

CS/CS/HB 1081, Engrossed 1

2018

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to essential electric utility service; 3 amending s. 252.38, F.S.; establishing a required element for each emergency management plan developed 4 5 by a county or counties to identify certain facilities deemed critical for restoration of electric services; 6 7 amending s. 252.373, F.S.; correcting a cross-8 reference; amending s. 366.11, F.S.; specifying that 9 certain utilities are not exempt from providing 10 medically essential electric service; amending s. 11 366.15, F.S.; revising and defining terms; providing 12 notification requirements for electric utilities relating to the certification process for obtaining 13 14 medically essential electric service and service disconnection; providing certification requirements 15 16 for customers; specifying duties for electric 17 utilities providing such service; revising penalties for falsification of such certification; creating s. 18 19 456.45, F.S.; requiring certain health care practitioners to inform certain patients of such 20 21 certification process; requiring such practitioners to complete certain medical certifications and document 22 23 such certification; providing effective dates. 24

Page 1 of 13

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

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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CS/CS/HB 1081, Engrossed 1

2018

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Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 252.38, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (c), paragraph (a) of subsection (1) is amended, and a new paragraph (b) is added to subsection (3), to read:

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252.38 Emergency management powers of political subdivisions. - Safeguarding the life and property of its citizens is an innate responsibility of the governing body of each political subdivision of the state.

In order to provide effective and orderly governmental

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(1)COUNTIES.-

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control and coordination of emergency operations in emergencies within the scope of ss. 252.31-252.90, each county within this state shall be within the jurisdiction of, and served by, the division. Except as otherwise provided in ss. 252.31-252.90, each local emergency management agency shall have jurisdiction over and serve an entire county. Unless part of an interjurisdictional emergency management agreement entered into pursuant to paragraph (3)(c) $\frac{(3)(b)}{(b)}$ which is recognized by the Governor by executive order or rule, each county must establish and maintain such an emergency management agency and shall develop a county emergency management plan and program that is coordinated and consistent with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program. Counties that are part of an interjurisdictional emergency management agreement entered

Page 2 of 13



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CS/CS/HB 1081, Engrossed 1

2018

into pursuant to paragraph (3)(c) (3)(b) which is recognized by the Governor by executive order or rule shall cooperatively develop an emergency management plan and program that is coordinated and consistent with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program.

- (3) EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT POWERS; POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.-
- (b) For each emergency management plan or supporting document to the plan developed pursuant to this section by a county or by two or more counties through an interjurisdictional arrangement, the county or counties, in consultation with each utility that provides retail electricity service within the boundaries of the county, must identify those facilities for which the restoration of electric services following an interruption of service due to emergency or disaster are deemed to be critical to the public health, safety, welfare, or security. Such facilities may include, but are not limited to: emergency management and law enforcement facilities; health care facilities; public shelters; and critical utility, transportation, communications, government, and military infrastructure. Plan information must be updated on a regular basis and conveyed to each utility that provides retail electricity service within the boundaries of the county. Each such utility, as part of its efforts to restore electric service in the most efficient manner, shall emphasize the expeditious restoration of service to those facilities identified in the

Page 3 of 13



CS/CS/HB 1081, Engrossed 1

plan as critical.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 252.373, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

252.373 Allocation of funds; rules.-

- (2) The division shall allocate funds from the Emergency Management, Preparedness, and Assistance Trust Fund to local emergency management agencies and programs pursuant to criteria specified in rule. Such rules shall include, but are not limited to:
- (a) Requiring that, at a minimum, a local emergency management agency either:
- 1. Have a program director who works at least 40 hours a week in that capacity; or
- 2. If the county has fewer than 75,000 population or is party to an interjurisdictional emergency management agreement entered into pursuant to $\underline{s.\ 252.38(3)(c)}\ \underline{s.\ 252.38(3)(b)}$, that is recognized by the Governor by executive order or rule, have an emergency management coordinator who works at least 20 hours a week in that capacity.
- Section 3. Effective January 1, 2019, subsection (1) of section 366.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 366.11 Certain exemptions.-
- (1) No provision of this chapter shall apply in any manner, other than as specified in ss. 366.04, 366.05(7) and (8), 366.051, 366.055, 366.093, 366.095, 366.14, 366.15, 366.80-

Page 4 of 13



CS/CS/HB 1081, Engrossed 1

366.83, and 366.91, to utilities owned and operated by municipalities, whether within or without any municipality, or by cooperatives organized and existing under the Rural Electric Cooperative Law of the state, or to the sale of electricity, manufactured gas, or natural gas at wholesale by any public utility to, and the purchase by, any municipality or cooperative under and pursuant to any contracts now in effect or which may be entered into in the future, when such municipality or cooperative is engaged in the sale and distribution of electricity or manufactured or natural gas, or to the rates provided for in such contracts.

Section 4. Effective January 1, 2019, section 366.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

366.15 Medically essential electric public utility service.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Health care practitioner" means a physician or physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 464.
- (b) "Medically essential" means the medical dependence on electric-powered equipment that must be operated continuously or as circumstances require as specified by a health care practitioner physician to avoid the loss of life or immediate hospitalization of the customer or another permanent resident at

Page 5 of 13



CS/CS/HB 1081, Engrossed 1

- 126 the residential service address.
 - (2) Each <u>electric</u> <u>public</u> utility shall designate employees who are authorized to direct an ordered continuation or restoration of medically essential electric service. <u>An electric A public</u> utility shall not impose upon any customer any additional deposit to continue or restore medically essential electric service.
 - (3) (a) Each <u>electric</u> <u>public</u> utility shall <u>post on its</u> website a written explanation of the certification process for obtaining medically essential electric service. The website must include the standard certification form adopted by the utility <u>pursuant to paragraph (b). Each electric utility shall annually provide a written explanation of the certification process for medically essential electric service to each <u>residential</u> utility customer:</u>
 - 1. When the customer opens an account for electric service with the electric utility; and
 - 2. At least semiannually, either by means of a written bill insert or, if the customer has provided contact information to receive electronic communications from the electric utility, by electronic means.
 - (b) Each electric utility shall adopt a standard certification form to be completed and signed by each residential customer who wishes to have his or her service certified as medically essential. The certification form must

Page 6 of 13



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CS/CS/HB 1081, Engrossed 1

2018

include: the customer's service address; the customer's name and the account number for the service address; the name of the permanent resident at the service address who is medically dependent on electric-powered equipment and the name of that person's certifying health care practitioner; and the customer's contact information for purposes of receiving communications from the utility by telephone and, if available, by electronic means. The certification form shall include a separate section to be completed and signed by a health care practitioner to certify that electric service is medically essential for the customer or other permanent resident at that service address. This section of the certification form must include: the name, business address, and medical license number of the certifying health care practitioner; a statement by the health care practitioner, in medical and nonmedical terms, that specifies why the electric service is medically essential, as defined in subsection (1); and a specification of the time period for which service is expected to remain medically essential.

<u>(c)</u> Certification that of a customer's electricity needs

<u>are as medically essential requires the customer to complete</u>

<u>forms supplied by the public utility and</u> to submit to the

<u>utility a completed standard certification form which includes</u>

<u>the health care practitioner's certification a form completed by</u>

<u>a physician licensed in this state pursuant to chapter 458 or</u>

<u>chapter 459 which states in medical and nonmedical terms why the</u>

Page 7 of 13



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199200

CS/CS/HB 1081, Engrossed 1

2018

electric service is medically essential. The certification may not extend beyond 60 months. Falsification of the False certification of medically essential service by a physician is a violation of s. 458.331(1)(h), or s. 459.015(1)(i), or s. 464.018(1)(f).

(d) (b) Medically essential service must shall be recertified at the expiration of the time period specified in the certification or once every 12 months after certification, whichever is later. The electric public utility shall send the certified customer by regular mail, or by e-mail if the customer has provided the utility his or her e-mail address, a package of recertification materials, including recertification forms, at least 60 30 days prior to the expiration of the customer's certification. The materials shall advise the certified customer that he or she must complete and submit the recertification forms within 30 days after the expiration of the customer's existing certification. If the recertification forms are not received within this 30-day period, the electric public utility may terminate the customer's certification. No more often than once every 12 months during the term of the certification, the electric utility may request verification from the customer that the person for whom electric service is certified continues to reside at the service address.

(4) Each <u>electric</u> public utility <u>must</u> shall certify a customer's electric service as medically essential if the

Page 8 of 13



CS/CS/HB 1081, Engrossed 1

- customer completes the requirements of subsection (3).
 - (5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an electric a public utility may disconnect service to a residence whenever an emergency may threaten the health or safety of a person, the surrounding area, or the electric public utility's distribution system. The electric public utility shall act promptly to restore service as soon as feasible.
 - medically essential under this section is entitled, at a minimum, to the same time period for payment of bills that applies to all other residential customers served by the electric utility but no fewer than 20 days after the date the bill is mailed or delivered by the utility. If payment or a satisfactory payment arrangement has not been made within the specified time period, the electric utility may schedule disconnection of service for nonpayment of the bill. Before a scheduled disconnection of service for nonpayment of a bill, the electric utility shall provide, in addition to any notice provided in the utility's normal course of business, the following notice to a customer whose electric service is certified as medically essential under this section:
 - (a) No later than 15 days, and again no later than 7 days, prior 24 hours before any scheduled disconnection of service for nonpayment of bills to a customer who requires medically essential service, the electric a public utility shall attempt

Page 9 of 13



CS/CS/HB 1081, Engrossed 1

to contact the customer by telephone in order to provide notice of the scheduled disconnection and shall provide such notice in writing, including by electronic means if the customer has provided contact information to receive electronic communications from the utility.

(b) If the customer does not have a telephone number listed on the account or if the electric public utility cannot reach the customer or other adult resident of the premises by telephone by the specified time, the electric public utility shall send a representative to the customer's residence to attempt to contact the customer, no later than 2 4 p.m. of the business days day before the scheduled disconnection. If contact is not made, however, the electric public utility must may leave written notification at the residence advising the customer of the scheduled disconnection and shall provide such notice by electronic means if the customer has provided contact information to receive electronic communications from the utility.

Thereafter, the <u>electric</u> <u>public</u> utility may disconnect service on the <u>scheduled disconnection</u> <u>specified</u> date <u>if payment to the electric utility or a satisfactory payment arrangement with the electric utility has not been made.</u>

(7) Each <u>electric</u> <u>public</u> utility customer who requires medically essential service is responsible for making

Page 10 of 13



CS/CS/HB 1081, Engrossed 1

satisfactory arrangements with the <u>electric</u> public utility to ensure payment for such service, and such arrangements must be consistent with the requirements of the utility's tariff.

- (8) Each <u>electric</u> <u>public</u> utility customer who requires medically essential service is solely responsible for any backup equipment or power supply and a planned course of action in the event of a power outage or interruption of service.
- (9) Each <u>electric</u> <u>public</u> utility that provides electric service to any customer <u>whose electric service is certified as medically essential pursuant to this section who requires medically essential service shall call, contact, or otherwise advise such customer of scheduled service interruptions.</u>
- (10) (a) Each <u>electric</u> <u>public</u> utility shall provide information on sources of state or local agency funding which may provide financial assistance to the <u>public</u> utility's customers who require medically essential service and who notify the <u>public</u> utility of their need for financial assistance.
- (b)1. Each <u>electric</u> <u>public</u> utility that operates a program to receive voluntary financial contributions from the <u>public</u> utility's customers to provide assistance to persons who are unable to pay for the <u>public</u> utility's services shall maintain a list of all agencies to which the <u>public</u> utility distributes such funds for such purposes and shall make the list available to any such person who requests the list.
 - 2. Each public utility that operates such a program shall:

Page 11 of 13



CS/CS/HB 1081, Engrossed 1

- a. Maintain a system of accounting for the specific amounts distributed to each such agency, and the public utility and such agencies shall maintain a system of accounting for the specific amounts distributed to persons under such respective programs.
- b. Train its customer service representatives to assist any person who possesses a medically essential certification as provided in this section in identifying such agencies and programs.
- (11) Nothing in this act shall form the basis for any cause of action against <u>an electric</u> a <u>public</u> utility. Failure to comply with any obligation created by this act does not constitute evidence of negligence on the part of the <u>electric</u> <u>public</u> utility.
- Section 5. Effective January 1, 2019, section 456.45, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 456.45 Certification of medically essential electric service.—
- (1) As used in this section, the term "health care practitioner" means a physician or physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 464.
- (2) A health care practitioner who determines that a patient may be at risk of loss of life or immediate hospitalization if the patient were to lose electric service at

Page 12 of 13



CS/CS/HB 1081, Engrossed 1

the patient's residential service address shall inform the patient of the right to obtain certification under the medically essential electric service program provided by the patient's electric utility pursuant to s. 366.15, and provide the patient a written copy of the law.

(3) Upon the request of such a patient, the health care practitioner must provide the patient a completed medical certification using the standard form adopted by the patient's electric utility and made available on the utility's website pursuant to s. 366.15(3) and must document the certification in the patient's record.

Section 6. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

Page 13 of 13