

STORAGE NAME: Hb3355.hcr

DATE: March 10, 1998

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON
HEALTH CARE STANDARDS AND REGULATORY REFORM
BILL RESEARCH & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

BILL #: HB 3355

RELATING TO: Emergency Management Planning

SPONSOR(S): Representatives Ogles and D. Prewitt

COMPANION BILL(S): SB 1036(i)

ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:

- (1) HEALTH CARE STANDARDS AND REGULATORY REFORM
 - (2) COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
 - (3) LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PUBLIC SAFETY
 - (4)
 - (5)
-

I. SUMMARY:

HB 3355 requires county health departments to coordinate with local emergency management agencies for operations and staffing of special needs shelters during emergencies or major disasters. Minimum requirements are set for home health agency and hospice comprehensive emergency management plans which include registering people needing special assistance and establishing provisions for care in special needs shelters.

The bill provides for plan review and approval within 60 days by local emergency management agencies. During the 60-day period, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Elder Affairs, county health departments, local American Red Cross chapters, and other lead sheltering agencies must be given opportunity for plan review. Rules establishing plan requirements, standards of care, and services to be provided during a disaster are to be adopted by the Agency for Health Care Administration.

The bill has a fiscal impact on state and local government, and the private sector.

II. SUBSTANTIVE RESEARCH:

A. PRESENT SITUATION:

In 1995, it was estimated that approximately 19% of Florida residents (2.64 million out of a total population of 14.1 million) were over the age of 65. Many of these individuals are frail and disabled and, in the event of a hurricane or other major disaster, would need assistance in evacuating and require special needs sheltering due to physical or mental handicaps. The special needs population, admittedly, is not limited to those over the age of 65. However, registration data indicates that at least 90% of those who have requested special needs assistance are in this age group, which makes the size of the over 65 population in a given county a valid indicator of its special needs evacuation and shelter requirements.

The problems of the over 65 population in Florida are compounded by the fact that many of these individuals are retirees whose immediate family lives in other states, thus depriving them of an available family support network to provide help in time of emergency. Additionally, the majority of the over 65 population live in coastal counties which are vulnerable to massive hurricane damage. In 1995, it was estimated that in 22 of Florida's 67 counties the over 65 population was 20% or more of the total population. Of the 22 counties, 17 are coastal counties where there is a high risk of hurricane landfall. Also, Broward, Dade, Palm Beach, and Pinellas counties have an over 65 population of at least 200,000 residents. Two counties, Hillsborough and Pasco, have an over 65 population in excess of 100,000 and seven counties have an over 65 population of between 75,000 and 100,000. These thirteen counties account for 70% of the state's total over 65 population. Eleven of the thirteen have extensive coastlines and are susceptible to massive hurricane damage, which places the special needs population at risk.

In 1985, Hurricane Elena showed that Florida was not prepared to evacuate and shelter its special needs population. As a result, the Legislature enacted legislation requiring each county to maintain a registry of disabled citizens located within its jurisdiction. In August of 1992, Dade County was devastated by Hurricane Andrew. In the aftermath of this storm, it was found that the state still was not prepared to evacuate and shelter citizens with special needs.

In 1993, the Legislature modified the State Emergency Management Act. Section 252.355, F.S., the "Registry of Disabled Persons" states, in part:

"In order to meet the needs of persons who would need assistance during evacuation and sheltering because of physical or mental handicaps, each local emergency management agency in the state shall maintain a registry of disabled citizens located within the jurisdiction of the local agency. The registration shall be utilized to determine who would need assistance and plan for resource allocation to meet these identified needs".

The statute further states:

"All appropriate agencies and community based service providers, including home health care providers, shall assist emergency management agencies by collecting

registration information for people with special needs as part of program intake processes, establishing programs to meet the awareness of the registration process and educating clients about the procedures that may be necessary for their safety during disasters. Clients of state or federally funded service programs with physical or mental handicaps who need assistance in evacuating or when in shelters must register as people with special needs”.

A State Special Needs Task Force was formed in September, 1993, with its final report submitted in February, 1996. The following are specific problems identified by the State Special Needs Task Force:

-”There is an inability to meet minimum recommended staffing levels in special needs units/shelters. Public health unit and volunteer nurses are unable to provide the level of care in the numbers required. Home health providers must be responsible for shelter care of their clients.”

-”The population at risk is changing and growing due to the trend toward more “in home care” and less hospital and institutional care. This population exceeds the pre-registered population and results in last minute calls for assistance.”

-”There is a lack of education for potential special needs clients, and training programs for service providers and shelter staffs.”

-”Financial responsibility for sheltering costs in special needs units/shelters and health care facilities is undetermined.”

-”The responsibility for provision of sufficient special needs unit/shelter spaces, equipment, and supplies is not clearly defined.”

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Special needs shelter operations will be standardized by placing responsibility to coordinate staffing and management of shelters with county health departments, by defining services to be provided in the shelters, by requiring home health agencies and hospices to establish emergency plans for their agency and each patient (including service at special needs shelters), as will be required by agency rules.

A review process is provided for home health and hospice agency emergency plans by the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Department of Children and Family Services, local chapters of the American Red Cross, and county health departments.

Each plan submitted by a home health agency or hospice must be reviewed to assure that proper coordination has been planned.

Establishment of standards for care and services to be provided in emergency evacuations, and sheltering are required.

C. APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES:

1. Less Government:

a. Does the bill create, increase or reduce, either directly or indirectly:

(1) any authority to make rules or adjudicate disputes?

Yes, the bill requires additional authority to adopt rules.

(2) any new responsibilities, obligations or work for other governmental or private organizations or individuals?

Yes, there are new responsibilities for all county public health units, all home health agencies, all hospices, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Health, and the Department of Elder Affairs.

(3) any entitlement to a government service or benefit?

N/A

b. If an agency or program is eliminated or reduced:

(1) what responsibilities, costs and powers are passed on to another program, agency, level of government, or private entity?

N/A

(2) what is the cost of such responsibility at the new level/agency?

N/A

(3) how is the new agency accountable to the people governed?

N/A

2. Lower Taxes:

a. Does the bill increase anyone's taxes?

No.

b. Does the bill require or authorize an increase in any fees?

No.

c. Does the bill reduce total taxes, both rates and revenues?

No.

d. Does the bill reduce total fees, both rates and revenues?

No.

e. Does the bill authorize any fee or tax increase by any local government?

No.

3. Personal Responsibility:

a. Does the bill reduce or eliminate an entitlement to government services or subsidy?

No.

b. Do the beneficiaries of the legislation directly pay any portion of the cost of implementation and operation?

No.

4. Individual Freedom:

a. Does the bill increase the allowable options of individuals or private organizations/associations to conduct their own affairs?

No.

b. Does the bill prohibit, or create new government interference with, any presently lawful activity?

No.

5. Family Empowerment:

a. If the bill purports to provide services to families or children:

- (1) Who evaluates the family's needs?

Home health agencies and hospices are required to register persons with special needs with the local emergency management agency and assist them in applying for public assistance in times of emergency.

- (2) Who makes the decisions?

The individual or custodian.

- (3) Are private alternatives permitted?

N/A

- (4) Are families required to participate in a program?

No.

- (5) Are families penalized for not participating in a program?

No.

- b. Does the bill directly affect the legal rights and obligations between family members?

No.

- c. If the bill creates or changes a program providing services to families or children, in which of the following does the bill vest control of the program, either through direct participation or appointment authority:

- (1) parents and guardians?

N/A

- (2) service providers?

All home health agencies and hospices are required to develop comprehensive emergency plans.

- (3) government employees/agencies?

County public health units and emergency management agencies, Agency for Health Care Administration, and Departments of Elder Affairs, Children and Families, and Health.

D. STATUTE(S) AFFECTED:

Sections 20.43, 252.355, 400.467, 400.610, and 408.034, F.S.

E. SECTION-BY-SECTION RESEARCH:

Section 1. Amends s. 20.43(5), F.S., to designate the county public health unit as the lead in coordinating staff and securing medical supplies and equipment for local special needs units or shelters. Specifies the agencies with which they are to coordinate, and requires the county public health units to assist the emergency management agency in the operation of the special needs units or shelters.

Section 2. Amends s. 252.355(1) and (3), F.S., to make minor technical changes and add clarifying language to reword the categories of disabilities that should be included when determining the persons who would need assistance during evacuations and sheltering. Lists the Departments of Children and Family Services, Health, and Elder Affairs instead of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, as being required to provide registration information to all of their special needs clients.

Section 3. Amends s. 400.497(1) and adds s. 400.497(11), F.S., to require the Agency for Health Care Administration, after consulting with the Department of Community Affairs, to develop, publish, and enforce minimum criteria for emergency plans for home health agencies. Designates elements of such plans. Provides that plans are to be reviewed by the local emergency management agency within 60 days of receipt. The agency is to verify review and approval by local emergency management agencies of home health agencies' plans. Other agencies are given the opportunity to review the plans.

Section 4. Amends s. 400.610(1)(b), F.S., to establish the same requirements for hospices as those described in Section 3, except the Department of Elder Affairs is specified as the agency responsible for developing requirements with the Department of Community Affairs. The agency is to verify in its licensure surveys that plans were prepared by each hospice and reviewed by local emergency management agencies.

Section 5. Amends s. 408.034(5), F.S., to require the agency to establish, by rule, uniform standards of care to be provided in special needs units or shelters.

Section 6. Provides for an effective date of October 1 of the year in which the bill is enacted.

III. FISCAL RESEARCH & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE AGENCIES/STATE FUNDS:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

The Department of Elder Affairs indicates a fiscal non-recurring impact of \$63,374 for FY 1997-98. They estimate \$629,062 recurring effects in year 1, with the amounts for years 2 and 3 being \$629,062 and \$629,062, respectively. Their total revenues and expenditures would be \$1,950,560.

The Department of Health indicates a non-recurring first-year start-up of \$4,177 and all other expenses of \$2,855, totaling \$7,032.

SEE FISCAL COMMENTS SECTION.

2. Recurring Effects:

The Department of Health indicates that the impact on state agencies will be minor. Initial start-up costs for new staff needed to administer the program and the cost of initial equipment and supplies to stock special needs shelters will be one time. Ongoing staff costs and maintenance of stock in the special needs shelters will require future outlays.

The Agency for Health Care Administration will experience a fiscal impact due to rulemaking and routine review of emergency plans required in home health agencies and hospices.

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

N/A

4. Total Revenues and Expenditures:

N/A

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS A WHOLE:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

None.

2. Recurring Effects:

Additional staff time will be required from county public health units should there be an emergency, since they will be required to coordinate staffing for special needs shelters.

Additional staff time will also be needed for local emergency management agencies to review home health agencies and hospice emergency plans. (Currently, there are 1,448 home health agencies and 40 hospices in Florida).

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

N/A

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

1. Direct Private Sector Costs:

Public sector cost for the compliance portion of this proposal will be primarily with the Agency for Health Care Administration. Review of plans by Department of Health personnel should cost approximately \$200 per application, which will be absorbed in the personnel costs (anticipated number of applications is unknown at this time).

The Department of Health indicates that costs to provide a plan for each home health agency and hospice could vary, depending upon size of the institution, but a reasonable range for construction of a plan would be anywhere from \$1,200 to \$5,000. Total cost can be projected when the department knows the number of agencies involved.

2. Direct Private Sector Benefits:

N/A

3. Effects on Competition, Private Enterprise and Employment Markets:

N/A

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The **Department of Health** indicates that:

“The position at the state level was designated as a pay grade 24, with responsibility to oversee the entire state program within the Department of Health. Other funds will be prorated throughout county health departments to share staff time costs. \$10,000 has been allocated for the purchase of equipment and supplies for special needs clients in the designated shelters.

Also required will be the additional commitment of staff time at the county health departments and at headquarters. It could also require certain purchases of equipment and supplies to be stockpiled in case of emergency. Travel at the local and state level will be required to oversee and operate the program.

Staffing:

County health departments receiving staff money on a prorated basis.
1 FTE at headquarters to coordinate standardizing the statewide program

Travel:

For 1 FTE, estimated at medium rate to accommodate inspection and visitation to agencies and special needs shelters.

Total Salaries and benefits for one statewide supervisor, pay grade 24, will be needed. Expenses are included for the pay grade 24 only. The nonrecurring funds of \$7,032 are projected for that position. A lump sum will be prorated among the county health departments to underwrite the cost of salaries. The total expenditures in the first year of operation will be \$297,949. With a .03% increase in salary funds available, the cost for the second year will be \$298,873. Currently, funds are not available within the DOH budget to accommodate this increased responsibility. Since there are no revenue sources indicated, nor any fees proposed, funding would have to occur from general revenue or other sources identified by the Legislature.”

The **Agency for Health Care Administration** indicates that:

“Current staff would accomplish developing and publishing the criteria. Experience with the development of emergency criteria for other programs shows this would require approximately 150 man-hours.

Once minimum criteria are developed and published, fiscal impact will be negligible. As in the case of residential health care facilities such as hospitals and nursing homes, the agency’s Health Quality Assurance field surveyors are required to verify the existence and approval of emergency plans in conjunction with other survey activity related to licensure and certification. This is accomplished by examining the provider’s copy of the local emergency management agency letter of approval.

The agency is not requesting any additional staff of funding to assume these responsibilities.”

The **Department of Elder Affairs** indicates that:

“The plan review process includes both the initial plan review and annual update reviews for each home health agency and hospice within the state. Based upon statistics from the Agency for Health Care Administration and Big Bend Hospice there are currently 1,432 home health agencies and 60 hospices located in Florida. An average of 20 hours per plan for initial review and 10 per plan for annual update reviews, averages 15 hours per plan. Newly-created home health agencies and hospices will add to this workload, so there will be a perpetual review process required of affected department.

Based on 1,492 (1,432 home health agencies and 60 hospices) plans to be reviewed at 15 hours each, it is estimated that 11 FTE positions would be required by Elder Affairs at an estimated cost of \$689,936. The cost of these positions is based on the assumption that all positions would be located at headquarters. In the event these positions need to be located in close proximity to the counties for which they are responsible for reviewing plans, the cost could be higher because of lease price variances. The cost will be similar if the function were privatized and assigned to area agencies on aging.

There would also be an estimated \$2,500 non-recurring costs to update the department’s client information data base to add the question of allowing people with

special needs to preauthorize entry into their homes by emergency personnel during search and rescue measures. An additional cost to the Area Agencies on Aging would also occur in running monthly reports and distributing them to their local emergency management agencies.”

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

This bill will result in additional costs to local county emergency management agencies and public health units for additional responsibilities. The agency is unable to determine these costs.

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

This bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate.

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

This bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

V. COMMENTS:

The Department of Health has indicated that:

“This proposal deals with a problem that is very difficult to resolve. No agency wants to assume responsibility because of the open-ended potential for the number of users and the great challenge to bring communities together to cope with staffing and operating special needs shelters. While Red Cross designates, inspects, and operates “non-special needs shelters”, they have been unwilling to operate special needs shelters. No agencies within the local communities have been willing to step forward and assume responsibility. This proposal is an attempt to specifically identify responsibilities and designate roles for organizations. The major deficit in the proposal is the lack of identification of funding sources to carry out duties and responsibilities generated by the proposal. Without a source of revenue, the goals sought in this proposal will be impossible to achieve without jeopardizing already existing programs.”

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

None.

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VII. SIGNATURES:

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