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By the Committee on Health Policy; and Senators Passidomo and Stargel

588-02617-18 20181874c1

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to emergency power for nursing home and assisted living facilities; amending s. 400.23, F.S.; requiring the Agency for Health Care Administration, in consultation with the Department of Health and the Department of Elderly Affairs, to adopt and enforce rules requiring each facility to have an emergency power source and a supply of fuel which meet certain criteria by a specified date; requiring the agency to adopt rules establishing minimum criteria for a comprehensive emergency management plan that includes a plan to monitor residents and a plan to transport them in certain situations to avoid complications from heat exposure; amending s. 429.41, F.S.; requiring the Department of Elderly Affairs, in consultation with the agency, the Department of Children and Families, and the Department of Health, to adopt and enforce rules requiring each facility to maintain an emergency power source and a supply of fuel which meet certain criteria by a specified date and requiring facilities to have a certain carbon monoxide alarm installed which meets certain requirements; requiring the Department of Elderly Affairs to establish minimum criteria for a comprehensive emergency management plan that includes a plan to monitor residents and transport them in certain situations to avoid complications from heat exposure; providing an effective date.

588-02617-18 20181874c1

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

Section 1. Paragraphs (d) and (g) of subsection (2) of section 400.23, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.23 Rules; evaluation and deficiencies; licensure status.—

- (2) Pursuant to the intention of the Legislature, the agency, in consultation with the Department of Health and the Department of Elderly Affairs, shall adopt and enforce rules to implement this part and part II of chapter 408, which shall include reasonable and fair criteria in relation to:
- (d) The equipment essential to the health and welfare of the residents, including an operational emergency power source and a supply of fuel sufficient to sustain the emergency power source for at least 96 hours during a power outage. The emergency power source must provide enough electricity to consistently maintain an air temperature described in rule. Each facility must be in compliance with this paragraph by no later than June 1, 2018.
- emergency management plan, which must include provisions for emergency power equipment. The agency shall adopt rules establishing minimum criteria for the plan after 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 emergency power, food, and water; postdisaster transportation; supplies; staffing; emergency equipment; individual identification of residents and

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588-02617-18 20181874c1

transfer of records; a plan to monitor residents to ensure they do not experience complications from heat exposure during a power outage; a plan to safely transport residents to an appropriate facility if a facility's management knows it will be unable to maintain the residents in a safe temperature range; and responding to family inquiries. The comprehensive emergency management plan is subject to review and approval by the local emergency management agency. During its review, the local emergency management agency shall ensure that the following agencies, at a minimum, are given the opportunity to review the plan: the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Department of Health, the Agency for Health Care Administration, and the Division of Emergency Management. Also, appropriate volunteer organizations must be given the opportunity to review the plan. The local emergency management agency shall complete its review within 60 days and either approve the plan or advise the facility of necessary revisions.

Section 2. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of section 429.41, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

429.41 Rules establishing standards.-

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that rules published and enforced pursuant to this section shall include criteria by which a reasonable and consistent quality of resident care and quality of life may be ensured and the results of such resident care may be demonstrated. Such rules shall also ensure a safe and sanitary environment that is residential and noninstitutional in design or nature. It is further intended that reasonable efforts be made to accommodate the needs and preferences of residents to enhance the quality of life in a

588-02617-18 20181874c1

facility. Uniform firesafety standards for assisted living facilities shall be established by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to s. 633.206. The agency, in consultation with the department, may adopt rules to administer the requirements of part II of chapter 408. In order to provide safe and sanitary facilities and the highest quality of resident care accommodating the needs and preferences of residents, the department, in consultation with the agency, the Department of Children and Families, and the Department of Health, shall adopt rules, policies, and procedures to administer this part, which must include reasonable and fair minimum standards in relation to:

- (a) The requirements for and maintenance of facilities, not in conflict with chapter 553, relating to plumbing, heating, cooling, lighting, ventilation, living space, and other housing conditions, which will ensure the health, safety, and comfort of residents suitable to the size of the structure.
- 1. Firesafety evacuation capability determination.—An evacuation capability evaluation for initial licensure shall be conducted within 6 months after the date of licensure.
 - 2. Firesafety requirements.-
- a. The National Fire Protection Association, Life Safety Code, NFPA 101 and 101A, current editions, shall be used in determining the uniform firesafety code adopted by the State Fire Marshal for assisted living facilities, pursuant to s. 633.206.
- b. A local government or a utility may charge fees only in an amount not to exceed the actual expenses incurred by the local government or the utility relating to the installation and

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588-02617-18 20181874c1

maintenance of an automatic fire sprinkler system in a licensed assisted living facility structure.

- c. All licensed facilities must have an annual fire inspection conducted by the local fire marshal or authority having jurisdiction.
- d. An assisted living facility that is issued a building permit or certificate of occupancy before July 1, 2016, may at its option and after notifying the authority having jurisdiction, remain under the provisions of the 1994 and 1995 editions of the National Fire Protection Association, Life Safety Code, NFPA 101, and NFPA 101A. The facility opting to remain under such provisions may make repairs, modernizations, renovations, or additions to, or rehabilitate, the facility in compliance with NFPA 101, 1994 edition, and may use utilize the alternative approaches to life safety in compliance with NFPA 101A, 1995 edition. However, a facility for which a building permit or certificate of occupancy is issued before July 1, 2016, that undergoes Level III building alteration or rehabilitation, as defined in the Florida Building Code, or seeks to use utilize features not authorized under the 1994 or 1995 editions of the Life Safety Code must thereafter comply with all aspects of the uniform firesafety standards established under s. 633.206, and the Florida Fire Prevention Code, in effect for assisted living facilities as adopted by the State Fire Marshal.
- 3. Resident elopement requirements.—Facilities are required to conduct a minimum of two resident elopement prevention and response drills per year. All administrators and direct care staff must participate in the drills which shall include a

588-02617-18 20181874c1

review of procedures to address resident elopement. Facilities must document the implementation of the drills and ensure that the drills are conducted in a manner consistent with the facility's resident elopement policies and procedures.

- 4. Emergency power sources for use during power outages.—
 Facilities are required to maintain an operational emergency
 power source and a supply of fuel sufficient to sustain the
 emergency power source for at least 96 hours during a power
 outage. The emergency power source must provide enough
 electricity to consistently maintain an air temperature
 described in rule. Each facility must be in compliance with this
 subparagraph by no later than June 1, 2018.
- 5. Carbon monoxide alarm required.—All facilities, regardless of date of construction, must have an operational carbon monoxide alarm installed which is approved by the Florida Building Commission and which meets the requirements of s. 553.885.
- (b) The preparation and annual update of a comprehensive emergency management plan. Such standards must be included in the rules adopted by the department after 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 residents and transfer of records; a plan to monitor residents to ensure they do not experience complications from heat exposure during a power outage; a plan to safely transport residents to an

588-02617-18 20181874c1

appropriate facility if a facility's management knows it will be unable to maintain the residents in a safe temperature range; communication with families; and responses to family inquiries. The comprehensive emergency management plan is subject to review and approval by the local emergency management agency. During its review, the local emergency management agency shall ensure that the following agencies, at a minimum, are given the opportunity to review the plan: the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Department of Health, the Agency for Health Care Administration, and the Division of Emergency Management. Also, appropriate volunteer organizations must be given the opportunity to review the plan. The local emergency management agency shall complete its review within 60 days and either approve the plan or advise the facility of necessary revisions.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.