or self-insurer as to who shall control
27	the defense of the claim and any responsibility for payment of
28	an arbitration award shall be determined under existing
29	principles of law; provided that the insurer or self-insurer
30	shall not offer to arbitrate or accept a claimant's offer to

31 arbitrate without the written consent of the defendant.

1	(h) The Division of Administrative Hearings is
2	authorized to promulgate rules to effect the orderly and
3	efficient processing of the arbitration procedures of this
4	section.
5	(i) Rules promulgated by the Division of
6	Administrative Hearings pursuant to this section, s. 120.54,
7	or s. 120.65 may authorize any reasonable sanctions except
8	contempt for violation of the rules of the division or failure
9	to comply with a reasonable order issued by an administrative
10	law judge, which is not under judicial review.
11	(2) The following provisions shall govern when
12	voluntary binding arbitration is not offered or accepted:
13	(a) A proceeding for voluntary binding arbitration is
14	an alternative to jury trial and shall not supersede the right
15	of any party to a jury trial.
16	(b) If neither party requests or agrees to voluntary
17	binding arbitration, the claim shall proceed to trial or to
18	any available legal alternative such as offer of and demand
19	for judgment under s. 768.79 or offer of settlement under s.
20	<u>45.061.</u>
21	(c) If the defendant refuses a claimant's offer of
22	voluntary binding arbitration:
23	1. The claim shall proceed to trial without limitation
24	on damages, and the claimant, upon proving a violation of s.
25	400.022, shall be entitled to recover prejudgment interest,
26	and reasonable attorney's fees up to 25 percent of the award
27	reduced to present value.
28	2. The claimant's award at trial shall be reduced by
29	any damages recovered by the claimant from arbitrating
30	codefendants following arbitration.

1	(d) If the claimant rejects a defendant's offer to
2	enter voluntary binding arbitration:
3	1. The damages awardable at trial shall be limited to
4	net economic damages, plus noneconomic damages not to exceed
5	\$2 million per incident and to punitive damages pursuant to s.
6	768.735(1) and (2)(a), (c), and (d). The Legislature expressly
7	finds that such conditional limit on noneconomic damages is
8	warranted by the claimant's refusal to accept arbitration, and
9	represents an appropriate balance between the interests of all
10	residents who ultimately pay for nursing home facility
11	liability losses and the interests of those residents who are
12	injured as a result of nursing home facility liability.
13	2. Net economic damages reduced to present value shall
14	be awardable, including, but not limited to, past and future
15	medical expenses and 80 percent of wage loss and loss of
16	earning capacity, offset by any collateral source payments.
17	3. Damages for future economic losses shall be awarded
18	to be paid by periodic payments pursuant to s. 766.202(8), and
19	shall be offset by future collateral source payments.
20	(e) Jury trial shall proceed in accordance with
21	existing principles of law.
22	(3) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary,
23	punitive damages may not exceed three times the amount of
24	compensatory damages awarded to each person entitled thereto
25	by the trier of fact and the amount shall be equally divided
26	between the claimant and the Quality of Long-Term Care
27	Facility Improvement Trust Fund, in accordance with the
28	following provisions:
29	(a) The clerk of the court shall transmit a copy of
30	the jury verdict to the State Treasurer by certified mail. In
31	

the final judgment the court shall order the percentages of the award, payable as provided herein.

- (b) A settlement agreement entered into between the original parties to the action after a verdict has been returned must provide a proportionate share payable to the Quality of Long-Term Care Facility Improvement Trust Fund specified herein. For purposes of this subsection, a proportionate share is a 50-percent share of that percentage of the settlement amount which the punitive damages portion of the verdict bore to the total of the compensatory and punitive damages in the verdict.
- (c) The Department of Banking and Finance shall collect or cause to be collected all payments due the state under this section. Such payments are made to the Comptroller and deposited in the appropriate fund specified in this subsection.
- (d) If the full amount of punitive damages awarded cannot be collected, the claimant and the other recipient designated pursuant to this subsection are each entitled to a proportionate share of the punitive damages collected.
- (e) Claimant's attorney's fees, if payable from the judgment, are, to the extent that they are based on the punitive damages, calculated based only on the portion of the judgment payable to the claimant as provided in this subsection. Nothing herein limits the payment of attorney's fees based upon the award of damages other than punitive damages.

Section 10. Effective October 1, 2001, and applicable to causes of action accruing on or after that date, section 400.0239, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.0239 Arbitration to allocate responsibility. --

(1) This section applies when more than one defendant has participated in voluntary binding arbitration pursuant to s. 400.0238.

(2) Within 20 days after the determination of damages by the arbitration panel in the first arbitration proceeding, those defendants who have agreed to voluntary binding arbitration shall submit any dispute among them regarding the apportionment of financial responsibility to a separate binding arbitration proceeding. Such proceeding shall be with a panel of three arbitrators, which panel shall consist of the chief arbitrator who presided in the first arbitration proceeding, who shall serve as the chief arbitrator, and two arbitrators appointed by the defendants. If the defendants cannot agree on their selection of arbitrators within 20 days after the determination of damages by the arbitration panel in the first arbitration proceeding, selection of the arbitrators shall be in accordance with chapter 682.

- (3) The chief arbitrator shall convene the arbitrators for the purpose of determining allocation of responsibility among multiple defendants within 65 days after the determination of damages by the arbitration panel in the first arbitration proceeding.
- (4) The arbitration panel shall allocate financial responsibility among all defendants named in the notice of intent to initiate litigation, regardless of whether the defendant has submitted to arbitration. The defendants in the arbitration proceeding shall pay their proportionate share of the economic and noneconomic damages awarded by the arbitration panel. All defendants in the arbitration proceeding shall be jointly and severally liable for any damages assessed in arbitration. The determination of the

percentage of fault of any defendant not in the arbitration proceeding is not binding against the plaintiff or that defendant, and is not admissible in any subsequent legal proceeding.

- (5) Payment by the defendants of the damages awarded by the arbitration panel in the first arbitration proceeding shall extinguish those defendants' liability to the claimant and shall also extinguish those defendants' liability for contribution to any defendants who did not participate in arbitration.
- (6) Any defendant paying damages assessed under this section or s. 400.0238 shall have an action for contribution against any nonarbitrating person whose negligence contributed to the injury.

Section 11. Effective October 1, 2001, and applicable to causes of action accruing on or after that date, section 400.024, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.024 Misarbitration.--

- (1) At any time during the course of voluntary binding arbitration of a claim under s. 400.0238, the chief arbitrator on the arbitration panel, if he or she determines that agreement cannot be reached, may dissolve the arbitration panel and appoint two new arbitrators from lists of three to five names provided by each party to the arbitration. Not more than one arbitrator shall be appointed from the list provided by any party.
- (2) Upon appointment of the new arbitrators, arbitration shall proceed at the direction of the chief arbitrator in accordance with ss. 400.0238-400.0242.
- 30 (3) At any time after the allocation arbitration
 31 hearing under s. 400.0239 has concluded, the chief arbitrator

on the arbitration panel may dissolve the arbitration panel 1 and declare the proceedings concluded if he or she determines 2 3 that agreement cannot be reached. 4 Section 12. Effective October 1, 2001, and applicable 5 to causes of action accruing on or after that date, section 400.0241, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 6 7 400.0241 Payment of arbitration award. --(1) Within 20 days after the determination of damages 8 9 by the arbitration panel pursuant to s. 400.0238, the defendant shall: 10 (a) Pay the arbitration award, including interest at 11 12 the legal rate, to the claimant; or (b) Submit any dispute among multiple defendants to 13 14 arbitration as provided in s. 400.0239. (2) Commencing 90 days after the award rendered in the 15 arbitration procedure under s. 400.0238, such award shall 16 17 accrue interest at the rate of 18 percent per year. Section 13. Effective October 1, 2001, and applicable 18 19 to causes of action accruing on or after that date, section 400.0242, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 20 21 400.0242 Appeal of arbitration award. --(1) An arbitration award and an allocation of 22 23 financial responsibility are final agency action for purposes of s. 120.68. Any appeal must be filed in the district court 24 of appeal for the district in which the arbitration took 25 26 place, is limited to review of the record, and must otherwise proceed in accordance with s. 120.68. The amount of an 27 arbitration award or an order allocating financial 28 responsibility, the evidence in support of either, and the 29

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

procedure by which either is determined are subject to

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judicial scrutiny only in a proceeding instituted under this subsection.

- (2) An appeal does not operate to stay an arbitration award, and an arbitration panel, member of an arbitration panel, or circuit court shall not stay an arbitration award. The district court of appeal may order a stay to prevent manifest injustice, but the court shall not abrogate the provisions of s. 400.0241(2).
- (3) Any party to an arbitration proceeding may enforce an arbitration award or an allocation of financial responsibility by filing a petition in the circuit court for the circuit in which the arbitration took place. A petition may not be granted unless the time for appeal has expired. If an appeal has been taken, a petition may not be granted with respect to an arbitration award or an allocation of financial responsibility which has been stayed.
- (4) If the petitioner establishes the authenticity of the arbitration award or the allocation of financial responsibility, shows that the time for appeal has expired, and demonstrates that no stay is in place, the court shall enter such orders and judgments as are required to carry out the terms of the arbitration award or allocation of financial responsibility. Such orders are enforceable by the contempt powers of the court, and execution will issue, upon the request of a party, for such judgments.

Section 14. Section 400.0245, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.0245 Adverse action against employee for disclosing information of specified nature prohibited; employee remedy and relief.--

1	(1) SHORT TITLEThis section may be cited as the
2	"Nursing Home Facility Whistleblower's Act."
3	(2) LEGISLATIVE INTENTIt is the intent of the
4	Legislature to prevent nursing home facilities or independent
5	contractors from taking retaliatory action against an employee
6	who reports to an appropriate person or agency violations of
7	law on the part of a facility or independent contractor that
8	create a substantial and specific danger to a nursing home
9	facility resident's health, safety, or welfare. It is further
10	the intent of the Legislature to prevent nursing home
11	facilities or independent contractors from taking retaliatory
12	action against any person who discloses information to an
13	appropriate agency alleging improper use of or gross waste of
14	governmental funds, or any other abuse or gross neglect of
15	duty on the part of a nursing home facility.
16	(3) DEFINITIONSAs used in this section, unless
17	otherwise specified, the following words or terms shall have
18	the meanings indicated:
19	(a) "Adverse personnel action" means the discharge,
20	suspension, transfer, or demotion of any employee or the
21	withholding of bonuses, the reduction in salary or benefits,
22	or any other adverse action taken against an employee within
23	the terms and conditions of employment by a nursing home
24	facility or independent contractor.
25	(b) "Agency" means any state, regional, county, local,
26	or municipal government entity, whether executive, judicial,
27	or legislative; or any official, officer, department,
28	division, bureau, commission, authority, or political
29	subdivision thereof.
30	(c) "Employee" means a person who performs services
31	for, and under the control and direction of, or contracts

with, a nursing home facility or independent contractor for 1 wages or other remuneration. 2 3 (d) "Gross mismanagement" means a continuous pattern 4 of managerial abuses, wrongful or arbitrary and capricious 5 actions, or fraudulent or criminal conduct which may have a 6 substantial adverse economic impact. 7 (e) "Independent contractor" means a person who is 8 engaged in any business and enters into a contract with a 9 nursing home facility. (4) ACTIONS PROHIBITED. --10 (a) A nursing home facility or an independent 11 12 contractor shall not dismiss, discipline, or take any other adverse personnel action against an employee for disclosing 13 14 information pursuant to the provisions of this section. (b) A nursing home facility or an independent 15 contractor shall not take any adverse action that affects the 16 17 rights or interests of a person in retaliation for the person's disclosure of information under this section. 18 19 (c) The provisions of this subsection shall not be applicable when an employee or person discloses information 20 21 known by the employee or person to be false. 22 (5) NATURE OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED. -- The information 23 disclosed under this section must include: (a) Any violation or suspected violation of any 24 25 federal, state, or local law, rule, or regulation committed by an employee or agent of a nursing home facility or independent 26 27 contractor which creates and presents a substantial and specific danger to the nursing home facility resident's 28 29 health, safety, or welfare.

(b) Any act or suspected act of gross mismanagement,

malfeasance, misfeasance, gross waste of public funds, or

gross neglect of duty committed by an employee or agent of a nursing home facility or independent contractor.

- (6) TO WHOM INFORMATION DISCLOSED. -- The information disclosed under this section must be disclosed to any agency or Federal Government entity or person designated in s.

 400.022(1)(c) having the authority to investigate, police, manage, or otherwise remedy the violation or act.
- (7) EMPLOYEES AND PERSONS PROTECTED. -- This section protects employees and persons who disclose information on their own initiative in a written and signed complaint; who are requested to participate in an investigation, hearing, or other inquiry conducted by any agency or Federal Government entity; who refuse to participate in any adverse action prohibited by this section; or who initiate a complaint through any appropriate complaint hotline. No remedy or other protection under this section applies to any person who has committed or intentionally participated in committing the violation or suspected violation for which protection under this section is being sought.
- (8) REMEDIES.--Any person protected by this section may bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction against a nursing home facility for any action prohibited by this section.
- (9) RELIEF.--In any action brought under this section, the relief may include the following:
- (a) Reinstatement of the employee to the same position held before the adverse action was commenced or to an equivalent position, or reasonable front pay as alternative relief.
- 30 (b) Reinstatement of the employee's full fringe 31 benefits and seniority rights, as appropriate.

1	(c) Compensation, if appropriate, for lost wages, lost
2	benefits, or other lost remuneration caused by the adverse
3	action.
4	(d) Payment of reasonable costs, including attorney's
5	fees, to a substantially prevailing employee, or to the
6	prevailing employer if the employee filed a frivolous action
7	in bad faith.
8	(e) Issuance of an injunction, if appropriate, by a
9	court of competent jurisdiction.
LO	(f) Temporary reinstatement to the employee's former
L1	position or to an equivalent position, pending the final
L2	outcome on the complaint, if an employee complains of being
L3	discharged in retaliation for a protected disclosure and if a
L4	court of competent jurisdiction determines that the disclosure
L5	was not made in bad faith or for a wrongful purpose or
L6	occurred after a nursing home facility's or independent
L7	contractor's initiation of a personnel action against the
L8	employee which includes documentation of the employee's
L9	violation of a disciplinary standard or performance
20	<u>deficiency.</u>
21	(10) DEFENSESIt shall be an affirmative defense to
22	any action brought pursuant to this section that the adverse
23	action was predicated upon grounds other than, and would have
24	been taken absent, the employee's or person's exercise of
25	rights protected by this section.
26	(11) EXISTING RIGHTS This section does not diminish
27	the rights, privileges, or remedies of an employee under any
28	other law or rule or under any collective bargaining agreement
29	or employment contract.

Section 15. Subsections (2) and (5) of section

31 400.071, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsections (9) and

 (10) are renumbered as subsections (10) and (11), respectively, and a new subsection (9) is added to said section, to read:

400.071 Application for license.--

- (2) The application shall be under oath and shall contain the following:
- (a) The name, address, and social security number of the applicant if an individual; if the applicant is a firm, partnership, or association, its name, address, and employer identification number (EIN), and the name and address of any controlling interest every member; if the applicant is a corporation, its name, address, and employer identification number (EIN), and the name and address of its director and officers and of each person having at least a 5 percent interest in the corporation; and the name by which the facility is to be known.
- (b) The name of any person whose name is required on the application under the provisions of paragraph (a) and who owns at least a 10 percent interest in any professional service, firm, association, partnership, or corporation providing goods, leases, or services to the facility for which the application is made, and the name and address of the professional service, firm, association, partnership, or corporation in which such interest is held.
- (c) The location of the facility for which a license is sought and an indication, as in the original application, that such location conforms to the local zoning ordinances.
- (d) The name of the person or persons under whose management or supervision the facility will be conducted and the name of its licensed administrator.

(e) A signed affidavit disclosing any financial or ownership interest that a person or entity described in paragraph (a) or paragraph (d) has held in the last 5 years in any entity licensed by this state or any other state to provide health or residential care, which entity has closed voluntarily or involuntarily, and the reason for the closure; has filed bankruptcy; has had a receiver appointed or a license denied, suspended, or revoked; or has had an injunction issued against it which was initiated by a regulatory agency.

 $\underline{\text{(f)}(e)}$ The total number of beds and the total number of Medicare and Medicaid certified beds.

(q)(f) Information relating to the number, experience, and training of the employees of the facility and of the moral character of the applicant and employees which the agency requires by rule, including the name and address of any nursing home with which the applicant or employees have been affiliated through ownership or employment within 5 years of the date of the application for a license and the record of any criminal convictions involving the applicant and any criminal convictions involving an employee if known by the applicant after inquiring of the employee. The applicant must demonstrate that sufficient numbers of qualified staff, by training or experience, will be employed to properly care for the type and number of residents who will reside in the facility.

(h)(g) Copies of any settlement entered into by the applicant or any civil verdict or judgment involving the applicant, rendered within the 10 years preceding the application, relating to medical negligence, violation of residents' rights, or wrongful death. As a condition of

licensure, the licensee agrees to provide to the agency copies of any new <u>settlement</u>, verdict, or judgment involving the applicant, relating to such matters, within 30 days after filing with the clerk of the court. The information required in this paragraph shall be maintained in the facility's licensure file and in an agency database which is available as a public record.

- (5) The applicant shall furnish satisfactory proof of financial ability to operate and conduct the nursing home in accordance with the requirements of this part and all rules adopted under this part, and the agency shall establish standards for this purpose, including standards for the information required to be reported pursuant to paragraph (2)(e). The agency also shall establish documentation requirements, to be completed by each applicant, that show anticipated facility revenues and expenditures, the basis for financing the anticipated cash-flow requirements of the facility, and an applicant's access to contingency financing.
- (9) Effective on the effective date of this section, as a condition of licensure, each facility must establish and submit with its application a plan for quality assurance and for conducting risk management.

Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 400.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.102 Action by agency against licensee; grounds.--

- (1) Any of the following conditions shall be grounds for action by the agency against a licensee:
- (a) An intentional or negligent act materially affecting the health or safety of residents of the facility;
- (b) Misappropriation or conversion of the property ofa resident of the facility;

1	(c) Failure to follow the criteria and procedures
2	provided under part I of chapter 394 relating to the
3	transportation, voluntary admission, and involuntary
4	examination of a nursing home resident;
5	(d) Violation of provisions of this part or rules
6	adopted under this part; or
7	(e) Fraudulent altering, defacing, or falsifying any
8	medical or other nursing home record, or causing or procuring
9	any of these offenses to be committed;
10	(f) A demonstrated pattern of deficient practices;
11	(g) Failure to pay any outstanding fines assessed by
12	final agency order or fines assessed by the Health Care
13	Financing Administration pursuant to requirements for federal
14	Medicare certification;
15	(h) Exclusion from the Medicare or Medicaid programs;
16	<u>or</u>
17	(i)(e) Any act constituting a ground upon which
18	application for a license may be denied.
19	(2) If the agency has reasonable belief that any of
20	such conditions exist, it shall take the following action:
21	(a) In the case of an applicant for original
22	licensure, denial action as provided in s. 400.121.
23	(b) In the case of an applicant for relicensure or a
24	current licensee, administrative action as provided in s.
25	400.121 or injunctive action as authorized by s. 400.125.
26	(c) In the case of a facility operating without a
27	license, injunctive action as authorized in s. 400.125.
28	Section 17. Subsections (2) and (3) of section
29	400.118, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3)
30	and (4), respectively, a new subsection (2) is added to said

section, and subsections (5) through (11) are added to said section, to read:

400.118 Quality assurance; early warning system; monitoring; rapid response teams.--

- (2) Each time a staff person of the agency is in a nursing home facility, the staff person shall verify, record, and report to the agency the number of certified nursing assistants, the number of licensed practical nurses, and the number of registered nurses on duty. The staff person shall report the date and time of the visit, and the facility census at that time, to the agency.
- assessment, and a plan of care developed by a multidisciplinary team based on that assessment. The plan of care must specify the type and frequency of services required to provide the necessary care to attain or maintain the highest practicable physical, mental, and psychosocial well being, in accordance with the comprehensive assessment. The plan of care must be reviewed and signed by the director of nursing, who shall attest to its adequacy and appropriateness.
 - (6) The nursing home must ensure that:
- (a) A resident's abilities in activities of daily living do not diminish unless circumstances of the individual's clinical condition demonstrate that diminution was unavoidable. These abilities include the resident's ability to bathe, dress, and groom; transfer and ambulate; toilet; eat; and use speech, language, or other functional communication systems.
- (b) A resident is given the appropriate treatment and services to maintain or improve his or her abilities as specified in paragraph (a).

30

1	(c) A resident who is unable to carry out activities
2	of daily living receives the necessary services to maintain
3	good nutrition, grooming, and personal and oral hygiene.
4	(d) A resident who enters the facility without
5	pressure sores does not develop pressure sores, unless the
6	individual's clinical condition demonstrates that they were
7	unavoidable; and that a resident who has pressure sores
8	receives the treatment necessary to promote healing, prevent
9	infection, and prevent new sores from developing.
10	(e) A resident who enters the facility without an
11	indwelling catheter is not catheterized, unless the resident's
12	clinical condition demonstrates that catheterization was
13	necessary; and that a resident who is incontinent of bladder
14	receives appropriate treatment and services to prevent urinary
15	tract infections and to restore as much normal bladder
16	function as possible.
17	(f) A resident who enters the facility without a
18	limited range of motion does not experience reduction in range
19	of motion, unless the resident's clinical condition
20	demonstrates that a reduction in range of motion is
21	unavoidable; and a resident with a limited range of motion
22	receives appropriate treatment and services to increase range
23	of motion or to prevent further decrease in range of motion.
24	(g) A resident who displays mental or psychosocial
25	adjustment difficulty receives appropriate treatment and
26	services to correct the assessed problem; and that a resident
27	whose assessment did not reveal a mental or psychosocial
2 2	adjustment difficulty does not display a pattern of degreesed

depressive behaviors, unless the resident's clinical condition

social interaction or increased withdrawn, angry, or

demonstrates that such a pattern was unavoidable.

(h) A resident who has been able to eat enough alone
or with assistance is not fed by nasogastric tube, unless the
resident's clinical condition demonstrates that use of a
nasogastric tube was unavoidable; and that a resident who is
fed by a nasogastric or gastrostomy tube receives the
appropriate treatment and services to prevent aspiration
pneumonia, diarrhea, vomiting, dehydration, metabolic
abnormalities, and nasal-pharyngeal ulcers and to restore, if
possible, normal eating skills.

- (i) Each resident receives adequate supervision and assistance devices to prevent accidents.
- (j) A resident maintains acceptable parameters of nutritional status, such as body weight and protein levels, unless the resident's clinical condition demonstrates that this is not possible, and receives a therapeutic diet when there is a nutritional problem.
- (k) Each resident is provided sufficient fluid intake to maintain proper hydration and health.
- (1) Each resident who exhibits any signs of dementia or cognitive impairment is examined by a licensed physician to rule out the presence of an underlying physiological condition that may be contributing to such signs. The examination must occur within 7 days after admission of the resident to the facility or within 7 days after such signs have first been observed by any facility staff. If an underlying physical condition is determined to exist, it is the facility's responsibility to provide the necessary care and services to treat the condition.
- (7) A resident who has not been adjudged incapacitated shall be assisted to participate in the planning of all medical treatment and in the development of the plan of care.

1	(8) A resident who refuses medication, treatment, or
2	other components of the plan of care shall be advised of the
3	potential consequences of such actions. The resident's refusal
4	shall be documented in the medical record.
5	(9) The legal representative of a resident who has
6	been adjudged incapacitated and unable to make decisions about
7	medication, treatment, or other components of the plan of care
8	must be informed in writing of the resident's proposed plan of
9	care and the consequences of refusal of medication, treatment,
10	or other components of the plan of care.
11	(10) If a resident refuses medication, treatment, or
12	other components of the plan of care, the nursing home
13	facility must continue to provide other services that the
14	resident agrees to, in accordance with the resident's plan of
15	care.
16	(11) All refusals of medication, treatment, or other
17	components of the plan of care by the resident or his or her
18	legal representative shall be acknowledged in writing and
19	signed by the resident's physician.
20	Section 18. Section 400.1183, Florida Statutes, is
21	created to read:
22	400.1183 Resident grievance and complaint procedures
23	(1) Every nursing home must have a grievance procedure
24	available to its residents and their families. The grievance
25	<pre>procedure must include:</pre>
26	(a) An explanation of how to pursue redress of a
27	grievance or complaint.
28	(b) The names, job titles, and telephone numbers of
29	the employees responsible for implementing the organization's
30	grievance procedure. The list must include the address and the

31 toll-free telephone numbers of the ombudsman and the agency.

1	(c) A simple description of the process through which
2	a resident may, at any time, contact the toll-free telephone
3	hotline of the ombudsman or the agency to report the
4	unresolved grievance.
5	(d) A procedure for providing assistance to residents
6	who cannot prepare a written grievance or complaint without
7	help.
8	(2) Each facility shall maintain records of all
9	grievances and shall report annually to the agency the total
10	number of grievances handled, a categorization of the cases
11	underlying the grievances, and the final disposition of the
12	grievances.
13	(3) Each facility must respond to the complaint or
14	grievance within a reasonable time after its submission.
15	(4) The agency may investigate any complaint or
16	grievance at any time.
17	(5) The agency may impose an administrative fine, in
18	accordance with s. 400.121, against a nursing home facility
19	for noncompliance with this section.
20	Section 19. Subsections (2) and (5) of section
21	400.121, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (7)
22	and (8) are added to said section, to read:
23	400.121 Denial, suspension, revocation of license;
24	moratorium on admissions; administrative fines; procedure;
25	order to increase staffing
26	(1) The agency may deny, revoke, or suspend a license
27	or impose an administrative fine, not to exceed \$500 per
28	violation per day, for a violation of any provision of s.
29	400.102(1). All hearings shall be held within the county in

30 which the licensee or applicant operates or applies for a

31 license to operate a facility as defined herein.

- shall be imposed for each violation of this part The agency, as a part of any final order issued by it under this part, may impose such fine as it deems proper, except that such fine may not exceed \$500 for each violation. Each day a violation of this part occurs constitutes a separate violation and is subject to a separate fine, but in no event may any fine aggregate more than \$5,000. A fine may be levied pursuant to this section in lieu of and notwithstanding the provisions of s. 400.23. Fines paid by any nursing home facility licensee under this subsection shall be deposited in the Resident Protection Trust Fund and expended as provided in s. 400.063.
- (5) An action taken by the agency to deny, suspend, or revoke a facility's license under this part, in which the agency claims that the facility owner or an employee of the facility has threatened the health, safety, or welfare of a resident of the facility, shall be heard by the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services within 120 days after receipt of the facility's request for a hearing, unless the time limitation is waived by both parties. The administrative law judge must render a decision within 30 days after receipt of a proposed recommended order. This subsection does not modify the requirement that an administrative hearing be held within 90 days after a license is suspended under paragraph (4)(b).
- (7) The agency shall deny an application based upon the disclosure of information required in s. 400.071(2)(e) if such information demonstrates that any controlling interest has been the subject of adverse action by a regulatory agency, including the appointment of a receiver, denial, suspension, or revocation of a license, or the issuance of an injunction

by a regulatory agency. If the adverse action solely involves the management company, the applicant shall be given 30 days to replace the management company with a company that has not been the subject of an adverse action as described in this subsection.

(8) Administrative proceedings challenging agency licensure enforcement actions shall be reviewed on the basis of the facts and conditions that resulted in the agency action.

Section 20. Section 400.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 400.141 Administration and management of nursing home facilities.—Every licensed facility shall comply with all applicable standards and rules of the agency and shall:
- (1) Be under the administrative direction and charge of a licensed administrator.
- (2) Appoint a medical director licensed pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459 who meets the criteria established by the Florida Medical Directors Association. The agency may establish by rule more specific criteria for the appointment of a medical director.
- (3) Have available the regular, consultative, and emergency services of physicians licensed by the state.
- (4) Employ registered nurses and licensed practical nurses who are responsible for the proper practice of professional nursing and practical nursing, respectively, in accordance with chapter 464.
- (5) Designate as the director of nursing or the assistant director of nursing persons who have had a least 12 months of experience in nursing service supervision or administration, and education or work experience beyond the

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minimum required for licensure in rehabilitative or geriatric nursing, before assuming responsibility for the total nursing service program in a nursing home.

(6) Designate as the charge nurse on duty a person who has the ability to recognize and respond to significant changes in a resident's condition.

(7) (4) Provide for resident use of a community pharmacy as specified in s. 400.022(1)(q). Any other law to the contrary notwithstanding, a registered pharmacist licensed in Florida, that is under contract with a facility licensed under this chapter, shall repackage a nursing facility resident's bulk prescription medication which has been packaged by another pharmacist licensed in any state in the United States into a unit dose system compatible with the system used by the nursing facility, if the pharmacist is requested to offer such service. To be eligible for repackaging, a resident or the resident's spouse must receive prescription medication benefits provided through a former employer as part of his or her retirement benefits a qualified pension plan as specified in s. 4972 of the Internal Revenue Code, a federal retirement program as specified under 5 C.F.R. s. 831, or a long-term care policy as defined in s. 627.9404(1). A pharmacist who correctly repackages and relabels the medication and the nursing facility which correctly administers such repackaged medication under the provisions of this subsection shall not be held liable in any civil or administrative action arising from the repackaging. In order to be eligible for the repackaging, a nursing facility resident for whom the medication is to be repackaged shall sign an informed consent form provided by the facility which includes an explanation of the repackaging process and

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which notifies the resident of the immunities from liability provided herein. A pharmacist who repackages and relabels prescription medications, as authorized under this subsection, may charge a reasonable fee for costs resulting from the implementation of this provision.

(8)(5) Provide for the access of the facility residents to dental and other health-related services, recreational services, rehabilitative services, and social work services appropriate to their needs and conditions and not directly furnished by the licensee. When a geriatric outpatient nurse clinic is conducted in accordance with rules adopted by the agency, outpatients attending such clinic shall not be counted as part of the general resident population of the nursing home facility, nor shall the nursing staff of the geriatric outpatient clinic be counted as part of the nursing staff of the facility, until the outpatient clinic load exceeds 15 a day.

(9)(6) Be allowed and encouraged by the agency to provide other needed services under certain conditions. If the facility has a standard licensure status, and has had no class I or class II deficiencies during the past 2 years or has been awarded a Gold Seal under the program established in s. 400.235, it may be encouraged by the agency to provide services, including, but not limited to, respite and adult day services, which enable individuals to move in and out of the facility. A facility is not subject to any additional licensure requirements for providing these services. Respite care may be offered to persons in need of short-term or temporary nursing home services. Respite care must be provided in accordance with this part and rules adopted by the agency. 31 | However, the agency shall, by rule, adopt modified

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requirements for resident assessment, resident care plans, resident contracts, physician orders, and other provisions, as appropriate, for short-term or temporary nursing home services. The agency shall allow for shared programming and staff in a facility which meets minimum standards and offers services pursuant to this subsection, but, if the facility is cited for deficiencies in patient care, may require additional staff and programs appropriate to the needs of service recipients. A person who receives respite care may not be counted as a resident of the facility for purposes of the facility's licensed capacity unless that person receives 24-hour respite care. A person receiving either respite care for 24 hours or longer or adult day services must be included when calculating minimum staffing for the facility. Any costs and revenues generated by a nursing home facility from nonresidential programs or services shall be excluded from the calculations of Medicaid per diems for nursing home institutional care reimbursement.

(10)(7) If the facility has a standard licensure status or is a Gold Seal facility, exceeds minimum staffing standards, and is part of a retirement community that offers other services pursuant to part III, part IV, or part V, be allowed to share programming and staff. At the time of relicensure, a retirement community that uses this option must demonstrate through staffing records that minimum staffing requirements for the facility were exceeded.

(11)(8) Maintain the facility premises and equipment and conduct its operations in a safe and sanitary manner.

(12)(9) If the licensee furnishes food service, provide a wholesome and nourishing diet sufficient to meet generally accepted standards of proper nutrition for its

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residents and provide such therapeutic diets as may be prescribed by attending physicians. In making rules to implement this subsection, the agency shall be guided by standards recommended by nationally recognized professional groups and associations with knowledge of dietetics.

(13)(10) Keep full records of resident admissions and discharges; medical and general health status, including medical records, personal and social history, and identity and address of next of kin or other persons who may have responsibility for the affairs of the residents; and individual resident care plans including, but not limited to, prescribed services, service frequency and duration, and service goals. The records shall be open to inspection by the agency.

(14) Maintain in the medical record for each resident a daily chart of certified nursing assistant services provided to the resident. This record must be completed contemporaneously with the delivery of care, by the certified nursing assistant caring for the resident. This record must indicate assistance with activities of daily living, assistance with eating, and assistance with drinking, and must record each offering of nutrition and hydration for those residents whose plan of care or assessment indicates a risk for malnutrition or dehydration.

(15)(11) Keep such fiscal records of its operations and conditions as may be necessary to provide information pursuant to this part.

(16)(12) Furnish copies of personnel records for employees affiliated with such facility, to any other facility licensed by this state requesting this information pursuant to 31 this part. Such information contained in the records may

include, but is not limited to, disciplinary matters and any reason for termination. Any facility releasing such records pursuant to this part shall be considered to be acting in good faith and may not be held liable for information contained in such records, absent a showing that the facility maliciously falsified such records.

(17)(13) Publicly display a poster provided by the agency containing the names, addresses, and telephone numbers for the state's abuse hotline, the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, the Agency for Health Care Administration consumer hotline, the Advocacy Center for Persons with Disabilities, the Florida Statewide Advocacy Council, and the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, with a clear description of the assistance to be expected from each.

- (18) Submit to the agency information specified in s. 400.071(2) relating to management companies within 30 days after the effective date of a management agreement.
- of each year and as otherwise requested by the agency information regarding staff-to-resident ratios, staff turnover, and staff stability of the facility, with respect to certified nursing assistants, registered nurses, licensed nurses, the director of nursing, and the facility administrator. For purposes of this reporting:
- (a) Staff-to-resident ratio is based on the requirements established pursuant to s. 400.23(3)(a) and applicable rules.
- (b) Staff turnover shall be calculated from the most recent 12-month period ending on the 1st workday of the most recent calendar quarter prior to submission of the information. The turnover rate must be computed quarterly,

1	with the annual rate being the cumulative sum of the quarterly
2	rates. The formula to determine the turnover rate shall be the
3	total number of terminations or separations of nonprobationary
4	employees from employment divided by the total number of staff
5	employed at the end of the period for which the rate is
6	computed, expressed as a percent.
7	(c) Staff turnover shall be reported as one total
8	figure including staff of all classes and shall be reported by
9	the following categories: certified nursing assistants,
10	dietitians, licensed practical nurses, registered nurses,
11	noncertified nursing assistants working for the allowed 4
12	months before certification, therapists, social services
13	staff, recreation staff, activity staff, administrative
14	support personnel, managers, dietary aides, cooks, maintenance
15	personnel, custodial personnel, and any other category of
16	staff necessary for the facility.
17	(20) Report monthly the number of vacant beds in the
18	facility that are available for resident occupancy on the day
19	the information is reported.
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21	Facilities that have been awarded a Gold Seal under the
22	program established in s. 400.235 may develop a plan to
23	provide certified nursing assistant training as prescribed by
24	federal regulations and state rules and may apply to the
25	agency for approval of its program.
26	Section 21. Section 400.1413, Florida Statutes, is
27	created to read:
28	400.1413 Internal risk management and quality
29	assurance program
30	(1) Every licensed facility shall, as part of its
31	administrative functions, establish an internal risk

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management and quality assurance program, the purpose of which
is to assess patient care practices, review and act on
facility quality indicators, maintain and review facility
incident reports, correct deficiencies cited by the agency,
resolve resident grievances, and develop plans of action to
correct and respond quickly to identified quality
deficiencies.
(2) The internal risk management and quality assurance
program is the responsibility of the facility administrator

- (3) The owner of the nursing home shall establish policies and procedures to implement the internal risk management and quality assurance program, which includes:
- (a) The investigation and analysis of the frequency and causes of general categories and specific types of adverse incidents involving or affecting residents.
- (b) The development of appropriate measures to minimize the risk of adverse incidents to residents, including, but not limited to:
- 1. Risk management and risk prevention education and training of all nonphysician personnel as follows:
- a. Such education and training of all nonphysician personnel as part of their initial orientation; and
- b. At least 3 hours of such education and training annually for all nonphysician personnel in both clinical areas and provision of resident care.
- 2. The analysis of resident grievances that relate to resident care and the quality of clinical services.
- 3. The development and implementation of an incident reporting system based upon the affirmative duty of all health care providers and all agents and employees of the facility to report adverse incidents to the risk manager.

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1	(4) In addition to the program mandated by this
2	section, other innovative approaches intended to reduce the
3	frequency and severity of adverse incidents to residents and
4	violations of residents' rights shall be encouraged and their
5	implementation and operation facilitated.
6	(5) Each internal risk management and quality
7	assurance program shall include the use of incident reports to
8	be filed with the risk manager and the facility administrator.
9	The risk manager shall have free access to all medical records
10	of the licensed facility. As a part of each internal risk
11	management and quality assurance program, the incident reports
12	shall be used to develop categories of incidents which
13	identify problem areas. Once identified, procedures shall be
14	adjusted to correct the problem areas.
15	(6) The nursing home shall report adverse incidents to
16	the agency in a timely manner.
17	(7) For purposes of report to the agency pursuant to
18	this section, the term "adverse incident" means:
19	(a) An event over which facility personnel could
20	exercise control and which is associated in whole or in part
21	with clinical intervention, rather than the condition for
22	which such intervention occurred, and which results in one of
23	the following injuries:
24	1. Death.
25	2. Brain or spinal damage.
26	3. Permanent disfigurement.
27	4. Fracture or dislocation of bones or joints.
28	5. A resulting limitation of neurological, physical,
29	or sensory function.
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1	6. Any condition that required medical attention to
2	which the patient has not given his or her informed consent,
3	including failure to honor advanced directives.
4	7. Any condition that required the transfer of the
5	patient, within or outside the facility, to a unit providing a
6	more acute level of care due to the adverse incident, rather
7	than the resident's condition prior to the adverse incident.
8	(b) Abuse, neglect, or exploitation as defined in s.
9	<u>415.102.</u>
10	(c) Resident elopement.
11	(d) Events reported to law enforcement.
12	(8)(a) Each licensed facility subject to this section
13	shall submit an annual report to the agency on a form
14	developed by the agency summarizing the incident reports that
15	have been filed in the facility for that year. The report
16	shall include:
	1. The total number of adverse incidents.
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17 18	2. A listing, by category, of the types of adverse
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18	2. A listing, by category, of the types of adverse
18 19	2. A listing, by category, of the types of adverse incidents and the number of incidents occurring within each
18 19 20	2. A listing, by category, of the types of adverse incidents and the number of incidents occurring within each category.
18 19 20 21	 2. A listing, by category, of the types of adverse incidents and the number of incidents occurring within each category. 3. Types of liability claims filed based on an adverse
18 19 20 21 22	2. A listing, by category, of the types of adverse incidents and the number of incidents occurring within each category. 3. Types of liability claims filed based on an adverse incident or reportable injury.
18 19 20 21 22 23	2. A listing, by category, of the types of adverse incidents and the number of incidents occurring within each category. 3. Types of liability claims filed based on an adverse incident or reportable injury. 4. Disciplinary action taken against staff,
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	2. A listing, by category, of the types of adverse incidents and the number of incidents occurring within each category. 3. Types of liability claims filed based on an adverse incident or reportable injury. 4. Disciplinary action taken against staff, categorized by type of staff involved.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	2. A listing, by category, of the types of adverse incidents and the number of incidents occurring within each category. 3. Types of liability claims filed based on an adverse incident or reportable injury. 4. Disciplinary action taken against staff, categorized by type of staff involved. (b) The information reported to the agency pursuant to
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	2. A listing, by category, of the types of adverse incidents and the number of incidents occurring within each category. 3. Types of liability claims filed based on an adverse incident or reportable injury. 4. Disciplinary action taken against staff, categorized by type of staff involved. (b) The information reported to the agency pursuant to paragraph (a) which relates to persons licensed under chapter
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	2. A listing, by category, of the types of adverse incidents and the number of incidents occurring within each category. 3. Types of liability claims filed based on an adverse incident or reportable injury. 4. Disciplinary action taken against staff, categorized by type of staff involved. (b) The information reported to the agency pursuant to paragraph (a) which relates to persons licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 461, chapter 464, or chapter 466

1	action, in which case the provisions of s. 456.073 shall
2	apply.
3	(c) The report submitted to the agency shall also
4	contain the name of the person responsible for risk management
5	in the facility.
6	(9)(a) The licensed facility shall notify the agency
7	within 1 business day after the occurrence of any of the
8	following:
9	1. The death of a patient.
10	2. Alleged mistreatment of a patient by a certified
11	nursing assistant or licensed nurse.
12	3. Resident elopement.
13	4. Events reported to law enforcement.
14	(b) The notification must be made in writing and be
15	provided by facsimile device or overnight mail delivery. The
16	notification must include information regarding the identity
17	of the affected resident, the type of adverse incident, the
18	initiation of an investigation by the facility, and whether
19	the events causing or resulting in the adverse incident
20	represent a potential risk to other residents.
21	(c) The agency may investigate, as it deems
22	appropriate, any such incident and prescribe measures that
23	must or may be taken in response to the incident. The agency
24	shall review each incident and determine whether it
25	potentially involved conduct by the health care professional
26	who is subject to disciplinary action, in which case the
27	provisions of s. 456.073 shall apply.
28	(10) The agency shall have access to all licensed
29	facility records necessary to carry out the provisions of this
30	section.

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(11) The agency shall review, as part of its licensure 1 inspection process, the internal risk management and quality 2 assurance program at each licensed facility regulated by this 3 4 section to determine whether the program meets standards 5 established in statutes and rules, whether the program is being conducted in a manner designed to reduce the incidence 6 7 and severity of adverse incidents, and whether the facility is reporting adverse incidents as required. 8 9 (12) There shall be no monetary liability on the part of, and no cause of action for damages shall arise against, 10 any risk manager licensed under s. 395.10974, for the 11 implementation and oversight of the internal risk management 12 and quality assurance program in a facility licensed under 13 14 this chapter as required by this section, or for any act or proceeding undertaken or performed within the scope of the 15 functions of such internal risk management and quality 16 17 assurance program, if the risk manager acts without intentional fraud. 18 19 (13) If the agency, through its receipt of the annual reports prescribed in this chapter or through any 20 investigation, has a reasonable belief that conduct by a staff 21 member or employee of a licensed facility is grounds for 22 23 disciplinary action by the appropriate regulatory board, the agency shall report this fact to such regulatory board. 24 25 Section 22. Section 400.1415, Florida Statutes, is 26 amended to read: 27 400.1415 Patient records; penalties for alteration .--(1) Any person who fraudulently alters, defaces, or 28

falsifies any medical or other nursing home record, or causes

or procures any of these offenses to be committed, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.

775.082 or s. 775.083. If the agency finds by a preponderance of evidence that any such offense has occurred at a facility, the facility shall be subject to a class I citation and fine. Any person authorized under s. 400.19 to enter a nursing home facility who detects or reasonably suspects such offense has occurred must immediately report such information to the local law enforcement agency and state attorney.

- (2) A conviction under subsection (1) is also grounds for restriction, suspension, or termination of license privileges.
- (3) The director of nursing and the licensed nursing home administrator at the facility shall be referred to their respective licensure boards for disciplinary review when a staff person is convicted under subsection (1).
- (4) A conviction or finding by the agency under subsection (1) is also grounds for an immediate moratorium on admissions.

Section 23. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 400.191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (5) Every nursing home facility licensee shall:
- (a) Post, in a sufficient number of prominent positions in the nursing home so as to be accessible to all residents and to the general public: $\overline{\cdot}$,
- 1. A concise summary of the last inspection report pertaining to the nursing home and issued by the agency, with references to the page numbers of the full reports, noting any deficiencies found by the agency and the actions taken by the licensee to rectify such deficiencies and indicating in such

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

summaries where the full reports may be inspected in the nursing home.

2. A copy of the most recent version of the Florida Nursing Home Guide Watch List.

Section 24. Subsection (2) of section 400.211, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (4) is added to section, to read:

400.211 Persons employed as nursing assistants; certification requirement.--

- (2) The following categories of persons who are not certified as nursing assistants under part II of chapter 464 may be employed <u>as a nursing assistant</u> by a nursing facility for a period of 4 months:
- (a) Persons who are enrolled in, or have completed, a state-approved nursing assistant program; or
- (b) Persons who have been positively verified as actively certified and on the registry in another state <u>and</u> who have not been found to have been convicted of or entered a <u>plea of nolo contendere or guilty to abuse, neglect, or exploitation in another state, regardless of adjudication with no findings of abuse; or</u>
- (c) Persons who have preliminarily passed the state's certification exam.

The certification requirement must be met within 4 months after initial employment as a nursing assistant in a licensed nursing facility.

(4) When employed in a nursing home facility for a 12-month period or longer, a certified nursing assistant, to maintain certification, shall submit to a performance review every 12 months and shall be given regular inservice education

1	based on the outcome of such review. The inservice training
2	shall be provided by the facility and must:
3	(a) Be sufficient to ensure the continuing competence
4	of the certified nursing assistant.
5	(b) Include, at a minimum:
6	1. Assisting residents with eating and proper feeding
7	techniques.
8	2. Principles of adequate hydration.
9	3. Assisting and responding to the cognitively
10	impaired residents or residents with difficult behaviors.
11	4. Caring for resident at the end of life.
12	5. Recognizing changes that place a resident at risk
13	for pressure ulcers and falls.
14	(c) Address areas of weakness as determined in the
15	certified nursing assistant's performance reviews and may
16	address the special needs of residents as determined by the
17	nursing home facility staff.
18	Section 25. Subsections (2), (3), (7), and (8) of
19	section 400.23, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection
20	(10) is added to said section, to read:
21	400.23 Rules; evaluation and deficiencies; licensure
22	status
23	(2) Pursuant to the intention of the Legislature, the
24	agency, in consultation with the Department of Health and the
25	Department of Elderly Affairs, shall adopt and enforce rules
26	to implement this part, which shall include reasonable and
27	fair standards and procedures relating criteria in relation
28	to:
29	(a) The location and construction of the facility;
30	including fire and life safety, plumbing, heating, cooling,

31 lighting, ventilation, and other housing conditions which will

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ensure the health, safety, and comfort of residents, including an adequate call system. The agency shall establish standards for facilities and equipment to increase the extent to which new facilities and a new wing or floor added to an existing facility after July 1, 1999, are structurally capable of serving as shelters only for residents, staff, and families of residents and staff, and equipped to be self-supporting during and immediately following disasters. The agency shall work with facilities licensed under this part and report to the Governor and Legislature by April 1, 1999, its recommendations for cost-effective renovation standards to be applied to existing facilities. In making such rules, the agency shall be guided by criteria recommended by nationally recognized reputable professional groups and associations with knowledge of such subject matters. The agency shall update or revise such criteria as the need arises. All nursing homes must comply with those lifesafety code requirements and building code standards applicable at the time of approval of their construction plans. The agency may require alterations to a building if it determines that an existing condition constitutes a distinct hazard to life, health, or safety. The agency shall adopt fair and reasonable rules setting forth conditions under which existing facilities undergoing additions, alterations, conversions, renovations, or repairs shall be required to comply with the most recent updated or revised standards.

(b) The number and qualifications of all personnel, including management, medical, nursing, and other professional personnel, and nursing assistants, orderlies, and support personnel, having responsibility for any part of the care 31 given residents.

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- (c) All sanitary conditions within the facility and its surroundings, including water supply, sewage disposal, food handling, and general hygiene which will ensure the health and comfort of residents.
- (d) The equipment essential to the health and welfare of the residents.
 - (e) A uniform accounting system.
- (f) The care, treatment, and maintenance of residents and measurement of the quality and adequacy thereof, consistent with based on rules developed under this chapter and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987(Pub. L. No. 100-203) (December 22, 1987), Title IV (Medicare, Medicaid, and Other Health-Related Programs), Subtitle C (Nursing Home Reform), as amended.
- The preparation and annual update of a (q) comprehensive emergency management plan. The agency shall adopt rules establishing minimum criteria for the plan after consultation with the Department of Community Affairs. At a minimum, the rules must provide for plan components that address emergency evacuation transportation; adequate sheltering arrangements; postdisaster activities, including emergency power, food, and water; postdisaster transportation; supplies; staffing; emergency equipment; individual identification of residents and transfer of records; and responding to family inquiries. The comprehensive emergency management plan is subject to review and approval by the local emergency management agency. During its review, the local emergency management agency shall ensure that the following agencies, at a minimum, are given the opportunity to review the plan: the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Department of Health, the Agency for Health Care Administration, and the

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30 31 Department of Community Affairs. Also, appropriate volunteer organizations must be given the opportunity to review the plan. The local emergency management agency shall complete its review within 60 days and either approve the plan or advise the facility of necessary revisions.

- (h) The implementation of the consumer satisfaction surveys required under s. 400.0225; the availability, distribution, and posting of reports and records required under s. 400.191; and the Gold Seal program established under s. 400.235.
- (i) An adequate quality assurance process and risk management procedure.
- (3)(a)1. The agency shall adopt rules providing for the minimum staffing requirements for direct care staff nursing homes. These requirements shall include, for each nursing home facility, a minimum certified nursing assistant staffing of 2.9 hours per resident per day, with no single shift having less than one certified nursing assistant per 15 residents; and a minimum licensed nursing staffing of 1.0 hour per resident per day, with no single shift having less than one licensed nurse per 40 residents and 0.5 hours of registered nurse staffing per resident per day. Each nursing hame shall document, including evening and night shifts and weekends. Agency rules shall specify requirements for documentation of compliance with staffing standards and post daily, sanctions for violation of such standards, and requirements for daily posting of the names of staff on duty for the benefit of facility residents and the public. Failure to provide such posting daily constitutes a class III deficiency.

2. The agency shall recognize the use of licensed nurses for compliance with minimum staffing requirements for certified nursing assistants, provided that the facility otherwise meets the minimum staffing requirements for licensed nurses and that the licensed nurses so recognized are performing the duties of a certified nursing assistant. Unless otherwise approved by the agency, licensed nurses counted towards the minimum staffing requirements for certified nursing assistants must exclusively perform the duties of a certified nursing assistant for the entire shift and shall not also be counted towards the minimum staffing requirements for licensed nurses.

3. If the agency approved a facility's request to use a licensed nurse to perform both licensed nursing and certified nursing assistant duties, the facility must allocate the amount of staff time specifically spent on certified nursing assistant duties for the purpose of documenting compliance with minimum staffing requirements for certified and licensed nursing staff. In no event may the hours of a licensed nurse with dual job responsibilities be counted twice.

(b) The agency shall adopt rules to allow properly trained staff of a nursing facility, in addition to certified nursing assistants and licensed nurses, to assist residents with eating. The rules shall specify the minimum training requirements and shall specify the physiological conditions or disorders of residents which would necessitate that the eating assistance be provided by nursing personnel of the facility. Nonnursing staff providing eating assistance to residents under the provisions of this subsection shall not count towards compliance with minimum staffing standards.

- (c) Licensed practical nurses licensed under chapter 464 who are providing nursing services in nursing home facilities under this part may supervise the activities of other licensed practical nurses, certified nursing assistants, and other unlicensed personnel providing services in such facilities in accordance with rules adopted by the Board of Nursing.
- (7) The agency shall, at least every 15 months, evaluate all nursing home facilities and make a determination as to the degree of compliance by each licensee with the established rules adopted under this part as a basis for assigning a licensure status to that facility. The agency shall base its evaluation on the most recent inspection report, taking into consideration findings from other official reports, surveys, interviews, investigations, and inspections. The agency shall assign a licensure status of standard or conditional to each nursing home.
- (a) A standard licensure status means that a facility has no class I or class II deficiencies, has corrected all class III deficiencies within the time established by the agency, and is in substantial compliance at the time of the survey with criteria established under this part, with rules adopted by the agency, and, if applicable, with rules adopted under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (Pub. L. No. 100-203) (December 22, 1987), Title IV (Medicare, Medicaid, and Other Health-Related Programs), Subtitle C (Nursing Home Reform), as amended.
- (b) A conditional licensure status means that a facility, due to the presence of one or more class I or class II deficiencies, or class III deficiencies not corrected within the time established by the agency, is not in

substantial compliance at the time of the survey with criteria established under this part, with rules adopted by the agency, or, if applicable, with rules adopted under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (Pub. L. No. 100-203) (December 22, 1987), Title IV (Medicare, Medicaid, and Other Health-Related Programs), Subtitle C (Nursing Home Reform), as amended. If the facility has no class I, class II, or class III deficiencies comes into substantial compliance at the time of the followup survey, a standard licensure status may be assigned.

- (c) In evaluating the overall quality of care and services and determining whether the facility will receive a conditional or standard license, the agency shall consider the needs and limitations of residents in the facility and the results of interviews and surveys of a representative sampling of residents, families of residents, ombudsman council members in the planning and service area in which the facility is located, guardians of residents, and staff of the nursing home facility.
- (d) The current licensure status of each facility must be indicated in bold print on the face of the license. A list of the deficiencies of the facility shall be posted in a prominent place that is in clear and unobstructed public view at or near the place where residents are being admitted to that facility. Licensees receiving a conditional licensure status for a facility shall prepare, within 10 working days after receiving notice of deficiencies, a plan for correction of all deficiencies and shall submit the plan to the agency for approval. Correction of all deficiencies, within the period approved by the agency, shall result in termination of the conditional licensure status. Failure to correct the

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deficiencies within a reasonable period approved by the agency shall be grounds for the imposition of sanctions pursuant to this part.

- (e) Each licensee shall post its license in a prominent place that is in clear and unobstructed public view at or near the place where residents are being admitted to the facility.
- (f) Not later than January 1, 1994, The agency shall adopt rules that:
- 1. Establish uniform procedures for the evaluation of facilities.
- 2. Provide criteria in the areas referenced in paragraph (c).
- 3. Address other areas necessary for carrying out the intent of this section.
- (8) The agency shall adopt rules to provide that, when the criteria established under subsection (2) are not met, such deficiencies, including past deficient practices identified after the facility has taken corrective action, shall be classified according to the nature of the deficiency. The agency shall indicate the classification on the face of the notice of deficiencies as follows:
- (a) Class I deficiencies are those which the agency determines present immediate jeopardy to resident health or safety an imminent danger to the residents or guests of the nursing home facility or a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm would result therefrom. condition or practice constituting a class I deficiency violation shall be abated or eliminated immediately, unless a fixed period of time, as determined by the agency, is required 31 for correction. Notwithstanding s. 400.121(2), A class I

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deficiency is subject to a civil penalty of \$25,000 in an amount not less than \$5,000 and not exceeding \$25,000 for each and every deficiency. A fine shall may be levied notwithstanding the correction of the deficiency.

- (b) Class II deficiencies are those which the agency determines involve harm, with potential for more than minimal harm that is not immediate jeopardy have a direct or immediate relationship to the health, safety, or security of the nursing home facility residents, other than class I deficiencies. Notwithstanding s. 400.121(2), a class II deficiency is subject to a civil penalty of \$10,000 in an amount not less than \$1,000 and not exceeding \$10,000 for each and every deficiency. A citation for a class II deficiency shall specify the time within which the deficiency is required to be If a class II deficiency is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.
- (c) Class III deficiencies are those which the agency determines involve no actual harm, with potential for more than minimal harm that is not immediate jeopardy to have an indirect or potential relationship to the health, safety, security of the nursing home facility residents, other than class I or class II deficiencies. A class III deficiency shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$2,500 not less than 25 \$500 and not exceeding \$2,500 for each and every deficiency. A citation for a class III deficiency shall specify the time within which the deficiency is required to be corrected. If a class III deficiency is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.

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1	(d) Class IV deficiencies are those which the agency
2	determines involve no actual harm but do not constitute a
3	class III deficiency. If the class IV deficiency is isolated,
4	no plan of correction is required.
5	(10) The agency must submit a report annually to the
6	Legislature that summarizes the information regarding
7	staff-to-resident ratios, staff turnover, and staff stability
8	reported by nursing home facilities pursuant to s.
9	400.141(19).
10	Section 26. Subsection (3) of section 400.241, Florida
11	Statutes, is amended to read:
12	400.241 Prohibited acts; penalties for violations
13	(3) It is unlawful for any person, long-term care
14	facility, or other entity to willfully interfere with the
15	unannounced inspections mandated by s. 400.0073 or s.
16	400.19(3). Alerting or advising a facility of the actual or
17	approximate date of such inspection shall be a per se
18	violation of this subsection.
19	(4) A violation of any provision of this part or of
20	any minimum standard, rule, or regulation adopted pursuant
21	thereto constitutes a misdemeanor of the second degree,
22	punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Each day
23	of a continuing violation shall be considered a separate
24	offense.
25	Section 27. Section 400.27, Florida Statutes, is
26	created to read:
27	400.27 Nursing home survey teams; agency duties
28	(1) The agency shall ensure that each newly hired

member of a nursing home survey team, as a part of his or her basic training, is assigned full time to a licensed nursing

home for at least 2 days within a 7-day period to observe

facility operations outside of the survey process before beginning survey responsibilities. The agency may not assign an individual to be a member of a nursing home survey team for purposes of a survey, evaluation, or consultation visit at a nursing home facility in which the individual was an employee within the preceding 5 years.

- (2) The agency shall semiannually provide for joint training of nursing home survey team members and facility staff concerning at least one of the 10 most frequently issued federal citations against nursing home facilities in this state during the previous calendar year.
- (3) Each member of a nursing home survey team who is a health professional licensed under part I of chapter 464, part II of chapter 468, or chapter 491 shall earn not less 50 percent of required biennial continuing education credits in geriatric care. Each member of a nursing home survey team who is a health professional licensed under chapter 465 shall earn not less than 30 percent of required biennial continuing education credits in geriatric care.

Section 28. Paragraph (k) of subsection (1) of section 400.428, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.428 Resident bill of rights.--

- (1) No resident of a facility shall be deprived of any civil or legal rights, benefits, or privileges guaranteed by law, the Constitution of the State of Florida, or the Constitution of the United States as a resident of a facility. Every resident of a facility shall have the right to:
- (k) At least $\underline{45}$ $\underline{30}$ days' notice of relocation or termination of residency from the facility unless, for medical reasons, the resident is certified by a physician to require an emergency relocation to a facility providing a more skilled

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level of care or the resident engages in a pattern of conduct that is harmful or offensive to other residents. In the case of a resident who has been adjudicated mentally incapacitated, the guardian shall be given at least 30 days' notice of a nonemergency relocation or residency termination. Reasons for relocation shall be set forth in writing. In order for a facility to terminate the residency of an individual without notice as provided herein, the facility shall show good cause in a court of competent jurisdiction. Section 29. Effective October 1, 2001, section 400.429, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: (Substantial rewording of section. See s. 400.429, F.S., for present text.) 400.429 Civil actions to enforce assisted living facility residents' rights.--(1)(a) Sections 400.429-400.430 provide the exclusive remedy for any civil action against an assisted living facility licensee, facility owner, facility administrator, or facility staff for recovery of damages for an assisted living facility resident's personal injury, death, or deprivation of the rights specified in s. 400.428, whether based on the common law or on statutory law, including, but not limited to, an action founded on negligence, abuse, neglect, exploitation, or a deprivation of rights specified in s. 400.428. This exclusivity applies to and includes any claim against an employee, agent, or other person for whose actions the licensee is alleged to be vicariously liable and to any management company, parent corporation, subsidiary, lessor, or

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other person alleged to be directly liable to the resident or

vicariously liable for the actions of the licensee or its

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1	(b) However, ss. 400.429-400.430 do not prohibit a
2	resident or a resident's legal guardian from pursuing any
3	administrative remedy or injunctive relief available to a
4	resident as a result of a deprivation of the rights specified
5	in s. 400.028, whether or not the deprivation of rights
6	resulted in personal injury to, or the death of, the resident.
7	(c) In addition to the remedies provided in ss.
8	400.429-400.430, a resident, a resident's legal guardian, or
9	the personal representative of the estate of a deceased
10	resident may pursue an action under s. 415.1111 against a
11	perpetrator who has been found guilty, or entered a plea of
12	guilty or nolo contendere to, any criminal offense set forth
13	in s. 825.102, s. 825.1025, or s. 825.103.
14	(2) A claim pursuant to ss. 400.429-400.430 may be
15	brought by the resident or his or her legal guardian, by a
16	person or organization acting on behalf of a resident with the
17	consent of the resident or his or her guardian or, if the
18	resident has died, the personal representative of the estate
19	of the deceased resident.
20	(3) In any claim brought pursuant to this ss.
21	400.429-400.430, the claimant has the burden of proving by a
22	<pre>preponderance of the evidence that:</pre>
23	(a) Each defendant had an established duty to the
24	resident;
25	(b) Each defendant breached that duty;
26	(c) The breach of that duty is the proximate cause of
27	the personal injury to, or the death of, the resident, or the
28	proximate cause of the deprivation of the resident's rights
29	specified in s. 400.428; and
30	(d) The proximate cause of the personal injury, death,
21	or deprivation of the regidently rights regulted in demages

breaches its established duty to the resident when it fails to provide a standard of care that a reasonably prudent licensee licensed under this part would have provided to the resident under similar circumstances. A violation of the rights specified in s. 400.428 or failure to comply with the quality assurances standards specified in s. 400.118 or s. 400.1413 or with any other standard or quideline or any state or federal regulatory agency are evidence of a breach of duty by the licensee.

- (5) A licensee shall not be liable for the medical negligence of any physician rendering care or treatment to the resident except for the services of a medical director as required in this part. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect a licensee from liability for failure to provide a resident with appropriate observation, assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, intervention, and evaluation of care by nursing staff.
- (6) An action for damages brought under ss.

 400.429-400.430 must be commenced within 2 years after the date on which the incident giving rise to the action occurred or within 2 years after the date on which the incident is discovered, or should have been discovered with the exercise of due diligence. However, the action may not be commenced later than 4 years after the date of the incident or occurrence out of which the cause of action accrued. In any action covered by this subsection in which it is shown that fraud, concealment, or intentional misrepresentation of fact prevented the discovery of the injury, the period of limitation is extended forward 2 years from the time that the injury is discovered, or should have been discovered with the

 exercise of due diligence, but such period may not in any event exceed 7 years after the date that the incident giving rise to the injury occurred.

- (7) As used in ss. 400.429-400.430, the term:
- (a) "Claimant" means any person who is entitled to recover damages under this part.
- (b) "Licensee" means the legal entity identified in the application for licensure under this part which entity is the licensed operator of the facility. The term also includes the facility owner, facility administrator, and facility staff.
- (c) "Medical expert" means a person duly and regularly engaged in the practice of his or her profession who holds a health care professional degree from a university or college and has had special professional training and experience, or a person who possesses special health care knowledge or skill, concerning the subject upon which he or she is called to testify or provide an opinion.
- (d) "Resident" means a person who occupies a licensed bed in a facility licensed under this part.
- (8) Sections 768.16-768.26 apply to a claim in which the resident has died as a result of the facility's breach of an established duty to the resident. In addition to any other damages, the personal representative may recover on behalf of the estate pursuant to ss. 768.16-768.26. The personal representative may also recover on behalf of the estate noneconomic damages for the resident's pain and suffering from the time of injury until the time of death.
- (9) For the purpose of this section, punitive damages may be awarded for conduct which is willful, wanton, gross or

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flagrant, reckless, or consciously indifferent to the rights of the resident.

- (10) Discovery of financial information for the purpose of determining the value of punitive damages may not be had unless the plaintiff shows the court by proffer or evidence in the record that a reasonable basis exists to support a claim for punitive damages.
- (11) 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.
- (12) Any portion of an order, judgment, arbitration decision, mediation agreement, or other type of agreement, contract, or settlement that has the purpose or effect of concealing information relating to the settlement or resolution of any claim or action brought pursuant to ss. 400.429-400.430 is void, contrary to public policy, and may not be enforced. No court shall enter an order or judgment that has the purpose or effect of concealing any information pertaining to the resolution or settlement of any claim or action brought pursuant to ss. 400.429-400.430. Any person or governmental entity has standing to contest an order, judgment, arbitration decision, mediation agreement, or other type of agreement, contract, or settlement that violates this subsection. A contest pursuant to this subsection may be brought by a motion or an action for a declaratory judgment filed in the circuit court of the circuit where the violation of this subsection occurred.

of any resolution of a claim or civil action brought pursuant

(13) The defendant must provide to the agency a copy

to ss. 400.429-400.430 within 90 days after such resolution, 1 including, but not limited to, any final judgment, arbitration 2 decision, order, mediation agreement, or settlement. Failure 3 4 to provide the copy to the agency shall result in a fine of 5 \$500 for each day it is overdue. The agency shall develop forms and adopt rules necessary to administer this subsection. 6 7 Section 30. Subsections (1) through (11) of section 400.429, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, shall apply 8 9 to causes of action accruing on or after October 1, 2001. Subsections (12) and (13) of section 400.429, Florida 10 Statutes, as amended by this act, shall apply to causes of 11 12 action in existence on October 1, 2001. Section 31. Section 400.430, Florida Statutes, is 13 14 created to read: 400.430 Voluntary binding arbitration.--15 (1) Causes of action pursuant to this section shall be 16 17 governed by the requirements for presuit process, screening, and investigation provided in ss. 400.0235-400.0237. 18 19 (2)(a) Upon the filing of a complaint pursuant to this section, the parties may elect to have damages determined by 20 an arbitration panel. Such election may be initiated by 21 either party by serving a request for voluntary binding 22 23 arbitration of damages within 90 days after service of the complaint upon the defendant. The evidentiary standards for 24 voluntary binding arbitration as authorized herein shall be as 25 provided in ss. 120.569(2)(q) and 120.57(1)(c). 26 27 (b) Upon receipt of a party's request for such arbitration, the opposing party may accept the offer of 28 voluntary binding arbitration within 30 days. However, in no 29 event shall the defendant be required to respond to the 30 request for arbitration sooner than 90 days after service of

the complaint. Such acceptance within the time period provided by this paragraph shall be a binding commitment to comply with the decision of the arbitration panel. The liability of any insurer shall be subject to any applicable insurance policy limits.

- (c) The arbitration panel shall be composed of three arbitrators, one selected by the claimant, one selected by the defendant, and one an administrative law judge furnished by the Division of Administrative Hearings who shall serve as the chief arbitrator. In the event of multiple plaintiffs or multiple defendants, the arbitrator selected by the side with multiple parties shall be the choice of those parties. If the multiple parties cannot reach agreement as to their arbitrator, each of the multiple parties shall submit a nominee, and the director of the Division of Administrative Hearings shall appoint the arbitrator from among such nominees.
- (d) The arbitrators shall be independent of all parties, witnesses, and legal counsel, and no officer, director, affiliate, subsidiary, or employee of a party, witness, or legal counsel may serve as an arbitrator in the proceeding.
- (e) The rate of compensation for arbitrators other than the administrative law judge shall be set by the chief judge of the appropriate circuit court by schedule or as agreed by the parties. In setting the schedule, the chief judge shall consider the prevailing rates charged for the delivery of professional services in the community.
- (f) Arbitration pursuant to this section shall preclude recourse to any other remedy by the claimant against

any participating defendant, and shall be undertaken with the
understanding that:

- 1. Net economic damages shall be awardable, including, but not limited to, past and future medical expenses and 80 percent of wage loss and loss of earning capacity, offset by any collateral source payments.
- 2. Noneconomic damages shall be limited to a maximum of \$1.5 million per incident.
- 3. Damages for future economic losses shall be awarded to be paid by periodic payments pursuant to s. 766.202(8) and shall be offset by future collateral source payments.
- 4. Punitive damages may be awarded by the arbitration panel for conduct which is willful, wanton, gross or flagrant, reckless, or consciously indifferent to the rights of the resident. Upon such finding, the judgment for the total amount of punitive damages awarded to a claimant may not exceed three times the amount of compensatory damages awarded to each person entitled thereto by the arbitrators. Any award of punitive damages shall be equally divided between the claimant and the Quality of Long-Term Care Facility Improvement Trust Fund and awarded pursuant to paragraphs (4)(b)-(e).
- 5. The defendant shall be responsible for the payment of interest on all accrued damages with respect to which interest would be awarded at trial.
- 6. The defendant shall pay the claimant's reasonable attorney's fees and costs, as determined by the arbitration panel, but in no event more than 15 percent of the award, reduced to present value.
- 29 7. The defendant shall pay all the costs of the
 30 arbitration proceeding and the fees of all the arbitrators
 31 other than the administrative law judge.

the defense of the claim and any responsibility for payment of

an arbitration award, shall be determined under existing

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reduced to present value.

principles of law; provided that the insurer or self-insurer 1 shall not offer to arbitrate or accept a claimant's offer to 2 arbitrate without the written consent of the defendant. 3 4 (h) The Division of Administrative Hearings is 5 authorized to promulgate rules to effect the orderly and efficient processing of the arbitration procedures of this 6 7 section. (i) Rules promulgated by the Division of 8 9 Administrative Hearings pursuant to this section, s. 120.54, or s. 120.65 may authorize any reasonable sanctions except 10 contempt for violation of the rules of the division or failure 11 12 to comply with a reasonable order issued by an administrative law judge, which is not under judicial review. 13 14 (3) The following provisions shall govern when voluntary binding arbitration is not offered or accepted: 15 (a) A proceeding for voluntary binding arbitration is 16 17 an alternative to jury trial and shall not supersede the right of any party to a jury trial. 18 19 (b) If neither party requests or agrees to voluntary binding arbitration, the claim shall proceed to trial or to 20 any available legal alternative such as offer of and demand 21 for judgment under s. 768.79 or offer of settlement under s. 22 23 45.061. (c) If the defendant refuses a claimant's offer of 24 25 voluntary binding arbitration: 26 1. The claim shall proceed to trial without limitation on damages, and the claimant, upon proving a violation of s.

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400.428, shall be entitled to recover prejudgment interest,

and reasonable attorney's fees up to 25 percent of the award

31 <u>following provisions:</u>

1	2. The claimant's award at trial shall be reduced by
2	any damages recovered by the claimant from arbitrating
3	codefendants following arbitration.
4	(d) If the claimant rejects a defendant's offer to
5	enter voluntary binding arbitration:
6	1. The damages awardable at trial shall be limited to
7	net economic damages, plus noneconomic damages not to exceed
8	\$2 million per incident and to punitive damages pursuant to s.
9	768.735(1) and (2)(a), (c), and (d). The Legislature expressly
10	finds that such conditional limit on noneconomic damages is
11	warranted by the claimant's refusal to accept arbitration, and
12	represents an appropriate balance between the interests of all
13	residents who ultimately pay for assisted living facility
14	liability losses and the interests of those residents who are
15	injured as a result of assisted living facility liability.
16	2. Net economic damages reduced to present value shall
17	be awardable, including, but not limited to, past and future
18	medical expenses and 80 percent of wage loss and loss of
19	earning capacity, offset by any collateral source payments.
20	3. Damages for future economic losses shall be awarded
21	to be paid by periodic payments pursuant to s. 766.202(8), and
22	shall be offset by future collateral source payments.
23	(e) Jury trial shall proceed in accordance with
24	existing principles of law.
25	(4) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary,
26	punitive damages may not exceed three times the amount of
27	compensatory damages awarded to each person entitled thereto
28	by the trier of fact and the amount shall be equally divided
29	between the claimant and the Quality of Long-Term Care
30	Facility Improvement Trust Fund, in accordance with the

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damages.

1	(a) The clerk of the court shall transmit a copy of
2	the jury verdict to the State Treasurer by certified mail. In
3	the final judgment the court shall order the percentages of
4	the award, payable as provided herein.
5	(b) A settlement agreement entered into between the
6	original parties to the action after a verdict has been
7	returned must provide a proportionate share payable to the
8	Quality of Long-Term Care Facility Improvement Trust Fund
9	specified herein. For purposes of this paragraph, a
10	proportionate share is a 50-percent share of that percentage
11	of the settlement amount which the punitive damages portion of
12	the verdict bore to the total of the compensatory and punitive
13	damages in the verdict.
14	(c) The Department of Banking and Finance shall
15	collect or cause to be collected all payments due the state
16	under this section. Such payments are made to the Comptroller
17	and deposited in the appropriate fund specified in this
18	subsection.
19	(d) If the full amount of punitive damages awarded
20	cannot be collected, the claimant and the other recipient
21	designated pursuant to this subsection are each entitled to a
22	proportionate share of the punitive damages collected.
23	(e) Claimant's attorney's fees, if payable from the
24	judgment, are, to the extent that they are based on the
25	punitive damages, calculated based only on the portion of the
26	judgment payable to the claimant as provided in this
27	subsection. Nothing herein limits the payment of attorney's
28	fees based upon the award of damages other than punitive

(5) Arbitration to allocate responsibility when more

31 than one defendant has participated in voluntary binding

arbitration, procedures involving misarbitration, payment of an arbitration award, and appeal of an arbitration award shall be governed by the requirements provided in ss. 400.0239-400.0242.

Section 32. Subsection (5) of section 400.431, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.431 Closing of facility; notice; penalty.--

than \$5,000 upon each person or business entity that owns any interest in a facility that terminates operation without providing notice to the agency and the residents of the facility at least 45 30 days before operation ceases. This fine shall not be levied against any facility involuntarily closed at the initiation of the agency. The agency shall use the proceeds of the fines to operate the facility until all residents of the facility are relocated and shall deposit any balance of the proceeds into the Health Care Trust Fund established pursuant to s. 400.418.

Section 33. Section 400.455, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

400.455 Adverse action against employee for disclosing information of specified nature prohibited; employee remedy and relief.--

- (1) SHORT TITLE.--This section may be cited as the "Assisted Living Facility Whistleblower's Act."
- (2) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--It is the intent of the Legislature to prevent assisted living facilities or independent contractors from taking retaliatory action against an employee who reports to an appropriate person or agency violations of law on the part of a facility or independent contractor that create a substantial and specific danger to an

assisted living facility resident's health, safety, or welfare. It is further the intent of the Legislature to prevent assisted living facilities or independent contractors from taking retaliatory action against any person who discloses information to an appropriate agency alleging improper use of or gross waste of governmental funds, or any other abuse or gross neglect of duty on the part of an assisted living facility.

- (3) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, unless otherwise specified, the following words or terms shall have the meanings indicated:
- (a) "Adverse personnel action" means the discharge, suspension, transfer, or demotion of any employee or the withholding of bonuses, the reduction in salary or benefits, or any other adverse action taken against an employee within the terms and conditions of employment by an assisted living facility or independent contractor.
- (b) "Agency" means any state, regional, county, local, or municipal government entity, whether executive, judicial, or legislative; or any official, officer, department, division, bureau, commission, authority, or political subdivision thereof.
- (c) "Employee" means a person who performs services for, and under the control and direction of, or contracts with, an assisted living facility or independent contractor for wages or other remuneration.
- (d) "Gross mismanagement" means a continuous pattern of managerial abuses, wrongful or arbitrary and capricious actions, or fraudulent or criminal conduct which may have a substantial adverse economic impact.

1	(e) "Independent contractor" means a person who is
2	engaged in any business and enters into a contract with an
3	assisted living facility.
4	(4) ACTIONS PROHIBITED
5	(a) An assisted living facility or an independent
6	contractor shall not dismiss, discipline, or take any other
7	adverse personnel action against an employee for disclosing
8	information pursuant to the provisions of this section.
9	(b) An assisted living facility or an independent
LO	contractor shall not take any adverse action that affects the
L1	rights or interests of a person in retaliation for the
L2	person's disclosure of information under this section.
L3	(c) The provisions of this subsection shall not be
L4	applicable when an employee or person discloses information
L5	known by the employee or person to be false.
L6	(5) NATURE OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED The information
L7	disclosed under this section must include:
L8	(a) Any violation or suspected violation of any
L9	federal, state, or local law, rule, or regulation committed by
20	an employee or agent of an assisted living facility or
21	independent contractor which creates and presents a
22	substantial and specific danger to the assisted living
23	facility resident's health, safety, or welfare.
24	(b) Any act or suspected act of gross mismanagement,
25	malfeasance, misfeasance, gross waste of public funds, or
26	gross neglect of duty committed by an employee or agent of an
27	assisted living facility or independent contractor.
28	(6) TO WHOM INFORMATION DISCLOSEDThe information
	10/ 10 WIION TWEOKIMATION DISCHOSED. THE THIOTHEACTOR
29	disclosed under this section must be disclosed to any agency

400.022(1)(c) having the authority to investigate, police, manage, or otherwise remedy the violation or act.

- protects employees and persons who disclose information on their own initiative in a written and signed complaint; who are requested to participate in an investigation, hearing, or other inquiry conducted by any agency or Federal Government entity; who refuse to participate in any adverse action prohibited by this section; or who initiate a complaint through any appropriate complaint hotline. No remedy or other protection under this section applies to any person who has committed or intentionally participated in committing the violation or suspected violation for which protection under this section is being sought.
- (8) REMEDIES.--Any person protected by this section may bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction against an assisted living facility for any action prohibited by this section.
- (9) RELIEF.--In any action brought under this section, the relief may include the following:
- (a) Reinstatement of the employee to the same position held before the adverse action was commenced or to an equivalent position, or reasonable front pay as alternative relief.
- (b) Reinstatement of the employee's full fringe benefits and seniority rights, as appropriate.
- (c) Compensation, if appropriate, for lost wages, lost benefits, or other lost remuneration caused by the adverse action.
- 30 (d) Payment of reasonable costs, including attorney's
 31 fees, to a substantially prevailing employee, or to the

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29 30 prevailing employer if the employee filed a frivolous action in bad faith.

- (e) Issuance of an injunction, if appropriate, by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (f) Temporary reinstatement to the employee's former position or to an equivalent position, pending the final outcome on the complaint, if an employee complains of being discharged in retaliation for a protected disclosure and if a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the disclosure was not made in bad faith or for a wrongful purpose or occurred after an assisted living facility's or independent contractor's initiation of a personnel action against the employee which includes documentation of the employee's violation of a disciplinary standard or performance deficiency.
- (10) DEFENSES.--It shall be an affirmative defense to any action brought pursuant to this section that the adverse action was predicated upon grounds other than, and would have been taken absent, the employee's or person's exercise of rights protected by this section.
- (11) EXISTING RIGHTS. -- This section does not diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of an employee under any other law or rule or under any collective bargaining agreement or employment contract.
- Section 34. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 409.908, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 409.908 Reimbursement of Medicaid providers. -- Subject to specific appropriations, the agency shall reimburse Medicaid providers, in accordance with state and federal law, according to methodologies set forth in the rules of the 31 agency and in policy manuals and handbooks incorporated by

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reference therein. These methodologies may include fee schedules, reimbursement methods based on cost reporting, negotiated fees, competitive bidding pursuant to s. 287.057, and other mechanisms the agency considers efficient and effective for purchasing services or goods on behalf of recipients. Payment for Medicaid compensable services made on behalf of Medicaid eligible persons is subject to the availability of moneys and any limitations or directions provided for in the General Appropriations Act or chapter 216. Further, nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent or limit the agency from adjusting fees, reimbursement rates, lengths of stay, number of visits, or number of services, or making any other adjustments necessary to comply with the availability of moneys and any limitations or directions provided for in the General Appropriations Act, provided the adjustment is consistent with legislative intent.

(2)

(b) Subject to any limitations or directions provided for in the General Appropriations Act, the agency shall establish and implement a Florida Title XIX Long-Term Care Reimbursement Plan (Medicaid) for nursing home care in order to provide care and services in conformance with the applicable state and federal laws, rules, regulations, and quality and safety standards and to ensure that individuals eligible for medical assistance have reasonable geographic access to such care. The agency shall amend the long-term care reimbursement plan to create a direct care and indirect care patient component. These two subcomponents together shall equal the patient care component of the per diem rate. The direct care subcomponent shall include only the salaries and employee benefits of direct care staff who provide nursing

services to the residents of the nursing facility. "Direct 1 care staff" is defined for this purpose as registered nurses. 2 licensed practical nurses, and certified nurse assistants who 3 4 deliver care directly to residents in nursing home facilities. 5 There shall be no cost directly or indirectly allocated to the direct care subcomponent from a home office or management 6 7 company. Separate cost-based class ceilings shall be calculated for each patient care subcomponent, and the direct 8 9 care subcomponent shall be limited by the cost-based class ceiling and the indirect care subcomponent shall be limited by 10 the individual provider target, target rate class ceiling, or 11 the cost-based ceiling. The agency shall make the required 12 changes to the nursing home cost reporting forms to implement 13 14 this requirement effective January 1, 2002. Under the plan, interim rate adjustments shall not be granted to reflect 15 increases in the cost of general or professional liability 16 17 insurance for nursing homes unless the following criteria are 18 met: have at least a 65 percent Medicaid utilization in the 19 most recent cost report submitted to the agency, and the 20 increase in general or professional liability costs to the 21 facility for the most recent policy period affects the total 22 Medicaid per diem by at least 5 percent. This rate adjustment 23 shall not result in the per diem exceeding the class ceiling. 24 This provision shall apply only to fiscal year 2000-2001 and 25 shall be implemented to the extent existing appropriations are 26 available. The agency shall report to the Governor, 27 Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate by December 31, 2000, on the cost of liability 28 insurance for Florida nursing homes for fiscal years 1999 and 29 2000 and the extent to which these costs are not being 30 compensated by the Medicaid program. Medicaid-participating

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nursing homes shall be required to report to the agency information necessary to compile this report. Effective no earlier than the rate-setting period beginning April 1, 1999, the agency shall establish a case-mix reimbursement methodology for the rate of payment for long-term care services for nursing home residents. The agency shall compute a per diem rate for Medicaid residents, adjusted for case mix, which is based on a resident classification system that accounts for the relative resource utilization by different types of residents and which is based on level-of-care data and other appropriate data. The case-mix methodology developed by the agency shall take into account the medical, behavioral, and cognitive deficits of residents. In developing the reimbursement methodology, the agency shall evaluate and modify other aspects of the reimbursement plan as necessary to improve the overall effectiveness of the plan with respect to the costs of patient care, operating costs, and property costs. In the event adequate data are not available, the agency is authorized to adjust the patient's care component or the per diem rate to more adequately cover the cost of services provided in the patient's care component. The agency shall work with the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Florida Health Care Association, and the Florida Association of Homes for the Aging in developing the methodology. It is the intent of the Legislature that the reimbursement plan achieve the goal of providing access to health care for nursing home residents who require large amounts of care while encouraging diversion services as an alternative to nursing home care for residents who can be served within the community. The agency shall base the establishment of any maximum rate of payment, whether overall or component, on the available moneys as

provided for in the General Appropriations Act. The agency may base the maximum rate of payment on the results of scientifically valid analysis and conclusions derived from objective statistical data pertinent to the particular maximum rate of payment.

Section 35. Subsection (3) of section 430.708, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

430.708 Certificate of need.--To ensure that Medicaid community diversion pilot projects result in a reduction in the projected average monthly nursing home caseload, the agency shall, in accordance with the provisions of s. 408.034(4):

(3) Adopt rules to reduce the number of beds in Medicaid-participating nursing homes eligible for Medicaid, through a Medicaid-selective contracting process or some other appropriate method.

Section 36. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 430.709, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

430.709 Reports and evaluations.--

shall contract for an independent evaluation of the community diversion pilot projects. Such evaluation must include a careful review and assessment of the actual cost for the provision of services to enrollees participants. No later than 120 days after the effective date of this section, the agency shall select a contractor with experience and expertise in evaluating capitation rates for managed care organizations serving a disabled or frail elderly population to conduct the evaluation of the community diversion pilot project as defined in s. 430.703. The contractor shall demonstrate the capacity to evaluate managed care arrangements that seek to test the

blending of Medicaid and Medicare capitation as a strategy to 1 provide efficient, cost-effective care. The contractor shall 2 3 report to the agency and the Legislature the specific array of services provided to each enrollee, the average number of 4 5 times per week each service was provided, the unit cost and total cost per week to provide the service, the total cost of 6 7 all services provided to the enrollee, and the enrollment period for which total costs were calculated. In addition, the 8 9 contractor shall report to the agency and the Legislature the total number of enrollees to date; the total payment to the 10 managed care organization for enrollees; the number of 11 12 enrollees who have been admitted to a nursing facility; the total number of days enrollees have spent in nursing home 13 14 facilities; the number of enrollees who have disenrolled from the project; the average length of time participants were 15 enrolled, expressed as the mean number of days and standard 16 17 deviation; the number of persons who disenrolled and subsequently became a nursing home resident; the number of 18 19 enrollees who have died while enrolled in the project and the mean number of days enrolled prior to death; the list of 20 available services delivered in-home by percentage of 21 enrollees receiving the service; the list of available 22 23 services delivered out-of-home by percentage of enrollees receiving the service. The evaluation contractor shall analyze 24 and report the individual services and the array of services 25 26 most associated with effective diversion of frail elderly 27 enrollees from nursing home placement. Further, the contractor 28 will evaluate the project responses to at least the following 29 questions: 30

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1	(a) Was the cost of the diversion project per person
2	less than the cost of providing services through
3	fee-for-service Medicaid?
4	(b) Did the diversion project increase access to
5	physical health care, mental health care, and social services?
6	(c) Did the diversion project maintain or improve the
7	quality of care and quality of life of the participants?
8	(d) What was the functional status of participants
9	before enrolling in the diversion project, and what was the
10	functional status at various points during and after
11	<pre>enrollment?</pre>
12	(e) How many participants disenrolled and at what
13	point after enrolling?
14	(f) Why did participants disenroll?
15	(g) Did the department develop specialized contract
16	standards and quality assurance measures?
17	(h) Did the department assess quality of care,
18	appropriateness of care claims data analysis and consumer
19	self-report data?
20	(i) Does the cost analysis show savings to the state?
21	(j) What were the results of recipient profile and
22	<pre>enrollment analyses?</pre>
23	(k) What were the results of the family satisfaction
24	and consumer outcome analyses?
25	(1) How did hospital admissions and preventable
26	readmissions differ among nursing home enrollees in the
27	diversion project, nursing home residents not in the project,
28	and frail elders living in the community? Did payer or
29	provider type have a significant relationship to the number of
30	hospital admissions?
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1	(m) What agencies or providers did the diversion
2	project contractor engage to provide noninstitutional
3	services?
4	(n) Was there a volume-outcome or dose-response
5	relationship between the utilization rate of noninstitutional
6	services, functional assessment, and the ability of the
7	enrollee to remain in the community?
8	(3) Subsequent to the completion of the evaluation and
9	submission of the evaluation report to the Legislature, the
LO	agency, in consultation with the department, in consultation
L1	with the agency, shall assess and make specific
L2	recommendations to the Legislature as to the feasibility of
L3	implementing a managed long-term care system throughout the
L4	state to serve appropriate Medicaid-eligible long-term care
L5	recipients age 60 years and older.
L6	Section 37. Subsection (3) of section 435.04, Florida
L7	Statutes, is amended to read:
L8	435.04 Level 2 screening standards
L9	(3) Standards must also ensure that the person \div
20	(a) For employees or employers licensed or registered
21	pursuant to chapter 400, does not have a confirmed report of
22	abuse, neglect, or exploitation as defined in s. 415.102(6),
23	which has been uncontested or upheld under s. 415.103.
24	(b) has not committed an act that constitutes domestic
25	violence as defined in s. 741.30.
26	Section 38. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section
27	464.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
28	464.201 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term:
29	(1) "Approved training program" means:
30	(a) <u>A program offered by Enterprise Florida Jobs and</u>
2 1	Education Darthorphin Crant or a govern of training conducted

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29 30 by a public sector or private sector educational center licensed by the Department of Education to implement the basic curriculum for nursing assistants which is approved by the Department of Education. Beginning October 1, 2000, the board shall assume responsibility for approval of training programs under this paragraph.

Section 39. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (2) of section 464.2085, Florida Statutes, to read:

464.2085 Council on Certified Nursing Assistants. -- The Council on Certified Nursing Assistants is created within the department, under the Board of Nursing.

- (2) The council shall:
- (e) Develop special certifications or other designations that indicate a certified nursing assistant's advanced competence in significant areas of nursing home practice including: care for persons with dementia, care at the end of life, care for the mentally ill, care for persons at risk of malnutrition or dehydration, transfer and movement of persons with special needs, training as a mentor or coach for newly hired certified nursing assistants, and such other areas as determined by the council.

Section 40. Subsection (1) of section 101.655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.655 Supervised voting by absent electors in certain facilities .--

(1) The supervisor of elections of a county shall provide supervised voting for absent electors residing in any assisted living facility, as defined in s. 400.402, or nursing home facility, as defined in s. 400.021, within that county at the request of any administrator of such a facility. Such 31 request for supervised voting in the facility shall be made by submitting a written request to the supervisor of elections no later than 21 days prior to the election for which that request is submitted. The request shall specify the name and address of the facility and the name of the electors who wish to vote absentee in that election. If the request contains the names of fewer than five voters, the supervisor of elections is not required to provide supervised voting.

Section 41. Subsection (2) of section 397.405, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.405 Exemptions from licensure.--The following are exempt from the licensing provisions of this chapter:

(2) A nursing home $\frac{\text{facility}}{\text{as defined in s.}}$ 400.021 $\frac{\text{(12)}}{\text{.}}$

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> The exemptions from licensure in this section do not apply to any facility or entity which receives an appropriation, grant, or contract from the state to operate as a service provider as defined in this chapter or to any substance abuse program regulated pursuant to s. 397.406. No provision of this chapter shall be construed to limit the practice of a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a psychologist licensed under chapter 490, or a psychotherapist licensed under chapter 491, providing outpatient or inpatient substance abuse treatment to a voluntary patient, so long as the physician, psychologist, or psychotherapist does not represent to the public that he or she is a licensed service provider under this act. Failure to comply with any requirement necessary to maintain an exempt status under this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

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Section 42. Subsection (3) of section 400.0069, 1 2 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 400.0069 Local long-term care ombudsman councils; 3 4 duties; membership. --5 (3) In order to carry out the duties specified in 6 subsection (2), the local ombudsman council is authorized, 7 pursuant to ss. 400.19(1) and 400.434, to enter any long-term care facility without notice or first obtaining a warrant, 8 9 subject to the provisions of s. $400.0073(7)\frac{(5)}{(5)}$. 10 Section 43. The Auditor General shall develop a standard chart of accounts to govern the content and manner of 11 presentation of financial information to be submitted by 12 Medicaid long-term care providers in their cost reports. The 13 14 Auditor General shall submit the standard chart of accounts to the Agency for Health Care Administration not later than 15 December 31, 2001. The agency shall amend the Florida Title 16 17 XIX Long-Term Care Reimbursement Plan to incorporate this standard chart of accounts and shall implement use of this 18 19 standard chart of accounts effective January 1, 2002. The standard chart of accounts shall include specific accounts for 20 each component of direct care staff by type of personnel and 21 may not be revised without the written consent of the Auditor 22 23 General. Section 44. The Board of Nursing is directed to 24 develop standards and procedures for recognizing professional 25 26 nurses whose commitment to the practice of nursing in 27 long-term care settings is worthy of commendation. Section 45. There is appropriated from the General 28 Revenue Fund to the Department of Elderly Affairs for fiscal 29 year 2001-2002 the sum of \$300,000 to fund the additional 30 31

Ombudsman provided under this act. Section 46. There is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund for the Statewide Public Guardianship Office established in part II, chapter 744, Florida Statutes, the sum of \$100,000. The office shall use the funds for training and for costs associated with providing assistance to judicial circuits in development of local public quardianship programs, including public quardianship services for residents of long-term care facilities licensed under chapter 400, Florida Statutes.

responsibilities of the Office of State Long-Term Care

Section 47. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

HOUSE SUMMARY

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Provides requirements and procedures for civil actions to enforce the rights of nursing home and assisted living facility residents, including requirements for notice, investigation, arbitration, and appeal. Establishes "whistleblower" protections prohibiting retaliatory action against an employee who discloses certain information concerning a nursing home or assisted living facility. Requires nursing homes to allow residents to install electronic monitoring devices in their rooms, and provides requirements and penalties. Revises requirements for nursing home license applications and grounds for denial. Provides or expands requirements relating to staff on duty, assessment and care of residents, resident grievance procedures, recordkeeping, and reporting to the Agency for Health Care Administration. Revises qualifications for nursing home personnel, including medical directors, nursing personnel, and temporary nursing assistants. Provides for competency review, inservice training, and competency designations for certified nursing assistants. Directs the Board of Nursing to provide for commendations for professional nurses. Expands grounds for administrative and other actions against a nursing home, revises classifications of deficient practices, and revises penalties. Requires nursing homes to establish internal risk management programs, and provides requirements for implementation, including reporting of adverse incidents and access to and review of records. Provides for training of agency

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nursing home survey teams. Revises Medicaid long-term care reimbursement requirements to provide for direct care and indirect care subcomponents and cost reporting. Provides requirements for contracts for independent evaluation of long-term care community diversion projects, and transfers contract responsibility from the Department of Elderly Affairs to the agency. Requires the Auditor General to develop a standard chart of accounts for Medicaid long-term care cost reporting. Provides appropriations. See bill for details.