

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 935
SPONSOR(S): Bogdanoff

Area Agencies on Aging

TIED BILLS:

IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 770

	REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1)	<u>Elder & Family Services Policy Committee</u>	<u></u>	<u>Schoonover</u>	<u>Ciccone</u>
2)	<u>Health & Family Services Policy Council</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
3)	<u>Healthy Seniors Appropriations Committee</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
4)	<u>Full Appropriations Council on General Government & Health Care</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
5)	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

House Bill 935 amends several sections of law relating to Area Agencies on Aging. Specifically, the bill clarifies that private, non-profit Area Agencies on Aging, that contract with the Department of Elderly Affairs to provide services according to the Federal Older Americans Act, are not state agencies as contemplated by the Administrative Procedures Act. The bill further clarifies that the Division of Administrative Hearings does not have jurisdiction to hear competitive procurement appeals made by the Area Agencies on Aging.

The bill revises the definition of a lead agency and provides that Area Agencies on Aging may develop service contracts with lead agencies for a period of six years, without consulting with the department.

This bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2009.

HOUSE PRINCIPLES

Members are encouraged to evaluate proposed legislation in light of the following guiding principles of the House of Representatives

- Balance the state budget.
- Create a legal and regulatory environment that fosters economic growth and job creation.
- Lower the tax burden on families and businesses.
- Reverse or restrain the growth of government.
- Promote public safety.
- Promote educational accountability, excellence, and choice.
- Foster respect for the family and for innocent human life.
- Protect Florida's natural beauty.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Current Situation

Background

The Department of Elderly Affairs

The Department of Elderly Affairs ("the department") is designated as the state unit on aging as defined in the Older Americans Act ("OAA") of 1965, exercising all responsibilities pursuant to that act.¹ The department is also responsible for the planning, policy development, administration, coordination, priority setting, and evaluation of all state activities related to the objectives of the OAA.² The departments must also administer all human services and long-term care programs in Florida funded by the OAA.³ As directed by the OAA, the department must designate and contract with area agencies on aging in each of the department's 11 planning and service areas.

Area Agency on Aging

Area Agencies on Aging ("AAA") are responsible for the planning and distribution of funds for services to the elderly. It is the responsibility of each AAA to ensure a coordinated and integrated provision of long-term care services to the elderly in its designated service area. It must also offer prevention and early intervention services.⁴ Section 430.203(9), F.S., directs each AAA to contract with a lead agency for the provision of long-term care services at least once every three years using a request for proposal ("RFP") process. Further, each lead agency is "given the authority and responsibility to coordinate some or all of the services, either directly or through subcontracts, for functionally impaired elderly persons."⁵ AAAs are subject to the public records laws of ch. 19, F.S. and public meetings requirements of s. 286.011-286.012, F.S., when considering any contracts requiring the expenditure of public funds.⁶

¹ s. 20.41(6), F.S.

² s. 305(a)(1)(C), Older Americans Act

³ s. 430.04, F.S.

⁴ s. 20.41(6), F.S.

⁵ s. 430.203(9)(c), F.S.

⁶ s. 286.011-286.012, F.S.

Competitive Bid Process

The department, in consultation with each AAA, must develop guidelines for the RFP for the lead agencies.⁷ Section 430.203(9)(b), F.S., exempts from the competitive bid process any contract with a provider that meets or exceeds established minimum standards, as determined by the department.

Structure

Section 20.41(7), F.S., directs the department to contract with the board of each area agency on aging when fulfilling funding and program requirements. The board is responsible for the direction of the AAA's programs and services. The board also ensures the accountability of each agency to the local communities included in the respective service and planning areas of the AAA. The AAA board consults with the Secretary of the department, and appoints an executive director, who is responsible for agency management and implementation of board policy, and also is accountable for the agency's performance.⁸

Recent Case Law

Mae Volen Senior Center, Inc. v. Area Agency on Aging Palm Beach/Treasure Coast, Inc.

In February 2006, the AAA for Palm Beach/Treasure Coast issued a RFP for a lead agency pursuant to its power under s. 430.203(9), F.S. Proposals for service were received from Mae Volen Senior Center ("Mae Volen") and Ruth Rales Jewish Family Services ("Ruth Rales"), which was awarded the bid. Mae Volen filed a formal bid protest with the AAA for Palm Beach/Treasure Coast. The protest was transferred to the Division of Administrative Hearings (DOAH) since the protest guidelines in the RFP directed that a protest involving disputed issues of material fact and not resolved by mutual agreement be referred to DOAH.⁹ Section 120.57(3), F.S., authorizes DOAH to hear bid protests disputes from agencies.

The Administrative Procedures Act has included in its definition of "agency":¹⁰

- State officer and state department, and each departmental unit described in s. 20.04, Florida Statutes.
- Authority, including regional water supply authority.
- Board, including the Board of Governors of the State University System and a state university board of trustees when acting pursuant to the statutory authority derived from the Legislature.
- Regional planning agencies.

DOAH dismissed the suit on the grounds that DOAH did not have jurisdiction since Mae Volen was not a state agency but rather a private, non-profit entity. The trial court agreed on the dismissal. Mae Volen appealed the trial court's decision to the 4th District Court of Appeal of Florida.¹¹

The 4th DCA reversed the trial court's dismissal by concluding that DOAH does have authority to hear the bid protest between Mae Volen and the AAA because the AAA acts as an arm of a state agency, the DOEA. Two factors the court based its ruling on are as follows:

- 1) The Florida Legislature designated the AAAs as "boards" performing the programmatic and funding requirements of the DOEA, similar to the listing of boards under the definition of agency under the Administrative Procedures Act.
- 2) The AAA exercises authority in a multi-county area and performs government functions in authorizing the spending of public funds and contracting with lead agencies.¹²

⁷ s. 430.203(9)(a), F.S.

⁸ s. 20.41(8), F.S.

⁹ Mae Volen v. Area Agency on Aging Palm Beach/Treasure Coast, 978 So. 2d 193 (Fla. 4th DCA 2008).

¹⁰ s. 120.52(1)(b), F.S.

¹¹ Mae Volen, 978 So. 2nd at 193.

¹² Id. at 194.

The court added that lead agency contracts are included in AAA's requirement to comply with the public records act and the sunshine laws with respect to contracts requiring the expenditure of public funds.¹³ Additionally, the court stated that "where the nonprofit corporation functions under the direction and as a public agency for the purpose of contracting with lead agencies, we do not deem its 'private' label as dispositive of whether it is an agency for purposes of the APA."¹⁴

The court distinguished its holding from the holding in Vey v. Bradford Union Guidance Clinic, Inc., 399 So. 2d 1137 (Fla. 1st DCA 1981), in which the court held that a private clinic which provided mental health services for a mental health board was not an agency within the meaning of the APA.¹⁵ In Vey, a clinic contracted to perform medical services. The contract described the clinic as an independent contractor providing a private service. The court concluded in Mae Volen that AAAs are not service providers, but rather coordinators and administrators of DOEA's programs, and therefore do not fall under the ruling in Vey. The court added that the contracts between the AAAs and the lead agencies direct the lead agencies to perform the same functions as an executive administrative agency.¹⁶

Department of Elderly Affairs' Reaction to the 4th DCA Ruling

Following the 4th DCA's ruling, the department filed a motion for a rehearing in the 4th DCA, which was subsequently denied. The department then attempted to appeal the 4th DCA's decision to the Florida Supreme Court, which declined to rehear the case.

The department believes that the impact of the 4th DCA ruling would require that private non-profit entities be subject to the Administrative Procedures Act, including bid protests and rule promulgation. Additionally, the department is concerned that the ruling will burden area agencies on aging with unanticipated and complex procedural obligations.

Pending Cases

Currently pending before the 3rd DCA is First Quality Home Care, Inc. v. Alliance for Aging, Inc. Alliance for Aging is the area agency on aging for Miami-Dade and Monroe counties. The issue with this case is very similar to the issue that was before the 4th DCA in Mae Volen. First Quality Home Care, Inc. formally filed its bid protest against Alliance for Aging with DOAH, which subsequently dismissed the petition on the grounds that DOAH lack jurisdiction. First Quality Home Care, Inc. has filed a Petition for Writ of Mandamus in the 3rd DCA. The department filed a response by Amicus Curiae in the 3rd DCA asking the court to deny the petition on the grounds that Alliance for Aging, Inc. is a private corporation and is not an administrative agency. Oral arguments for the case occurred on February 17, 2009 and the district court has not issued its opinion yet.¹⁷

Effect of Bill

House Bill 935 amends several sections of law relating to area agencies on aging (AAAs). Specifically, the bill amends s. 20.41, F.S., and adds new language directing the department to contract with AAAs to fulfill programmatic and funding requirements. The bill also removes references to the governing body of the area agency on aging, currently referred to as the "board" and directs the area agency on aging, in consultation with the Secretary of the department, to appoint an executive director to be accountable for the AAA's performance. The effect of these changes eliminates the statutory relationship that existed between the department and the "board" of each area agency on aging, which the 4th DCA relied upon in its ruling that an AAA was essentially an arm of the department [See Recent Case Law Discussed Above].

The bill amends several sections of law regarding "lead agencies." Specifically, the bill revises the definition of a "lead agency" as provided in s. 430.203, F.S., to reflect the increase in the number of

¹³ Id.

¹⁴ Id.

¹⁵ Id.

¹⁶ Id. at 195.

¹⁷ Department of Elderly Affairs, Staff Analysis HB 935 (2009), on file with Committee.

years --from three to six--that an area agency on aging may contract with a lead agency. The effect of this change will lengthen the contract period and relationships between AAAs and lead agencies.

The bill also revises guidelines for the request for proposals between the department and the AAAs and removes the requirement that the area agencies on aging consult with the department to develop such guidelines. In addition, the bill clarifies that the Division of Administrative Hearings does not have jurisdiction to hear disputes relating to any competitive procurement process developed by the area agency on aging. The effect of these changes clarifies the independent operational structure of the AAAs and authorizes them to develop request for proposals as they deem fit. Each AAA will have discretion in creating its own bid procurement procedures outlining how the contract is awarded, how and if they can be challenged, and the forum of protest.

The bill also removes the statutory exemption that permitted an AAA, in consultation with the department, to exempt from the competitive bid process any contract with a provider who meets or exceeds minimum standards. The effect of this change eliminates the department's role in competitive bid exceptions.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 20.41, F.S.; relating to the Department of Elderly Affairs.

Section 2. Amends s. 430.203, F.S.; relating to definitions and community care for the elderly.

Section 3. Amends s. 430.2053, F.S.; relating to aging resource centers.

Section 4. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2009.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take any action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenue in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES