Energy & Utilities Subcommittee

Wednesday, January 15, 2020
9:30 AM – 11:30 AM
Webster Hall (212 Knott)

Meeting Packet

Jose Oliva
Speaker

Charlie Stone
Chair

The Florida House of Representatives

Commerce Committee

Energy & Utilities Subcommittee

Jose Oliva
Speaker

Charlie Stone
Chair

AGENDA

Wednesday, January 15, 2020
Webster Hall (212 Knott)
9:30 AM – 11:30 AM

I. Call to Order & Roll Call

II. Welcoming Remarks

III. Consideration of the following bills(s):

HB 207 by *Rep. McClain*
Acquisition of Water and Wastewater Systems

HB 773 by *Rep. Maggard*
Medically Essential Electric Utility Service

HB 6055 by *Rep. Gregory*
Telephone Companies

IV. Adjournment

303 House Office Building, 402 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300
(850) 717-4873 Fax: (850) 413-0419

Committee Meeting Notice

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Energy & Utilities Subcommittee

Start Date and Time:	Wednesday, January 15, 2020 09:30 am
End Date and Time:	Wednesday, January 15, 2020 11:30 am
Location:	Webster Hall (212 Knott)
Duration:	2.00 hrs

Consideration of the following bill(s):

HB 207 Acquisition of Water and Wastewater Systems by McClain
HB 773 Medically Essential Electric Utility Service by Maggard
HB 6055 Telegraph Companies by Gregory

Pursuant to rule 7.11, the deadline for amendments to bills on the agenda by non-appointed members shall be 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, January 14, 2020.

By request of Chair Stone, all Energy & Utilities Subcommittee members are asked to have amendments to bills on the agenda submitted to staff by 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, January 14, 2020.

NOTICE FINALIZED on 01/13/2020 4:10PM by Rigas.Amanda

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 207 Acquisition of Water and Wastewater Systems
SPONSOR(S): McClain
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 658

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Energy & Utilities Subcommittee		Keating CK	Keating CK
2) Government Operations & Technology Appropriations Subcommittee			
3) Commerce Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

When the Public Service Commission approves a sale, assignment, or transfer of an existing water or wastewater utility system to a PSC-regulated utility, it establishes a rate base value for the acquired utility system. The value of the acquired utility's rate base is determined using the utility's net book value, i.e., the original cost of the utility's assets when first dedicated to public service, less depreciation. This rate base is the amount upon which the acquiring utility may earn a fair rate of return established by the PSC.

If the purchase price of a utility system is greater than its net book value, no part of the difference is included in rate base absent a showing of extraordinary circumstances. This showing may be made through evidence that the transaction is anticipated to yield cost efficiencies and improvements in service quality and regulatory compliance, among other things. If the PSC determines that extraordinary circumstances exist, it will allow the acquiring utility to include all or part of the difference in its rate base as a "positive acquisition adjustment." This adjustment will be reflected in the utility's rates that are set during the utility's next general rate case.

The bill allows certain PSC-regulated water and wastewater utilities (those with over 10,000 customers) who acquire an existing water or wastewater utility system to establish rate base for the acquired utility system based on the lesser of: (1) the purchase price negotiated by the two utilities; or (2) the "fair market value" of the acquired utility, as determined by the average of appraisals conducted by two licensed appraisers chosen from a list established by the PSC. Appraisal fees and transaction costs may also be included. The bill provides that one appraiser will represent and be paid by the acquiring utility, and that a second appraiser will represent and be paid by the utility to be acquired. The bill provides some guidelines for the appraisals, including the use of a required engineering assessment. To use this fair market value approach, the utility must provide the PSC certain information specified in the bill. If the required information is provided, the PSC must approve within 6 months.

The bill is not expected to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments. The bill may encourage transactions involving the purchase of smaller utility systems by eligible utility systems. In some cases, these transactions may yield needed infrastructure improvements, cost efficiencies, and improvements in service quality and regulatory compliance. Where such benefits are achieved, the combined rate impact of these benefits may or may not outweigh the rate impact of valuing the acquired utility system's rate base above the system's net book value. Thus, in some cases, the bill could result in customer rates being higher than they otherwise would be solely due to valuation of the acquired utility system.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Present Situation

Regulated Water and Wastewater Utilities

In various areas throughout Florida, water and wastewater services are provided through privately-owned and operated utilities. These privately-owned utilities, sometimes referred to as investor-owned utilities, range in size from very small systems, owned by individuals as sole proprietorships and serving only a few dozen customers in a small neighborhood, to systems owned by large interstate corporations which serve tens of thousands of customers in multiple Florida counties.

For privately-owned utilities operating within a single Florida county, the county has the option to regulate rates and service or allow the Public Service Commission (PSC) to regulate those utilities.[1] Regardless of whether the county has opted to regulate those utilities, the PSC has jurisdiction over all water or wastewater utility systems whose service transverses county boundaries, except for systems owned and regulated by intergovernmental authorities.[2] As of December 2018, the PSC had jurisdiction over 150 utilities in 38 counties.[3] Still, the vast majority of water and wastewater customers in the state are served by water and wastewater utilities not regulated by the PSC, primarily by systems owned, operated, managed, or controlled by governmental authorities.

For each utility within its jurisdiction, the PSC has exclusive authority to regulate the utility's rates and service.[4] The PSC must establish rates that are just, reasonable, compensatory, and not unfairly discriminatory.[5] In doing so, the PSC must consider the value and quality of the service and the cost of providing the service, which includes, but is not limited to: debt interest; the requirements of the utility for working capital; maintenance, depreciation, tax, and operating expenses incurred in the operation of all property used and useful in the public service; and a fair return on the investment of the utility in property used and useful in the public service.[6] The PSC has consistently interpreted the "investment of the utility" to be the original cost of the property when first dedicated to public service.[7]

Acquisition of Utility Systems

Each utility subject to the PSC's jurisdiction must obtain a certificate of authorization to provide water or wastewater service.[8] A PSC–regulated utility may not sell, assign, or transfer its certificate of authorization, facilities, or majority organizational control without approval by the PSC. Likewise, PSC approval is required for the transfer of a utility system exempt from PSC jurisdiction, such as a system owned or operated by a governmental authority, to a PSC-regulated utility. To grant approval, the PSC must determine that the sale, assignment, or transfer is in the public interest and that the acquiring utility will fulfill the commitments, obligations, and representations of the utility to be acquired.[9] The PSC considers, among other things, the financial ability of the buyer to maintain and operate the acquired utility and the technical ability of the buyer to provide service.[10]

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[1] S. 367.171, F.S. If a county chooses to allow regulation by the PSC, it may rescind this election only after 10 continuous years of PSC regulation.
[2] *Id.*
[3] Florida Public Service Commission, *Facts and Figures of the Florida Utility Industry*, p. 31 (Jun. 2019).
[4] S. 367.011, F.S.
[5] S. 367.081, F.S.
[6] *Id.*
[7] Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC), Agency Analysis of 2020 House Bill 207, p. 1 (Jan, 6, 2020).
[8] S. 367.031, F.S.
[9] S. 367.071(1), F.S.
[10] Rule 25-30.037 (2), F.A.C.

When the PSC approves a sale, assignment, or transfer of an existing utility system to a PSC-regulated utility, the PSC may establish the rate base for the utility being transferred.[11] The PSC establishes the value of an existing utility's rate base using "original cost." Using original cost, the value of a utility's rate base is determined using the depreciated original cost, or net book value, of the property devoted to the public service. This rate base is the amount upon which the utility may earn a fair return, as established by the PSC.[12]

A utility system may be acquired at a price higher or lower than the net book value of its assets. If the purchase price is greater than net book value, no part of the difference is included in a utility's rate base absent a showing by the utility of extraordinary circumstances.[13] In determining whether a utility has demonstrated extraordinary circumstances, the PSC will consider evidence including:

- Anticipated improvements in quality of service;
- Anticipated improvements in compliance with regulatory mandates;
- Anticipated rate reductions or rate stability over a long-term period;
- Anticipated cost efficiencies; and
- Whether the purchase was made as part of an arms-length transaction.[14]

If the PSC determines that extraordinary circumstances exist, it will allow the acquiring utility to include all or part of the difference in its rate base as a "positive acquisition adjustment." This adjustment will be reflected in the utility's rates that are set during the utility's next general rate case.

A review of 78 water and wastewater utility transfers addressed by the PSC between August 15, 2002,[15] and September 14, 2018, shows that the purchase price of a utility system exceeded its net book value in 39 cases. A positive acquisition adjustment was requested in two of those cases, but the requests were withdrawn prior to the PSC's decision in each case.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill allows certain PSC-regulated water and wastewater utilities who acquire an existing water or wastewater utility system to choose to establish rate base for the acquired utility system without regard to the system's original cost. Instead, such utilities may elect to establish rate base for the acquired system based on the lesser of: (1) the purchase price negotiated by the two utilities; or (2) the "fair market value" of the acquired utility, as determined by the average of appraisals conducted by two licensed appraisers chosen from a list established by the PSC. The acquired system's rate base may also include reasonable fees paid to appraisers, if approved by the PSC, and reasonable transaction and closing costs incurred by the acquiring utility. If the rate base established through this mechanism exceeds the acquired utility system's net book value, the effect is the same as if the acquiring utility had received a positive acquisition adjustment that increases the value of the acquired system's rate base. No consideration of anticipated benefits is required.

The bill provides that one appraiser will represent and be paid by the acquiring utility, and that a second appraiser will represent and be paid by the utility to be acquired. The bill does not specify who may choose the two appraisers. The bill requires each appraiser to determine the fair market value of the utility to be acquired by using the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice[16] and

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[11] S. 367.071(5), F.S.
[12] FPSC, *supra* note 7, at 1.
[13] Rule 25-30.0371(2), F.A.C.
[14] *Id.*
[15] The PSC's rule on positive acquisition adjustments was adopted August 4, 2002.
[16] The Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) is the generally recognized ethical and performance standards for the appraisal profession in the United States. USPAP was adopted by Congress in 1989, and contains standards for all types of appraisal services, including real estate, personal property, business, and mass appraisal. *See* The Appraisal Foundation, *What is USPAP?*,

employing cost, market, and income approaches.[17] The bill provides that the original source of funding for the utility being acquired is not relevant for purposes of each appraiser's evaluation of fair market value.

Under the bill, the acquiring utility and the utility system being acquired must jointly retain a licensed engineer to assess the tangible assets of the system being acquired. The bill specifies that this assessment must be used by the two appraisers chosen to determine the fair market value of the system being acquired.

A utility that chooses to use this mechanism to establish rate base for an acquired utility system must submit an application to the PSC that includes the following:

- Copies of the two required appraisals performed by the chosen appraisers, including the average of the appraisals;
- The required engineering assessment, including each deficiency identified in the engineering assessment and a 3-year plan for prudent and necessary infrastructure improvements;
- The projected rate impact for the selling utility's customers for the next 5 years;
- The contract of sale;
- The estimated appraisal fees, and the estimated transaction and closing costs to be incurred by the acquiring utility; and
- A tariff, including rates equal to the rates of the utility to be acquired.

If the utility's application includes all of these required elements, the bill provides that the PSC must issue a final order approving or denying the application within 6 months of filing, though the bill does not specify any grounds for denial. The order must indicate the rate base value established through this mechanism for the acquired utility system.

The bill specifies that it applies only to acquiring utilities that provide water and wastewater services to more than 10,000 customers and are engaged in a voluntary and mutually agreeable acquisition of a water and wastewater system. Currently, it appears that there are three PSC-regulated utilities to which the bill may apply.[18] All other PSC-regulated utilities that acquire a water or wastewater system would continue to operate under the PSC's current rules that use the original cost approach to establish rate base and that allow a positive acquisition adjustment only upon a demonstration of extraordinary circumstances.

If the mechanism created by the bill is used to establish rate base for an acquired utility system, that rate base value must be used by the PSC to establish rates for the acquiring utility during the utility's next general rate case. The bill specifies that the PSC, in setting future rates for customers of the acquired system, may classify the system as a separate entity, consistent with the public interest.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Creates s. 367.0712, F.S., related to the determination of rate base value for an acquired water or wastewater utility system.

Section 2. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

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https://www.appraisalfoundation.org/imis/TAF/Standards/Appraisal_Standards/Uniform_Standards_of_Professional_Appraisal_Practice/TAF/USPAP.aspx?hkey=a6420a67-dbfa-41b3-9878-fac35923d2af (last visited Jan. 11, 2020).

[17] The cost approach considers the current cost of reproducing or replacing a building, minus an estimate for depreciation, plus the value of the land (and entrepreneurial incentive, if applicable). The market (sales comparison) approach considers the value indicated by recent sales of comparable properties on the market. The income approach considers the value that the property's net earning power will support. *See* The Appraisal Foundation, *Understanding the Appraisal*, https://www.appraisalinstitute.org/assets/1/7/understand_appraisal_1109_(1).pdf (last visited Jan. 11, 2020).

[18] FPSC, *supra* note 7, at 4. As noted in the *Drafting Issues or Other Comments* section of this analysis, this provision of the bill could be clarified as to its specific application.

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:

The bill may encourage the three eligible utilities to acquire smaller utility systems, potentially resulting in better access to low cost capital for infrastructure improvements[19] that may be needed for the acquired systems. Further, the acquisition of a smaller utility system by an eligible utility may result in other cost efficiencies and improvements to quality of service and regulatory compliance.

While these results are desirable, there is no guarantee that they will occur,[20] as they are not required and will depend on the specific circumstances surrounding each individual acquisition. If economic efficiencies and lower capital costs are achieved, the combined rate impact of these benefits may or may not outweigh the rate impact of valuing the acquired utility system's rate base above the system's net book value. Thus, the bill could result in customer rates being higher than they otherwise would be solely due to valuation of the acquired utility system.[21]

The owners of acquired utility systems may benefit more often from purchase prices above their net book value and, therefore, may be more willing to sell to a larger utility that may provide cost efficiencies, better management, and infrastructure improvements.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill provides that the PSC must issue a final order approving or denying an application within six months of filing. The PSC asserts that compliance with this time limit will require all utility transfers of this type to be set directly for a formal administrative hearing, which may impose additional resource costs on the utilities and customer representatives, including the Office of Public Counsel.[22] However, because the bill does not establish grounds for denial of a complete application, the approval process often may not involve significant hearing resources.

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[19] *Id.* at 2. If any such improvements are made, the impact of those improvements on rate base (and, in turn, customer rates) would be in addition to the impact of the acquisition itself on rate base.
[20] *Id.*
[21] *Id.*
[22] *Id.* at 3.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill requires the PSC to adopt implementing rules.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

Appraisals

The bill does not specify who may choose the two appraisers used to determine a utility system's fair market value. The bill could be clarified on this point.

The PSC notes that it has no expertise in property appraisal and suggests that an agency with such expertise may be a more appropriate choice to establish the list of approved appraisers required by the bill.[23]

While the bill does not specify who may choose the two appraisers, the bill provides that one appraiser will represent and be paid by the acquiring utility and the other appraiser will represent and be paid by the utility system being acquired. Thus, it appears that one appraiser effectively works for the buyer and the other effectively works for the seller. Under the bill, both parties stand to benefit from a higher valuation of the utility system to be acquired: the seller's proceeds would be higher, and the buyer would ultimately be authorized to earn a return on a higher rate base. This may create a perverse incentive for the appraisals to come in higher than they might otherwise.

Other Drafting Issues

Under the bill, the acquiring utility and the utility system being acquired must jointly retain a licensed engineer to assess the tangible assets of the system being acquired. The bill does not specify what type of information this assessment should include. This may be clarified through implementing rules.

The bill specifies that it applies only to "acquiring utilities that provide water and wastewater services to more than 10,000 customers and are engaged in a voluntary and mutually agreeable acquisition of a water and wastewater system." A strict reading of this provision makes the bill applicable only to utilities that offer *both* water and wastewater services to more than 10,000 customers. If the intent is to make the bill applicable to utilities that offer *either* water *or* wastewater services to more than 10,000 customers, this provision could be clarified. Further, a strict reading of this provision makes the bill apply only to the acquisition of a water *and* wastewater system. Because water and wastewater systems are usually separate systems, this provision could be clarified to specify that it applies to acquisition of a water system and to acquisition of a wastewater system.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

Not applicable.

[23] *Id.* at 4.

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to acquisition of water and wastewater systems; creating s. 367.0712, F.S.; authorizing certain water and wastewater utilities to establish a rate base value by using the fair market value when acquiring a utility system; establishing a procedure to determine the fair market value; requiring the rate base value to be reflected in the acquiring utility's next rate case for ratemaking purposes; specifying the contents required for an application to the Public Service Commission for approval of the rate base value of the utility system; specifying duties of the commission regarding applications; specifying the commission's retained authority; providing applicability; requiring the commission to adopt rules; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 367.0712, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

367.0712 Determination of value.—

(1) When a utility acquires an existing utility system, the utility may establish a rate base value of the acquired utility system by using the fair market value of the utility

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

system instead of the system's original cost.

(2)(a) The fair market value of a utility system to be acquired must be based on appraisals conducted by two licensed appraisers chosen from a list established by the commission.

1. One appraiser shall represent and be paid by the acquiring utility and one appraiser shall represent and be paid by the utility system being acquired.

2. Each appraiser shall determine the fair market value using the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, employing cost, market, and income approaches in assessing the value.

3. For ratemaking purposes, the fair market value is the average of the two appraisals.

4. The original source of funding for the utility system being acquired is not relevant to an evaluation of fair market value.

(b) The acquiring utility and utility system being acquired shall jointly retain a licensed engineer to conduct an assessment of the tangible assets of the utility system and the assessment shall be used by the two appraisers in determining the fair market value of the system.

(c) The acquiring utility may include in the cost of the acquired utility system:

1. Reasonable fees paid to the appraisers, if approved by the commission.

2. Reasonable transaction and closing costs incurred by the acquiring utility.

(d) The rate base value of the acquired utility system, which must be reflected in the acquiring utility's next general rate case for ratemaking purposes, is equal to the lesser of the purchase price negotiated between the parties to the sale or the fair market value, and the fees and costs authorized in paragraph (c).

(3) An application to the commission for approval of the rate base value of the utility system to be acquired must contain the following:

(a) Copies of the appraisals performed by the appraisers pursuant to paragraph (2)(a).

(b) Each deficiency identified by the engineering assessment conducted pursuant to paragraph (2)(b) and a 3-year plan for prudent and necessary infrastructure improvements.

(c) The projected rate impact for the selling utility's customers for the next 5 years.

(d) The average of the appraisals, which shall constitute the fair market value of the system.

(e) The assessment of tangible assets pursuant to (2)(b).

(f) The contract of sale.

(g) The estimated value of fees and transaction and closing costs to be incurred by the acquiring utility.

(h) A tariff, including rates equal to the rates of the

selling utility.

(4) If the application complies with the requirements of subsection (3), the commission shall issue a final order approving or denying the application within 6 months after the date on which the application was filed. An order approving an application shall determine the rate base value of the acquired utility system for ratemaking purposes in a manner consistent with this section.

(5) Notwithstanding any provision in this section, the commission retains its authority under this chapter to set rates for the acquired utility system in future rate cases and may classify the acquired utility system as a separate entity for ratemaking purposes, consistent with the public interest.

(6) This section applies to acquiring utilities that provide water and wastewater services to more than 10,000 customers and are engaged in a voluntary and mutually agreeable acquisition of a water and wastewater system.

(7) The commission shall adopt rules to implement this section.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 773 Medically Essential Electric Utility Service
SPONSOR(S): Maggard
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:**

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Energy & Utilities Subcommittee		Keating CK	Keating CK
2) Health & Human Services Committee			
3) Commerce Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Florida law, through s. 366.15, F.S., establishes procedures that each investor-owned electric utility (IOU) must follow when providing service to residential customers who depend on electric powered equipment for physician-certified medical reasons. This service is referred to as "medically essential" electric service.

The bill expands s. 366.15, F.S., to require that municipal electric utilities and rural electric cooperatives offer medically essential electric service programs on terms similar to IOUs. The bill also requires that all electric utilities provide additional consumer education about medically essential electric service programs. In particular, the bill:

- Requires each electric utility to post on its website a written explanation of the certification process, including a standard certification form.
- Requires each electric utility to provide a written explanation of the certification process to each residential customer at the time the customer opens an account and semiannually thereafter.
- Requires licensed physicians, physician assistants, and advanced registered nurse practitioners to inform eligible patients of the right to participate in medically essential electric service programs and to provide such patients a copy of s. 366.15, F.S., and, if requested, a completed medical certification.

The bill also modifies the certification and notice requirements associated with medically essential electric service programs. In particular, the bill:

- Allows for medical certification by licensed physician assistants and advanced registered nurse practitioners, in addition to licensed physicians.
- Requires each medical certification to specify the time period for which service is expected to remain medically essential, up to 60 months.
- Requires the electric utility to provide recertification materials to certified customers at least 60 days prior to expiration of the customer's certification, and allows the utility to send recertification materials to the customer by e-mail if the customer has provided an email address.
- Requires an electric utility to provide additional notice to a certified customer before any disconnection of service for nonpayment, including notice by electronic means.

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

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Present Situation

Florida law, through s. 366.15, F.S., establishes procedures that each investor-owned electric utility[1] (IOU) must follow when providing service to residential customers who depend on electric powered equipment for physician-certified medical reasons. This service is referred to as "medically essential"[2] electric service.

Under the law, each IOU must:

- Designate employees who are authorized to direct the continuation or restoration of medically essential electric service.
- Provide annually to all customers a written explanation of the certification process for medically essential electric service, which includes:
  - Submittal of completed forms supplied by the utility, including a certification form completed by a physician licensed under ch. 458 or ch. 459, F.S., which states in medical and nonmedical terms why the electric service is medically essential; and
  - Recertification by a physician every 12 months.
- Provide recertification materials to a certified customer by mail at least 30 days prior to expiration of the customer's certification, and allow the customer to submit completed recertification forms within 30 days after the expiration of certification.
- Provide notice to a certified customer before any disconnection of service for nonpayment:
  - By telephone at least 24 hours before the scheduled disconnection;
  - In person at the customer's residence no later than 4 p.m. of the day before the scheduled disconnection, if the customer cannot be reached in a timely manner by telephone; and
  - By leaving written notification at the residence, if the customer cannot be reached by telephone or in person.
- Provide notice of any scheduled service interruptions to certified customers.

If a certified customer notifies its IOU of a need for financial assistance, the law requires the IOU to provide the customer with information on sources of state or local agency funding that may provide financial assistance to such customers. In addition, if an IOU operates a program to receive voluntary contributions from its customers to provide financial assistance to persons unable to pay for service, the IOU must train its customer service representatives to assist certified customers in identifying the program and any agencies to which the IOU has distributed the contributed funds.

The law provides that each certified customer maintains the responsibility to make satisfactory arrangements with the IOU to ensure payment for service consistent with the requirements of the IOU's tariff. Further, the law provides that each certified customer 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. The law specifies that an IOU may disconnect service to a residence whenever an emergency may threaten the health or safety of a person, the surrounding area, or the public utility's distribution system, provided that the IOU must promptly restore service as soon as feasible. The law states that it does not form the basis for any cause of action against an IOU.

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[1] Florida's investor-owned electric utilities are Florida Power & Light Company, Duke Energy Florida, Tampa Electric Company, Gulf Power Company, and Florida Public Utilities Company. These utilities are referred to in statute as "public utilities" for purposes of regulation by the Public Service Commission. S. 366.02, F.S.

[2] The term "medically essential" is defined as "the medical dependence on electric-powered equipment that must be operated continuously or as circumstances require as specified by a physician to avoid the loss of life or immediate hospitalization of the customer or another permanent resident at the residential service address." S. 366.15(1), F.S.

The law does not apply to municipal electric utilities or rural electric cooperatives, but the majority of those utilities maintain programs for medically essential electric service, many under terms similar to the terms specified in law for IOUs.[3] The rates and service of municipal electric utilities and rural electric cooperatives are not regulated by the Public Service Commission (PSC).

Chapter 456, F.S., addresses the regulation of specified health care professions by the Department of Health. It does not address certification of patients for medically essential electric service.

Effect of Proposed Changes

In summary, the bill requires additional consumer education about medically essential electric service programs and establishes additional protections for utility customers that are certified under such programs. In addition, the bill expands the law to include municipal electric utilities and rural electric cooperatives.

The bill amends s. 366.15, F.S., to replace most references to "public utility" – the term used in ch. 366, F.S., to describe investor-owned electric utilities – with the term "electric utility." The term "electric utility" is used in ch. 366, F.S., to refer to all types of electric utilities, including investor-owned electric utilities, municipal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives. Thus, the bill expands the statutory requirements for medically essential electric service to all retail electric utilities in the state,[4] though it clarifies that the provision of medically essential electric service by municipal electric utilities and rural electric cooperatives will not be regulated or overseen by the PSC.

The bill requires additional consumer education about medically essential electric service. In particular, the bill:

- Requires that each electric utility post on its website a written explanation of the certification process, including a standard certification form adopted by the utility.
- Requires that each electric utility provide a written explanation of the certification process to each residential customer at the time the customer opens an account with the utility and semiannually thereafter, either through a bill insert or by electronic means.
- Creates s. 456.45, F.S., to require certain health care practitioners – licensed physicians, physician assistants, and advanced registered nurse practitioners – to inform a patient of the right to participate in medically essential electric service programs and to provide the patient with a written copy of s. 366.15, F.S., if the patient may be at risk of loss of life or immediate hospitalization due to the loss of electric service at the patient's residence. At the request of such a patient, the practitioner must provide the patient a completed medical certification using the form adopted by the utility and document the certification in the patient's record.

The bill also modifies the statutory requirements for medically essential electric service. With respect to the certification process, the bill:

- Allows medical certification by licensed physician assistants and advanced registered nurse practitioners, in addition to licensed physicians.
- Requires each utility to adopt a standard certification form and specifies the information to be included in the form, including: the customer's name, account number, service address, and contact information; 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 practitioner. The bill requires that the standard certification form include a separate

[3] As of December 31, 2018, IOUs served 75.5% of residential customers in the state (7,183,302), while municipal electric utilities served 13.5% (1,288,251) and rural electric cooperatives served 11% (1,043,694). *See* Florida Public Service Commission, *Statistics of the Florida Electric Utility Industry*, October 2019, at 45, *available at* http://www.psc.state.fl.us/Files/PDF/Publications/Reports/Electricgas/Statistics/2018.pdf (last visited Jan. 11, 2020).

[4] The bill does not extend certain accounting and training requirements in s. 366.15(10)(b)2., F.S., to municipal electric utilities and rural electric cooperatives.

section to be completed by the certifying health care practitioner, which must include: the name, business address, and medical license number of the certifying health care practitioner; a statement in medical and nonmedical terms that specifies why electric service is medically essential; and the time period for which the service is expected to remain medically essential.
- Allows extension of the medical certification up to 60 months.
- Requires recertification upon expiration of the current certification period but no sooner than 12 months after issuance of the current certification.
- Allows the electric utility to send recertification materials to the customer by e-mail if the customer has provided an email address to the utility.
- Requires the electric utility to provide recertification materials to certified customers at least 60 days prior to expiration of the customer's certification.
- Allows the electric utility, no more often than once every 12 months, to request verification from the customer that the person for whom service is certified continues to reside at the service address.

With respect to disconnection of service for nonpayment, the bill:
- Requires that each electric utility provide certified customers no less time than other residential customers to make payment or payment arrangements (in any event, no less than 20 days from the date a bill is mailed or delivered by the electric utility) prior to the utility scheduling disconnection of service.
- Requires the electric utility to provide, in addition to any notice provided in its normal course of business, notice to certified customers:
    - By telephone and in writing – including by electronic means if the customer has provided contact information to receive electronic communications – no later than 15 days before, and again no later than 7 days before, the scheduled disconnection;
    - In person at the customer's residence no later than 2 business days before the scheduled disconnection, if the customer cannot be reached in a timely manner by telephone; and
    - In writing by electronic means, in addition to leaving written notification at the residence, if in-person contact is not made.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 366.11, F.S., related to certain exemptions from regulation under ch. 366, F.S.

Section 2. Amends s. 366.15, F.S., related to medically essential electric public utility service.

Section 3. Creates s. 456.45, F.S., related to certification of medically essential electric utility service.

Section 4. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

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:

Electric utilities that currently provide medically essential electric service programs may incur costs to modify those programs to comply with the bill. The small minority of electric utilities that do not currently provide such programs will incur costs to establish those programs in compliance with the bill.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. The bill does not appear to: require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues 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/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

Not applicable.

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to medically essential electric utility service; amending s. 366.11, F.S.; specifying that the fact that certain electric utilities must provide medically essential electric service does not require them to otherwise be regulated by the Public Service Commission; amending s. 366.15, F.S.; revising and defining terms; providing notification requirements for electric utilities relating to the certification process for obtaining medically essential electric service and service disconnection; providing certification requirements for customers; specifying duties of electric utilities; revising penalties for falsification of such certification; providing construction; creating s. 456.45, F.S.; requiring certain health care practitioners to inform certain patients of such certification process; requiring such practitioners to provide patients with completed medical certifications and document the certification; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 366.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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, 366.80-366.83, 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 2. 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 the residential service address.

(2) Each electric ~~public~~ utility shall designate employees who are authorized to direct an ordered continuation or restoration of medically essential electric service. An electric ~~A public~~ utility shall not impose upon any customer any additional deposit to continue or restore medically essential electric service.

(3)(a) Each electric ~~public~~ utility shall post on its 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 pursuant to paragraph (b). Each electric utility shall ~~annually~~ provide a written explanation of the certification process ~~for medically essential electric service~~ to each residential utility customer:

1. When the customer opens an account for electric service with the electric utility; and

2. At least semiannually either by a written bill insert or, if the customer has provided contact information to receive electronic communications from the utility, by electronic means.

(b)1. Each electric utility must 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 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 by electronic means if the customer has provided authorization to receive electronic communications.

2. The certification form must include a separate page to be completed and signed by a health care practitioner certifying that electric service is medically essential for the customer or other permanent resident at the service address. This page of the certification form must include the name, business address, and medical license number of the certifying health care practitioner; a statement by the certifying health care practitioner, in medical and nonmedical terms, that specifies the reasons why the electric service is medically essential, as defined in subsection (1); and a specification of the time period for which the electric service is expected to remain medically essential.

(c) Certification that ~~of~~ a customer's electricity needs are ~~as~~ medically essential requires the customer ~~to complete forms supplied by the public utility and~~ to submit to the utility a completed standard certification form which includes the health care practitioner's certification ~~a form completed by a physician licensed in this state pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459 which states in medical and nonmedical terms why the 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 with his or her e-mail address, a package of recertification materials, including recertification forms, at least 60 ~~30~~ days before ~~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 form is ~~forms are~~ not received within this 30-day period, the

electric ~~public~~ utility may terminate the customer's certification. No more 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 electric ~~public~~ utility must ~~shall~~ certify a customer's electric service as medically essential if the 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.

(6) A customer whose electric service is certified as 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. However, the time period may not be 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. In addition to any other notice provided in the utility's normal course of business, before the electric utility

disconnects service it must provide the following notice to each 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, before a scheduled disconnection ~~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 to contact the customer by telephone ~~in order~~ to provide notice of the scheduled disconnection and shall provide the notice in writing, including by electronic means if the customer has provided contact information to receive electronic communications from the electric 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 business days ~~4 p.m. of the 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 the notice by electronic means if the customer has provided contact information to receive electronic communications from the electric utility.

Thereafter, the electric ~~public~~ utility may disconnect service on the scheduled disconnection ~~specified~~ date if payment or a satisfactory payment arrangement has not been made.

(7) Each electric ~~public~~ utility customer who requires medically essential service is responsible for making satisfactory arrangements with the electric ~~public~~ utility to ensure payment for such service, and such arrangements must be consistent with the requirements of the utility's tariff.

(8) Each electric ~~public~~ 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 electric ~~public~~ utility that provides electric service to any customer 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.

(10)(a) Each electric ~~public~~ utility shall provide information on sources of state or local agency funding which may provide financial assistance to the ~~public~~ utility's customers who require medically essential service and who notify the ~~public~~ utility of their need for financial assistance.

(b)1. Each electric ~~public~~ utility that operates a program to receive voluntary financial contributions from the ~~public~~

utility's customers to provide assistance to persons who are unable to pay for the ~~public~~ utility's services shall maintain a list of all agencies to which the ~~public~~ 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:

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 forms ~~shall form~~ the basis for any cause of action against an electric ~~a public~~ utility. Failure to comply with any obligation created by this act does not constitute evidence of negligence on the part of the electric ~~public~~ utility.

(12) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the commission to regulate or supervise the provision of medically essential electric service pursuant to this section by:

(a) Any electric utility owned and operated by a

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

municipality; or

(b) Any rural electric cooperative organized under chapter 425.

Section 3. 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 the patient's residential service address shall inform the patient of his or her 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 with a written copy of the law.

(3) Upon the request of such a patient, the health care practitioner must provide the patient with a completed medical certification using the standard certification 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 medical record.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 6055 Telegraph Companies
SPONSOR(S): Gregory
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 1256

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Energy & Utilities Subcommittee		Keating CK	Keating CK
2) Commerce Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill repeals the entirety of chapter 363, F.S., which establishes penalties and liability provisions related to the intrastate transmission of messages by telegraph. The provisions of chapter 363, F.S., appear to be outdated and no longer applicable.

The bill has no fiscal impact on state or local government.

The effective date of the bill is July 1, 2020.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Present Situation

On May 26, 1844, Samuel Morse, inventor of the Morse code, sent the first message by telegraph in the United States, ushering in the telegraph era that displaced the Pony Express. It read "WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT?"[1] We now have a more modern answer to that question, as transmitting and receiving messages by telegraph has been replaced almost entirely by the speed and widespread availability of e-mail, faxes, inexpensive long-distance telephone service, instant messaging, and social media, such as Facebook and Twitter.[2]

Still, Florida law includes an entire chapter related to the provision of telegraph service. Chapter 363, F.S., establishes penalties and liability provisions related to the transmission and delivery of telegrams. Sections 363.02 through 363.05, F.S., establish penalties and liability provisions for a telegraph company[3] that owns or operates a telegraph line[4] wholly or partly in the state and negligently fails to promptly transmit and deliver messages[5] or refuses to receive for transmission any legible messages provided to the company for transmission. Further, section 363.06, F.S., provides that persons engaged in the business of sending telegrams[6] are liable for damages for mental anguish and physical suffering resulting from negligent failure to promptly and correctly transmit or deliver a telegram. Section 363.08, F.S., establishes liability for persons engaged in the business of sending telegrams in cipher for negligent failure to promptly transmit and deliver a telegram in cipher. Section 363.10, F.S., provides that contractual provisions intended to limit the liability imposed in this chapter are illegal and void. The provisions of this chapter apply only to intrastate transmission of telegraph messages.[7]

The current provisions of ch. 363, F.S., have remained substantively unchanged since at least 1913.[8] Sections 363.02, 363.03, and 363.05, F.S., were adopted in 1907 and have remained in law since then without amendment. Section 363.04, F.S., was adopted in 1907 and was changed once, in 1945, with a one word technical amendment. Sections 363.06-.10, F.S., were adopted in 1913 and have remained in law since then without amendment. No court opinions related to this chapter have been published since 1945.[9]

Western Union Telegraph Company, perhaps the most well-known telegram service provider, sent its last telegram on January 27, 2006.[10] Based on an Internet search by staff, a handful of businesses still advertise telegram service, some claiming to utilize, at least in part, the telegraph system operated by

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[1] *See, e.g., Telegram Passes into History*, Wired (Feb. 2, 2006), https://www.wired.com/2006/02/telegram-passes-into-history/ (last visited Jan. 9, 2020).

[2] In a twist of historical irony, some commenters, at the time of the telegraph's invention, found the service to be "superficial, sudden, unsifted, too fast for the truth." *See* Adrienne LaFrance, *I Tried to Send a Telegram in 2016*, The Atlantic (Jan. 22, 2016), https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2016/01/rip-stop-telegrams/425136/ (last visited Jan. 9, 2020).

[3] The term "telegraph company" is not defined for purposes of chapter 363, F.S.

[4] The term "telegraph line" is not defined for purposes of chapter 363, F.S.

[5] The provisions concerning delivery of messages apply only to deliveries in incorporated cities and towns. S. 363.02, F.S.

[6] The term "telegram" is not defined for purposes of chapter 363, F.S.

[7] *Price v. Western Union Tel. Co.*, 23 So.2d 491 (Fla. 1945) ("sending of a telegraph message from one state into another is a transaction in interstate commerce").

[8] Former s. 363.01, F.S., adopted in 1885, established a per-word rate cap for telegraph messages. This provision was repealed in 2000.

[9] *See supra*, note 7.

[10] Robert Seigel, *Western Union Sends Its Last Telegram*, NPR (Feb. 2, 2006), https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5186113?storyId=5186113 (last visited Jan. 9, 2020).

Western Union.[11] The terms of service for these companies do not specify exactly how the customer's message will be transmitted, and some specifically state that transmission may occur through means other than telegraph. In each case, the ultimate service provided is the delivery of a message to the recipient on paper, with proof of delivery established by some service providers.

In a 2017 Order removing "outmoded regulations," the Federal Communications Commission indicated that it was not aware of any interstate telegraph service providers and that "[t]elegraph service is obsolete."[12] Further, none of the businesses identified in staff's search are registered to do business in Florida. As a result, it appears that the provisions of chapter 363, F.S., are outdated and no longer applicable.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill repeals the entirety of chapter 363, F.S. -(STOP)-

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Repeals ss. 363.02, 363.03, 363.04, 363.05, 363.06, 363.07, 363.08, 363.09, and 363.10, F.S., relating to liability and damages for failure to transmit or deliver telegraph messages.

Section 2. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

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.

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[11] For example, USCOMM LLC operates a service at sendtelegram.com. The website for the service indicates that "[a]fter closure of retail operations by Western Union, we effectively replaced them in the domestic market." Further, International Telegram operates a service at iTelegram.com, whose website states that the company "operate[s] the former Western Union telex/cablegram network covering most of the globe."

[12] 32 FCC Rcd 7132 (8) (2017).

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

   Not applicable. This bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.

2. Other:

   None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

Not applicable.

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to telegraph companies; repealing chapter 363, F.S., relating to the regulation of telegraph companies and telegrams; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Chapter 363, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 363.02, 363.03, 363.04, 363.05, 363.06, 363.07, 363.08, 363.09, and 363.10, is repealed.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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