

## Attachment 1

Tabled from June 25, 2012

1. Revocation or denial of renewal license should be mandatory for certain violations including resident death at a facility because of intentional or negligent conduct on the part of the facility. Consider the degree of culpability.
2. Consider a document vault to allow off-site compliance review and share information between regulatory agencies.
3. Authorize use of DCF Adult Protective Services finding and investigations in employment matters. s. 415.107(8), F.S., states that "...information in the Central Abuse Hotline may not be used for employment screening." The current statutory construct allows for the verified perpetrators of abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation to continue working with vulnerable populations as long as none of those cases subsequently result in prosecution and conviction (under a disqualifying criminal offense). Allowing ALFs (and other providers) to use the information from the abuse registry to screen out such employees during the hiring process would necessitate a change in this law. Such a legislative change would require that DCF offer due process hearings for perpetrators prior to the closure of all abuse investigations with verified indicators.
4. Modification of existing administrative rules should also be considered so that any licensee, direct service provider, volunteer, or any other person working in a residential facility who is an alleged named perpetrator in an active protective investigation of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult under Chapter 415, F.S., or abuse, abandonment, or neglect of a child under part II of Chapter 39, F.S., are prohibited from working directly with residents or being alone with residents until the investigation is closed. The only exception to this prohibition would be if the alleged perpetrator is under the constant visual supervision of other persons working in the facility who are not also alleged named perpetrators in the same investigation. This provision would only be applicable in situations where the licensee has been made aware of the investigation.
5. If ALFs are required to report to the Agency occupancy rates and resident acuity, they need to have an online reporting system that requires no more than 30 minutes per quarter for data entry. ALFs will also need to be able to pull up congregate occupancy rates and resident acuity compilation data for their area in order to compare their facility demographics to the average.
6. Require AHCA to investigate the types of technology currently available for cost effective methods of collecting, reporting, and analyzing client information and allow facilities to select the type of technology most appropriate to each individual facility. Easy to use swipe / scan handheld devices may be available. The fiscal impact of equipment, software, training, and staff time must be considered.

7. Require all ALF staff to collect and identify client information that would indicate a change of condition and notify the resident's case manager to enable early intervention and prevent escalation of symptoms that might result in a transfer, discharge, Baker Act, police involvement, injury to staff or resident, or other adverse event. Electronic collection and sharing of this information will improve timely response.
8. Require AHCA to examine the "Dashboard" technology used by DCF in measuring the outcomes of Community Based Care agencies serving dependent children. Some aspects of this oversight should be applicable to long-term care settings.
9. Use a document vault where all critical documents can be stored related to an individual resident. This prevents the loss of such documents, increases access to them by authorized persons to prevent duplication of effort, and reduces costs. Protection of such documents and criminal sanctions for misuse needs to be considered to prevent fraud by unauthorized persons or for unauthorized purposes.