Estate Planning Council of Greater Miami Florida Legislative Update 2015 by Hung V. Nguyen

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¹ See Joyner v. Florida House of Representative, 2015 WL 1959113 (Fla. 2015)

Supreme Court of Florida

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 2015

CASE NO.: SC15-813

ARTHENIA L. JOYNER, ET AL.

vs. THE FLORIDA HOUSE OF

REPRESENTATIVES, ET AL.

Petitioner(s)

Respondent(s)

The petitioners, certain members of the Florida Senate acting in their capacity as senators, filed an emergency petition for a writ of mandamus, which seeks to compel the Florida House of Representatives to reconvene and continue the 2015 regular legislative session until the conclusion of the session at midnight on May 1, 2015. The petitioners contend that the action of the House in unilaterally adjourning sine die at 1:15 p.m. on April 28, 2015, was contrary to the requirements of article III, section 3(e) of the Florida Constitution.

The petitioners, who filed their petition at approximately 3:20 p.m. on April 30, 2015, have failed to show that in the circumstances presented here, the issuance of a writ of mandamus would produce any beneficial result. See State ex rel.

Ostroff v. Pearson, 61 So. 2d 325, 326 (Fla. 1952) ("It is [a] well-established fundamental principle of the law of mandamus that the writ will never be granted in cases when, if issued, it would prove unavailing, or when compliance with it would be nugatory in its effects, or would be without beneficial results and fruitless to the relator." (citing Campbell v. State ex rel. Garrett, 183 So. 340 (Fla. 1938); Davis ex rel. Taylor v. Crawford, 116 So. 41 (Fla. 1928); Pippin v. State, 74 So. 653 (Fla. 1917))). Accordingly, the emergency petition for writ of mandamus is hereby denied.

LABARGA, C.J., and PARIENTE, LEWIS, QUINCE, CANADY, POLSTON, and PERRY, JJ., concur.

PARIENTE, J., concurs with an opinion, in which LABARGA, C.J., and LEWIS, QUINCE, and PERRY, JJ., concur.

CANADY, J., concurs with an opinion, in which POLSTON, J., concurs.

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PARIENTE, J., concurring.

I agree with the Court's denial of the petition for writ of mandamus. Given that the petition was filed in the afternoon of April 30, 2015, and the 2015 regular legislative session must constitutionally conclude by midnight on May 1, 2015, see art. III, § 3(d), Fla. Const., there is simply no way to mandate that the entire Florida House of Representatives return to Tallahassee to continue conducting its legislative responsibilities. Issuance of the writ at this time would thus "prove unavailing" and "without beneficial results." State ex rel. Ostroff v. Pearson, 61 So. 2d 325, 326 (Fla. 1952).

I write separately to emphasize that the Court's denial of the petition does not constitute an endorsement of the House's interpretation of the constitutional language in article III, section 3(e), of the Florida Constitution. To the contrary, in my view, the House's unilateral adjournment clearly violated the Constitution.

Article III, section 3(e), provides that "[n]either House shall adjourn for more than seventy-two consecutive hours except pursuant to concurrent resolution." The Constitution specifically contemplates circumstances in which the two legislative houses cannot agree concerning an adjournment of more than seventy-two hours during the established period for a session of the Legislature. In such circumstances, subject to a contrary subsequent agreement of the two houses, the Governor is granted the authority by article III, section 3(f), to "adjourn the session sine die or to any date within the period authorized for such session." Art. III, § 3(f), Fla. Const.

Under the provisions of the Constitution, neither house is permitted unilaterally to adjourn for a period of more than seventy-two consecutive hours. An adjournment of more than seventy-two consecutive hours can be accomplished

^{1.} Article III, section 3(d) allows a regular legislative session to be extended beyond sixty days only "by a three-fifths vote of each house." It does not appear, and the petition does not suggest, that the Court has the authority to mandate the session to continue beyond sixty days, which this year is midnight on May 1.

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only by concurrent resolution or by action of the Governor. The House's contrary interpretation—that one house may not unilaterally adjourn <u>during</u> the session for more than seventy-two consecutive hours if it <u>does</u> intend to return, but <u>may</u> unilaterally adjourn sine die for more than seventy-two consecutive hours to <u>conclude</u> the session with no plan to return—is antithetical to the intent of article III, section 3(e). That constitutional provision clearly does not permit one house to adjourn in any fashion for more than seventy-two consecutive hours without the consent of the other house.

As the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has observed:

The reason of policy for this requirement is not difficult to discern. Because each house is powerless to enact legislation alone, each has a strong interest in insuring that bills passed by it are considered by the other house. The greatest threat to this interest is the possibility that the other house might adjourn, thus disabling itself from the consideration of bills. Protection against this possibility is provided each house by the Constitution in the form of a power to refuse to consent to the adjournment of the other house.

<u>Frame v. Sutherland</u>, 327 A.2d 623, 626-27 (Pa. 1974) (footnote omitted).

Accordingly, the unilateral adjournment sine die by the House on April 28, 2015, at 1:15 p.m.—which resulted in a period of adjournment during the 2015 regular legislative session exceeding seventy-two consecutive hours—violated the plain requirements of the Constitution.

LABARGA, C.J., and LEWIS, QUINCE, and PERRY, JJ., concur.

CANADY, J., concurring.

I would deny the petition on the additional ground that the petitioners have failed to establish a clear legal right to compel the presence of the House of Representatives until midnight on May 1, 2015.

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POLSTON, J., concurs.

A True Copy

Test:

John A. Tomasino Clerk, Supreme Court



cd Served:

MARK HERRON JOSEPH BRENNAN DONNELLY ROBERT J. TELFER, III JASON PAUL ROJAS MATTHEW JOSEPH CARSON DANIEL ELDEN NORDBY



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An act relating to quardianship proceedings; amending s. 709.2109, F.S.; requiring the filing of a motion before termination or suspension of a power of attorney in proceedings to determine a principal's incapacity or for appointment of a guardian advocate under certain circumstances; amending ss. 744.107 and 744.1075, F.S.; authorizing a court to appoint the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel as a court monitor in guardianship proceedings; amending s. 744.108, F.S.; providing that fees and costs incurred by an attorney who has rendered services to a ward in compensation proceedings are payable from guardianship assets; providing that expert testimony is not required in proceedings to determine compensation for an attorney or quardian; requiring a person offering expert testimony to provide notice to interested persons; providing that expert witness fees are recoverable by the prevailing interested person; amending s. 744.3025, F.S.; providing that a court may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent a minor if necessary to protect the minor's interest in a settlement; providing that a settlement of a minor's claim is subject to certain confidentiality provisions; amending s. 744.3031, F.S.; requiring notification of an alleged

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incapacitated person and such person's attorney of a petition for appointment of an emergency temporary guardian before a hearing on the petition commences; prohibiting the payment of the emergency temporary quardian's final fees and his or her final attorney fees until the final report is filed; amending s. 744.309, F.S.; providing that certain for-profit corporations may act as quardian of a person; providing conditions; requiring the posting and maintenance of a fiduciary bond; limiting liability; requiring the corporation to maintain certain insurance coverage; providing for certain grandfathered guardianships; amending s. 744.3115, F.S.; directing the court to specify authority for health care decisions with respect to a ward's advance directive; amending s. 744.312, F.S.; prohibiting a court from giving preference to the appointment of certain persons as guardians; providing requirements for the appointment of professional guardians; amending s. 744.3203, F.S.; providing grounds for filing a motion for suspension of a power of attorney before determination of incapacity; providing criteria for such motion; requiring a hearing under certain conditions; providing for the award of attorney fees and costs; amending s. 744.331, F.S.; directing the court to consider certain factors when determining

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incapacity; requiring that the examining committee be paid from state funds as court-appointed expert witnesses if a petition for incapacity is dismissed; requiring that a petitioner reimburse the state for such expert witness fees if the court finds the petition to have been filed in bad faith; amending s. 744.344, F.S.; providing conditions under which the court is authorized to appoint an emergency temporary guardian; amending s. 744.345, F.S.; revising provisions relating to letters of guardianship; creating s. 744.359, F.S.; prohibiting abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a ward by a quardian; requiring reporting thereof to the Department of Children and Families central abuse hotline; providing for interpretation; amending s. 744.361, F.S.; providing additional powers and duties of a quardian; amending s. 744.367, F.S.; revising the period during which a quardian must file an annual quardianship plan with the court; amending s. 744.369, F.S.; providing for the continuance of a guardian's authority to act under an expired annual report under certain circumstances; amending s. 744.3715, F.S.; providing that an interested party may petition the court regarding a quardian's failure to comply with the duties of a quardian; amending s. 744.464, F.S.; establishing the burden of proof for determining restoration of

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capacity of a ward in pending guardianship cases; requiring a court to advance such cases on the calendar; providing applicability; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (3) of section 709.2109, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 709.2109 Termination or suspension of power of attorney or agent's authority.-
- If any person initiates judicial proceedings to determine the principal's incapacity or for the appointment of a quardian advocate, the authority granted under the power of attorney is suspended until the petition is dismissed or withdrawn or the court enters an order authorizing the agent to exercise one or more powers granted under the power of attorney. However, if the agent named in the power of attorney is the principal's parent, spouse, child, or grandchild, the authority under the power of attorney is not suspended unless a verified motion in accordance with s. 744.3203 is also filed.
- If an emergency arises after initiation of proceedings to determine incapacity and before adjudication regarding the principal's capacity, the agent may petition the court in which the proceeding is pending for authorization to exercise a power granted under the power of attorney. The petition must set forth

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the nature of the emergency, the property or matter involved,
and the power to be exercised by the agent.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, unless
otherwise ordered by the court, a proceeding to determine

incapacity does not affect the authority of the agent to make health care decisions for the principal, including, but not limited to, those provided in chapter 765. If the principal has executed a health care advance directive designating a health care surrogate, the terms of the directive control if the directive and the power of attorney are in conflict unless the

otherwise.

Section 2. Subsection (5) is added to section 744.107,

power of attorney is later executed and expressly states

744.107 Court monitors.

Florida Statutes, to read:

- (5) The court may appoint the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel as monitor if the ward is indigent.
- Section 3. Subsection (6) is added to section 744.1075, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 744.1075 Emergency court monitor.—
 - (6) The court may appoint the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel as monitor if the ward is indigent.
 - Section 4. Subsections (5) and (8) of section 744.108, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (9) is added to that section, to read:
- 744.108 <u>Guardian Guardian's</u> and <u>attorney attorney's</u> fees

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131 and expenses.

- (5) All petitions for <u>guardian</u> guardian's and <u>attorney</u> attorney's fees and expenses must be accompanied by an itemized description of the services performed for the fees and expenses sought to be recovered.
- (8) When court proceedings are instituted to review or determine a guardian's or an attorney's fees under subsection (2), such proceedings are part of the guardianship administration process and the costs, including costs and attorney fees for the guardian's attorney, an attorney appointed under s. 744.331(2), or an attorney who has rendered services to the ward, shall be determined by the court and paid from the assets of the guardianship estate unless the court finds the requested compensation under subsection (2) to be substantially unreasonable.
- compensation by the guardian, the guardian's attorney, a person employed by the guardian, an attorney appointed under s.

 744.331(2), or an attorney who has rendered services to the ward, is reasonable without receiving expert testimony. A person or party may offer expert testimony for or against a request for compensation after giving notice to interested persons.

 Reasonable expert witness fees shall be awarded by the court and paid from the assets of the guardianship estate using the standards in subsection (8).

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Section 5. Section 744.3025, Florida Statutes, is amended



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157 to read:

744.3025 Claims of minors.—

- (1) (a) The court may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the minor's interest before approving a settlement of the minor's portion of the claim in <u>a any</u> case in which a minor has a claim for personal injury, property damage, wrongful death, or other cause of action in which the gross settlement of the claim exceeds \$15,000 if the court believes a guardian ad litem is necessary to protect the minor's interest.
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (e), the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the minor's interest before approving a settlement of the minor's claim in \underline{a} any case in which the gross settlement involving a minor equals or exceeds \$50,000.
- (c) The appointment of the guardian ad litem must be without the necessity of bond or notice.
- (d) The duty of the guardian ad litem is to protect the minor's interests as described in the Florida Probate Rules.
- (e) A court need not appoint a guardian ad litem for the minor if a guardian of the minor has previously been appointed and that guardian has no potential adverse interest to the minor. A court may appoint a guardian ad litem if the court believes a guardian ad litem is necessary to protect the interests of the minor.
- (2) Unless waived, the court shall award reasonable fees and costs to the guardian ad litem to be paid out of the gross

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183 proceeds of the settlement.

(3) A settlement of a claim pursuant to this section is subject to the confidentiality provisions of this chapter.

Section 6. Subsections (2) through (8) of section 744.3031, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) through (9), respectively, and a new subsection (2) is added to that section, and present subsection (8) of that section is amended, to read:

744.3031 Emergency temporary guardianship.-

- (2) Notice of filing of the petition for appointment of an emergency temporary guardian and a hearing on the petition must be served on the alleged incapacitated person and on the alleged incapacitated person's attorney at least 24 hours before the hearing on the petition is commenced, unless the petitioner demonstrates that substantial harm to the alleged incapacitated person would occur if the 24-hour notice is given.
- (9) (a) An emergency temporary guardian shall file a final report no later than 30 days after the expiration of the emergency temporary guardianship.
- (b) A court may not authorize any payment of the emergency temporary guardian's final fees or the final fees of his or her attorney until the final report is filed.
- (c) (b) If an emergency temporary guardian is a guardian for the property, the final report must consist of a verified inventory of the property, as provided in s. 744.365, as of the date the letters of emergency temporary guardianship were

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issued, a final accounting that gives a full and correct account of the receipts and disbursements of all the property of the ward over which the guardian had control, and a statement of the property of the ward on hand at the end of the emergency temporary guardianship. If the emergency temporary guardian becomes the successor guardian of the property, the final report must satisfy the requirements of the initial guardianship report for the guardian of the property as provided in s. 744.362.

(d) (e) If the emergency temporary guardian is a guardian of the person, the final report must summarize the activities of the temporary guardian with regard to residential placement, medical condition, mental health and rehabilitative services, and the social condition of the ward to the extent of the authority granted to the temporary guardian in the letters of guardianship. If the emergency temporary guardian becomes the successor guardian of the person, the report must satisfy the requirements of the initial report for a guardian of the person as stated in s. 744.362.

(e) (d) A copy of the final report of the emergency temporary guardianship shall be served on the successor guardian and the ward.

Section 7. Subsection (7) is added to section 744.309, Florida Statutes, to read:

744.309 Who may be appointed guardian of a resident ward.—

(7) FOR-PROFIT CORPORATE GUARDIAN.—A for-profit corporate guardian existing under the laws of this state is qualified to

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act as guardian of a ward if the entity is qualified to do business in the state, is wholly owned by the person who is the circuit's public guardian in the circuit where the corporate guardian is appointed, has met the registration requirements of s. 744.1083, and posts and maintains a bond or insurance policy under paragraph (a).

- (a) The for-profit corporate guardian must meet one of the following requirements:
- 1. Post and maintain a blanket fiduciary bond of at least \$250,000 with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the corporate quardian has its principal place of business. The corporate quardian shall provide proof of the fiduciary bond to the clerks of each additional circuit court in which he or she is serving as a quardian. The bond must cover all wards for whom the corporation has been appointed as a guardian at any given time. The liability of the provider of the bond is limited to the face value of the bond, regardless of the number of wards for whom the corporation is acting as a quardian. The terms of the bond must cover the acts or omissions of each agent or employee of the corporation who has direct contact with the ward or access to the assets of the guardianship. The bond must be payable to the Governor and his or her successors in office and be conditioned on the faithful performance of all duties of a guardian under this chapter. The bond is in lieu of and not in addition to the bond required under s. 744.1085 but is in addition to any bonds required under

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- s. 744.351. The expenses incurred to satisfy the bonding requirements of this section may not be paid with the assets of any ward; or
- 2. Maintain a liability insurance policy that covers any losses sustained by the guardianship caused by errors, omissions, or any intentional misconduct committed by the corporation's officers or agents. The policy must cover all wards for whom the corporation is acting as a guardian for losses up to \$250,000. The terms of the policy must cover acts or omissions of each agent or employee of the corporation who has direct contact with the ward or access to the assets of the guardianship. The corporate guardian shall provide proof of the policy to the clerk of each circuit court in which he or she is serving as a guardian.
- (b) A for-profit corporation appointed as guardian before July 1, 2015, is also qualified to serve as a guardian in the particular guardianships in which the corporation has already been appointed as guardian.
- Section 8. Section 744.3115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 744.3115 Advance directives for health care.—In each proceeding in which a guardian is appointed under this chapter, the court shall determine whether the ward, prior to incapacity, has executed any valid advance directive under chapter 765. If any advance directive exists, the court shall specify in its order and letters of guardianship what authority, if any, the

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287 guardian shall exercise over the ward with regard to health care decisions and what authority, if any, the surrogate shall continue to exercise over the ward with regard to health care decisions surrogate. Pursuant to the grounds listed in s. 765.105, the court, upon its own motion, may, with notice to the surrogate and any other appropriate parties, modify or revoke the authority of the surrogate to make health care decisions for the ward. Any order revoking or modifying the authority of the surrogate must be supported by specific written findings of fact. If the court order provides that the guardian is responsible for making health care decisions for the ward, the quardian shall assume the responsibilities of the surrogate which are provided in s. 765.205. For purposes of this section, the term "health care decision" has the same meaning as in s. 765.101. Section 744.312, Florida Statutes, is reordered 303 and amended to read: 744.312 Considerations in appointment of guardian.-(2) (1) If a quardian cannot be appointed under subsection (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), the court may 307 appoint any person who is fit and proper and qualified to act as quardian, whether related to the ward or not. The court shall give preference to the appointment of 310 a person who:

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Is related by blood or marriage to the ward;



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312 Has educational, professional, or business experience relevant to the nature of the services sought to be provided; 313 314 Has the capacity to manage the financial resources 315 involved; or Has the ability to meet the requirements of the law 316 (d) 317 and the unique needs of the individual case. 318 (3) The court shall also: 319 Consider the wishes expressed by an incapacitated 320 person as to who shall be appointed guardian. + 321 Consider the preference of a minor who is age 14 or (b) 322 over as to who should be appointed guardian. + 323 Consider any person designated as guardian in any will 324 in which the ward is a beneficiary. 325 Consider the wishes of the ward's next of kin, when (d) 326 the ward cannot express a preference. 327 (1) (1) (4) If the person designated is qualified to serve 328 pursuant to s. 744.309, the court shall appoint any standby 329 quardian or preneed quardian, unless the court determines that 330 appointing such person is contrary to the best interests of the 331 ward. Except when a standby guardian or a preneed guardian 332 333 is appointed by the court: 334 In each case when a court appoints a professional

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guardian and does not use a rotation system for such

stating why the person was selected as guardian in the

appointment, the court must make specific findings of fact



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particular	matter	involve	d. The	findir	ngs :	must	reference	each	of
the factor	s listed	d in sub	section	s (2)	and	(3).	<u>.</u>		

- (b) An emergency temporary guardian who is a professional guardian may not be appointed as the permanent guardian of a ward unless one of the next of kin of the alleged incapacitated person or the ward requests that the professional guardian be appointed as permanent guardian. The court may waive the limitations of this paragraph if the special requirements of the guardianship demand that the court appoint a guardian because he or she has special talent or specific prior experience. The court must make specific findings of fact that justify waiving the limitations of this paragraph.
- (5) The court may not give preference to the appointment of a person under subsection (2) based solely on the fact that such person was appointed by the court to serve as an emergency temporary guardian.
- Section 10. Section 744.3203, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 744.3203 Suspension of power of attorney before incapacity determination.—
- (1) At any time during proceedings to determine incapacity but before the entry of an order determining incapacity, the authority granted under an alleged incapacitated person's power of attorney to a parent, spouse, child, or grandchild is suspended when the petitioner files a motion stating that a

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363	specific power of attorney should be suspended for any of the
364	following grounds:
365	(a) The agent's decisions are not in accord with the
366	alleged incapacitated person's known desires.
367	(b) The power of attorney is invalid.
368	(c) The agent has failed to discharge his or her duties or
369	incapacity or illness renders the agent incapable of discharging
370	duties.
371	(d) The agent has abused powers.
372	(e) There is a danger that the property of the alleged
373	incapacitated person may be wasted, misappropriated, or lost
374	unless the authority under the power of attorney is suspended.
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376	Grounds for suspending a power of attorney do not include the
377	existence of a dispute between the agent and the petitioner
378	which is more appropriate for resolution in some other forum or
379	a legal proceeding other than a guardianship proceeding.
380	(2) The motion must:
381	(a) Identify one or more of the grounds in subsection (1);
382	(b) Include specific statements of fact showing that
383	grounds exist to justify the relief sought; and
384	(c) Include the following statement: "Under penalties of
385	perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing motion and
386	that the facts stated in it are true to the best of my knowledge
387	and belief," followed by the signature of the petitioner.

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- (3) Upon the filing of a response to the motion by the agent under the power of attorney, the court shall schedule the motion for an expedited hearing. Unless an emergency arises and the agent's response sets forth the nature of the emergency, the property or matter involved, and the power to be exercised by the agent, notice must be given to all interested persons, the alleged incapacitated person, and the alleged incapacitated person's attorney. The court order following the hearing must set forth what powers the agent is permitted to exercise, if any, pending the outcome of the petition to determine incapacity.
- (4) In addition to any other remedy authorized by law, a court may award reasonable attorney fees and costs to an agent who successfully challenges the suspension of the power of attorney if the petitioner's motion was made in bad faith.
- (5) The suspension of authority granted to persons other than a parent, spouse, child, or grandchild shall be as provided in s. 709.2109.
- Section 11. Subsection (6) and paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 744.331, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

 744.331 Procedures to determine incapacity.—
- (6) ORDER DETERMINING INCAPACITY.—If, after making findings of fact on the basis of clear and convincing evidence, the court finds that a person is incapacitated with respect to the exercise of a particular right, or all rights, the court shall enter a written order determining such incapacity. In

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determining incapacity, the court shall consider the person's unique needs and abilities and may only remove those rights that the court finds the person does not have the capacity to exercise. A person is determined to be incapacitated only with respect to those rights specified in the order.

- (a) The court shall make the following findings:
- 1. The exact nature and scope of the person's incapacities;
- 2. The exact areas in which the person lacks capacity to make informed decisions about care and treatment services or to meet the essential requirements for her or his physical or mental health or safety;
- 3. The specific legal disabilities to which the person is subject; and
- 4. The specific rights that the person is incapable of exercising.
- (b) When an order determines that a person is incapable of exercising delegable rights, the court must consider and find whether there is an alternative to guardianship that will sufficiently address the problems of the incapacitated person. A guardian must be appointed to exercise the incapacitated person's delegable rights unless the court finds there is an alternative. A guardian may not be appointed if the court finds there is an alternative to guardianship which will sufficiently address the problems of the incapacitated person. If the court finds there is not an alternative to guardianship that

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sufficiently addresses the problems of the incapacitated person,
a guardian must be appointed to exercise the incapacitated
person's delegable rights.

- (c) In determining that a person is totally incapacitated, the order must contain findings of fact demonstrating that the individual is totally without capacity to care for herself or himself or her or his property.
- (d) An order adjudicating a person to be incapacitated constitutes proof of such incapacity until further order of the court.
- (e) After the order determining that the person is incapacitated has been filed with the clerk, it must be served on the incapacitated person. The person is deemed incapacitated only to the extent of the findings of the court. The filing of the order is notice of the incapacity. An incapacitated person retains all rights not specifically removed by the court.
- (f) Upon the filing of a verified statement by an interested person stating:
- 1. That he or she has a good faith belief that the alleged incapacitated person's trust, trust amendment, or durable power of attorney is invalid; and
 - 2. A reasonable factual basis for that belief,

the trust, trust amendment, or durable power of attorney shall not be deemed to be an alternative to the appointment of a guardian. The appointment of a guardian does not limit the

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court's power to determine that certain authority granted by a durable power of attorney is to remain exercisable by the <u>agent</u> attorney in fact.

- (7) FEES.-
- (c) If the petition is dismissed or denied: 7
- 1. The fees of the examining committee shall be paid upon court order as expert witness fees under s. 29.004(6).
- 2. Costs and attorney attorney's fees of the proceeding may be assessed against the petitioner if the court finds the petition to have been filed in bad faith. The petitioner shall also reimburse the state courts system for any amounts paid under subparagraph 1. upon such a finding.

Section 12. Subsection (4) of section 744.344, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.344 Order of appointment.

(4) If a petition for the appointment of a guardian has not been filed or ruled upon at the time of the hearing on the petition to determine capacity, the court may appoint an emergency temporary guardian in the manner and for the purposes specified in s. 744.3031.

Section 13. Section 744.345, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.345 Letters of guardianship.—Letters of guardianship shall be issued to the guardian and shall specify whether the guardianship pertains to the person, or the property, or both, of the ward. The letters must state whether the guardianship is

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517	(1) The guardian of an incapacitated person is a fiduciary
518	and may exercise only those rights that have been removed from
519	the ward and delegated to the guardian. The guardian of a minor
520	shall exercise the powers of a plenary guardian.
521	(2) The guardian shall act within the scope of the
522	authority granted by the court and as provided by law.
523	(3) The guardian shall act in good faith.
524	(4) A guardian may not act in a manner that is contrary to
525	the ward's best interests under the circumstances.
526	(5) A guardian who has special skills or expertise, or is
527	appointed in reliance upon the guardian's representation that
528	the guardian has special skills or expertise, shall use those
529	special skills or expertise when acting on behalf of the ward.
530	(6)(2) The guardian shall file an initial guardianship
531	report in accordance with s. 744.362.
532	(7) (3) The quardian shall file a quardianship report

- (7) (3) The guardian shall file a guardianship report annually in accordance with s. 744.367.
- $\underline{(8)}$ (4) The guardian of the person shall implement the guardianship plan.
- $\underline{(9)}$ When two or more guardians have been appointed, the guardians shall consult with each other.
- $\underline{(10)}$ (6) A guardian who is given authority over any property of the ward shall:
- (a) Protect and preserve the property and invest it prudently as provided in chapter 518, apply it as provided in s.

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744.397, and <u>keep clear</u>, <u>distinct</u>, and <u>accurate records of the</u>
administration of the ward's property account for it faithfully.

- (b) Perform all other duties required of him or her by law.
- (c) At the termination of the guardianship, deliver the property of the ward to the person lawfully entitled to it.
- (11) (7) The guardian shall observe the standards in dealing with the guardianship property that would be observed by a prudent person dealing with the property of another, and, if the guardian has special skills or is named guardian on the basis of representations of special skills or expertise, he or she is under a duty to use those skills.
- (12) (8) The guardian, if authorized by the court, shall take possession of all of the ward's property and of the rents, income, issues, and profits from it, whether accruing before or after the guardian's appointment, and of the proceeds arising from the sale, lease, or mortgage of the property or of any part. All of the property and the rents, income, issues, and profits from it are assets in the hands of the guardian for the payment of debts, taxes, claims, charges, and expenses of the guardianship and for the care, support, maintenance, and education of the ward or the ward's dependents, as provided for under the terms of the guardianship plan or by law.
- (13) Recognizing that every individual has unique needs and abilities, a guardian who is given authority over a ward's person shall, as appropriate under the circumstances:

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ward.

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568	(a) Consider the expressed desires of the ward as known by
569	the guardian when making decisions that affect the ward.
570	(b) Allow the ward to maintain contact with family and
571	friends unless the guardian believes that such contact may cause
572	harm to the ward.
573	(c) Not restrict the physical liberty of the ward more
574	than reasonably necessary to protect the ward or another person
575	from serious physical injury, illness, or disease.
576	(d) Assist the ward in developing or regaining capacity,
577	if medically possible.
578	(e) Notify the court if the guardian believes that the
579	ward has regained capacity and that one or more of the rights
580	that have been removed should be restored to the ward.
581	(f) To the extent applicable, make provision for the
582	medical, mental, rehabilitative, or personal care services for
583	the welfare of the ward.
584	(g) To the extent applicable, acquire a clear
585	understanding of the risks and benefits of a recommended course
586	of health care treatment before making a health care decision.
587	(h) Evaluate the ward's medical and health care options,
588	financial resources, and desires when making residential
589	decisions that are best suited for the current needs of the

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other residential settings and regarding access to home and

Advocate on behalf of the ward in institutional and

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community-based services.



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594	(j) When not inconsistent with the person's goals, needs,
595	and preferences, acquire an understanding of the available
596	residential options and give priority to home and other
597	community-based services and settings.
598	$\overline{(14)}$ (9) A professional guardian must ensure that each of
599	the guardian's wards is personally visited by the guardian or
600	one of the guardian's professional staff at least once each
601	calendar quarter. During the personal visit, the guardian or the
602	guardian's professional staff person shall assess:
603	(a) The ward's physical appearance and condition.
604	(b) The appropriateness of the ward's current living
605	situation.
606	(c) The need for any additional services and the necessity
607	for continuation of existing services, taking into consideration
608	all aspects of social, psychological, educational, direct
609	service, health, and personal care needs.
610	(d) The nature and extent of visitation and communication
611	with the ward's family and friends.
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613	This subsection does not apply to a professional guardian who
614	has been appointed only as guardian of the property.
615	Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 744.367, Florida

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basis, each guardian of the person shall file with the court an

Duty to file annual guardianship report.-

(1) Unless the court requires filing on a calendar-year

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Statutes, is amended to read:



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annual guardianship plan at least 60 days, but no more than within 90 days, before after the last day of the anniversary month that the letters of guardianship were signed, and the plan must cover the coming fiscal year, ending on the last day in such anniversary month. If the court requires calendar-year filing, the guardianship plan for the forthcoming calendar year must be filed on or after September 1 but no later than December 1 of the current year before April 1 of each year.

Section 17. Subsection (8) of section 744.369, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.369 Judicial review of guardianship reports.-

(8) The approved report constitutes the authority for the guardian to act in the forthcoming year. The powers of the guardian are limited by the terms of the report. The annual report may not grant additional authority to the guardian without a hearing, as provided for in s. 744.331, to determine that the ward is incapacitated to act in that matter. Unless the court orders otherwise, the guardian may continue to act under authority of the last-approved report until the forthcoming year's report is approved.

Section 18. Subsection (1) of section 744.3715, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.3715 Petition for interim judicial review.-

(1) At any time, any interested person, including the ward, may petition the court for review alleging that the guardian is not complying with the guardianship plan, or is

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exceeding his or her authority under the guardianship plan, is acting in a manner contrary to s. 744.361, is denying visitation between the ward and his or her relatives in violation of s. 744.361(13), or and the guardian is not acting in the best interest of the ward. The petition for review must state the nature of the objection to the guardian's action or proposed action. Upon the filing of any such petition, the court shall review the petition and act upon it expeditiously.

Section 19. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3) of section 744.464, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

744.464 Restoration to capacity.-

- (3) ORDER OF RESTORATION. -
- (a) If no objections are filed, and the court is satisfied that with the medical examination establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that restoration of all or some of the ward's rights is appropriate, the court shall enter an order of restoration of capacity, restoring all or some of the rights which were removed from the ward in accordance with those findings. The order must be issued within 30 days after the medical report is filed.
- (b) At the conclusion of a hearing, conducted pursuant to s. 744.1095, the court shall <u>make specific findings of fact and,</u> based on a preponderance of the evidence, enter an order either denying the suggestion of capacity or restoring all or some of the rights which were removed from the ward. The ward has the

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72	burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the
573	restoration of capacity is warranted.
574	(4) TIMELINESS OF HEARING.—The court shall give priority
575	to any suggestion of capacity and shall advance the cause on the
576	<pre>calendar.</pre>
577	Section 20. Sections 709.2109 and 744.3203, Florida
578	Statutes, as created by this act, apply to all proceedings filed
579	on or after July 1, 2015. The amendments made by this act to ss.
680	744.107, 744.1075, 744.108, 744.3025, 744.3031, 744.309,
581	744.3115, 744.312, 744.331, 744.344, 744.345, 744.359, 744.361,
582	744.367, 744.369, 744.3715, and 744.464, Florida Statutes, apply
583	to all proceedings pending on July 1, 2015.
584	Section 21. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.



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1 2 An act relating to health care representatives; 3 amending s. 743.0645, F.S.; conforming provisions to 4 changes made by the act; amending s. 765.101, F.S.; 5 defining terms for purposes of provisions relating to health care advanced directives; revising definitions 6 7 to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 8 765.102, F.S.; revising legislative intent to include 9 reference to surrogate authority that is not dependent on a determination of incapacity; amending s. 765.104, 10 11 F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the 12 act; amending s. 765.105, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an exception for 13 a patient who has designated a surrogate to make 14 health care decisions and receive health information 15 16 without a determination of incapacity being required; 17 amending ss. 765.1103 and 765.1105, F.S.; conforming 18 provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 765.202, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the 19 designation of health care surrogates; amending s. 20 21 765.203, F.S.; revising the suggested form for 22 designation of a health care surrogate; creating s. 23 765.2035, F.S.; providing for the designation of health care surrogates for minors; providing for 24 25 designation of an alternate surrogate; providing for decisionmaking if neither the designated surrogate nor 26

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the designated alternate surrogate is willing, able, or reasonably available to make health care decisions for the minor on behalf of the minor's principal; authorizing designation of a separate surrogate to consent to mental health treatment for a minor; providing that the health care surrogate authorized to make health care decisions for a minor is also the minor's principal's choice to make decisions regarding mental health treatment for the minor unless provided otherwise; providing that a written designation of a health care surrogate establishes a rebuttable presumption of clear and convincing evidence of the minor's principal's designation of the surrogate; creating s. 765.2038, F.S.; providing a suggested form for the designation of a health care surrogate for a minor; amending s. 765.204, F.S.; specifying that a principal's wishes are controlling while he or she has decisionmaking capacity; providing a duty for providers to communicate to such a principal; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing for notification of incapacity of a principal; providing that a health care provider may justifiably rely on decisions made by a surrogate; providing for situations when there are conflicting decisions between surrogate and patient; amending s. 765.205, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made

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by the act; amending ss. 765.302, 765.303, 765.304, 765.306, 765.404, and 765.516, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 743.0645, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

743.0645 Other persons who may consent to medical care or treatment of a minor.-

- As used in this section, the term:
- "Medical care and treatment" includes ordinary and necessary medical and dental examination and treatment, including blood testing, preventive care including ordinary immunizations, tuberculin testing, and well-child care, but does not include surgery, general anesthesia, provision of psychotropic medications, or other extraordinary procedures for which a separate court order, health care surrogate designation under s. 765.2035 executed after September 30, 2015, power of attorney executed after July 1, 2001, or informed consent as provided by law is required, except as provided in s. 39.407(3).
- Any of the following persons, in order of priority listed, may consent to the medical care or treatment of a minor who is not committed to the Department of Children and Families

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or the Department of Juvenile Justice or in their custody under chapter 39, chapter 984, or chapter 985 when, after a reasonable attempt, a person who has the power to consent as otherwise provided by law cannot be contacted by the treatment provider and actual notice to the contrary has not been given to the provider by that person:

(a) A health care surrogate designated under s. 765.2035 after September 30, 2015, or a person who possesses a power of attorney to provide medical consent for the minor. A health care surrogate designation under s. 765.2035 executed after September 30, 2015, and a power of attorney executed after July 1, 2001, to provide medical consent for a minor includes the power to consent to medically necessary surgical and general anesthesia services for the minor unless such services are excluded by the individual executing the health care surrogate for a minor or power of attorney.

There shall be maintained in the treatment provider's records of the minor documentation that a reasonable attempt was made to contact the person who has the power to consent.

Section 2. Section 765.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

765.101 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) "Advance directive" means a witnessed written document or oral statement in which instructions are given by a principal or in which the principal's desires are expressed concerning any aspect of the principal's health care or health information, and

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includes, but is not limited to, the designation of a health care surrogate, a living will, or an anatomical gift made pursuant to part V of this chapter.

- (2) "Attending physician" means the primary physician who has primary responsibility for the treatment and care of the patient while the patient receives such treatment or care in a hospital as defined in s. 395.002(12).
- (3) "Close personal friend" means any person 18 years of age or older who has exhibited special care and concern for the patient, and who presents an affidavit to the health care facility or to the <u>primary attending or treating</u> physician stating that he or she is a friend of the patient; is willing and able to become involved in the patient's health care; and has maintained such regular contact with the patient so as to be familiar with the patient's activities, health, and religious or moral beliefs.
- (4) "End-stage condition" means an irreversible condition that is caused by injury, disease, or illness which has resulted in progressively severe and permanent deterioration, and which, to a reasonable degree of medical probability, treatment of the condition would be ineffective.
- (5) "Health care" means care, services, or supplies related to the health of an individual and includes, but is not limited to, preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance, or palliative care, and counseling, service, assessment, or procedure with respect to the individual's

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physical or mental condition or functional status or that affect the structure or function of the individual's body.

- (6) (5) "Health care decision" means:
- (a) Informed consent, refusal of consent, or withdrawal of consent to any and all health care, including life-prolonging procedures and mental health treatment, unless otherwise stated in the advance directives.
- (b) The decision to apply for private, public, government, or veterans' benefits to defray the cost of health care.
- (c) The right of access to <u>health information</u> all records of the principal reasonably necessary for a health care surrogate <u>or proxy</u> to make decisions involving health care and to apply for benefits.
- (d) The decision to make an anatomical gift pursuant to part V of this chapter.
- (7)(6) "Health care facility" means a hospital, nursing home, hospice, home health agency, or health maintenance organization licensed in this state, or any facility subject to part I of chapter 394.
- (8)(7) "Health care provider" or "provider" means any person licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized by law to administer health care in the ordinary course of business or practice of a profession.
- (9) "Health information" means any information, whether oral or recorded in any form or medium, as defined in 45 C.F.R. s. 160.103 and the Health Insurance Portability and

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157	Accountability Act of 1996, 42 U.S.C. s. 1320d, as amended,
	that:
159	(a) Is created or received by a health care provider,
160	health care facility, health plan, public health authority,

clearinghouse; and
 (b) Relates to the past, present, or future physical or
mental health or condition of the principal; the provision of
health care to the principal; or the past, present, or future

payment for the provision of health care to the principal.

employer, life insurer, school or university, or health care

- (10) (8) "Incapacity" or "incompetent" means the patient is physically or mentally unable to communicate a willful and knowing health care decision. For the purposes of making an anatomical gift, the term also includes a patient who is deceased.
- (11) (9) "Informed consent" means consent voluntarily given by a person after a sufficient explanation and disclosure of the subject matter involved to enable that person to have a general understanding of the treatment or procedure and the medically acceptable alternatives, including the substantial risks and hazards inherent in the proposed treatment or procedures, and to make a knowing health care decision without coercion or undue influence.
- (12) (10) "Life-prolonging procedure" means any medical procedure, treatment, or intervention, including artificially provided sustenance and hydration, which sustains, restores, or

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supplants a spontaneous vital function. The term does not include the administration of medication or performance of medical procedure, when such medication or procedure is deemed necessary to provide comfort care or to alleviate pain.

- (13) (11) "Living will" or "declaration" means:
- (a) A witnessed document in writing, voluntarily executed by the principal in accordance with s. 765.302; or
- (b) A witnessed oral statement made by the principal expressing the principal's instructions concerning life-prolonging procedures.
- (14) "Minor's principal" means a principal who is a natural guardian as defined in s. 744.301(1); legal custodian; or, subject to chapter 744, legal guardian of the person of a minor.
- $\underline{\text{(15)}}$ "Persistent vegetative state" means a permanent and irreversible condition of unconsciousness in which there is:
- (a) The absence of voluntary action or cognitive behavior of any kind.
- (b) An inability to communicate or interact purposefully with the environment.
- $\underline{\text{(16)}}$ "Physician" means a person licensed pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459.
- (17) "Primary physician" means a physician designated by an individual or the individual's surrogate, proxy, or agent under a durable power of attorney as provided in chapter 709, to have primary responsibility for the individual's health care or,

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- in the absence of a designation or if the designated physician is not reasonably available, a physician who undertakes the responsibility.
- (18) (14) "Principal" means a competent adult executing an advance directive and on whose behalf health care decisions are to be made or health care information is to be received, or both.
- (19) (15) "Proxy" means a competent adult who has not been expressly designated to make health care decisions for a particular incapacitated individual, but who, nevertheless, is authorized pursuant to s. 765.401 to make health care decisions for such individual.
- "Reasonably available" means readily able to be contacted without undue effort and willing and able to act in a timely manner considering the urgency of the patient's health care needs.
- (21) (16) "Surrogate" means any competent adult expressly designated by a principal to make health care decisions and to receive health information. The principal may stipulate whether the authority of the surrogate to make health care decisions or to receive health information is exercisable immediately without the necessity for a determination of incapacity or only upon the principal's incapacity as provided in s. 765.204 on behalf of the principal upon the principal's incapacity.
- (22) (17) "Terminal condition" means a condition caused by injury, disease, or illness from which there is no reasonable

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medical probability of recovery and which, without treatment, can be expected to cause death.

Section 3. Subsections (3) through (6) of section 765.102, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) through (7), respectively, present subsections (2) and (3) are amended, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

765.102 Legislative findings and intent.-

- (2) To ensure that such right is not lost or diminished by virtue of later physical or mental incapacity, the Legislature intends that a procedure be established to allow a person to plan for incapacity by executing a document or orally designating another person to direct the course of his or her health care or receive his or her health information, or both, medical treatment upon his or her incapacity. Such procedure should be less expensive and less restrictive than guardianship and permit a previously incapacitated person to exercise his or her full right to make health care decisions as soon as the capacity to make such decisions has been regained.
- (3) The Legislature also recognizes that some competent adults may want to receive immediate assistance in making health care decisions or accessing health information, or both, without a determination of incapacity. The Legislature intends that a procedure be established to allow a person to designate a surrogate to make health care decisions or receive health information, or both, without the necessity for a determination of incapacity under this chapter.

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$\frac{(4)}{(3)}$ The Legislature recognizes that for some the
administration of life-prolonging medical procedures may result
in only a precarious and burdensome existence. In order to
ensure that the rights and intentions of a person may be
respected even after he or she is no longer able to participate
actively in decisions concerning himself or herself, and to
encourage communication among such patient, his or her family,
and his or her physician, the Legislature declares that the laws
of this state recognize the right of a competent adult to make
an advance directive instructing his or her physician to
provide, withhold, or withdraw life-prolonging procedures, or to
designate another to make the $\underline{\text{health care}}$ $\underline{\text{treatment}}$ decision for
him or her in the event that such person should become
incapacitated and unable to personally direct his or her $\underline{\text{health}}$
medical care.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 765.104, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

765.104 Amendment or revocation.

- (1) An advance directive or designation of a surrogate may be amended or revoked at any time by a competent principal:
 - (a) By means of a signed, dated writing;
- (b) By means of the physical cancellation or destruction of the advance directive by the principal or by another in the principal's presence and at the principal's direction;
- (c) By means of an oral expression of intent to amend or revoke; or

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287	(d) By means of a subsequently executed advance directive
288	that is materially different from a previously executed advance
289	directive.
290	Section 5. Section 765.105, Florida Statutes, is amended
291	to read:
292	765.105 Review of surrogate or proxy's decision.
293	(1) The patient's family, the health care facility, or the
294	primary attending physician, or any other interested person who
295	may reasonably be expected to be directly affected by the
296	surrogate or proxy's decision concerning any health care
297	decision may seek expedited judicial intervention pursuant to
298	rule 5.900 of the Florida Probate Rules, if that person
299	believes:
300	$\underline{\text{(a)}}$ (1) The surrogate or proxy's decision is not in accord
301	with the patient's known desires or the provisions of this
302	chapter;
303	$\underline{\text{(b)}}$ The advance directive is ambiguous, or the patient
304	has changed his or her mind after execution of the advance
305	directive;
306	$\underline{\text{(c)}}$ (3) The surrogate or proxy was improperly designated or
307	appointed, or the designation of the surrogate is no longer
308	effective or has been revoked;
309	(d) (4) The surrogate or proxy has failed to discharge
310	duties, or incapacity or illness renders the surrogate or proxy

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The surrogate or proxy has abused his or her

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incapable of discharging duties;

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313	powers;	or	

- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ The patient has sufficient capacity to make his or her own health care decisions.
- (2) This section does not apply to a patient who is not incapacitated and who has designated a surrogate who has immediate authority to make health care decisions and receive health information, or both, on behalf of the patient.
- Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 765.1103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

765.1103 Pain management and palliative care.-

- (1) A patient shall be given information concerning pain management and palliative care when he or she discusses with the primary attending or treating physician, or such physician's designee, the diagnosis, planned course of treatment, alternatives, risks, or prognosis for his or her illness. If the patient is incapacitated, the information shall be given to the patient's health care surrogate or proxy, court-appointed guardian as provided in chapter 744, or attorney in fact under a durable power of attorney as provided in chapter 709. The court-appointed guardian or attorney in fact must have been delegated authority to make health care decisions on behalf of the patient.
- Section 7. Section 765.1105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 765.1105 Transfer of a patient.-
 - (1) A health care provider or facility that refuses to

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comply with a patient's advance directive, or the treatment decision of his or her surrogate or proxy, shall make reasonable efforts to transfer the patient to another health care provider or facility that will comply with the directive or treatment decision. This chapter does not require a health care provider or facility to commit any act which is contrary to the provider's or facility's moral or ethical beliefs, if the patient:

- (a) Is not in an emergency condition; and
- (b) Has received written information upon admission informing the patient of the policies of the health care provider or facility regarding such moral or ethical beliefs.
- (2) A health care provider or facility that is unwilling to carry out the wishes of the patient or the treatment decision of his or her surrogate or proxy because of moral or ethical beliefs must within 7 days either:
- (a) Transfer the patient to another health care provider or facility. The health care provider or facility shall pay the costs for transporting the patient to another health care provider or facility; or
- (b) If the patient has not been transferred, carry out the wishes of the patient or the patient's surrogate or proxy, unless the provisions of s. 765.105 applies apply.
- Section 8. Subsections (1), (3), and (4) of section 765.202, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsections (6) and (7)

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are renumbered as subsections (7) and (8), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

765.202 Designation of a health care surrogate.-

- (1) A written document designating a surrogate to make health care decisions for a principal or receive health information on behalf of a principal, or both, shall be signed by the principal in the presence of two subscribing adult witnesses. A principal unable to sign the instrument may, in the presence of witnesses, direct that another person sign the principal's name as required herein. An exact copy of the instrument shall be provided to the surrogate.
- (3) A document designating a health care surrogate may also designate an alternate surrogate provided the designation is explicit. The alternate surrogate may assume his or her duties as surrogate for the principal if the original surrogate is not willing, able, or reasonably available unwilling or unable to perform his or her duties. The principal's failure to designate an alternate surrogate shall not invalidate the designation of a surrogate.
- (4) If neither the designated surrogate nor the designated alternate surrogate is <u>willing</u>, <u>able</u>, or reasonably available able or willing to make health care decisions on behalf of the principal and in accordance with the principal's instructions, the health care facility may seek the appointment of a proxy pursuant to part IV.

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389	(6) A principal may stipulate in the document that the
390	authority of the surrogate to receive health information or make
391	health care decisions or both is exercisable immediately without
392	the necessity for a determination of incapacity as provided in
393	s. 765.204.
394	Section 9. Section 765.203, Florida Statutes, is amended
395	to read:
396	765.203 Suggested form of designation.—A written
397	designation of a health care surrogate executed pursuant to this
398	chapter may, but need not be, in the following form:
399	DESIGNATION OF HEALTH CARE SURROGATE
100	<pre>I,(name), designate as my health care surrogate under s.</pre>
101	765.202, Florida Statutes:
102	
103	Name:(name of health care surrogate)
104	Address:(address)
105	Phone:(telephone)
106	
107	If my health care surrogate is not willing, able, or reasonably
108	available to perform his or her duties, I designate as my
109	alternate health care surrogate:
110	
111	Name:(name of alternate health care surrogate)
112	Address: (address)
113	Phone:(telephone)
114	

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415	INSTRUCTIONS FOR HEALTH CARE	
416	I authorize my health care surrogate to:	
417	(Initial here) Receive any of my health information,	
418	whether oral or recorded in any form or medium, that:	
419	1. Is created or received by a health care provider,	
420	health care facility, health plan, public health authority,	
421	employer, life insurer, school or university, or health care	
422	clearinghouse; and	
423	2. Relates to my past, present, or future physical or	
424	mental health or condition; the provision of health care to me;	
425	or the past, present, or future payment for the provision of	
426	health care to me.	
427	I further authorize my health care surrogate to:	
428	(Initial here) Make all health care decisions for me,	
429	which means he or she has the authority to:	
430	1. Provide informed consent, refusal of consent, or	
431	withdrawal of consent to any and all of my health care,	
432	including life-prolonging procedures.	
433	2. Apply on my behalf for private, public, government, or	
434	veterans' benefits to defray the cost of health care.	
435	3. Access my health information reasonably necessary for	
436	the health care surrogate to make decisions involving my health	
437	care and to apply for benefits for me.	
438	4. Decide to make an anatomical gift pursuant to part V of	
439	<pre>chapter 765, Florida Statutes.</pre>	
110	(Tritial base) Creatific instructions and	

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441	restrictions:
442	
443	
444	
445	While I have decisionmaking capacity, my wishes are controlling
446	and my physicians and health care providers must clearly
447	communicate to me the treatment plan or any change to the
448	treatment plan prior to its implementation.
449	
450	To the extent I am capable of understanding, my health care
451	surrogate shall keep me reasonably informed of all decisions
452	that he or she has made on my behalf and matters concerning me.
453	
454	THIS HEALTH CARE SURROGATE DESIGNATION IS NOT AFFECTED BY MY
455	SUBSEQUENT INCAPACITY EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN CHAPTER 765, FLORIDA
456	STATUTES.
457	
458	PURSUANT TO SECTION 765.104, FLORIDA STATUTES, I UNDERSTAND THAT
459	I MAY, AT ANY TIME WHILE I RETAIN MY CAPACITY, REVOKE OR AMEND
460	THIS DESIGNATION BY:
461	(1) SIGNING A WRITTEN AND DATED INSTRUMENT WHICH EXPRESSES
462	MY INTENT TO AMEND OR REVOKE THIS DESIGNATION;
463	(2) PHYSICALLY DESTROYING THIS DESIGNATION THROUGH MY OWN
464	ACTION OR BY THAT OF ANOTHER PERSON IN MY PRESENCE AND UNDER MY
465	DIRECTION;
466	(3) VERBALLY EXPRESSING MY INTENTION TO AMEND OR REVOKE

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467	THIS DESIGNATION; OR
468	(4) SIGNING A NEW DESIGNATION THAT IS MATERIALLY DIFFERENT
469	FROM THIS DESIGNATION.
470	
471	MY HEALTH CARE SURROGATE'S AUTHORITY BECOMES EFFECTIVE WHEN MY
472	PRIMARY PHYSICIAN DETERMINES THAT I AM UNABLE TO MAKE MY OWN
473	HEALTH CARE DECISIONS UNLESS I INITIAL EITHER OR BOTH OF THE
474	FOLLOWING BOXES:
475	
476	IF I INITIAL THIS BOX [], MY HEALTH CARE SURROGATE'S
477	AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE MY HEALTH INFORMATION TAKES EFFECT
478	IMMEDIATELY.
479	
480	IF I INITIAL THIS BOX [], MY HEALTH CARE SURROGATE'S
481	AUTHORITY TO MAKE HEALTH CARE DECISIONS FOR ME TAKES EFFECT
482	IMMEDIATELY. PURSUANT TO SECTION 765.204(3), FLORIDA STATUTES,
483	ANY INSTRUCTIONS OR HEALTH CARE DECISIONS I MAKE, EITHER
484	VERBALLY OR IN WRITING, WHILE I POSSESS CAPACITY SHALL SUPERCEDE
485	ANY INSTRUCTIONS OR HEALTH CARE DECISIONS MADE BY MY SURROGATE
486	THAT ARE IN MATERIAL CONFLICT WITH THOSE MADE BY ME.
487	
488	SIGNATURES: Sign and date the form here:
489	(date)(sign your name)
490	(address) (print your name)
491	(city) (state)
492	
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493	SIGNATURES OF WITNESSES:		
494	First witness	Second witness	
495	(print name)	(print name)	
496	(address)	(address)	
497	(city) (state)	(city) (state)	
498	(signature of witness)	(signature of witness)	
499	(date)	(date)	
500	Name:(Last)(First)	.(Middle Initial)	
501	In the event that I have been determined to be		
502	incapacitated to provide informed consent for medical treatment		
503	and surgical and diagnostic procedures, I wish to designate as		
504	my surrogate for health care decisions:		
505	Name:		
506	Address:		
507			
	•••••	Zip Code:	
508			
509	Phone:		
510	If my surrogate is unwil	ling or unable to perform his or	
511	her duties, I wish to designate as my alternate surrogate:		
512	Name:		
513	Address:		
514			
	•••••	Zip Code:	
515			
516	Phone:		
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517	I fully understand that this designation will permit my
518	designee to make health care decisions and to provide, withhold,
519	or withdraw consent on my behalf; to apply for public benefits
520	to defray the cost of health care; and to authorize my admission
521	to or transfer from a health care facility.
522	Additional instructions (optional):
523	•••••
524	•••••
525	•••••
526	I further affirm that this designation is not being made as
527	a condition of treatment or admission to a health care facility.
528	I will notify and send a copy of this document to the following
529	persons other than my surrogate, so they may know who my
530	surrogate is.
531	Name:
532	Name:
533	
534	
535	Signed:
536	Date:
537	
	Witnesses: 1.
538	
	2
539	
540	Section 10. Section 765.2035, Florida Statutes, is created
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541	to	read

765.2035 Designation of a health care surrogate for a minor.—

- (1) A natural guardian as defined in s. 744.301(1), legal custodian, or legal guardian of the person of a minor may designate a competent adult to serve as a surrogate to make health care decisions for the minor. Such designation shall be made by a written document signed by the minor's principal in the presence of two subscribing adult witnesses. If a minor's principal is unable to sign the instrument, the principal may, in the presence of witnesses, direct that another person sign the minor's principal's name as required by this subsection. An exact copy of the instrument shall be provided to the surrogate.
- (2) The person designated as surrogate may not act as witness to the execution of the document designating the health care surrogate.
- (3) A document designating a health care surrogate may also designate an alternate surrogate; however, such designation must be explicit. The alternate surrogate may assume his or her duties as surrogate if the original surrogate is not willing, able, or reasonably available to perform his or her duties. The minor's principal's failure to designate an alternate surrogate does not invalidate the designation.
- (4) If neither the designated surrogate or the designated alternate surrogate is willing, able, or reasonably available to make health care decisions for the minor on behalf of the

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- minor's principal and in accordance with the minor's principal's instructions, s. 743.0645(2) shall apply as if no surrogate had been designated.
- (5) A natural guardian as defined in s. 744.301(1), legal custodian, or legal guardian of the person of a minor may designate a separate surrogate to consent to mental health treatment for the minor. However, unless the document designating the health care surrogate expressly states otherwise, the court shall assume that the health care surrogate authorized to make health care decisions for a minor under this chapter is also the minor's principal's choice to make decisions regarding mental health treatment for the minor.
- (6) Unless the document states a time of termination, the designation shall remain in effect until revoked by the minor's principal. An otherwise valid designation of a surrogate for a minor shall not be invalid solely because it was made before the birth of the minor.
- (7) A written designation of a health care surrogate executed pursuant to this section establishes a rebuttable presumption of clear and convincing evidence of the minor's principal's designation of the surrogate and becomes effective pursuant to s. 743.0645(2)(a).
- Section 11. Section 765.2038, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 765.2038 Designation of health care surrogate for a minor; suggested form.—A written designation of a health care surrogate

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593	for a minor executed pursuant to this chapter may, but need to	
594	be, in the following form:	
595	DESIGNATION OF HEALTH CARE SURROGATE	
596	FOR MINOR	
597	I/We,(name/names), the [] natural guardian(s)	
598	as defined in s. 744.301(1), Florida Statutes; [] legal	
599	custodian(s); [] legal guardian(s) [check one] of the	
600	<pre>following minor(s):</pre>	
601		
602	<u></u>	
603		
604	·····	
605		
606	pursuant to s. 765.2035, Florida Statutes, designate the	
607	following person to act as my/our surrogate for health care	
608	decisions for such minor(s) in the event that I/we am/are not	
609	able or reasonably available to provide consent for medical	
610	treatment and surgical and diagnostic procedures:	
611		
612	Name:(name)	
613	Address:(address)	
614	Zip Code:(zip code)	
615	Phone:(telephone)	
616		
617	If my/our designated health care surrogate for a minor is	
618	not willing, able, or reasonably available to perform his or her	

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619	duties, I/we designate the following person as my/our alternate
620	health care surrogate for a minor:
621	
622	Name:(name)
623	Address:(address)
624	Zip Code:(zip code)
625	Phone:(telephone)
626	
627	I/We authorize and request all physicians, hospitals, or
628	other providers of medical services to follow the instructions
629	of my/our surrogate or alternate surrogate, as the case may be,
630	at any time and under any circumstances whatsoever, with regard
631	to medical treatment and surgical and diagnostic procedures for
632	a minor, provided the medical care and treatment of any minor is
633	on the advice of a licensed physician.
634	
635	I/We fully understand that this designation will permit
636	my/our designee to make health care decisions for a minor and to
637	provide, withhold, or withdraw consent on my/our behalf, to
638	apply for public benefits to defray the cost of health care, and
639	to authorize the admission or transfer of a minor to or from a
640	health care facility.
641	
642	I/We will notify and send a copy of this document to the
643	following person(s) other than my/our surrogate, so that they
644	may know the identity of my/our surrogate:

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645	
646	Name:(name)
647	Name:(name)
648	
649	Signed:(signature)
650	Date:(date)
651	
652	WITNESSES:
653	1 (witness)
654	2 (witness)
655	Section 12. Section 765.204, Florida Statutes, is amended
656	to read:
657	765.204 Capacity of principal; procedure
658	(1) A principal is presumed to be capable of making health
659	care decisions for herself or himself unless she or he is
660	determined to be incapacitated. While a principal has
661	decisionmaking capacity, the principal's wishes are controlling.
662	Each physician or health care provider must clearly communicate
663	to a principal with decisionmaking capacity the treatment plan
664	and any change to the treatment plan prior to implementation of
665	the plan or the change to the plan. Incapacity may not be
666	inferred from the person's voluntary or involuntary
667	hospitalization for mental illness or from her or his
668	intellectual disability.
669	(2) If a principal's capacity to make health care
670	decisions for herself or himself or provide informed consent is

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in question, the primary or attending physician shall evaluate the principal's capacity and, if the evaluating physician concludes that the principal lacks capacity, enter that evaluation in the principal's medical record. If the evaluating attending physician has a question as to whether the principal lacks capacity, another physician shall also evaluate the principal's capacity, and if the second physician agrees that the principal lacks the capacity to make health care decisions or provide informed consent, the health care facility shall enter both physician's evaluations in the principal's medical record. If the principal has designated a health care surrogate or has delegated authority to make health care decisions to an attorney in fact under a durable power of attorney, the health care facility shall notify such surrogate or attorney in fact in writing that her or his authority under the instrument has commenced, as provided in chapter 709 or s. 765.203. If an attending physician determines that the principal lacks capacity, the hospital in which the attending physician made such a determination shall notify the principal's primary physician of the determination.

(3) The surrogate's authority commences either shall commence upon a determination under subsection (2) that the principal lacks capacity or upon a stipulation of such authority pursuant to s. 765.101(21)., and Such authority remains shall remain in effect until a determination that the principal has regained such capacity, if the authority commenced as a result

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of incapacity, or until the authority is revoked, if the authority commenced immediately pursuant to s. 765.101(21). Upon commencement of the surrogate's authority, a surrogate who is not the principal's spouse shall notify the principal's spouse or adult children of the principal's designation of the surrogate. Except if the principal provided immediately exercisable authority to the surrogate pursuant to s. 765.101(21), in the event that the primary or attending physician determines that the principal has regained capacity, the authority of the surrogate shall cease, but recommences shall recommence if the principal subsequently loses capacity as determined pursuant to this section. A health care provider is not liable for relying upon health care decisions made by a surrogate while the principal lacks capacity. At any time when a principal lacks capacity, a health care decision made on the principal's behalf by a surrogate is effective to the same extent as a decision made by the principal. If a principal possesses capacity, health care decisions of the principal take precedence over decisions made by the surrogate that present a material conflict.

(4) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (3), if the principal has designated a health care surrogate and has stipulated that the authority of the surrogate is to take effect immediately, or has appointed an agent under a durable power of attorney as provided in chapter 709 to make health care decisions for the principal, the health care facility shall

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notify such surrogate or agent	in writing when a determination		
of incapacity has been entered	d into the principal's medical		
record.			

- (5)(4) A determination made pursuant to this section that a principal lacks capacity to make health care decisions shall not be construed as a finding that a principal lacks capacity for any other purpose.
- (6) (5) If In the event the surrogate is required to consent to withholding or withdrawing life-prolonging procedures, the provisions of part III applies shall apply.
- Section 13. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 765.205, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

 765.205 Responsibility of the surrogate.—
- (1) The surrogate, in accordance with the principal's instructions, unless such authority has been expressly limited by the principal, shall:
- (d) Be provided access to the appropriate $\underline{\text{health}}$ information $\underline{\text{medical records}}$ of the principal.
- (2) The surrogate may authorize the release of <u>health</u> information and medical records to appropriate persons to ensure the continuity of the principal's health care and may authorize the admission, discharge, or transfer of the principal to or from a health care facility or other facility or program licensed under chapter 400 or chapter 429.
- Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 765.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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749 765.302 Procedure for making a living will; notice to 750 physician.-751 It is the responsibility of the principal to provide (2) 752 for notification to her or his primary attending or treating 753 physician that the living will has been made. In the event the 754 principal is physically or mentally incapacitated at the time 755 the principal is admitted to a health care facility, any other 756 person may notify the physician or health care facility of the existence of the living will. A primary An attending or treating 757 758 physician or health care facility which is so notified shall 759 promptly make the living will or a copy thereof a part of the 760 principal's medical records. 761 Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 765.303, Florida 762 Statutes, is amended to read: 763 765.303 Suggested form of a living will.-764 A living will may, BUT NEED NOT, be in the following 765 form: 766 Living Will 767 Declaration made this day of, ... (year)..., I, 768, willfully and voluntarily make known my desire that my dying not be artificially prolonged under the circumstances set 769 770 forth below, and I do hereby declare that, if at any time I am 771 incapacitated and 772 ...(initial)... I have a terminal condition 773 or ... (initial) ... I have an end-stage condition 774 or ...(initial)... I am in a persistent vegetative state

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and if my primary attending or treating physician and another consulting physician have determined that there is no reasonable medical probability of my recovery from such condition, I direct that life-prolonging procedures be withheld or withdrawn when the application of such procedures would serve only to prolong artificially the process of dying, and that I be permitted to die naturally with only the administration of medication or the performance of any medical procedure deemed necessary to provide me with comfort care or to alleviate pain. It is my intention that this declaration be honored by my family and physician as the final expression of my legal right to refuse medical or surgical treatment and to accept the consequences for such refusal. In the event that I have been determined to be unable to provide express and informed consent regarding the withholding, withdrawal, or continuation of life-prolonging procedures, I wish to designate, as my surrogate to carry out the provisions of this declaration: Name:..... Zip Code:.... Phone: I understand the full import of this declaration, and I am

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emotionally and mentally competent to make this declaration.



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800	Additional Instructions (optional):
801	
802	
803	
804	(Signed)
805	Witness
806	Address
807	Phone
808	Witness
809	Address
810	Phone
811	Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 765.304, Florida
812	Statutes, is amended to read:
813	765.304 Procedure for living will.—
814	(1) If a person has made a living will expressing his or
815	her desires concerning life-prolonging procedures, but has not
816	designated a surrogate to execute his or her wishes concerning
817	life-prolonging procedures or designated a surrogate under part
818	II, the person's primary attending physician may proceed as
819	directed by the principal in the living will. In the event of a
820	dispute or disagreement concerning the primary attending
821	physician's decision to withhold or withdraw life-prolonging
822	procedures, the primary attending physician shall not withhold
823	or withdraw life-prolonging procedures pending review under s.
824	765.105. If a review of a disputed decision is not sought within
825	7 days following the <u>primary</u> attending physician's decision to
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withhold or withdraw life-prolonging procedures, the <u>primary</u> attending physician may proceed in accordance with the principal's instructions.

Section 17. Section 765.306, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

765.306 Determination of patient condition.—In determining whether the patient has a terminal condition, has an end-stage condition, or is in a persistent vegetative state or may recover capacity, or whether a medical condition or limitation referred to in an advance directive exists, the patient's <u>primary attending or treating</u> physician and at least one other consulting physician must separately examine the patient. The findings of each such examination must be documented in the patient's medical record and signed by each examining physician before life-prolonging procedures may be withheld or withdrawn.

Section 18. Section 765.404, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

765.404 Persistent vegetative state.—For persons in a persistent vegetative state, as determined by the <u>person's primary attending</u> physician in accordance with currently accepted medical standards, who have no advance directive and for whom there is no evidence indicating what the person would have wanted under such conditions, and for whom, after a reasonably diligent inquiry, no family or friends are available or willing to serve as a proxy to make health care decisions for them, life-prolonging procedures may be withheld or withdrawn

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under the following conditions:

- (1) The person has a judicially appointed guardian representing his or her best interest with authority to consent to medical treatment; and
- The guardian and the person's primary attending physician, in consultation with the medical ethics committee of the facility where the patient is located, conclude that the condition is permanent and that there is no reasonable medical probability for recovery and that withholding or withdrawing life-prolonging procedures is in the best interest of the patient. If there is no medical ethics committee at the facility, the facility must have an arrangement with the medical ethics committee of another facility or with a community-based ethics committee approved by the Florida Bio-ethics Network. The ethics committee shall review the case with the quardian, in consultation with the person's primary attending physician, to determine whether the condition is permanent and there is no reasonable medical probability for recovery. The individual committee members and the facility associated with an ethics committee shall not be held liable in any civil action related to the performance of any duties required in this subsection.

Section 19. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 765.516, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

765.516 Donor amendment or revocation of anatomical gift.—

(1) A donor may amend the terms of or revoke an anatomical gift by:

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(c) A statement made during a terminal illness or injury
addressed to $\underline{\text{the primary}}$ $\underline{\text{an attending}}$ physician, who must
communicate the revocation of the gift to the procurement
organization.

Section 20. This act shall take effect October 1, 2015.

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An act relating to public records; amending s. 744.3701, F.S.; providing an exemption from public records requirements for records relating to the settlement of a claim on behalf of a minor or ward; authorizing a guardian ad litem, a ward, a minor, and a minor's attorney to inspect guardianship reports and court records relating to the settlement of a claim on behalf of a minor or ward, upon a showing of good cause; authorizing the court to direct disclosure and recording of an amendment to a report or court records relating to the settlement of a claim on behalf of a minor or ward, in connection with real property or for other purposes; providing a statement of public necessity; providing a contingent effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 744.3701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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744.3701 <u>Confidentiality Inspection of report.</u>-

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of good cause, an any initial, annual, or final guardianship report or amendment thereto, or a court record relating to the settlement of a claim, is subject to inspection only by the court, the clerk or the clerk's representative, the guardian and

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the guardian's attorney, the guardian ad litem with regard to the settlement of the claim, and the ward if he or she is at least 14 years of age and has not, unless he or she is a minor or has been determined to be totally incapacitated, and the ward's attorney, the minor if he or she is at least 14 years of age, or the attorney representing the minor with regard to the minor's claim, or as otherwise provided by this chapter.

- of an initial, annual, or final report or amendment thereto, or a court record relating to the settlement of a claim, including a petition for approval of a settlement on behalf of a ward or minor, a report of a guardian ad litem relating to a pending settlement, or an order approving a settlement on behalf of a ward or minor, in connection with a any real property transaction or for such other purpose as the court allows, in its discretion.
- or minor's claim, including a petition for approval of a settlement on behalf of a ward or minor, a report of a guardian ad litem relating to a pending settlement, or an order approving a settlement on behalf of a ward or minor, is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and may not be disclosed except as specifically authorized.
- Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity that a court record relating to the settlement of a

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ward's or minor's claim, including a petition for approval of a settlement on behalf of a ward or minor, a report of a guardian ad litem relating to a pending settlement, or an order approving a settlement on behalf of a ward or minor, be made confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. The information contained in these records is of a sensitive, personal nature, and its disclosure could jeopardize the physical safety and financial security of the minor or ward. In order to protect minors, wards, and others who could be at risk upon disclosure of a settlement, it is necessary to ensure that only those interested persons who are involved in settlement proceedings or the administration of the quardianship have access to reports and records. The Legislature finds that the court retaining discretion to direct disclosure of these records is a fair alternative to public access.

Section 3. This act shall take effect on the same date that HB 5 or similar legislation takes effect, if such legislation is adopted in the same legislative session or an extension thereof and becomes law.

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CS/HB 961 2015 Legislature

1 2 An act relating to electronic noticing of trust 3 accounts; amending s. 736.0109, F.S.; authorizing a 4 sender to post a document to a secure electronic 5 account or website upon the approval of a recipient; 6 providing for effective authorization for such 7 posting; requiring a sender to provide a separate 8 notice once a document is electronically posted; 9 specifying when a document sent electronically is 10 deemed received by the recipient; requiring a sender to provide notice of the beginning of a limitations 11 12 period and authority of a recipient to amend or revoke authorization for electronic posting; providing a form 13 14 that may be used to effectuate such notice; requiring 15 documents posted to an electronic website to remain accessible to the recipient for a specified period; 16 establishing burdens of proof for purposes of 17 determining whether proper notifications were 18 19 provided; specifying that electronic messages are 20 deemed received when sent; specifying situations under 21 which electronic messages are not deemed received; 2.2 specifying that service of documents in a judicial proceeding are governed by the Florida Rules of Civil 23 Procedure; providing an effective date. 24

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

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Section 1. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 736.0109, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5) and (6), respectively, present subsection (4) is amended, and new subsections (3) and (4) are added to that section, to read: 736.0109 Methods and waiver of notice.—

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(3) In addition to the methods listed in subsection (1) for sending a document, a sender may post a document to a secure electronic account or website where the document can be

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(a) Before a document may be posted to an electronic account or website, the recipient must sign a separate written authorization solely for the purpose of authorizing the sender to post documents on an electronic account or website. The written authorization must:

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1. Enumerate the documents that may be posted in this manner.

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2. Contain specific instructions for accessing the electronic account or website, including the security procedures required to access the electronic account or website, such as a username and password.

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3. Advise the recipient that a separate notice will be sent when a document is posted to the electronic account or website and the manner in which the separate notice will be sent.

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4. Advise the recipient that the authorization to receive

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documents by electronic posting may be amended or revoked at any time and include specific instructions for revoking or amending the authorization, including the address designated for the purpose of receiving notice of the revocation or amendment.

- 5. Advise the recipient that posting a document on the electronic account or website may commence a limitations period as short as 6 months even if the recipient never actually accesses the electronic account, electronic website, or the document.
- (b) Once the recipient signs the written authorization, the sender must provide a separate notice to the recipient when a document is posted to the electronic account or website. As used in this subsection, the term "separate notice" means a notice sent to the recipient by means other than electronic posting, which identifies each document posted to the electronic account or website and provides instructions for accessing the posted document. The separate notice requirement is satisfied if the recipient accesses the document on the electronic account or website.
- (c) A document sent by electronic posting is deemed received by the recipient on the earlier of the date that the separate notice is received or the date that the recipient accesses the document on the electronic account or website.
- (d) At least annually after a recipient signs a written authorization, a sender shall send a notice advising recipients who have authorized one or more documents to be posted to an

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electronic account or website that such posting may commence a limitations period as short as 6 months even if the recipient never accesses the electronic account or website or the document and that authority to receive documents by electronic posting may be amended or revoked at any time. This notice must be given by means other than electronic posting and may not be accompanied by any other written communication. Failure to provide such notice within 380 days after the last notice is deemed to automatically revoke the authorization to receive documents in the manner permitted under this subsection 380 days after the last notice is sent.

- (e) The notice required in paragraph (d) may be in substantially the following form: "You have authorized the receipt of documents through posting to an electronic account or website where the documents can be accessed. This notice is being sent to advise you that a limitations period, which may be as short as 6 months, may be running as to matters disclosed in a trust accounting or other written report of a trustee posted to the electronic account or website even if you never actually access the electronic account or website or the documents. You may amend or revoke the authorization to receive documents by electronic posting at any time. If you have any questions, please consult your attorney."
- (f) A sender may rely on the recipient's authorization until the recipient amends or revokes the authorization by sending a notice to the address designated for that purpose in

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the authorization. The recipient, at any time, may amend or revoke an authorization to have documents posted on the electronic account or website.

- (g) A document provided to a recipient solely through electronic posting must remain accessible to the recipient on the electronic account or website for at least 4 years after the date that the document is deemed received by the recipient. The electronic account or website must allow the recipient to download or print the document. This subsection does not affect or alter the duties of a trustee to keep clear, distinct, and accurate records pursuant to s. 736.0810 or affect or alter the time periods for which the trustee must maintain those records.
- (h) To be effective, the posting of a document to an electronic account or website must be done in accordance with this subsection. The sender has the burden of establishing compliance with this subsection.
- (i) This subsection does not preclude the sending of a document by other means.
- (4) Notice to a person under this code, or the sending of a document to a person under this code by electronic message, is complete when the document is sent.
- (a) An electronic message is presumed received on the date that the message is sent.
- (b) If the sender has knowledge that an electronic message did not reach the recipient, the electronic message is deemed to have not been received. The sender has the burden to prove that

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another	COL	оу (of the	notice	e or	documen	ıt '	was	sent	by	ele	ectro	onic
message	or	by	othe	means	autl	norized	by	thi	s sec	ctic	on.		

 $\underline{\text{(6)}}$ Notice and service of documents in $\underline{\text{of}}$ a judicial proceeding are governed by must be given as provided in the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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An act relating to estates; amending s. 733.106, F.S.; authorizing the court, if costs and attorney fees are to be paid from the estate under specified sections of law, to direct payment from a certain part of the estate or, under specified circumstances, to direct payment from a trust; authorizing costs and fees to be assessed against one or more persons' part of the trust in such proportions as the court finds just and proper; specifying factors that the court may consider in directing the assessment of such costs and fees; authorizing a court to assess costs and fees without finding that the person engaged in specified wrongful acts; amending s. 733.212, F.S.; revising the required content for a notice of administration; revising provisions that require an interested person, who has been served a notice of administration, to file specified objections in an estate matter within 3 months after service of such notice; providing that the 3-month period may only be extended for certain estoppel; providing that objections that are not barred by the 3-month period must be filed no later than a specified date; deleting references to objections based upon the qualifications of a personal representative; amending s. 733.2123, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 733.3101, F.S.; requiring a personal representative to resign immediately if he or she knows that he or she was not qualified to act at the time of appointment;

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requiring a personal representative who was qualified to act at such appointment to file a notice if no longer qualified; authorizing an interested person within a specified period to request the removal of a personal representative who files such notice; providing that a personal representative is liable for costs and attorney fees incurred in a removal proceeding if he or she is removed and should have known of the facts supporting the removal; defining the term "qualified"; amending s. 733.504, F.S.; requiring a personal representative to be removed and the letters of administration revoked if he or she was not qualified to act at the time of appointment; amending s. 733.817, F.S.; defining and redefining terms; deleting a provision that exempts an interest in protected homestead from the apportionment of taxes; providing for the payment of taxes on protected homestead family allowance and exempt property by certain other property to the extent such other property is sufficient; revising the allocation of taxes; revising the apportionment of the net tax attributable to specified interests; authorizing a court to assess liability in an equitable manner under certain circumstances; providing that a governing instrument may not direct that taxes be paid from property other than property passing under the governing instrument, except under specified conditions; requiring that direction in a governing instrument be express to apportion taxes under certain

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circumstances; requiring that the right of recovery provided in the Internal Revenue Code for certain taxes be expressly waived in the decedent's will or revocable trust with certain specificity; specifying the property upon which certain tax is imposed for allocation and apportionment of certain tax; providing that a general statement in the decedent's will or revocable trust waiving all rights of reimbursement or recovery under the Internal Revenue Code is not an express waiver of certain rights of recovery; requiring direction to specifically reference the generation-skipping transfer tax imposed by the Internal Revenue Code to direct its apportionment; authorizing, under certain circumstances, the decedent to direct by will the amount of net tax attributable to property over which the decedent held a general power of appointment under certain circumstances; providing that an express direction in a revocable trust is deemed to be a direction contained in the decedent's will as well as the revocable trust under certain circumstances; providing that an express direction in the decedent's will to pay tax from the decedent's revocable trust by specific reference to the revocable trust is effective unless a contrary express direction is contained in the revocable trust; revising the resolution of conflicting directions in governing instruments with regard to payment of taxes; providing that the later express direction in the will or other governing instrument controls; providing that

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the date of an amendment to a will or other governing instrument is the date of the will or trust for conflict resolution only if the codicil or amendment contains an express tax apportionment provision or an express modification of the tax apportionment provision; providing that a will is deemed executed after another governing instrument if the decedent's will and another governing instrument were executed on the same date; providing that an earlier conflicting governing instrument controls as to any tax remaining unpaid after the application of the later conflicting governing instrument; providing that a grant of permission or authority in a governing instrument to request payment of tax from property passing under another governing instrument is not a direction apportioning the tax to the property passing under the other governing instrument; providing a grant of permission or authority in a governing instrument to pay tax attributable to property not passing under the governing instrument is not a direction apportioning the tax to property passing under the governing instrument; providing application; prohibiting the requiring of a personal representative or fiduciary to transfer to a recipient property that may be used for payment of taxes; amending s. 736.1005, F.S.; authorizing the court, if attorney fees are to be paid from the trust under specified sections of law, to direct payment from a certain part of the trust; providing that fees may be assessed against one or

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more persons' part of the trust in such proportions as the court finds just and proper; specifying factors that the court may consider in directing the assessment of such fees; providing that a court may assess fees without finding that a person engaged specified wrongful acts; amending s. 736.1006, F.S.; authorizing the court, if costs are to be paid from the trust under specified sections of law, to direct payment from a certain part of the trust; providing that costs may be assessed against one or more persons' part of the trust in such proportions as the court finds just and proper; specifying factors that the court may consider in directing the assessment of such costs; providing that specified provisions of the act are remedial and intended to clarify existing law; providing for retroactive and prospective application of specified portions of the act; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 733.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

733.106 Costs and attorney attorney's fees.—

- (1) In all probate proceedings $\underline{\ \ }$ costs may be awarded as in chancery actions.
- (2) A person nominated as personal representative, or any proponent of a will if the person so nominated does not act within a reasonable time, if in good faith justified in offering

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the will in due form for probate, shall receive costs and attorney attorney's fees from the estate even though probate is denied or revoked.

- (3) Any attorney who has rendered services to an estate may be awarded reasonable compensation from the estate.
- (4) If When costs and attorney attorney's fees are to be paid from the estate under this section, s. 733.6171(4), s. 736.1005, or s. 736.1006, the court, in its discretion, may direct from what part of the estate they shall be paid.
- (a) If the court directs an assessment against a person's part of the estate and such part is insufficient to fully pay the assessment, the court may direct payment from the person's part of a trust, if any, if a pourover will is involved and the matter is interrelated with the trust.
- (b) All or any part of the costs and attorney fees to be paid from the estate may be assessed against one or more persons' part of the estate in such proportions as the court finds to be just and proper.
- (c) In the exercise of its discretion, the court may consider the following factors:
- 1. The relative impact of an assessment on the estimated value of each person's part of the estate.
- 2. The amount of costs and attorney fees to be assessed against a person's part of the estate.
- 3. The extent to which a person whose part of the estate is to be assessed, individually or through counsel, actively participated in the proceeding.
- 4. The potential benefit or detriment to a person's part of the estate expected from the outcome of the proceeding.

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- 5. The relative strength or weakness of the merits of the claims, defenses, or objections, if any, asserted by a person whose part of the estate is to be assessed.
- 6. Whether a person whose part of the estate is to be assessed was a prevailing party with respect to one or more claims, defenses, or objections.
- 7. Whether a person whose part of the estate is to be assessed unjustly caused an increase in the amount of costs and attorney fees incurred by the personal representative or another interested person in connection with the proceeding.
 - 8. Any other relevant fact, circumstance, or equity.
- (d) The court may assess a person's part of the estate without finding that the person engaged in bad faith, wrongdoing, or frivolousness.
- Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 733.212, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 733.212 Notice of administration; filing of objections.—
 - (2) The notice shall state:
- (c) That any interested person on whom a copy of the notice of administration is served must file on or before the date that is 3 months after the date of service of a copy of the notice of administration on that person any objection that challenges the validity of the will, the qualifications of the personal representative, the venue, or the jurisdiction of the court. The 3-month time period may only be extended for estoppel based upon a misstatement by the personal representative regarding the time period within which an objection must be filed. The time period may not be extended for any other reason, including affirmative representation, failure to disclose information, or misconduct

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by the personal representative or any other person. Unless sooner barred by subsection (3), all objections to the validity of a will, venue, or the jurisdiction of the court must be filed no later than the earlier of the entry of an order of final discharge of the personal representative or 1 year after service of the notice of administration.

(3) Any interested person on whom a copy of the notice of administration is served must object to the validity of the will, the qualifications of the personal representative, the venue, or the jurisdiction of the court by filing a petition or other pleading requesting relief in accordance with the Florida Probate Rules on or before the date that is 3 months after the date of service of a copy of the notice of administration on the objecting person, or those objections are forever barred. The 3month time period may only be extended for estoppel based upon a misstatement by the personal representative regarding the time period within which an objection must be filed. The time period may not be extended for any other reason, including affirmative representation, failure to disclose information, or misconduct by the personal representative or any other person. Unless sooner barred by this subsection, all objections to the validity of a will, venue, or the jurisdiction of the court must be filed no later than the earlier of the entry of an order of final discharge of the personal representative or 1 year after service of the notice of administration.

Section 3. Section 733.2123, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

733.2123 Adjudication before issuance of letters.—A petitioner may serve formal notice of the petition for

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administration on interested persons. A person who is served with such notice before the issuance of letters or who has waived notice may not challenge the validity of the will, testacy of the decedent, qualifications of the personal representative, venue, or jurisdiction of the court, except in the proceedings before issuance of letters.

Section 4. Section 733.3101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 733.3101 Personal representative not qualified.-
- (1) A personal representative shall resign immediately if the personal representative knows that he or she was not qualified to act at the time of appointment.
- (2) Any time a personal representative, who was qualified to act at the time of appointment, knows or should have known that he or she would not be qualified for appointment if application for appointment were then made, the personal representative shall promptly file and serve a notice setting forth the reasons. The personal representative's notice shall state that any interested person may petition to remove the personal representative. An interested person on whom a copy of the personal representative's notice is served may file a petition requesting the personal representative's removal within 30 days after the date on which such notice is served.
- (3) A personal representative who fails to comply with this section shall be personally liable for costs, including attorney attorney's fees, incurred in any removal proceeding, if the personal representative is removed. This liability extends to a personal representative who does not know, but should have known, of the facts that would have required him or her to

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- resign under subsection (1) or to file and serve notice under subsection (2). This liability shall be cumulative to any other provided by law.
- (4) As used in this section, the term "qualified" means that the personal representative is qualified under ss. 733.302 -733.305.
- Section 5. Section 733.504, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 733.504 Removal of personal representative; causes for removal.—A personal representative shall be removed and the letters revoked if he or she was not qualified to act at the time of appointment. A personal representative may be removed and the letters revoked for any of the following causes, and the removal shall be in addition to any penalties prescribed by law:
- (1) Adjudication that the personal representative is incapacitated.
- (2) Physical or mental incapacity rendering the personal representative incapable of the discharge of his or her duties.
- (3) Failure to comply with any order of the court, unless the order has been superseded on appeal.
- (4) Failure to account for the sale of property or to produce and exhibit the assets of the estate when so required.
 - (5) Wasting or maladministration of the estate.
 - (6) Failure to give bond or security for any purpose.
 - (7) Conviction of a felony.
- (8) Insolvency of, or the appointment of a receiver or liquidator for, any corporate personal representative.
- (9) Holding or acquiring conflicting or adverse interests against the estate that will or may interfere with the

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administration of the estate as a whole. This cause of removal shall not apply to the surviving spouse because of the exercise of the right to the elective share, family allowance, or exemptions, as provided elsewhere in this code.

- (10) Revocation of the probate of the decedent's will that authorized or designated the appointment of the personal representative.
- (11) Removal of domicile from Florida, if domicile was a requirement of initial appointment.
- (12) The personal representative $\underline{\text{was qualified to act at}}$ the time of appointment, but is $\underline{\text{would}}$ not now $\underline{\text{be}}$ entitled to appointment.

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Removal under this section is in addition to any penalties prescribed by law.

Section 6. Section 733.817, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See

- s. 733.817, F.S., for present text.)
- 733.817 Apportionment of estate taxes.-
- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Fiduciary" means a person, other than the personal representative in possession of property included in the measure of the tax, who is liable to the applicable taxing authority for payment of the entire tax to the extent of the value of the property in possession.
- (b) "Generation-skipping transfer tax" means the generation-skipping transfer tax imposed by chapter 13 of the Internal Revenue Code on direct skips of interests includible in

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the federal gross estate or a corresponding tax imposed by any state or country or political subdivision of the foregoing. The term does not include the generation-skipping transfer tax on taxable distributions, taxable terminations, or any other generation-skipping transfer. The terms "direct skip," "taxable distribution," and "taxable termination" have the same meanings as provided in s. 2612 of the Internal Revenue Code.

- (c) "Governing instrument" means a will, trust instrument, or any other document that controls the transfer of property on the occurrence of the event with respect to which the tax is being levied.
- (d) "Gross estate" means the gross estate, as determined by the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the federal estate tax and the Florida estate tax, and as that concept is otherwise determined by the estate, inheritance, or death tax laws of the particular state, country, or political subdivision whose tax is being apportioned.
- (e) "Included in the measure of the tax" means for each separate tax that an interest may incur, only interests included in the measure of that particular tax are considered. As used in this section, the term does not include:
- 1. Any interest, whether passing under the will or not, to the extent the interest is initially deductible from the gross estate, without regard to any subsequent reduction of the deduction by reason of the charge of any part of the applicable tax to the interest. If an election is required for deductibility, an interest is not initially deductible unless the election for deductibility is allowed.
 - 2. Interests or amounts that are not included in the gross

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estate but are included in the amount upon which the applicable tax is computed, such as adjusted taxable gifts pursuant to s. 2001 of the Internal Revenue Code.

- 3. Gift taxes included in the gross estate pursuant to s. 2035 of the Internal Revenue Code and the portion of any inter vivos transfer included in the gross estate pursuant to s. 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, notwithstanding inclusion in the gross estate.
- (f) "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
- (g) "Net tax" means the net tax payable to the particular state, country, or political subdivision whose tax is being apportioned, after taking into account all credits against the applicable tax except as provided in this section. With respect to the federal estate tax, net tax is determined after taking into account all credits against the tax except for the credit for foreign death taxes and except for the credit or deduction for state taxes imposed by states other than this state.
- (h) "Nonresiduary devise" means any devise that is not a residuary devise.
- (i) "Nonresiduary interest," in connection with a trust, means any interest in a trust which is not a residuary interest.
- (j) "Recipient" means, with respect to property or an interest in property included in the gross estate, an heir at law in an intestate estate, devisee in a testate estate, beneficiary of a trust, beneficiary of a life insurance policy, annuity, or other contractual right, surviving tenant, taker as a result of the exercise or in default of the exercise of a general power of appointment, person who receives or is to

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receive the property or an interest in the property, or person in possession of the property, other than a creditor.

- (k) "Residuary devise" has the meaning in s. 731.201.
- (1) "Residuary interest," in connection with a trust, means an interest in the assets of a trust which remain after provision for any distribution that is to be satisfied by reference to a specific property or type of property, fund, sum, or statutory amount.
- (m) "Revocable trust" means a trust as described in s. 733.707(3).
- (n) "Section 2044 interest" means an interest included in the measure of the tax by reason of s. 2044 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (o) "State" means any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- (p) "Tax" means any estate tax, inheritance tax, generation-skipping transfer tax, or other tax levied or assessed under the laws of this or any other state, the United States, any other country, or any political subdivision of the foregoing, as finally determined, which is imposed as a result of the death of the decedent. The term also includes any interest or penalties imposed in addition to the tax. Unless the context indicates otherwise, the term means each separate tax. The term does not include any additional estate tax imposed by s. 2032A(c) or s. 2057(f) of the Internal Revenue Code or a corresponding tax imposed by any state or country or political subdivision of the foregoing. The additional estate tax imposed shall be apportioned as provided in s. 2032A or s. 2057 of the

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Internal Revenue Code.

- (q) "Temporary interest" means an interest in income or an estate for a specific period of time, for life, or for some other period controlled by reference to extrinsic events, whether or not in trust.
- (r) "Tentative Florida tax" with respect to any property means the net Florida estate tax that would have been attributable to that property if no tax were payable to any other state in respect of that property.
- (s) "Value" means the pecuniary worth of the interest involved as finally determined for purposes of the applicable tax after deducting any debt, expense, or other deduction chargeable to it for which a deduction was allowed in determining the amount of the applicable tax. A lien or other encumbrance is not regarded as chargeable to a particular interest to the extent that it will be paid from other interests. The value of an interest is not reduced by reason of the charge against it of any part of the tax, except as provided in paragraph (3)(a).
- (2) ALLOCATION OF TAX.—Except as effectively directed in the governing instrument pursuant to subsection (4), the net tax attributable to the interests included in the measure of each tax shall be determined by the proportion that the value of each interest included in the measure of the tax bears to the total value of all interests included in the measure of the tax.

 Notwithstanding the foregoing provision of this subsection and except as effectively directed in the governing instrument:
- (a) The net tax attributable to section 2044 interests shall be determined in the manner provided for the federal

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estate tax in s. 2207A of the Internal Revenue Code, and the amount so determined shall be deducted from the tax to determine the net tax attributable to all other interests included in the measure of the tax.

- (b) The foreign tax credit allowed with respect to the federal estate tax shall be allocated among the recipients of interests finally charged with the payment of the foreign tax in reduction of any federal estate tax chargeable to the recipients of the foreign interests, whether or not any federal estate tax is attributable to the foreign interests. Any excess of the foreign tax credit shall be applied to reduce proportionately the net amount of federal estate tax chargeable to the remaining recipients of the interests included in the measure of the federal estate tax.
- (c) The reduction in the net tax attributable to the deduction for state death taxes allowed by s. 2058 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be allocated to the recipients of the interests that produced the deduction. For this purpose, the reduction in the net tax shall be calculated in the manner provided for interests other than those described in paragraph (a).
- (d) The reduction in the Florida tax, if one is imposed, on the estate of a Florida resident for tax paid to another state shall be allocated as follows:
- 1. If the net tax paid to another state is greater than or equal to the tentative Florida tax attributable to the property subject to tax in the other state, none of the Florida tax shall be attributable to that property.
 - 2. If the net tax paid to another state is less than the

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tentative Florida tax attributable to the property subject to tax in the other state, the net Florida tax attributable to the property subject to tax in the other state shall be the excess of the amount of the tentative Florida tax attributable to the property over the net tax payable to the other state with respect to the property.

- 3. Any remaining net Florida tax shall be attributable to property included in the measure of the Florida tax exclusive of the property subject to tax in another state.
- 4. The net federal tax attributable to the property subject to tax in the other state shall be determined as if the property were located in that state.
- (e) The net tax attributable to a temporary interest, if any, is regarded as attributable to the principal that supports the temporary interest.
- (3) APPORTIONMENT OF TAX.—Except as otherwise effectively directed in the governing instrument pursuant to subsection (4), the net tax attributable to each interest shall be apportioned as follows:
- (a) Generation-skipping transfer tax.—Any federal or state generation-skipping transfer tax shall be apportioned as provided in s. 2603 of the Internal Revenue Code after the application of the remaining provisions of this subsection to taxes other than the generation-skipping transfer tax.
- (b) Section 2044 interests.—The net tax attributable to section 2044 interests shall be apportioned among the recipients of the section 2044 interests in the proportion that the value of each section 2044 interest bears to the total of all section 2044 interests. The net tax apportioned by this paragraph to

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section 2044 interests that pass in the manner described in paragraph (c) or paragraph (d) shall be apportioned to the section 2044 interests in the manner described in those paragraphs before the apportionment of the net tax attributable to the other interests passing as provided in those paragraphs. The net tax attributable to the interests other than the section 2044 interests which pass in the manner described in paragraph (c) or paragraph (d) shall be apportioned only to such other interests pursuant to those paragraphs.

- (c) Wills.—The net tax attributable to property passing under the decedent's will shall be apportioned in the following order of priority:
- 1. The net tax attributable to nonresiduary devises shall be charged to and paid from the residuary estate, whether or not all interests in the residuary estate are included in the measure of the tax. If the residuary estate is insufficient to pay the net tax attributable to all nonresiduary devises, the balance of the net tax attributable to nonresiduary devises shall be apportioned among the recipients of the nonresiduary devises in the proportion that the value of each nonresiduary devise included in the measure of the tax bears to the total of all nonresiduary devises included in the measure of the tax.
- 2. The net tax attributable to residuary devises shall be apportioned among the recipients of the residuary devises included in the measure of the tax in the proportion that the value of each residuary devise included in the measure of the tax bears to the total of all residuary devises included in the measure of the tax. If the residuary estate is insufficient to pay the net tax attributable to all residuary devises, the

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balance of the net tax attributable to residuary devises shall be apportioned among the recipients of the nonresiduary devises in the proportion that the value of each nonresiduary devise included in the measure of the tax bears to the total of all nonresiduary devises included in the measure of the tax.

- (d) Trusts.—The net tax attributable to property passing under the terms of any trust other than a trust created in the decedent's will shall be apportioned in the following order of priority:
- 1. The net tax attributable to nonresiduary interests of the trust shall be charged to and paid from the residuary portion of the trust, whether or not all interests in the residuary portion are included in the measure of the tax. If the residuary portion is insufficient to pay the net tax attributable to all nonresiduary interests, the balance of the net tax attributable to nonresiduary interests shall be apportioned among the recipients of the nonresiduary interests in the proportion that the value of each nonresiduary interest included in the measure of the tax bears to the total of all nonresiduary interests included in the measure of the tax.
- 2. The net tax attributable to residuary interests of the trust shall be apportioned among the recipients of the residuary interests of the trust included in the measure of the tax in the proportion that the value of each residuary interest included in the measure of the tax bears to the total of all residuary interests of the trust included in the measure of the tax. If the residuary portion is insufficient to pay the net tax attributable to all residuary interests, the balance of the net tax attributable to residuary interests shall be apportioned

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among the recipients of the nonresiduary interests in the proportion that the value of each nonresiduary interest included in the measure of the tax bears to the total of all nonresiduary interests included in the measure of the tax.

- Except as provided in paragraph (g), this paragraph applies separately for each trust.
- (e) Protected homestead, exempt property, and family allowance.—
- 1. The net tax attributable to an interest in protected homestead, exempt property, and the family allowance determined under s. 732.403 shall be apportioned against the recipients of other interests in the estate or passing under any revocable trust in the following order of priority:
- a. Class I.—Recipients of interests passing by intestacy that are included in the measure of the federal estate tax.
- b. Class II.—Recipients of residuary devises, residuary interests, and pretermitted shares under ss. 732.301 and 732.302 that are included in the measure of the federal estate tax.
- c. Class III.—Recipients of nonresiduary devises and nonresiduary interests that are included in the measure of the federal estate tax.
- 2. Any net tax apportioned to a class pursuant to this paragraph shall be apportioned among each recipient in the class in the proportion that the value of the interest of each bears to the total value of all interests included in that class. A tax may not be apportioned under this paragraph to the portion of any interest applied in satisfaction of the elective share whether or not included in the measure of the tax. For purposes

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of this paragraph, if the value of the interests described in s. 732.2075(1) exceeds the amount of the elective share, the elective share shall be treated as satisfied first from interests other than those described in classes I, II, and III, and to the extent that those interests are insufficient to satisfy the elective share, from the interests passing to or for the benefit of the surviving spouse described in classes I, II, and III, beginning with those described in class I, until the elective share is satisfied. This paragraph has priority over paragraphs (a) and (h).

- 3. The balance of the net tax attributable to any interest in protected homestead, exempt property, and the family allowance determined under s. 732.403 which is not apportioned under the preceding provisions of this paragraph shall be apportioned to the recipients of those interests included in the measure of the tax in the proportion that the value of each bears to the total value of those interests included in the measure of the tax.
 - (f) Construction.—For purposes of this subsection:
- 1. If the decedent's estate is the beneficiary of a life insurance policy, annuity, or contractual right included in the decedent's gross estate, or is the taker as a result of the exercise or default in exercise of a general power of appointment held by the decedent, that interest shall be regarded as passing under the terms of the decedent's will for the purposes of paragraph (c) or by intestacy if not disposed of by will. Additionally, any interest included in the measure of the tax by reason of s. 2041 of the Internal Revenue Code passing to the decedent's creditors or the creditors of the

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decedent's estate shall be regarded as passing to the decedent's estate for the purpose of this subparagraph.

- 2. If a trust is the beneficiary of a life insurance policy, annuity, or contractual right included in the decedent's gross estate, or is the taker as a result of the exercise or default in exercise of a general power of appointment held by the decedent, that interest shall be regarded as passing under the trust for purposes of paragraph (d).
- (g) Common instrument construction.—In the application of this subsection, paragraphs (b)—(f) shall be applied to apportion the net tax to the recipients under certain governing instruments as if all recipients under those instruments, other than the estate or revocable trust itself, were taking under a common instrument. This construction applies to the following:
- 1. The decedent's will and revocable trust if the estate is a beneficiary of the revocable trust or if the revocable trust is a beneficiary of the estate.
- 2. A revocable trust of the decedent and another revocable trust of the decedent if either trust is the beneficiary of the other trust.
- (h) Other interests.—The net tax that is not apportioned to interests under paragraphs (b)—(g), including, but not limited to, the net tax attributable to interests passing by intestacy, interests applied in satisfaction of the elective share pursuant to s. 732.2075(2), interests passing by reason of the exercise or nonexercise of a general power of appointment, jointly held interests passing by survivorship, life insurance, properties in which the decedent held a reversionary or revocable interest, annuities, and contractual rights, shall be apportioned among

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the recipients of the remaining interests included in the measure of the tax in the proportion that the value of each such interest bears to the total value of all remaining interests included in the measure of the tax.

- (i) Assessment of liability by court.—If the court finds that:
- 1. It is inequitable to apportion interest or penalties, or both, in the manner provided in paragraphs (a)-(h), the court may assess liability for the payment thereof in the manner that the court finds equitable.
- 2. The payment of any tax was not effectively directed in the governing instrument pursuant to subsection (4) and that such tax is not apportioned by this subsection, the court may assess liability for the payment of such tax in the manner that the court finds equitable.
 - (4) DIRECTION AGAINST APPORTIONMENT.-
- (a) Except as provided in this subsection, a governing instrument may not direct that taxes be paid from property other than that passing under the governing instrument.
- (b) For a direction in a governing instrument to be effective to direct payment of taxes attributable to property passing under the governing instrument in a manner different from that provided in this section, the direction must be express.
- (c) For a direction in a governing instrument to be effective to direct payment of taxes attributable to property not passing under the governing instrument from property passing under the governing instrument, the governing instrument must expressly direct that the property passing under the governing

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instrument bear the burden of taxation for property not passing under the governing instrument. Except as provided in paragraph (d), a direction in the governing instrument to the effect that all taxes are to be paid from property passing under the governing instrument whether attributable to property passing under the governing instrument or otherwise shall be effective to direct payment from property passing under the governing instrument of taxes attributable to property not passing under the governing instrument.

- (d) In addition to satisfying the other provisions of this subsection:
- 1.a. For a direction in the decedent's will or revocable trust to be effective in waiving the right of recovery provided in s. 2207A of the Internal Revenue Code for the tax attributable to section 2044 interests, and for any tax imposed by Florida based upon such section 2044 interests, the direction must expressly waive that right of recovery. An express direction that property passing under the will or revocable trust bear the tax imposed by s. 2044 of the Internal Revenue Code is deemed an express waiver of the right of recovery provided in s. 2207A of the Internal Revenue Code. A reference to "qualified terminable interest property," "QTIP," or property in which the decedent had a "qualifying income interest for life" is deemed to be a reference to property upon which tax is imposed by s. 2044 of the Internal Revenue Code which is subject to the right of recovery provided in s. 2207A of the Internal Revenue Code.
- b. If property is included in the gross estate pursuant to ss. 2041 and 2044 of the Internal Revenue Code, the property is

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deemed included under s. 2044, and not s. 2041, for purposes of allocation and apportionment of the tax.

- 2. For a direction in the decedent's will or revocable trust to be effective in waiving the right of recovery provided in s. 2207B of the Internal Revenue Code for tax imposed by reason of s. 2036 of the Internal Revenue Code, and any tax imposed by Florida based upon s. 2036 of the Internal Revenue Code, the direction must expressly waive that right of recovery. An express direction that property passing under the will or revocable trust bear the tax imposed by s. 2036 of the Internal Revenue Code is deemed an express waiver of the right of recovery provided in s. 2207B of the Internal Revenue Code. If property is included in the gross estate pursuant to ss. 2036 and 2038 of the Internal Revenue Code, the property is deemed included under s. 2038, not s. 2036, for purposes of allocation and apportionment of the tax, and there is no right of recovery under s. 2207B of the Internal Revenue Code.
- 3. A general statement in the decedent's will or revocable trust waiving all rights of reimbursement or recovery under the Internal Revenue Code is not an express waiver of the rights of recovery provided in s. 2207A or s. 2207B of the Internal Revenue Code.
- 4. For a direction in a governing instrument to be effective to direct payment of generation-skipping transfer tax in a manner other than as provided in s. 2603 of the Internal Revenue Code, and any tax imposed by Florida based on s. 2601 of the Internal Revenue Code, the direction must specifically reference the tax imposed by s. 2601 of the Internal Revenue Code. A reference to the generation-skipping transfer tax or s.

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2603 of the Internal Revenue Code is deemed to be a reference to property upon which tax is imposed by reason of s. 2601 of the Internal Revenue Code.

- (e) If the decedent expressly directs by will, the net tax attributable to property over which the decedent held a general power of appointment may be determined in a manner other than as provided in subsection (2) if the net tax attributable to that property does not exceed the difference between the total net tax determined pursuant to subsection (2), determined without regard to this paragraph, and the total net tax that would have been payable if the value of the property subject to such power of appointment had not been included in the decedent's gross estate. If tax is attributable to one or more section 2044 interests pursuant to subsection (2), the net tax attributable to the section 2044 interests shall be calculated before the application of this paragraph unless the decedent expressly directs otherwise by will.
- (f) If the decedent's will expressly provides that the tax is to be apportioned as provided in the decedent's revocable trust by specific reference to the revocable trust, an express direction in the revocable trust is deemed to be a direction contained in the will as well as the revocable trust.
- (g) An express direction in the decedent's will to pay tax from the decedent's revocable trust by specific reference to the revocable trust is effective unless a contrary express direction is contained in the revocable trust.
- (h) If governing instruments contain effective directions
 that conflict as to payment of taxes, the most recently executed
 tax apportionment provision controls to the extent of the

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conflict. For the purpose of this subsection, if a will or other governing instrument is amended, the date of the codicil to the will or amendment to the governing instrument is regarded as the date of the will or other governing instrument only if the codicil or amendment contains an express tax apportionment provision or an express modification of the tax apportionment provision. A general statement ratifying or republishing all provisions not otherwise amended does not meet this condition. If the decedent's will and another governing instrument were executed on the same date, the will is deemed executed after the other governing instrument. The earlier conflicting governing instrument controls as to any tax remaining unpaid after the application of the later conflicting governing instrument.

- (i) A grant of permission or authority in a governing instrument to request payment of tax from property passing under another governing instrument is not a direction apportioning the tax to the property passing under the other governing instrument. A grant of permission or authority in a governing instrument to pay tax attributable to property not passing under the governing instrument is not a direction apportioning the tax to property passing under the governing instrument.
- (j) This section applies to any tax remaining to be paid after the application of any effective express directions. An effective express direction for payment of tax on specific property or a type of property in a manner different from that provided in this section is not effective as an express direction for payment of tax on other property or other types of property included in the measure of the tax.
 - (5) TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.—A personal representative or

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fiduciary shall not be required to transfer to a recipient any property reasonably anticipated to be necessary for the payment of taxes. Further, the personal representative or fiduciary is not required to transfer any property to the recipient until the amount of the tax due from the recipient is paid by the recipient. If property is transferred before final apportionment of the tax, the recipient shall provide a bond or other security for his or her apportioned liability in the amount and form prescribed by the personal representative or fiduciary.

(6) ORDER OF APPORTIONMENT.

- (a) The personal representative may petition at any time for an order of apportionment. If administration of the decedent's estate has not commenced at any time after 90 days from the decedent's death, any fiduciary may petition for an order of apportionment in the court in which venue would be proper for administration of the decedent's estate. Notice of the petition for order of apportionment must be served on all interested persons in the manner provided for service of formal notice. At any time after 6 months from the decedent's death, any recipient may petition the court for an order of apportionment.
- (b) The court shall determine all issues concerning apportionment. If the tax to be apportioned has not been finally determined, the court shall determine the probable tax due or to become due from all interested persons, apportion the probable tax, and retain jurisdiction over the parties and issues to modify the order of apportionment as appropriate until after the tax is finally determined.
 - (7) DEFICIENCY.—

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- (a) If the personal representative or fiduciary does not have possession of sufficient property otherwise distributable to the recipient to pay the tax apportioned to the recipient, whether under this section, the Internal Revenue Code, or the governing instrument, if applicable, the personal representative or fiduciary shall recover the deficiency in tax so apportioned to the recipient:
- 1. From the fiduciary in possession of the property to which the tax is apportioned, if any; and
- 2. To the extent of any deficiency in collection from the fiduciary, or to the extent collection from the fiduciary is excused pursuant to subsection (8) and in all other cases, from the recipient of the property to which the tax is apportioned, unless relieved of this duty as provided in subsection (8).
- (b) In any action to recover the tax apportioned, the order of apportionment is prima facie correct.
- (c) In any action for the enforcement of an order of apportionment, the court shall award taxable costs as in chancery actions, including reasonable attorney fees, and may award penalties and interest on the unpaid tax in accordance with equitable principles.
- (d) This subsection does not authorize the recovery of any tax from a company issuing life insurance included in the gross estate, or from a bank, trust company, savings and loan association, or similar institution with respect to any account in the name of the decedent and any other person which passed by operation of law at the decedent's death.
 - (8) RELIEF FROM DUTY.-
 - (a) A personal representative or fiduciary who has the duty

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under this section of collecting the apportioned tax from recipients may be relieved of the duty to collect the tax by an order of the court finding that:

- 1. The estimated court costs and attorney fees in collecting the apportioned tax from a person against whom the tax has been apportioned will approximate or exceed the amount of the recovery;
- 2. The person against whom the tax has been apportioned is a resident of a foreign country other than Canada and refuses to pay the apportioned tax on demand; or
- 3. It is impracticable to enforce contribution of the apportioned tax against a person against whom the tax has been apportioned in view of the improbability of obtaining a judgment or the improbability of collection under any judgment that might be obtained, or otherwise.
- (b) A personal representative or fiduciary is not liable for failure to attempt to enforce collection if the personal representative or fiduciary reasonably believes that collection would have been economically impracticable.
- (9) UNCOLLECTED TAX.—Any apportioned tax that is not collected shall be reapportioned in accordance with this section as if the portion of the property to which the uncollected tax had been apportioned had been exempt.
- (10) CONTRIBUTION.—This section does not limit the right of any person who has paid more than the amount of the tax apportionable to that person, calculated as if all apportioned amounts would be collected, to obtain contribution from those who have not paid the full amount of the tax apportionable to them, calculated as if all apportioned amounts would be

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collected, and that right is hereby conferred. In any action to enforce contribution, the court shall award taxable costs as in chancery actions, including reasonable attorney fees.

- (11) FOREIGN TAX.—This section does not require the personal representative or fiduciary to pay any tax levied or assessed by a foreign country unless specific directions to that effect are contained in the will or other instrument under which the personal representative or fiduciary is acting.
- Section 7. Section 736.1005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 736.1005 Attorney attorney's fees for services to the trust.—
- (1) Any attorney who has rendered services to a trust may be awarded reasonable compensation from the trust. The attorney may apply to the court for an order awarding attorney attorney's fees and, after notice and service on the trustee and all beneficiaries entitled to an accounting under s. 736.0813, the court shall enter an order on the fee application.
- (2) If attorney Whenever attorney's fees are to be paid from out of the trust under subsection (1), s. 736.1007(5)(a), or s. 733.106(4)(a), the court, in its discretion, may direct from what part of the trust the fees shall be paid.
- (a) All or any part of the attorney fees to be paid from the trust may be assessed against one or more persons' part of the trust in such proportions as the court finds to be just and proper.
- (b) In the exercise of its discretion, the court may consider the following factors:
 - 1. The relative impact of an assessment on the estimated

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value of each person's part of the trust.

- 2. The amount of attorney fees to be assessed against a person's part of the trust.
- 3. The extent to which a person whose part of the trust is to be assessed, individually or through counsel, actively participated in the proceeding.
- 4. The potential benefit or detriment to a person's part of the trust expected from the outcome of the proceeding.
- 5. The relative strength or weakness of the merits of the claims, defenses, or objections, if any, asserted by a person whose part of the trust is to be assessed.
- 6. Whether a person whose part of the trust is to be assessed was a prevailing party with respect to one or more claims, defenses, or objections.
- 7. Whether a person whose part of the trust is to be assessed unjustly caused an increase in the amount of attorney fees incurred by the trustee or another person in connection with the proceeding.
 - 8. Any other relevant fact, circumstance, or equity.
- (c) The court may assess a person's part of the trust without finding that the person engaged in bad faith, wrongdoing, or frivolousness.
- (3) Except when a trustee's interest may be adverse in a particular matter, the attorney shall give reasonable notice in writing to the trustee of the attorney's retention by an interested person and the attorney's entitlement to fees pursuant to this section. A court may reduce any fee award for services rendered by the attorney prior to the date of actual notice to the trustee, if the actual notice date is later than a

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date of reasonable notice. In exercising this discretion, the court may exclude compensation for services rendered after the reasonable notice date but before prior to the date of actual notice.

Section 8. Section 736.1006, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

736.1006 Costs in trust proceedings.-

- (1) In all trust proceedings, costs may be awarded as in chancery actions.
- (2) If Whenever costs are to be paid from out of the trust under subsection (1) or s. 733.106(4)(a), the court, in its discretion, may direct from what part of the trust the costs shall be paid. All or any part of the costs to be paid from the trust may be assessed against one or more persons' part of the trust in such proportions as the court finds to be just and proper. In the exercise of its discretion, the court may consider the factors set forth in s. 736.1005(2).

Section 9. The amendments made by this act to ss. 733.212, 733.2123, 733.3101, and 733.504, Florida Statutes, apply to proceedings commenced on or after July 1, 2015. The law in effect before July 1, 2015, applies to proceedings commenced before that date.

Section 10. (1) The amendment made by this act to s.

733.817(1)(g) and (2)(c), Florida Statutes, is remedial in

nature, is intended to clarify existing law, and applies

retroactively to all proceedings pending or commenced on or

after July 1, 2015, in which the apportionment of taxes has not

been finally determined or agreed for the estates of decedents

who die after December 31, 2004.

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- (2) The amendment made by this act to s. 733.817(1)(e)3., (3)(e), (3)(g), (4)(b), (4)(c), (4)(d)1.b., (4)(e), (4)(h), and (6), Florida Statutes, applies to the estates of decedents who die on or after July 1, 2015.
- (3) Except as provided in subsections (1) and (2), the amendment made by this act to s. 733.817, Florida Statutes, is remedial in nature, is intended to clarify existing law, and applies retroactively to all proceedings pending or commenced on or after July 1, 2015, in which the apportionment of taxes has not been finally determined or agreed and without regard to the date of the decedent's death.

Section 11. The amendments made by this act to ss. 733.106, 736.1005, and 736.1006, Florida Statutes, apply to proceedings commenced on or after July 1, 2015. The law in effect before July 1, 2015, applies to proceedings commenced before that date. Section 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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(2)

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1 2 An act relating to experimental treatments for 3 terminal conditions; creating s. 499.0295, F.S.; 4 providing a short title; providing definitions; 5 providing conditions for a manufacturer to provide 6 certain drugs, products, or devices to an eligible 7 patient; specifying insurance coverage requirements and exceptions; providing conditions for provision of 8 certain services by a hospital or health care 9 10 facility; providing immunity from liability; providing protection from disciplinary or legal action against a 11 12 physician who makes certain treatment recommendations; 13 providing that a cause of action may not be asserted 14 against the manufacturer of certain drugs, products, 15 or devices or a person or entity caring for a patient using such drug, product, or device under certain 16 circumstances; providing applicability; providing an 17 effective date. 18 19 20 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 21 Section 1. 2.2 Section 499.0295, Florida Statutes, is created 23 to read: 24 499.0295 Experimental treatments for terminal conditions.-This section may be cited as the "Right to Try Act." 25 (1)

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As used in this section, the term:

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- (a) "Eligible patient" means a person who:
- 1. Has a terminal condition that is attested to by the patient's physician and confirmed by a second independent evaluation by a board-certified physician in an appropriate specialty for that condition;
- 2. Has considered all other treatment options for the terminal condition currently approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration;
- 3. Has given written informed consent for the use of an investigational drug, biological product, or device; and
- 4. Has documentation from his or her treating physician that the patient meets the requirements of this paragraph.
- (b) "Investigational drug, biological product, or device"

 means a drug, biological product, or device that has

 successfully completed phase 1 of a clinical trial but has not

 been approved for general use by the United States Food and Drug

 Administration and remains under investigation in a clinical

 trial approved by the United States Food and Drug

 Administration.
- (c) "Terminal condition" means a progressive disease or medical or surgical condition that causes significant functional impairment, is not considered by a treating physician to be reversible even with the administration of available treatment options currently approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, and, without the administration of life-

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sustaining procedures, will result in death within 1 year after diagnosis if the condition runs its normal course.

- (d) "Written informed consent" means a document that is signed by a patient, a parent of a minor patient, a courtappointed guardian for a patient, or a health care surrogate designated by a patient and includes:
- 1. An explanation of the currently approved products and treatments for the patient's terminal condition.
- 2. An attestation that the patient concurs with his or her physician in believing that all currently approved products and treatments are unlikely to prolong the patient's life.
- 3. Identification of the specific investigational drug, biological product, or device that the patient is seeking to use.
- 4. A realistic description of the most likely outcomes of using the investigational drug, biological product, or device.

 The description shall include the possibility that new, unanticipated, different, or worse symptoms might result and death could be hastened by the proposed treatment. The description shall be based on the physician's knowledge of the proposed treatment for the patient's terminal condition.
- 5. A statement that the patient's health plan or third-party administrator and physician are not obligated to pay for care or treatment consequent to the use of the investigational drug, biological product, or device unless required to do so by law or contract.

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6. A statement that the patient's eligibility for hospice care may be withdrawn if the patient begins treatment with the investigational drug, biological product, or device and that hospice care may be reinstated if the treatment ends and the patient meets hospice eligibility requirements.

- 7. A statement that the patient understands he or she is liable for all expenses consequent to the use of the investigational drug, biological product, or device and that liability extends to the patient's estate, unless a contract between the patient and the manufacturer of the investigational drug, biological product, or device states otherwise.
- (3) Upon the request of an eligible patient, a manufacturer may:
- (a) Make its investigational drug, biological product, or device available under this section.
- (b) Provide an investigational drug, biological product, or device to an eligible patient without receiving compensation.
- (c) Require an eligible patient to pay the costs of, or the costs associated with, the manufacture of the investigational drug, biological product, or device.
- (4) A health plan, third-party administrator, or governmental agency may provide coverage for the cost of, or the cost of services related to the use of, an investigational drug, biological product, or device.
- (5) A hospital or health care facility licensed under chapter 395 is not required to provide new or additional

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services unless those services are approved by the hospital or health care facility.

- (6) If an eligible patient dies while using an investigational drug, biological product, or device pursuant to this section, the patient's heirs are not liable for any outstanding debt related to the patient's use of the investigational drug, biological product, or device.
- (7) A licensing board may not revoke, fail to renew, suspend, or take any action against a physician's license issued under chapter 458 or chapter 459 based solely on the physician's recommendations to an eligible patient regarding access to or treatment with an investigational drug, biological product, or device. A state entity responsible for Medicare certification may not take action against a physician's Medicare certification based solely on the physician's recommendation that an eligible patient have access to an investigational drug, biological product, or device.
- (8) This section does not create a private cause of action against the manufacturer of an investigational drug, biological product, or device; against a person or entity involved in the care of an eligible patient who is using the investigational drug, biological product, or device; or for any harm to the eligible patient that is a result of the use of the investigational drug, biological product, or device if the manufacturer or other person or entity complies in good faith with the terms of this section and exercises reasonable care.

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130 (9) This section does not expand the coverage an insurer must provide under the Florida Insurance Code and does not 131 132 affect mandatory health coverage for participation in clinical 133 trials. 134

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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1 2 An act relating to the appointment of an ad litem; 3 creating s. 49.31, F.S.; defining the term "ad litem"; 4 authorizing a court to appoint an ad litem for certain 5 parties upon whom service of process by publication is 6 made; prohibiting a court from appointing an ad litem 7 to represent an interest for which a personal 8 representative, guardian of property, or trustee is 9 serving; requiring an ad litem, upon discovery that 10 the party it represents is already represented by a personal representative, guardian of property, or 11 12 trustee, or is deceased, to take certain actions; prohibiting a court from requiring an ad litem to post 13 a bond or designate a resident agent; requiring a 14 15 court to discharge an ad litem when the final judgment is entered or as otherwise ordered by the court; 16 providing that an ad litem is entitled to an award of 17 a reasonable fee for services and costs; providing for 18 19 assessment; prohibiting the use of state funds except 20 in certain circumstances; prohibiting declaring 21 certain proceedings ineffective solely due to a lack 2.2 of statutory authority to appoint an ad litem; providing construction; providing an effective date. 23

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

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CS/CS/CS/HB 775 2015 Legislature

Section 1. Section 49.31, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 49.31 Appointment of ad litem.-
- (1) As used in this section, the term "ad litem" means an attorney, administrator, or guardian ad litem.
- (2) The court may appoint an ad litem for any party, whether known or unknown, upon whom service of process by publication under this chapter has been properly made and who has failed to file or serve any paper in the action within the time required by law. A court may not appoint an ad litem to represent an interest for which a personal representative, guardian of property, or trustee is serving.
- (a) If the court has appointed an ad litem and the ad litem discovers that a personal representative, guardian of property, or trustee is serving who represents the interest for which the ad litem was appointed, the ad litem must promptly report that finding to the court and must file a petition for discharge as to any interest for which the personal representative, guardian of property, or trustee is serving.
- (b) If the court has appointed an ad litem to represent an interest and the ad litem discovers that the person whose interest he or she represents is deceased and there is no personal representative, guardian of property, or trustee to represent the decedent's interest, the ad litem must make a reasonable attempt to locate any spouse, heir, devisee, or beneficiary of the decedent, must report to the court the name

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and address of all such persons whom the ad litem locates, and must petition for discharge as to any interest of the person located.

- (3) The court may not require an ad litem to post a bond or designate a resident agent in order to serve as an ad litem.
- (4) The court shall discharge the ad litem when the final judgment is entered or as otherwise ordered by the court.
- (5) The ad litem is entitled to an award of a reasonable fee for services rendered and costs, which shall be assessed against the party requesting the appointment of the ad litem, or as otherwise ordered by the court. State funds may not be used to pay fees for services rendered by the ad litem unless state funds would have been expended for such services in the same circumstance before July 1, 2015.
- (6) In all cases adjudicated in which the court appointed an ad litem, a proceeding may not be declared ineffective solely due to lack of statutory authority to appoint an ad litem.
- (7) This section does not abrogate a court's common law authority to appoint an ad litem.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.



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An act relating to guardians for dependent children who are developmentally disabled or incapacitated; providing a short title; amending s. 39.6251, F.S.; requiring the continued review of the necessity of guardianships for young adults; amending s. 39.701, F.S.; requiring an updated case plan developed in a face-to-face conference with the child, if appropriate, and other specified persons; providing requirements for the Department of Children and Families when a court determines that there is a good faith basis to appoint a guardian advocate, limited quardian, or plenary quardian for the child and that no less restrictive decisionmaking assistance will meet the child's needs; requiring the department to provide specified information if another interested party or participant initiates proceedings for the appointment of a guardian advocate, plenary guardian, or limited guardian for the child; requiring that proceedings seeking appointment of a guardian advocate or a determination of incapacity and the appointment of a guardian be conducted in a separate proceeding in quardianship court; amending s. 393.12, F.S.; providing that the guardianship court has jurisdiction over proceedings for appointment of a quardian advocate if petitions are filed for certain minors who

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are subject to chapter 39, F.S., proceedings if such minors have attained a specified age; providing that such minor has the same due process rights as certain adults; providing requirements for when an order appointing a quardian advocate must be issued; providing that proceedings seeking appointment of a quardian advocate for certain minors be conducted separately from any other proceeding; amending s. 744.301, F.S.; providing that if a child is subject to proceedings under chapter 39, F.S., the parents may act as natural quardians unless the court finds that it is not in the child's best interests or their parental rights have been terminated; amending s. 744.3021, F.S.; requiring the guardianship court to initiate proceedings for appointment of guardians for certain minors who are subject to chapter 39, F.S., proceedings if petitions are filed and if such minors have reached a specified age; providing that such minor has the same due process rights as certain adults; providing requirements for when an order of adjudication and letters of limited or plenary guardianship must be issued; providing that proceedings seeking appointment of a guardian advocate for certain minors be conducted separately from any other proceeding; providing an effective date.

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

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- Section 1. This act may be cited as "The Regis Little Act to Protect Children with Special Needs."
- Section 2. Subsection (8) of section 39.6251, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.6251 Continuing care for young adults.-
- During the time that a young adult is in care, the court shall maintain jurisdiction to ensure that the department and the lead agencies are providing services and coordinate with, and maintain oversight of, other agencies involved in implementing the young adult's case plan, individual education plan, and transition plan. The court shall review the status of the young adult at least every 6 months and hold a permanency review hearing at least annually. If the young adult is appointed a guardian under chapter 744 or a guardian advocate under s. 393.12, at the permanency review hearing the court shall review the necessity of continuing the guardianship and whether restoration of guardianship proceedings are needed when the young adult reaches 22 years of age. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem or continue the appointment of a guardian ad litem with the young adult's consent. The young adult or any other party to the dependency case may request an additional hearing or review.
- Section 3. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (3) of section 39.701, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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- 79 39.701 Judicial review.—
 - (3) REVIEW HEARINGS FOR CHILDREN 17 YEARS OF AGE.-
 - (b) At the first judicial review hearing held subsequent to the child's 17th birthday, the department shall provide the court with an updated case plan that includes specific information related to the independent living skills that the child has acquired since the child's 13th birthday, or since the date the child came into foster care, whichever came later.
 - 1. For any child that may meet the requirements for appointment of a guardian pursuant to chapter 744, or a guardian advocate pursuant to s. 393.12, the updated case plan must be developed in a face-to-face conference with the child, if appropriate; the child's attorney; any court-appointed guardian ad litem; the temporary custodian of the child; and the parent, if the parent's rights have not been terminated.
 - 2. At the judicial review hearing, if the court determines pursuant to chapter 744 that there is a good faith basis to believe that the child qualifies for appointment of a guardian advocate, limited guardian, or plenary guardian for the child and that no less restrictive decisionmaking assistance will meet the child's needs:
 - a. The department shall complete a multidisciplinary report which must include, but is not limited to, a psychosocial evaluation and educational report if such a report has not been completed within the previous 2 years.
 - b. The department shall identify one or more individuals

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who are willing to serve as the guardian advocate pursuant to s. 393.12 or as the plenary or limited guardian pursuant to chapter 744. Any other interested parties or participants may make efforts to identify such a guardian advocate, limited guardian, or plenary guardian. The child's biological or adoptive family members, including the child's parents if the parents' rights have not been terminated, may not be considered for service as the plenary or limited guardian unless the court enters a written order finding that such an appointment is in the child's best interests.

- c. Proceedings may be initiated within 180 days after the child's 17th birthday for the appointment of a guardian advocate, plenary guardian, or limited guardian for the child in a separate proceeding in the court division with jurisdiction over guardianship matters and pursuant to chapter 744. The Legislature encourages the use of pro bono representation to initiate proceedings under this section.
- 3. In the event another interested party or participant initiates proceedings for the appointment of a guardian advocate, plenary guardian, or limited guardian for the child, the department shall provide all necessary documentation and information to the petitioner to complete a petition under s. 393.12 or chapter 744 within 45 days after the first judicial review hearing after the child's 17th birthday.
- 4. Any proceedings seeking appointment of a guardian advocate or a determination of incapacity and the appointment of

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a guardian must be conducted in a separate proceeding in the court division with jurisdiction over guardianship matters and pursuant to chapter 744.

- (c) If the court finds at the judicial review hearing that the department has not met its obligations to the child as stated in this part, in the written case plan, or in the provision of independent living services, the court may issue an order directing the department to show cause as to why it has not done so. If the department cannot justify its noncompliance, the court may give the department 30 days within which to comply. If the department fails to comply within 30 days, the court may hold the department in contempt.
- Section 4. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (2) of section 393.12, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 393.12 Capacity; appointment of guardian advocate.-
 - (2) APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN ADVOCATE.
- c) If a petition is filed pursuant to this section requesting appointment of a guardian advocate for a minor who is the subject of any proceeding under chapter 39, the court division with jurisdiction over guardianship matters has jurisdiction over the proceedings pursuant to this section when the minor reaches the age of 17 years and 6 months or anytime thereafter. The minor shall be provided all the due process rights conferred upon an alleged developmentally disabled adult pursuant to this chapter. The order of appointment of a guardian advocate under this section shall issue upon the minor's 18th

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birthday or as soon thereafter as possible. Any proceeding pursuant to this paragraph shall be conducted separately from any other proceeding.

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 744.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.301 Natural guardians.-

The parents jointly are the natural guardians of their own children and of their adopted children, during minority, unless the parents' parental rights have been terminated pursuant to chapter 39. If a child is the subject of any proceeding under chapter 39, the parents may act as natural quardians under this section unless the court division with jurisdiction over quardianship matters finds that it is not in the child's best interests. If one parent dies, the surviving parent remains the sole natural quardian even if he or she remarries. If the marriage between the parents is dissolved, the natural guardianship belongs to the parent to whom sole parental responsibility has been granted, or if the parents have been granted shared parental responsibility, both continue as natural guardians. If the marriage is dissolved and neither parent is given parental responsibility for the child, neither may act as natural quardian of the child. The mother of a child born out of wedlock is the natural guardian of the child and is entitled to primary residential care and custody of the child unless the court enters an order stating otherwise.

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Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 744.3021, Florida



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Statutes, is amended, and subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

744.3021 Guardians of minors.-

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (4), upon petition of a parent, brother, sister, next of kin, or other person interested in the welfare of a minor, a guardian for a minor may be appointed by the court without the necessity of adjudication pursuant to s. 744.331. A guardian appointed for a minor, whether of the person or property, has the authority of a plenary guardian.
- (4) If a petition is filed pursuant to this section requesting appointment of a guardian for a minor who is the subject of any proceeding under chapter 39 and who is aged 17 years and 6 months or older, the court division with jurisdiction over guardianship matters has jurisdiction over the proceedings under s. 744.331. The alleged incapacitated minor under this subsection shall be provided all the due process rights conferred upon an alleged incapacitated adult pursuant to this chapter and applicable court rules. The order of adjudication under s. 744.331 and the letters of limited or plenary guardianship may issue upon the minor's 18th birthday or as soon thereafter as possible. Any proceeding pursuant to this subsection shall be conducted separately from any other proceeding.
 - Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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An act relating to transitional living facilities; creating part XI of ch. 400, F.S.; creating s. 400.997, F.S.; providing legislative intent; creating s. 400.9971, F.S.; providing definitions; creating s. 400.9972, F.S.; requiring the licensure of transitional living facilities; providing license fees and application requirements; requiring accreditation of licensed facilities; creating s. 400.9973, F.S.; providing requirements for transitional living facility policies and procedures governing client admission, transfer, and discharge; creating s. 400.9974, F.S.; requiring a comprehensive treatment plan to be developed for each client; providing plan and staffing requirements; requiring certain consent for continued treatment in a transitional living facility; creating s. 400.9975, F.S.; providing licensee responsibilities with respect to each client and specified others and requiring written notice of such responsibilities to be provided; prohibiting a licensee or employee of a facility from serving notice upon a client to leave the premises or taking other retaliatory action under certain circumstances; requiring the client and client's representative to be provided with certain information; requiring the licensee to develop and implement certain policies and procedures governing the release of client information; creating s. 400.9976, F.S.; providing licensee requirements relating to administration of

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medication; requiring maintenance of medication administration records; providing requirements for the self-administration of medication by clients; creating s. 400.9977, F.S.; providing training and supervision requirements for the administration of medications by unlicensed staff; specifying who may conduct the training; requiring licensees to adopt certain policies and procedures and maintain specified records with respect to the administration of medications by unlicensed staff; requiring the Agency for Health Care Administration to adopt rules; creating s. 400.9978, F.S.; providing requirements for the screening of potential employees and training and monitoring of employees for the protection of clients; requiring licensees to implement certain policies and procedures to protect clients; providing conditions for investigating and reporting incidents of abuse, neglect, mistreatment, or exploitation of clients; creating s. 400.9979, F.S.; providing requirements and limitations for the use of physical restraints, seclusion, and chemical restraint medication on clients; providing a limitation on the duration of an emergency treatment order; requiring notification of certain persons when restraint or seclusion is imposed; authorizing the agency to adopt rules; creating s. 400.998, F.S.; providing background screening requirements for licensee personnel; requiring the licensee to maintain certain personnel records; providing administrative responsibilities for

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licensees; providing recordkeeping requirements; creating s. 400.9981, F.S.; providing licensee responsibilities with respect to the property and personal affairs of clients; providing requirements for a licensee with respect to obtaining surety bonds; providing recordkeeping requirements relating to the safekeeping of personal effects; providing requirements for trust funds or other property received by a licensee and credited to the client; providing a penalty for certain misuse of a client's personal funds, property, or personal needs allowance; providing criminal penalties for violations; providing for the disposition of property in the event of the death of a client; authorizing the agency to adopt rules; creating s. 400.9982, F.S.; providing legislative intent; authorizing the agency to adopt and enforce rules establishing specified standards for transitional living facilities and personnel thereof; creating s. 400.9983, F.S.; classifying certain violations and providing penalties therefor; providing administrative fines for specified classes of violations; creating s. 400.9984, F.S.; authorizing the agency to apply certain provisions with regard to receivership proceedings; creating s. 400.9985, F.S.; requiring the agency, the Department of Health, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, and the Department of Children and Families to develop electronic information systems for certain purposes; transferring and renumbering s. 400.805, F.S., as s.

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400.9986, F.S.; repealing s. 400.9986, F.S., relating to transitional living facilities, on a specified date; revising the title of part V of ch. 400, F.S.; amending s. 381.745, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "transitional living facility," to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 381.75, F.S.; revising the duties of the Department of Health and the agency relating to transitional living facilities; amending ss. 381.78, 400.93, 408.802, and 408.820, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; reenacting s. 381.79(1), F.S., relating to the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Program Trust Fund, to incorporate the amendment made by the act to s. 381.75, F.S., in a reference thereto; providing for the act's applicability to licensed transitional living facilities licensed on specified dates; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. Part XI of chapter 400, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 400.997 through 400.9986, is created to read:

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PART XI

TRANSITIONAL LIVING FACILITIES

400.997 Legislative intent.—It is the intent of the Legislature to provide for the licensure of transitional living facilities and require the development, establishment, and enforcement of basic standards by the Agency for Health Care

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Administration to ensure quality of care and services to clients in transitional living facilities. It is the policy of the state that the least restrictive appropriate available treatment be used based on the individual needs and best interest of the client, consistent with optimum improvement of the client's condition. The goal of a transitional living program for persons who have brain or spinal cord injuries is to assist each person who has such an injury to achieve a higher level of independent functioning and to enable the person to reenter the community. It is also the policy of the state that the restraint or seclusion of a client is justified only as an emergency safety measure used in response to danger to the client or others. It is therefore the intent of the Legislature to achieve an ongoing reduction in the use of restraint or seclusion in programs and facilities that serve persons who have brain or spinal cord injuries.

- 400.9971 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- (1) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care Administration.
- (2) "Chemical restraint" means a pharmacologic drug that physically limits, restricts, or deprives a person of movement or mobility, is used for client protection or safety, and is not required for the treatment of medical conditions or symptoms.
- (3) "Client's representative" means the parent of a child client or the client's guardian, designated representative, designee, surrogate, or attorney in fact.
 - (4) "Department" means the Department of Health.
- (5) "Physical restraint" means a manual method to restrict freedom of movement of or normal access to a person's body, or a

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physical or mechanical device, material, or equipment attached or adjacent to the person's body that the person cannot easily remove and that restricts freedom of movement of or normal access to the person's body, including, but not limited to, a half-bed rail, a full-bed rail, a geriatric chair, or a Posey restraint. The term includes any device that is not specifically manufactured as a restraint but is altered, arranged, or otherwise used for this purpose. The term does not include bandage material used for the purpose of binding a wound or injury.

- (6) "Seclusion" means the physical segregation of a person in any fashion or the involuntary isolation of a person in a room or area from which the person is prevented from leaving.

 Such prevention may be accomplished by imposition of a physical barrier or by action of a staff member to prevent the person from leaving the room or area. For purposes of this part, the term does not mean isolation due to a person's medical condition or symptoms.
- (7) "Transitional living facility" means a site where specialized health care services are provided to persons who have brain or spinal cord injuries, including, but not limited to, rehabilitative services, behavior modification, community reentry training, aids for independent living, and counseling.
 - 400.9972 License required; fee; application.-
- (1) The requirements of part II of chapter 408 apply to the provision of services that require licensure pursuant to this part and part II of chapter 408 and to entities licensed by or applying for licensure from the agency pursuant to this part. A license issued by the agency is required for the operation of a

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transitional living facility in this state. However, this part does not require a provider licensed by the agency to obtain a separate transitional living facility license to serve persons who have brain or spinal cord injuries as long as the services provided are within the scope of the provider's license.

- (2) In accordance with this part, an applicant or a licensee shall pay a fee for each license application submitted under this part. The license fee shall consist of a \$4,588 license fee and a \$90 per-bed fee per biennium and shall conform to the annual adjustment authorized in s. 408.805.
 - (3) An applicant for licensure must provide:
- (a) The location of the facility for which the license is sought and documentation, signed by the appropriate local government official, which states that the applicant has met local zoning requirements.
- (b) Proof of liability insurance as provided in s. 624.605(1)(b).
- (c) Proof of compliance with local zoning requirements, including compliance with the requirements of chapter 419 if the proposed facility is a community residential home.
- (d) Proof that the facility has received a satisfactory firesafety inspection.
- (e) Documentation that the facility has received a satisfactory sanitation inspection by the county health department.
- (4) The applicant's proposed facility must attain and continuously maintain accreditation by an accrediting organization that specializes in evaluating rehabilitation facilities whose standards incorporate licensure regulations

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comparable to those required by the state. An applicant for licensure as a transitional living facility must acquire accreditation within 12 months after issuance of an initial license. The agency shall accept the accreditation survey report of the accrediting organization in lieu of conducting a licensure inspection if the standards included in the survey report are determined by the agency to document that the facility substantially complies with state licensure requirements. Within 10 days after receiving the accreditation survey report, the applicant shall submit to the agency a copy of the report and evidence of the accreditation decision as a result of the report. The agency may conduct an inspection of a transitional living facility to ensure compliance with the licensure requirements of this part, to validate the inspection process of the accrediting organization, to respond to licensure complaints, or to protect the public health and safety.

- 400.9973 Client admission, transfer, and discharge.-
- (1) A transitional living facility shall have written policies and procedures governing the admission, transfer, and discharge of clients.
- (2) The admission of a client to a transitional living facility must be in accordance with the licensee's policies and procedures.
- (3) To be admitted to a transitional living facility, an individual must have an acquired internal or external injury to the skull, the brain, or the brain's covering, caused by a traumatic or nontraumatic event, which produces an altered state of consciousness, or a spinal cord injury, such as a lesion to the spinal cord or cauda equina syndrome, with evidence of

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significant involvement of at least two of the following
deficits or dysfunctions:

- (a) A motor deficit.
- (b) A sensory deficit.
- (c) A cognitive deficit.
- (d) A behavioral deficit.
 - (e) Bowel and bladder dysfunction.
- (4) A client whose medical condition and diagnosis do not positively identify a cause of the client's condition, whose symptoms are inconsistent with the known cause of injury, or whose recovery is inconsistent with the known medical condition may be admitted to a transitional living facility for evaluation for a period not to exceed 90 days.
- (5) A client admitted to a transitional living facility must be admitted upon prescription by a licensed physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner and must remain under the care of a licensed physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner for the duration of the client's stay in the facility.
- (6) A transitional living facility may not admit a person whose primary admitting diagnosis is mental illness or an intellectual or developmental disability.
- (7) A person may not be admitted to a transitional living facility if the person:
- (a) Presents significant risk of infection to other clients or personnel. A health care practitioner must provide documentation that the person is free of apparent signs and symptoms of communicable disease;
 - (b) Is a danger to himself or herself or others as

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determined by a physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner or a mental health practitioner licensed under chapter 490 or chapter 491, unless the facility provides adequate staffing and support to ensure patient safety;

- (c) Is bedridden; or
- (d) Requires 24-hour nursing supervision.
- (8) If the client meets the admission criteria, the medical or nursing director of the facility must complete an initial evaluation of the client's functional skills, behavioral status, cognitive status, educational or vocational potential, medical status, psychosocial status, sensorimotor capacity, and other related skills and abilities within the first 72 hours after the client's admission to the facility. An initial comprehensive treatment plan that delineates services to be provided and appropriate sources for such services must be implemented within the first 4 days after admission.
- (9) A transitional living facility shall develop a discharge plan for each client before or upon admission to the facility. The discharge plan must identify the intended discharge site and possible alternative discharge sites. For each discharge site identified, the discharge plan must identify the skills, behaviors, and other conditions that the client must achieve to be eligible for discharge. A discharge plan must be reviewed and updated as necessary but at least once monthly.
- (10) A transitional living facility shall discharge a client as soon as practicable when the client no longer requires the specialized services described in s. 400.9971(7), when the client is not making measurable progress in accordance with the client's comprehensive treatment plan, or when the transitional

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living facility is no longer the most appropriate and least restrictive treatment option.

(11) A transitional living facility shall provide at least 30 days' notice to a client of transfer or discharge plans, including the location of an acceptable transfer location if the client is unable to live independently. This subsection does not apply if a client voluntarily terminates residency.

400.9974 Client comprehensive treatment plans; client services.—

- (1) A transitional living facility shall develop a comprehensive treatment plan for each client as soon as practicable but no later than 30 days after the initial comprehensive treatment plan is developed. The comprehensive treatment plan must be developed by an interdisciplinary team consisting of the case manager, the program director, the advanced registered nurse practitioner, and appropriate therapists. The client or, if appropriate, the client's representative must be included in developing the comprehensive treatment plan. The comprehensive treatment plan must be reviewed and updated if the client fails to meet projected improvements outlined in the plan or if a significant change in the client's condition occurs. The comprehensive treatment plan must be reviewed and updated at least once monthly.
 - (2) The comprehensive treatment plan must include:
- (a) Orders obtained from the physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner and the client's diagnosis, medical history, physical examination, and rehabilitative or restorative needs.
 - (b) A preliminary nursing evaluation, including orders for

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immediate care provided by the physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner, which shall be completed when the client is admitted.

- (c) A comprehensive, accurate, reproducible, and standardized assessment of the client's functional capability; the treatments designed to achieve skills, behaviors, and other conditions necessary for the client to return to the community; and specific measurable goals.
- (d) Steps necessary for the client to achieve transition into the community and estimated length of time to achieve those goals.
- (3) The client or, if appropriate, the client's representative must consent to the continued treatment at the transitional living facility. Consent may be for a period of up to 6 months. If such consent is not given, the transitional living facility shall discharge the client as soon as practicable.
- (4) A client must receive the professional program services needed to implement the client's comprehensive treatment plan.
- (5) The licensee must employ qualified professional staff to carry out and monitor the various professional interventions in accordance with the stated goals and objectives of the client's comprehensive treatment plan.
- (6) A client must receive a continuous treatment program that includes appropriate, consistent implementation of specialized and general training, treatment, health services, and related services and that is directed toward:
- (a) The acquisition of the behaviors and skills necessary for the client to function with as much self-determination and

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independence as possible.

- (b) The prevention or deceleration of regression or loss of current optimal functional status.
- (c) The management of behavioral issues that preclude independent functioning in the community.
 - 400.9975 Licensee responsibilities.
 - (1) The licensee shall ensure that each client:
- (a) Lives in a safe environment free from abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
- (b) Is treated with consideration and respect and with due recognition of personal dignity, individuality, and the need for privacy.
- (c) Retains and uses his or her own clothes and other personal property in his or her immediate living quarters to maintain individuality and personal dignity, except when the licensee demonstrates that such retention and use would be unsafe, impractical, or an infringement upon the rights of other clients.
- (d) Has unrestricted private communication, including receiving and sending unopened correspondence, access to a telephone, and visits with any person of his or her choice. Upon request, the licensee shall modify visiting hours for caregivers and guests. The facility shall restrict communication in accordance with any court order or written instruction of a client's representative. Any restriction on a client's communication for therapeutic reasons shall be documented and reviewed at least weekly and shall be removed as soon as no longer clinically indicated. The basis for the restriction shall be explained to the client and, if applicable, the client's

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representative. The client shall retain the right to call the central abuse hotline, the agency, and Disability Rights Florida at any time.

- (e) Has the opportunity to participate in and benefit from community services and activities to achieve the highest possible level of independence, autonomy, and interaction within the community.
- (f) Has the opportunity to manage his or her financial affairs unless the client or, if applicable, the client's representative authorizes the administrator of the facility to provide safekeeping for funds as provided under this part.
- (g) Has reasonable opportunity for regular exercise more than once per week and to be outdoors at regular and frequent intervals except when prevented by inclement weather.
- (h) Has the opportunity to exercise civil and religious liberties, including the right to independent personal decisions. However, a religious belief or practice, including attendance at religious services, may not be imposed upon any client.
- (i) Has access to adequate and appropriate health care consistent with established and recognized community standards.
- (j) Has the opportunity to present grievances and recommend changes in policies, procedures, and services to the staff of the licensee, governing officials, or any other person without restraint, interference, coercion, discrimination, or reprisal.

 A licensee shall establish a grievance procedure to facilitate a client's ability to present grievances, including a system for investigating, tracking, managing, and responding to complaints by a client or, if applicable, the client's representative and

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an appeals process. The appeals process must include access to Disability Rights Florida and other advocates and the right to be a member of, be active in, and associate with advocacy or special interest groups.

- (2) The licensee shall:
- (a) Promote participation of the client's representative in the process of providing treatment to the client unless the representative's participation is unobtainable or inappropriate.
- (b) Answer communications from the client's family, guardians, and friends promptly and appropriately.
- (c) Promote visits by persons with a relationship to the client at any reasonable hour, without requiring prior notice, in any area of the facility that provides direct care services to the client, consistent with the client's and other clients' privacy, unless the interdisciplinary team determines that such a visit would not be appropriate.
- (d) Promote opportunities for the client to leave the facility for visits, trips, or vacations.
- (e) Promptly notify the client's representative of a significant incident or change in the client's condition, including, but not limited to, serious illness, accident, abuse, unauthorized absence, or death.
- (3) The administrator of a facility shall ensure that a written notice of licensee responsibilities is posted in a prominent place in each building where clients reside and is read or explained to clients who cannot read. This notice shall be provided to clients in a manner that is clearly legible, shall include the statewide toll-free telephone number for reporting complaints to the agency, and shall include the words:

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"To report a complaint regarding the services you receive, please call toll-free ...[telephone number]... or Disability
Rights Florida ...[telephone number]..." The statewide tollfree telephone number for the central abuse hotline shall be
provided to clients in a manner that is clearly legible and
shall include the words: "To report abuse, neglect, or
exploitation, please call toll-free ...[telephone number]..."
The licensee shall ensure a client's access to a telephone where
telephone numbers are posted as required by this subsection.

- (4) A licensee or employee of a facility may not serve notice upon a client to leave the premises or take any other retaliatory action against another person solely because of the following:
- (a) The client or other person files an internal or external complaint or grievance regarding the facility.
- (b) The client or other person appears as a witness in a hearing inside or outside the facility.
- (5) Before or at the time of admission, the client and, if applicable, the client's representative shall receive a copy of the licensee's responsibilities, including grievance procedures and telephone numbers, as provided in this section.
- (6) The licensee must develop and implement policies and procedures governing the release of client information, including consent necessary from the client or, if applicable, the client's representative.
 - 400.9976 Administration of medication.
- (1) An individual medication administration record must be maintained for each client. A dose of medication, including a self-administered dose, shall be properly recorded in the

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client's record. A client who self-administers medication shall be given a pill organizer. Medication must be placed in the pill organizer by a nurse. A nurse shall document the date and time that medication is placed into each client's pill organizer. All medications must be administered in compliance with orders of a physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner.

- (2) If an interdisciplinary team determines that selfadministration of medication is an appropriate objective, and if the physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner does not specify otherwise, the client must be instructed by the physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner to self-administer his or her medication without the assistance of a staff person. All forms of self-administration of medication, including administration orally, by injection, and by suppository, shall be included in the training. The client's physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner must be informed of the interdisciplinary team's decision that self-administration of medication is an objective for the client. A client may not self-administer medication until he or she demonstrates the competency to take the correct medication in the correct dosage at the correct time, to respond to missed doses, and to contact the appropriate person with questions.
- (3) Medication administration discrepancies and adverse drug reactions must be recorded and reported immediately to a physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner.
 - 400.9977 Assistance with medication.-

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- (1) Notwithstanding any provision of part I of chapter 464, the Nurse Practice Act, unlicensed direct care services staff who provide services to clients in a facility licensed under this part may administer prescribed, prepackaged, and premeasured medications after the completion of training in medication administration and under the general supervision of a registered nurse as provided under this section and applicable rules.
- (2) Training required by this section and applicable rules shall be conducted by a registered nurse licensed under chapter 464, a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, or a pharmacist licensed under chapter 465.
- (3) A facility that allows unlicensed direct care service staff to administer medications pursuant to this section shall:
- (a) Develop and implement policies and procedures that include a plan to ensure the safe handling, storage, and administration of prescription medications.
- (b) Maintain written evidence of the expressed and informed consent for each client.
- (c) Maintain a copy of the written prescription, including the name of the medication, the dosage, and the administration schedule and termination date.
- (d) Maintain documentation of compliance with required training.
- (4) The agency shall adopt rules to implement this section.

 400.9978 Protection of clients from abuse, neglect,

 mistreatment, and exploitation.—The licensee shall develop and implement policies and procedures for the screening and training of employees; the protection of clients; and the prevention,

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identification, investigation, and reporting of abuse, neglect, mistreatment, and exploitation. The licensee shall identify clients whose personal histories render them at risk for abusing other clients, develop intervention strategies to prevent occurrences of abuse, monitor clients for changes that would trigger abusive behavior, and reassess the interventions on a regular basis. A licensee shall:

- (1) Screen each potential employee for a history of abuse, neglect, mistreatment, or exploitation of clients. The screening shall include an attempt to obtain information from previous and current employers and verification of screening information by the appropriate licensing boards.
- (2) Train employees through orientation and ongoing sessions regarding issues related to abuse prohibition practices, including identification of abuse, neglect, mistreatment, and exploitation; appropriate interventions to address aggressive or catastrophic reactions of clients; the process for reporting allegations without fear of reprisal; and recognition of signs of frustration and stress that may lead to abuse.
- (3) Provide clients, families, and staff with information regarding how and to whom they may report concerns, incidents, and grievances without fear of retribution and provide feedback regarding the concerns that are expressed. A licensee shall identify, correct, and intervene in situations in which abuse, neglect, mistreatment, or exploitation is likely to occur, including:
- (a) Evaluating the physical environment of the facility to identify characteristics that may make abuse or neglect more

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likely to occur, such as secluded areas.

- (b) Providing sufficient staff on each shift to meet the needs of the clients and ensuring that the assigned staff have knowledge of each client's care needs.
- (c) Identifying inappropriate staff behaviors, such as using derogatory language, rough handling of clients, ignoring clients while giving care, and directing clients who need toileting assistance to urinate or defecate in their beds.
- (d) Assessing, monitoring, and planning care for clients with needs and behaviors that might lead to conflict or neglect, such as a history of aggressive behaviors including entering other clients' rooms without permission, exhibiting selfinjurious behaviors or communication disorders, requiring intensive nursing care, or being totally dependent on staff.
- (4) Identify events, such as suspicious bruising of clients, occurrences, patterns, and trends that may constitute abuse and determine the direction of the investigation.
- (5) Investigate alleged violations and different types of incidents, identify the staff member responsible for initial reporting, and report results to the proper authorities. The licensee shall analyze the incidents to determine whether policies and procedures need to be changed to prevent further incidents and take necessary corrective actions.
 - (6) Protect clients from harm during an investigation.
- (7) Report alleged violations and substantiated incidents, as required under chapters 39 and 415, to the licensing authorities and all other agencies, as required, and report any knowledge of actions by a court of law that would indicate an employee is unfit for service.

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400.9979 Restraint and seclusion; client safety.-

- (1) A facility shall provide a therapeutic milieu that supports a culture of individual empowerment and responsibility. The health and safety of the client shall be the facility's primary concern at all times.
- (2) The use of physical restraints must be ordered and documented by a physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner and must be consistent with the policies and procedures adopted by the facility. The client or, if applicable, the client's representative shall be informed of the facility's physical restraint policies and procedures when the client is admitted.
- (3) The use of chemical restraints shall be limited to prescribed dosages of medications as ordered by a physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner and must be consistent with the client's diagnosis and the policies and procedures adopted by the facility. The client and, if applicable, the client's representative shall be informed of the facility's chemical restraint policies and procedures when the client is admitted.
- (4) Based on the assessment by a physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner, if a client exhibits symptoms that present an immediate risk of injury or death to himself or herself or others, a physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner may issue an emergency treatment order to immediately administer rapid-response psychotropic medications or other chemical restraints. Each emergency treatment order must be documented and maintained in the client's record.

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- (a) An emergency treatment order is not effective for more than 24 hours.
- (b) Whenever a client is medicated under this subsection, the client's representative or a responsible party and the client's physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner shall be notified as soon as practicable.
- (5) A client who is prescribed and receives a medication that can serve as a chemical restraint for a purpose other than an emergency treatment order must be evaluated by his or her physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner at least monthly to assess:
 - (a) The continued need for the medication.
 - (b) The level of the medication in the client's blood.
 - (c) The need for adjustments to the prescription.
- (6) The licensee shall ensure that clients are free from unnecessary drugs and physical restraints and are provided treatment to reduce dependency on drugs and physical restraints.
- (7) The licensee may only employ physical restraints and seclusion as authorized by the facility's written policies, which shall comply with this section and applicable rules.
- (8) Interventions to manage dangerous client behavior shall be employed with sufficient safeguards and supervision to ensure that the safety, welfare, and civil and human rights of a client are adequately protected.
- (9) A facility shall notify the parent, guardian, or, if applicable, the client's representative when restraint or seclusion is employed. The facility must provide the notification within 24 hours after the restraint or seclusion is employed. Reasonable efforts must be taken to notify the parent,

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guardian, or, if applicable, the client's representative by telephone or e-mail, or both, and these efforts must be documented.

- (10) The agency may adopt rules that establish standards and procedures for the use of restraints, restraint positioning, seclusion, and emergency treatment orders for psychotropic medications, restraint, and seclusion. If rules are adopted, the rules must include duration of restraint, staff training, observation of the client during restraint, and documentation and reporting standards.
- 400.998 Personnel background screening; administration and management procedures.—
- (1) The agency shall require level 2 background screening for licensee personnel as required in s. 408.809(1)(e) and pursuant to chapter 435 and s. 408.809.
- (2) The licensee shall maintain personnel records for each staff member that contain, at a minimum, documentation of background screening, a job description, documentation of compliance with the training requirements of this part and applicable rules, the employment application, references, a copy of each job performance evaluation, and, for each staff member who performs services for which licensure or certification is required, a copy of all licenses or certification held by that staff member.
 - (3) The licensee must:
- (a) Develop and implement infection control policies and procedures and include the policies and procedures in the licensee's policy manual.
 - (b) Maintain liability insurance as defined in s.

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668 624.605(1)(b).

- (c) Designate one person as an administrator to be responsible and accountable for the overall management of the facility.
- (d) Designate in writing a person to be responsible for the facility when the administrator is absent from the facility for more than 24 hours.
- (e) Designate in writing a program director to be responsible for supervising the therapeutic and behavioral staff, determining the levels of supervision, and determining room placement for each client.
- (f) Designate in writing a person to be responsible when the program director is absent from the facility for more than 24 hours.
- management plan, pursuant to s. 400.9982(2)(e), from the local emergency management agency. Pending the approval of the plan, 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 Health, the Agency for Health Care Administration, and the Division of Emergency Management. Appropriate volunteer organizations shall also be given the opportunity to review the plan. The local emergency management agency shall complete its review within 60 days after receipt of the plan and either approve the plan or advise the licensee of necessary revisions.
- (h) Maintain written records in a form and system that comply with medical and business practices and make the records available by the facility for review or submission to the agency

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upon request. The records shall include:

- 1. A daily census record that indicates the number of clients currently receiving services in the facility, including information regarding any public funding of such clients.
- 2. A record of each accident or unusual incident involving a client or staff member that caused, or had the potential to cause, injury or harm to any person or property within the facility. The record shall contain a clear description of each accident or incident; the names of the persons involved; a description of medical or other services provided to these persons, including the provider of the services; and the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such accident or incident.
 - 3. A copy of current agreements with third-party providers.
- 4. A copy of current agreements with each consultant employed by the licensee and documentation of a consultant's visits and required written and dated reports.
 - 400.9981 Property and personal affairs of clients.-
- (1) A client shall be given the option of using his or her own belongings, as space permits; choosing a roommate if practical and not clinically contraindicated; and, whenever possible, unless the client is adjudicated incompetent or incapacitated under state law, managing his or her own affairs.
- (2) The admission of a client to a facility and his or her presence therein does not confer on a licensee or administrator, or an employee or representative thereof, any authority to manage, use, or dispose of the property of the client, and the admission or presence of a client does not confer on such person any authority or responsibility for the personal affairs of the client except that which may be necessary for the safe

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management of the facility or for the safety of the client.

- (3) A licensee or administrator, or an employee or representative thereof, may:
- (a) Not act as the guardian, trustee, or conservator for a client or a client's property.
- (b) Act as a competent client's payee for social security, veteran's, or railroad benefits if the client provides consent and the licensee files a surety bond with the agency in an amount equal to twice the average monthly aggregate income or personal funds due to the client, or expendable for the client's account, that are received by a licensee.
- (c) Act as the attorney in fact for a client if the licensee files a surety bond with the agency in an amount equal to twice the average monthly income of the client, plus the value of a client's property under the control of the attorney in fact.

The surety bond required under paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) shall be executed by the licensee as principal and a licensed surety company. The bond shall be conditioned upon the faithful compliance of the licensee with the requirements of licensure and is payable to the agency for the benefit of a client who suffers a financial loss as a result of the misuse or misappropriation of funds held pursuant to this subsection. A surety company that cancels or does not renew the bond of a licensee shall notify the agency in writing at least 30 days before the action, giving the reason for cancellation or nonrenewal. A licensee or administrator, or an employee or representative thereof, who is granted power of attorney for a

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client of the facility shall, on a monthly basis, notify the client in writing of any transaction made on behalf of the client pursuant to this subsection, and a copy of the notification given to the client shall be retained in the client's file and available for agency inspection.

- (4) A licensee, with the consent of the client, shall provide for safekeeping in the facility of the client's personal effects of a value not in excess of \$1,000 and the client's funds not in excess of \$500 cash and shall keep complete and accurate records of the funds and personal effects received. If a client is absent from a facility for 24 hours or more, the licensee may provide for safekeeping of the client's personal effects of a value in excess of \$1,000.
- (5) Funds or other property belonging to or due to a client or expendable for the client's account that are received by a licensee shall be regarded as funds held in trust and shall be kept separate from the funds and property of the licensee and other clients or shall be specifically credited to the client. The funds held in trust shall be used or otherwise expended only for the account of the client. At least once every month, except pursuant to an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, the licensee shall furnish the client and, if applicable, the client's representative with a complete and verified statement of all funds and other property to which this subsection applies, detailing the amount and items received, together with their sources and disposition. The licensee shall furnish the statement annually and upon discharge or transfer of a client. A governmental agency or private charitable agency contributing funds or other property to the account of a client is also

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entitled to receive a statement monthly and upon the discharge
or transfer of the client.

- (6) (a) In addition to any damages or civil penalties to which a person is subject, a person who:
- 1. Intentionally withholds a client's personal funds, personal property, or personal needs allowance;
- 2. Demands, beneficially receives, or contracts for payment of all or any part of a client's personal property or personal needs allowance in satisfaction of the facility rate for supplies and services; or
- 3. Borrows from or pledges any personal funds of a client, other than the amount agreed to by written contract under s. 429.24,

commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (b) A licensee or administrator, or an employee, or representative thereof, who is granted power of attorney for a client and who misuses or misappropriates funds obtained through this power commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (7) In the event of the death of a client, a licensee shall return all refunds, funds, and property held in trust to the client's personal representative, if one has been appointed at the time the licensee disburses such funds, or, if not, to the client's spouse or adult next of kin named in a beneficiary designation form provided by the licensee to the client. If the client does not have a spouse or adult next of kin or such person cannot be located, funds due to be returned to the client

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shall be placed in an interest-bearing account, and all property held in trust by the licensee shall be safeguarded until such time as the funds and property are disbursed pursuant to the Florida Probate Code. The funds shall be kept separate from the funds and property of the licensee and other clients of the facility. If the funds of the deceased client are not disbursed pursuant to the Florida Probate Code within 2 years after the client's death, the funds shall be deposited in the Health Care Trust Fund administered by the agency.

- (8) The agency, by rule, may clarify terms and specify procedures and documentation necessary to administer the provisions of this section relating to the proper management of clients' funds and personal property and the execution of surety bonds.
 - 400.9982 Rules establishing standards.-
- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that rules adopted and enforced pursuant to this part and part II of chapter 408 include criteria to ensure reasonable and consistent quality of care and client safety. The rules should make reasonable efforts to accommodate the needs and preferences of the client to enhance the client's quality of life while residing in a transitional living facility.
- (2) The agency may adopt and enforce rules to implement this part and part II of chapter 408, which may include reasonable and fair criteria with respect to:
 - (a) The location of transitional living facilities.
- (b) The qualifications of personnel, including management, medical, nursing, and other professional personnel and nursing assistants and support staff, who are responsible for client

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care. The licensee must employ enough qualified professional staff to carry out and monitor interventions in accordance with the stated goals and objectives of each comprehensive treatment plan.

- (c) Requirements for personnel procedures, reporting procedures, and documentation necessary to implement this part.
- (d) Services provided to clients of transitional living facilities.
- (e) The preparation and annual update of a comprehensive emergency management plan in consultation with the Division of Emergency Management. At a minimum, the rules must provide for plan components that address emergency evacuation transportation; adequate sheltering arrangements; postdisaster activities, including provision of emergency power, food, and water; postdisaster transportation; supplies; staffing; emergency equipment; individual identification of clients and transfer of records; communication with families; and responses to family inquiries.
- 400.9983 Violations; penalties.—A violation of this part or any rule adopted pursuant thereto shall be classified according to the nature of the violation and the gravity of its probable effect on facility clients. The agency shall indicate the classification on the written notice of the violation as follows:
- (1) Class "I" violations are defined in s. 408.813. The agency shall issue a citation regardless of correction and impose an administrative fine of \$5,000 for an isolated violation, \$7,500 for a patterned violation, or \$10,000 for a widespread violation. Violations may be identified, and a fine

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must be levied, notwithstanding the correction of the deficiency giving rise to the violation.

- (2) Class "II" violations are defined in s. 408.813. The agency shall impose an administrative fine of \$1,000 for an isolated violation, \$2,500 for a patterned violation, or \$5,000 for a widespread violation. A fine must be levied notwithstanding the correction of the deficiency giving rise to the violation.
- (3) Class "III" violations are defined in s. 408.813. The agency shall impose an administrative fine of \$500 for an isolated violation, \$750 for a patterned violation, or \$1,000 for a widespread violation. If a deficiency giving rise to a class III violation is corrected within the time specified by the agency, the fine may not be imposed.
- (4) Class "IV" violations are defined in s. 408.813. The agency shall impose for a cited class IV violation an administrative fine of at least \$100 but not exceeding \$200 for each violation. If a deficiency giving rise to a class IV violation is corrected within the time specified by the agency, the fine may not be imposed.
- 400.9984 Receivership proceedings.—The agency may apply s. 429.22 with regard to receivership proceedings for transitional living facilities.
- 400.9985 Interagency communication.—The agency, the department, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, and the Department of Children and Families shall develop electronic systems to ensure that relevant information pertaining to the regulation of transitional living facilities and clients is timely and effectively communicated among agencies in order to

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facilitate the protection of clients. Electronic sharing of information shall include, at a minimum, a brain and spinal cord injury registry and a client abuse registry.

Section 2. <u>Section 400.805, Florida Statutes, is</u> transferred and renumbered as s. 400.9986, Florida Statutes.

Section 3. Effective July 1, 2016, s. 400.9986, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 4. The title of part V of chapter 400, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 400.701 and 400.801, is redesignated as "INTERMEDIATE CARE FACILITIES."

Section 5. Subsection (9) of section 381.745, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

381.745 Definitions; ss. 381.739-381.79.—As used in ss. 381.739-381.79, the term:

(9) "Transitional living facility" means a state-approved facility, as defined and licensed under chapter 400 or chapter 429, or a facility approved by the brain and spinal cord injury program in accordance with this chapter.

Section 6. Section 381.75, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

381.75 Duties and responsibilities of the department, of transitional living facilities, and of residents.—Consistent with the mandate of s. 381.7395, the department shall develop and administer a multilevel treatment program for individuals who sustain brain or spinal cord injuries and who are referred to the brain and spinal cord injury program.

(1) Within 15 days after any report of an individual who has sustained a brain or spinal cord injury, the department shall notify the individual or the most immediate available

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family members of their right to assistance from the state, the services available, and the eligibility requirements.

- (2) The department shall refer individuals who have brain or spinal cord injuries to other state agencies to ensure assure that rehabilitative services, if desired, are obtained by that individual.
- (3) The department, in consultation with emergency medical service, shall develop standards for an emergency medical evacuation system that will ensure that all individuals who sustain traumatic brain or spinal cord injuries are transported to a department-approved trauma center that meets the standards and criteria established by the emergency medical service and the acute-care standards of the brain and spinal cord injury program.
- (4) The department shall develop standards for designation of rehabilitation centers to provide rehabilitation services for individuals who have brain or spinal cord injuries.
- (5) The department shall determine the appropriate number of designated acute-care facilities, inpatient rehabilitation centers, and outpatient rehabilitation centers, needed based on incidence, volume of admissions, and other appropriate criteria.
- (6) The department shall develop standards for designation of transitional living facilities to provide transitional living services for individuals who participate in the brain and spinal cord injury program the opportunity to adjust to their disabilities and to develop physical and functional skills in a supported living environment.
- (a) The Agency for Health Care Administration, in consultation with the department, shall develop rules for the

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licensure of transitional living facilities for individuals who have brain or spinal cord injuries.

(b) The goal of a transitional living program for individuals who have brain or spinal cord injuries is to assist each individual who has such a disability to achieve a higher level of independent functioning and to enable that person to reenter the community. The program shall be focused on preparing participants to return to community living.

(c) A transitional living facility for an individual who has a brain or spinal cord injury shall provide to such individual, in a residential setting, a goal-oriented treatment program designed to improve the individual's physical, cognitive, communicative, behavioral, psychological, and social functioning, as well as to provide necessary support and supervision. A transitional living facility shall offer at least the following therapies: physical, occupational, speech, neuropsychology, independent living skills training, behavior analysis for programs serving brain-injured individuals, health education, and recreation.

(d) All residents shall use the transitional living facility as a temporary measure and not as a permanent home or domicile. The transitional living facility shall develop an initial treatment plan for each resident within 3 days after the resident's admission. The transitional living facility shall develop a comprehensive plan of treatment and a discharge plan for each resident as soon as practical, but no later than 30 days after the resident's admission. Each comprehensive treatment plan and discharge plan must be reviewed and updated as necessary, but no less often than quarterly. This subsection

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does not require the discharge of an individual who continues to require any of the specialized services described in paragraph (c) or who is making measurable progress in accordance with that individual's comprehensive treatment plan. The transitional living facility shall discharge any individual who has an appropriate discharge site and who has achieved the goals of his or her discharge plan or who is no longer making progress toward the goals established in the comprehensive treatment plan and the discharge plan. The discharge location must be the least restrictive environment in which an individual's health, well—being, and safety is preserved.

(7) Recipients of services, under this section, from any of the facilities referred to in this section shall pay a fee based on ability to pay.

Section 7. Subsection (4) of section 381.78, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

381.78 Advisory council on brain and spinal cord injuries .-

- (4) The council shall ÷
- (a) provide advice and expertise to the department in the preparation, implementation, and periodic review of the brain and spinal cord injury program.

(b) Annually appoint a five-member committee composed of one individual who has a brain injury or has a family member with a brain injury, one individual who has a spinal cord injury or has a family member with a spinal cord injury, and three members who shall be chosen from among these representative groups: physicians, other allied health professionals, administrators of brain and spinal cord injury programs, and representatives from support groups with expertise in areas

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related to the rehabilitation of individuals who have brain or spinal cord injuries, except that one and only one member of the committee shall be an administrator of a transitional living facility. Membership on the council is not a prerequisite for membership on this committee.

- 1. The committee shall perform onsite visits to those transitional living facilities identified by the Agency for Health Care Administration as being in possible violation of the statutes and rules regulating such facilities. The committee members have the same rights of entry and inspection granted under s. 400.805(4) to designated representatives of the agency.
- 2. Factual findings of the committee resulting from an onsite investigation of a facility pursuant to subparagraph 1. shall be adopted by the agency in developing its administrative response regarding enforcement of statutes and rules regulating the operation of the facility.
- 3. Onsite investigations by the committee shall be funded by the Health Care Trust Fund.
- 4. Travel expenses for committee members shall be reimbursed in accordance with s. 112.061.
- 5. Members of the committee shall recuse themselves from participating in any investigation that would create a conflict of interest under state law, and the council shall replace the member, either temporarily or permanently.
- Section 8. Subsection (5) of section 400.93, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 400.93 Licensure required; exemptions; unlawful acts; penalties.—
 - (5) The following are exempt from home medical equipment

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provider licensure, unless they have a separate company, corporation, or division that is in the business of providing home medical equipment and services for sale or rent to consumers at their regular or temporary place of residence pursuant to the provisions of this part:

- (a) Providers operated by the Department of Health or Federal Government.
 - (b) Nursing homes licensed under part II.
- (c) Assisted living facilities licensed under chapter 429, when serving their residents.
 - (d) Home health agencies licensed under part III.
 - (e) Hospices licensed under part IV.
- (f) Intermediate care facilities $\underline{\text{and}}_{7}$ homes for special services, and transitional living facilities licensed under part V.
 - (g) Transitional living facilities licensed under part XI.
- $\underline{\text{(h)}}$ Hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers licensed under chapter 395.
- $\underline{\text{(i)}}$ (h) Manufacturers and wholesale distributors when not selling directly to consumers.
- $\underline{\text{(j)}}$ Licensed health care practitioners who $\underline{\text{use}}$ $\underline{\text{utilize}}$ home medical equipment in the course of their practice, but do not sell or rent home medical equipment to their patients.
 - $(k) \frac{(i)}{(i)}$ Pharmacies licensed under chapter 465.
- Section 9. Subsection (21) of section 408.802, Florida 1070 Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 408.802 Applicability.—The provisions of this part apply to the provision of services that require licensure as defined in this part and to the following entities licensed, registered, or

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1074 certified by the agency, as described in chapters 112, 383, 390, 1075 394, 395, 400, 429, 440, 483, and 765:

(21) Transitional living facilities, as provided under part XI \forall of chapter 400.

Section 10. Subsection (20) of section 408.820, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.820 Exemptions.—Except as prescribed in authorizing statutes, the following exemptions shall apply to specified requirements of this part:

(20) Transitional living facilities, as provided under part XI \forall of chapter 400, are exempt from s. 408.810(10).

Section 11. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 381.75, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 381.79, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 381.79 Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Program Trust Fund.-
- (1) There is created in the State Treasury the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Program Trust Fund. Moneys in the fund shall be appropriated to the department for the purpose of providing the cost of care for brain or spinal cord injuries as a payor of last resort to residents of this state, for multilevel programs of care established pursuant to s. 381.75.
- (a) Authorization of expenditures for brain or spinal cord injury care shall be made only by the department.
- (b) Authorized expenditures include acute care, rehabilitation, transitional living, equipment and supplies necessary for activities of daily living, public information, prevention, education, and research. In addition, the department may provide matching funds for public or private assistance

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provided under the brain and spinal cord injury program and may provide funds for any approved expansion of services for treating individuals who have sustained a brain or spinal cord injury.

Section 12. (1) A transitional living facility that is licensed under s. 400.805, Florida Statutes, on June 30, 2015, must be licensed under and in compliance with s. 400.9986, Florida Statutes, until the licensee becomes licensed under and in compliance with part XI of ch. 400, Florida Statutes, as created by this act. Such licensees must be licensed under and in compliance with part XI of chapter 400, Florida Statutes, as created by this act, on or before July 1, 2016.

(2) A transitional living facility that is licensed on or after July 1, 2015, must be licensed under and in compliance with part XI of ch. 400, Florida Statutes, as created by this act.

Section 13. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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11 12 An act relating to service animals; amending s. 413.08, F.S.; providing and revising definitions; requiring a public accommodation to permit use of a service animal by an individual with a disability under certain circumstances; providing conditions for a public accommodation to exclude or remove a service animal; revising penalties for certain persons or entities who interfere with use of a service animal in specified circumstances; providing a penalty for knowing and willful misrepresentation with respect to use or training of a service animal; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 413.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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413.08 Rights and responsibilities of an individual with a disability; use of a service animal; prohibited discrimination in public employment, public accommodations, and or housing accommodations; penalties.-

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As used in this section and s. 413.081, the term: (1)

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"Housing accommodation" means any real property or portion thereof which is used or occupied, or intended, arranged, or designed to be used or occupied, as the home,

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residence, or sleeping place of one or more persons, but does not include any single-family residence, the occupants of which rent, lease, or furnish for compensation not more than one room therein.

- (b) "Individual with a disability" means a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities of the individual is deaf, hard of hearing, blind, visually impaired, or otherwise physically disabled. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- 1. "Major life activity" means a function such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working "Hard of hearing" means an individual who has suffered a permanent hearing impairment that is severe enough to necessitate the use of amplification devices to discriminate speech sounds in verbal communication.
 - 2. "Physical or mental impairment" means:
- a. A physiological disorder or condition, disfigurement, or anatomical loss that affects one or more bodily functions; or
- b. A mental or psychological disorder that meets one of the diagnostic categories specified in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association, such as an intellectual or developmental disability, organic brain syndrome, traumatic brain injury, posttraumatic stress disorder, or an emotional or mental illness "Physically disabled" means

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any person who has a physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

- (c) "Public accommodation" means a common carrier, airplane, motor vehicle, railroad train, motor bus, streetcar, boat, or other public conveyance or mode of transportation; hotel; a timeshare that is a transient public lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.013; lodging place; place of public accommodation, amusement, or resort; and other places to which the general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. The term does not include air carriers covered by the Air Carrier Access Act of 1986, 49 U.S.C. s.

 41705, and by regulations adopted by the United States
 Department of Transportation to implement such act.
- work or perform tasks for an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. The work done or tasks performed must be directly related to the individual's disability and may include, but are not limited to, guiding an individual a person who is visually impaired or blind, alerting an individual a person who is deaf or hard of hearing, pulling a wheelchair, assisting with mobility or balance, alerting and protecting an individual a person who is having a seizure, retrieving objects, alerting an individual to the presence of allergens, providing physical support and assistance with balance and stability to an

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individual with a mobility disability, helping an individual with a psychiatric or neurological disability by preventing or interrupting impulsive or destructive behaviors, reminding an individual with mental illness to take prescribed medications, calming an individual with posttraumatic stress disorder during an anxiety attack, or doing other specific work or performing other special tasks. A service animal is not a pet. For purposes of subsections (2), (3), and (4), the term "service animal" is limited to a dog or miniature horse. The crime-deterrent effect of an animal's presence and the provision of emotional support, well-being, comfort, or companionship do not constitute work or tasks for purposes of this definition.

- (2) An individual with a disability is entitled to full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges in all public accommodations. A public accommodation must modify its policies, practices, and procedures to permit use of a service animal by an individual with a disability. This section does not require any person, firm, business, or corporation, or any agent thereof, to modify or provide any vehicle, premises, facility, or service to a higher degree of accommodation than is required for a person not so disabled.
- (3) An individual with a disability has the right to be accompanied by a service animal in all areas of a public accommodation that the public or customers are normally permitted to occupy.

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(a) The service animal must be under the control of its handler and must have a harness, leash, or other tether, unless either the handler is unable because of a disability to use a harness, leash, or other tether, or the use of a harness, leash, or other tether would interfere with the service animal's safe, effective performance of work or tasks, in which case the service animal must be otherwise under the handler's control by means of voice control, signals, or other effective means.

(b) (a) Documentation that the service animal is trained is not a precondition for providing service to an individual accompanied by a service animal. A public accommodation may not ask about the nature or extent of an individual's disability. To determine the difference between a service animal and a pet, a public accommodation may ask if an animal is a service animal required because of a disability and what work or what tasks the animal has been trained to perform in order to determine the difference between a service animal and a pet.

(c) (b) A public accommodation may not impose a deposit or surcharge on an individual with a disability as a precondition to permitting a service animal to accompany the individual with a disability, even if a deposit is routinely required for pets.

(d)(e) An individual with a disability is liable for damage caused by a service animal if it is the regular policy and practice of the public accommodation to charge nondisabled persons for damages caused by their pets.

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(e) (d) The care or supervision of a service animal is the responsibility of the individual owner. A public accommodation is not required to provide care or food or a special location for the service animal or assistance with removing animal excrement.

- (f) (e) A public accommodation may exclude or remove any animal from the premises, including a service animal, if the animal is out of control and the animal's handler does not take effective action to control it, the animal is not housebroken, or the animal's behavior poses a direct threat to the health and safety of others. Allergies and fear of animals are not valid reasons for denying access or refusing service to an individual with a service animal. If a service animal is excluded or removed for being a direct threat to others, the public accommodation must provide the individual with a disability the option of continuing access to the public accommodation without having the service animal on the premises.
- (4) Any person, firm, or corporation, or the agent of any person, firm, or corporation, who denies or interferes with admittance to, or enjoyment of, a public accommodation or, with regard to a public accommodation, otherwise interferes with the rights of an individual with a disability or the trainer of a service animal while engaged in the training of such an animal pursuant to subsection (8), commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083 and must perform 30 hours of community service for an organization

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that serves individuals with disabilities, or for another entity or organization at the discretion of the court, to be completed in not more than 6 months.

- (5) It is the policy of this state that an individual with a disability be employed in the service of the state or political subdivisions of the state, in the public schools, and in all other employment supported in whole or in part by public funds, and an employer may not refuse employment to such a person on the basis of the disability alone, unless it is shown that the particular disability prevents the satisfactory performance of the work involved.
- (6) An individual with a disability is entitled to rent, lease, or purchase, as other members of the general public, any housing accommodations offered for rent, lease, or other compensation in this state, subject to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.
- (a) This section does not require any person renting, leasing, or otherwise providing real property for compensation to modify her or his property in any way or provide a higher degree of care for an individual with a disability than for a person who is not disabled.
- (b) An individual with a disability who has a service animal or who obtains a service animal is entitled to full and equal access to all housing accommodations provided for in this section, and such a person may not be required to pay extra

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compensation for <u>such</u> the <u>service</u> animal. However, such a person is liable for any damage done to the premises or to another person on the premises by <u>the such an</u> animal. A housing accommodation may request proof of compliance with vaccination requirements.

- (c) This subsection does not limit the rights or remedies of a housing accommodation or an individual with a disability that are granted by federal law or another law of this state with regard to other assistance animals.
- (7) An employer covered under subsection (5) who discriminates against an individual with a disability in employment, unless it is shown that the particular disability prevents the satisfactory performance of the work involved, or any person, firm, or corporation, or the agent of any person, firm, or corporation, providing housing accommodations as provided in subsection (6) who discriminates against an individual with a disability, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (8) Any trainer of a service animal, while engaged in the training of such an animal, has the same rights and privileges with respect to access to public facilities and the same liability for damage as is provided for those persons described in subsection (3) accompanied by service animals.
- (9) A person who knowingly and willfully misrepresents herself or himself, through conduct or verbal or written notice,

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as using a service animal and being qualified to use a service animal or as a trainer of a service animal commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083 and must perform 30 hours of community service for an organization that serves individuals with disabilities, or for another entity or organization at the discretion of the court, to be completed in not more than 6 months.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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