

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Governmental Oversight and Accountability

BILL: SB 782

INTRODUCER: Senator Brandes

SUBJECT: Government Data Practices

DATE: March 18, 2014

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	McKay	McVaney	GO	Pre-meeting
2.			AHS	
3.			AP	

I. Summary:

SB 782 specifies data and information requirements and initiatives in three subject areas: government data collection practices related to personal identification information, data related to assisted living facilities, and comprehensive health information data.

The bill requires agencies which collect and maintain personal identification information through websites to post privacy policies on those websites. Agency websites that use cookies must inform a website user, but the user must be allowed to use the website even if the user declines to have cookies installed. OPPAGA must submit a report that identifies the records in which state agencies hold personal identification information, describes how individuals may view and verify agency-held personal identification information, and identifies any obstacles to an individual's access to such records.

The bill also requires the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) to provide electronic access to basic information on each state-licensed assisted living facilities. This information must include information on violations and links to inspection reports. The AHCA must provide a monitored comment webpage where the public can comment on assisted living facilities and representatives of assisted living facilities may respond.

The bill eliminates the Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis (Florida Center, or Center) and replaces it with the Florida Health Information Transparency Initiative (Initiative). Specifically, the bill:

- Directs the AHCA to make available state-collected data on health providers, facilities, services, and payment sources.
- Requires the AHCA to develop new methods to disseminate state-collected data and to convert data into an easily usable, electronic format.
- Details the types of data and information the AHCA must include in the comprehensive health information system.

- States what functions the AHCA must perform while collecting and disseminating comprehensive health information and statistics.
- Mandates that the AHCA implement the Initiative in a manner that recognizes state-collected data as an asset and rewards taxpayer investment in information collection and management.
- Mandates that the AHCA ensure that any vendor who enters into a contract with the state under this section does not inhibit or impede consumer access to state-collected health data.
- Eliminates the State Consumer Health Information and Policy Advisory Council.

OPPAGA must monitor and report on the AHCA's implementation of the Initiative.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2014.

II. Present Situation:

Records Management

Section 257.36, F.S., creates a records and information management program within the Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State. The division must establish and administer a records management program directed to the application of efficient and economical management methods relating to the creation, utilization, maintenance, retention, preservation, and disposal of records, including public records. Each agency, defined as any state, county, district, or municipal officer, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or other separate unit of government created or established by law, must establish and maintain an active and continuing program for the economical and efficient management of records.

Pursuant to s. 257.36(6), F.S., a public record may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of only in accordance with retention schedules established by the division. The division must adopt rules, which are binding on all agencies, relating to the destruction and disposition of records. The rules must provide at least the following:

- Procedures for complying and submitting to the division records-retention schedules;
- Procedures for the physical destruction or other disposal of records; and
- Standards for the reproduction of records for security or with a view to the disposal of the original record.

The division issues General Records Schedules¹ that establish minimum retention requirements for record series common to all agencies or specified types of agencies based on the legal, fiscal, administrative, and historical value of those record series to the agencies and to the State of Florida.² If an agency has a type of record not covered by an existing General Record Schedule, the agency must request the division to create a Records Retention Schedule for that type of record. When the division creates and approves such a schedule, the agency must adhere to it.³

¹ The 13 active schedules for the various types of public entities are available at: http://dlis.dos.state.fl.us/recordsmgmt/gen_records_schedules.cfm

² The General Records Schedules are referenced in in Rule 1B-24.003, F.A.C.

³ Rule 1B-24.003(7), F.A.C.

Public Records Laws

The Florida Constitution provides every person the right to inspect or copy any public record made or received in connection with the official business of any public body, officer, or employee of the state, or of persons acting on their behalf.⁴ The records of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches are specifically included.⁵

The Florida Statutes also specify conditions under which public access must be provided to government records. The Public Records Act guarantees every person's right to inspect and copy any state or local government public record at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public record.⁶

Assisted Living Facilities

An assisted living facility (ALF) is a residential establishment, or part of a residential establishment, that provides housing, meals, and one or more personal services for a period exceeding 24 hours to one or more adults who are not relatives of the owner or administrator.⁷ A personal service is direct physical assistance with, or supervision of, the activities of daily living and the self-administration of medication.⁸ Activities of daily living include ambulation, bathing, dressing, eating, grooming, toileting, and other similar tasks.⁹

An ALF is required to provide care and services appropriate to the needs of the residents accepted for admission to the facility.¹⁰ The owner or facility administrator determines whether an individual is appropriate for admission to the facility based on a number of criteria.¹¹ If a resident no longer meets the criteria for continued residency, or the facility is unable to meet the resident's needs, as determined by the facility administrator or health care provider, the resident must be discharged in accordance with the Resident Bill of Rights.¹²

In March of 2013, there were 3,036 licensed ALFs in Florida with 85,413 beds.¹³ An ALF must have a standard license issued by the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), pursuant to part I of ch. 429, F.S., and part II of ch. 408, F.S. In addition to a standard license, an ALF may have one or more specialty licenses that allow the ALF to provide additional care. These specialty licenses include limited nursing services,¹⁴ limited mental health services,¹⁵ and extended congregate care services.¹⁶ There are 1,073 facilities having limited nursing services

⁴ FLA. CONST., Art. I, s. 24(a).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Section 119.07(1)(a), F.S.

⁷ Section 429.02(5), F.S. An ALF does not include an adult family-care home or a non-transient public lodging establishment.

⁸ Section 429.02(16), F.S.

⁹ Section 429.02(1), F.S.

¹⁰ For specific minimum standards see Rule 58A-5.0182, F.A.C.

¹¹ Section 429.26, F.S., and Rule 58A-5.0181, F.A.C.

¹² Section 429.28, F.S.

¹³ Agency for Health Care Administration, information provided to Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee February 4, 2013.

¹⁴ Section 429.07(3)(c), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 429.075, F.S.

¹⁶ Section 429.07(3)(b), F.S.

specialty licenses (LNS licenses), 279 having extended congregate care licenses (ECC licenses), and 1,084 having limited mental health specialty licenses (LMH licenses).¹⁷

The Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis

The Florida Center, housed within the AHCA, is responsible for collecting, compiling, coordinating, analyzing, and disseminating health related data and statistics for the purposes of developing public policy and promoting the transparency of consumer health care information.¹⁸ The Center is divided into five offices each handling an area of Center responsibility:

- The Office of Data Collection and Quality Assurance collects patient discharge data from all licensed acute care hospitals (including psychiatric and comprehensive rehabilitation units), comprehensive rehabilitation hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers and emergency departments.¹⁹
- The Office of Risk Management and Patient Safety conducts in-depth analyses of reported incidents to determine what happened and how the involved facility responded to the incident.²⁰
- The Office of Data Dissemination and Communication maintains the AHCA's health information website,²¹ provides technical assistance to data users, and creates consumer brochures and other publications.²²
- The Office of Health Policy and Research conducts research and analysis of health care data from facilities and develops policy recommendations aimed at improving the delivery of health care services in Florida.²³
- The Office of Health Information Exchange monitors innovations in health information technology, informatics, and the exchange of health information and provides a clearinghouse of technical resources on health information exchange, electronic prescribing, privacy and security, and other relevant issues.²⁴

Florida Center Data Collection

The Florida Center electronically collects patient data from every Florida licensed inpatient hospital, ambulatory surgery center (ASC), emergency department, and comprehensive rehabilitation hospital on a quarterly basis. The data is validated for accuracy and maintained in

¹⁷ Agency for Health Care Administration, information provided to Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee February 4, 2013.

¹⁸ Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis, found at: <http://ahca.myflorida.com/SCHS/index.shtml>, last visited on Mar. 14, 2014.

¹⁹ Office of Data Collection & Quality Assurance, found at <http://www.fdhc.state.fl.us/SCHS/division.shtml#DataC>, last visited on Mar. 14, 2014.

²⁰ Office of Risk Management and Patient Safety, found at: <http://www.fdhc.state.fl.us/SCHS/division.shtml#PatientSafety>, last visited on Mar. 14, 2014.

²¹ www.FloridaHealthFinder.gov

²² The Office of Data Dissemination and Communication, found at <http://www.fdhc.state.fl.us/SCHS/division.shtml#DataD>, last visited on Mar. 14, 2014.

²³ The Office of Health Policy and Research, found at http://www.fdhc.state.fl.us/SCHS/division.shtml#Policy_Research, last visited on Mar. 14, 2014.

²⁴ Office of Health Information Exchange, found at: <http://www.fdhc.state.fl.us/SCHS/division.shtml#HIE>, last visited on Mar. 14, 2014.

three major databases including the hospital inpatient database, the ambulatory surgery database, and the emergency department database.²⁵

- The hospital inpatient database contains records for each patient stay at Florida acute care facilities, including long-term care hospitals and psychiatric hospitals. These records contain extensive patient information including discharge records, patient demographics, admission information, medical information, and charge data.²⁶ This database also includes comprehensive inpatient rehabilitation data on patient-level discharge information from Florida’s licensed freestanding comprehensive inpatient rehabilitation hospitals and acute care hospital distinct part rehabilitation units.²⁷
- The ambulatory surgery database contains “same-day surgery” data on reportable patient visits to Florida health care facilities, including freestanding ambulatory surgery centers, short-term acute care hospitals, lithotripsy centers, and cardiac catheterization laboratories.²⁸ Ambulatory surgery data records include, but are not limited to, patient demographics, medical information, and charge data.²⁹
- The emergency department database collects reports of all patients who visited an emergency department, but were not admitted for inpatient care. Reports are electronically submitted to the AHCA and include the hour of arrival, the patient’s chief complaint, principal diagnosis, race, ethnicity, and external causes of injury.³⁰

In addition to these databases, the Office of Risk Management and Patient Safety collects adverse incident reports from health care providers including, hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, nursing homes, and assisted living facilities.³¹

Florida Center Data Dissemination

The Office of Data Dissemination and Communication makes data collected by the Florida Center available in three ways: by updating and maintaining the AHCA’s health information website at www.FloridaHealthFinder.gov, by issuing standard and ad hoc reports, and by responding to requests for de-identified data.³²

- The Florida Center maintains www.FloridaHealthFinder.gov (website) which was established to assist consumers in making informed health care decisions and lead to improvements in quality of care in Florida. The website provides a wide array of search and comparative tools to the public which allow easy access to information on hospitals, ambulatory surgery centers, emergency departments, hospice providers, physician volume, health plans, nursing homes, and prices for prescription drugs in Florida. The website also provides tools to researchers and professionals which allow specialized data queries that require users to have some knowledge of medical coding and terminology.³³ Some of the features and data available on the website include a multimedia encyclopedia and symptoms navigator,

²⁵ Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis, *2011 Annual Report*, p. 2, found at: http://edocs.dlis.state.fl.us/fldocs/ahca/schs/schs_ar2011.pdf, last visited on Mar. 14, 2014.

²⁶ *Id.*, p. 3

²⁷ *Id.*, p. 4

²⁸ *Id.*, p. 3

²⁹ *Id.*, p. 4

³⁰ *Id.*, p. 5

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Id.*, pp. 6-9

³³ *Id.*, p. 9

hospital and ambulatory surgery centers performance data, data on mortality, complication, and infection rates for hospitals, and a facility/provider locator.³⁴

- *Standard and Ad Hoc Reports* - The Center disseminates three standard reports which detail hospital fiscal data including a prior year report, an audited financial statement, and hospital financial data report. Also, ad hoc reports may be requested for customers looking for very specific information not included on a standard report or for customers who do not wish to purchase an entire data set to obtain information. One example of an ad hoc report would be a request for the average length of stay of patients admitted to a hospital with diabetes as a principle or secondary diagnosis.³⁵ The Center charges a set fee for standard reports³⁶ and a variable fee based on the extensiveness of an ad hoc report.³⁷
- *Requests for De-identified Data* - The Center also sells hospital inpatient, ambulatory surgery, and emergency department data to the general public in a non-confidential format. However, the requester must sign a limited set data use agreement which binds the requester to only using the data in a way specified in the agreement. Information not available in these limited data sets include: patient ID number, medical record number, social security number, dates of admission and discharge, visit beginning and end dates, age in days, payer, date of birth, and procedure dates.³⁸

The State Consumer Health Information and Policy Advisory Council

Also created by s. 408.05, F.S., the State Consumer Health Information and Policy Advisory Council (Advisory Council) was established to make recommendations to the Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis. The mission of the Advisory Council is to assist the Florida Center in reviewing the comprehensive health information system, including the identification, collection, standardization, sharing, and coordination of health-related data, fraud and abuse data, and professional and facility licensing data among federal, state, local, and private entities and to recommend improvements for purposes of public health, policy analysis, health information exchange and transparency of consumer health care information. The Advisory Council assists the AHCA in determining the method and format for the public disclosure of data collected by the Florida Center and also works with the Florida Center in the development and implementation of a long-range plan for making available health care quality measures and financial data that will allow consumers to compare health care services.³⁹ The Advisory Council met four times in 2013; the next meeting is scheduled for March 21, 2014. The membership of the Advisory Council is detailed in s. 408.05(8), F.S., and includes:

- An employee of the Executive Office of the Governor.
- An employee of the Office of Insurance Regulation.
- An employee of the Department of Education.

³⁴ *Id.*, pp. 9-13

³⁵ *Id.*, p. 8

³⁶ The price list for purchasing data from the Center is available at: <http://floridahealthfinderstore.blob.core.windows.net/documents/researchers/OrderData/documents/PriceList%20Jan%202014.pdf>, last visited on Mar. 14, 2014.

³⁷ *Supra* note 8, p. 7

³⁸ *Id.*, pp. 7-8. Also see note 19 for a price list.

³⁹ State Consumer Health Information and Policy Advisory Council, *Executive Summary*, found at: <http://ahca.myflorida.com/SCHS/CommiteesCouncils/docs/AC-ExecutiveSummary0113.pdf>, last visited on Mar. 14, 2014.

- Ten persons appointed by the Secretary of Health Care Administration, representing other state and local agencies, state universities, business and health coalitions, local health councils.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Government Data Collection and Retention Practices

Section 1 amends s. 257.36, F.S., by requiring that the Department of State's Division of Library and Information Services rules on the destruction and disposition of records must provide procedures for an agency to establish schedules for the physical destruction or other disposal of records held by the agency which contain personal identification information, as defined in s. 282.801, after meeting retention requirements. Unless otherwise required by law, an agency may indefinitely retain records containing information that is not identifiable as related to a unique individual.

Section 2 creates s. 282.801, F.S., and Part IV of ch. 282, F.S., relating to government data collection practices.

The bill provides definitions for use in the substantive provisions. "Agency" means any state, county, district, authority, or municipal officer, department, division, board, bureau, commission, or other separate unit of government created or established by law including, for the purposes of this chapter, the Commission on Ethics, the Public Service Commission, and the Office of Public Counsel, and any other public or private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity acting on behalf of any public agency. The bill also defines "cookie," which is data installed and used in tracking website information, and "individual." "Personal identification information," means an item, collection, or grouping of information that may be used, alone or in conjunction with other information, to identify a unique individual, including, but not limited to, his or her:

- Name;
- Postal or e-mail address;
- Telephone number;
- Social security number;
- Date of birth;
- Mother's maiden name;
- Official state-issued or United States-issued driver license or identification number, alien registration number, government passport number, employer or taxpayer identification number, or Medicaid or food assistance account number;
- Bank account number, credit or debit card number, or other number or information that can be used to access an individual's financial resources;
- Educational records;
- Medical records;
- License plate number of a registered motor vehicle;
- Images, including facial images;
- Biometric identification information;
- Criminal history; or

- Employment history.

An agency that collects personal identification information through a website and retains the information must conspicuously post a privacy policy on the website. The privacy policy must provide:

- A description of the services the website provides.
- A description of the personal identification information that the agency collects and maintains from an individual accessing or using the website.
- An explanation of whether the agency's data collecting and sharing practices are mandatory or allow a user to opt out of those practices.
- Any available alternatives to using the website.
- A statement as to how the agency uses the personal identification information, including whether and under what circumstances the agency discloses such information.
- Whether any other individual or public or private entity collects personal identification information through the website.
- A general description of the security measures in place to protect personal identification information.
- An explanation of public records requirements relating to the personal identification information of an individual using the website and if such information may be disclosed in response to a public records request.

An agency that uses a website to install cookies must inform an individual accessing the website of the use of cookies and request permission to install any cookie. Individuals declining the installation of cookies must still be allowed to use the website. This provision doesn't apply to a temporarily installed cookie that is deleted from memory when the website browser or website application is closed.

Any contract between a public agency and a contractor must specify that the contractor must comply with the privacy policy and cookie requirements in the bill.

The failure of an agency to comply with these provisions does not create a civil cause of action.

Section 3 requires the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) to submit a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by July 1, 2015, which:

- Identifies personal identification information, as defined in s. 282.801, F.S., and the records in which such information is contained, held by an agency of the executive or legislative branch of state government;
- Describes the processes by which an individual may currently view and verify his or her personal identification information held by an agency, including how an individual may request the correction of incorrect personal identification information; and
- Identifies any obstacles that inhibit an individual's access to such records.

Section 7 reenacts 120.54(8), F.S., in order to incorporate the amendment made to s. 257.36, F.S., by this bill. This is not a substantive provision; it is a technical requirement undertaken to

ensure that agency rulemaking records are retained according to all the records retention provisions in s. 257.36(6), F.S.

Data on Assisted Living Facilities

Section 4 requires the AHCA, by November 1, 2014, to provide electronic access to searchable data on assisted living facilities. The data must include:

- Information on each licensed assisted living facility;
- A list of the facility's violations; and
- Links to inspection reports on file with the agency.

The AHCA may provide a monitored comment webpage that allows the public to comment on specific state-licensed assisted living facilities. The AHCA must review comments for profane content and redact such content before posting the comments to the webpage. AHCA must retain all comments as they were originally submitted, which are subject to Florida public records law. A controlling interest in an assisted living facility, or an employee or owner of an assisted living facility, is prohibited from posting comments on the page, but may respond to comments on the page. The AHCA must ensure that such responses are identified as being from a representative of the facility.

The AHCA may provide links to third-party websites that use the published data to assist consumers in evaluating the quality of care and service in assisted living facilities.

The AHCA may adopt rules to administer this section.

The Florida Health Information Transparency Initiative

Section 5 amends s. 408.05, F.S., to:

- Eliminate the Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis.
- Create the Florida Health Information Transparency Initiative.
- Direct the AHCA to make state-collected data on health providers, facilities, services, and payment sources available in a manner that allows for and encourages multiple innovative uses for the data.
- Require the AHCA, subject to the General Appropriations Act, to develop new methods of dissemination and to convert data into an easily usable electronic format, either by internal development or by contract with one or more vendors.
- Detail the types of data and information the AHCA must include in the comprehensive health information system, including data and information on:
 - Health resources;
 - Utilization of health resources;
 - Health care costs and financing;
 - The extent, source, and type of public and private health insurance coverage in the state; and
 - Data necessary for measuring value and quality of care provided by various health care providers.

- State what functions the AHCA must perform in order to collect and disseminate comprehensive health information and statistics to the public and to support the development of policy recommendations, including:
 - Collecting and compiling data from all state agencies and programs involved in providing, regulating, and paying for health services.
 - Promoting data sharing through the development, dissemination, and evaluation of state-collected health data and making such data available, transferable, and readily useable.
 - Developing written agreements with local, state, and federal agencies for the sharing of health-care-related data.
 - Enabling and facilitating the sharing and use of all state-collected health data to the maximum extent allowed by law.
 - Monitoring data collection procedures, testing data quality, and taking such corrective actions as may be necessary to ensure that data disseminated under the Initiative are accurate, valid, reliable and complete.
 - Initiating and maintaining the activities necessary to collect, edit, verify, archive and retrieve the data.
- Mandate that the AHCA implement the Initiative in a manner that recognizes state-collected data as an asset and rewards taxpayer investment in information collection and management.
- Mandate that the AHCA ensure that any vendor who enters into a contract with the state under this section does not inhibit or impede consumer access to state-collected health data.
- Strike significant portions of the statute regarding the Comprehensive Health Information System.
- Eliminate the State Consumer Health Information and Policy Advisory Council.

Section 6 requires OPPAGA to monitor the AHCA's implementation of section 5 of this bill. No later than one year after the agency completes implementation, OPPAGA must provide a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives containing recommendations regarding the application of data practices made pursuant to s. 408.05, F.S., to other executive branch agencies

Sections 8 through 17 amend ss. 20.42, 381.026, 395.301, 395.602, 395.6025, 408.07, 408.18, 465.0244, 627.6499, and 641.54, F.S., respectively, to strike references made obsolete by the changes made to s. 408.05, F.S., by this bill.

Effective Date

Section 18 provides an effective date of July 1, 2014.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The Initiative is intended to modernize health care data collection and dissemination functions to facilitate public access to this data for innovative uses.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill's fiscal impact on the AHCA is indeterminate and would depend largely on services and functions that could be outsourced and whether such outsourcing would lead to reduction of AHCA staff. Any such vendor contracts are subject to the General Appropriations Act.

The AHCA also estimated that a substantively similar version of the bill from last session would result in an insignificant reduction in the agency's travel expenses that are associated with the State Consumer Health Information and Policy Advisory Council.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

Section 4 creates an unnumbered section requiring the AHCA to give public access to data about assisted living facilities. As of March 17, 2014, these provisions are substantially similar to provisions in section 15 of CS/CS/SB 248.⁴⁰

The assisted living facility data provision in section 4 uses the term "agency," but does not explicitly define it, though "agency" is clearly intended to refer to the AHCA. The legislature could either specify a section number for section 4 of the bill where "agency" is defined as the AHCA, or define "agency" in this unnumbered section. In the alternative, the Division of Statutory Revision will presumably place this unnumbered section in Part I of ch. 429, F.S., where "agency" is defined as the AHCA.⁴¹

⁴⁰ CS/CS/SB 248 was read for a 2nd time on March 11, 2014, and placed on the calendar on third reading for March 18, 2014.

⁴¹ The Division of Statutory Revision in the Office of Legislative Services derives the authority to place unnumbered sections of law into the Florida Statutes from s. 11.242, F.S.

The bill requires the AHCA to provide access to data on assisted living facilities by a date certain, but does not explicitly require the AHCA to maintain and update the data, or specify how often the data should be updated or refreshed.

The bill requires the AHCA to redact “profane content” before it is posted on the monitored comments section for the assisted living facilities data, but does not define what “profane content” is. Nor is “profane” defined elsewhere in the Florida Statutes. Black’s Law Dictionary defines profane as “irreverent to something held sacred.”⁴²

In an unnumbered section, the bill directs OPPAGA to study specified records held by “an agency of the executive or legislative branch of state government.” An agency of the executive branch would clearly include the state agencies, and may include entities like the Florida Housing Finance Corporation or state attorneys and public defenders. The legislative branch has associated entities, such as the Public Service Commission and the Commission on Ethics, which might be included in the required study. The legislature may wish to provide specific definitions or references to specific definitions in order to direct OPPAGA’s work.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 257.36, 408.05, 120.54, 20.42, 381.026, 395.301, 395.602, 395.6025, 408.07, 408.18, 465.0244, 627.6499, and 641.54.

This bill creates section 282.801 of the Florida Statutes, and three unnumbered sections.

IX. Additional Information:

A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. **Amendments:**

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill’s introducer or the Florida Senate.

⁴² Black’s Law Dictionary (9th ed. 2009).