

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 Regulated Industries

BILL: SB 402

INTRODUCER: Senator Richter

SUBJECT: Point-of-sale Terminals

DATE: November 4, 2015

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Kraemer	Imhof	RI	Favorable
2.			AGG	
3.			FP	

I. Summary:

SB 402 allows limited use of “point-of-sale terminals” for the sale of lottery tickets or games. A point-of-sale terminal” is a charge card reader, like those consumers use at a retail counter, self-service fuel pump, or self-service checkout lane. The bill authorizes the Department of the Lottery (department), approved vendors, and approved retailers to use point-of-sale terminals to facilitate sales of lottery tickets or games, provided that the purchaser is verified to be at least 18 years old, and the terminal does not dispense lottery winnings. A point-of-sale terminal does not reveal winning numbers and may not be used to redeem a winning ticket. Point-of-sale terminals and devices linked to them may not use video reels or mechanical reels or depictions of slot machine or casino game themes.

II. Present Situation:

The Florida Lottery

Lotteries, other than the types of pari-mutuel pools authorized by law as of the effective date of the Florida Constitution¹ are prohibited in Florida by s. 7, Art. X of the State Constitution. However, s. 15 of Article X of the State Constitution (1968) allows lotteries to be operated by the state. Section 24.102(2), F.S., provides:

- The net proceeds of lottery games shall be used to support improvements in public education;
- Lottery operations shall be undertaken as an entrepreneurial business enterprise; and
- The department shall be accountable through audits, financial disclosure, open meetings, and public records laws.

¹ The Constitution of the State of Florida was revised in 1968 and ratified by the electorate on November 5, 1968. See Preamble to the Constitution of the State of Florida.

The department operates the state lottery to maximize revenues “consonant with the dignity of the state and the welfare of its citizens,”² for the benefit of public education.³ The department contracts with retailers (e.g., supermarkets, convenience stores, gas stations, and newsstands) to provide adequate and convenient availability of lottery tickets.⁴ Retailers receive commissions of 5 percent of the ticket price, 1 percent of the prize value for redeeming winning tickets, and bonus and performance incentive payments.⁵ Retailers are eligible to receive bonuses for selling select winning tickets and performance incentive payments.⁶

The department selects retailers based on financial responsibility, integrity, reputation, accessibility, convenience, security of the location, and estimated sales volume, with special consideration for small businesses.⁷ Retailers must be at least 18 years old, and the sale of lottery tickets must occur as part of an ongoing retail business. There is a general prohibition against contracting with a retailer with a felony criminal history,⁸ and the authority to act as a retailer for lottery sales may not be transferred.⁹ Retailer contracts may be suspended or terminated for: (1) violating lottery laws and regulations; (2) committing any act that undermines public confidence in the lottery; (3) improper accounting for lottery tickets, revenues, or prizes; or (4) insufficient ticket sales. Every retailer contract must provide for a payment of liquidated damages for any contract breach by the retailer.¹⁰

Retailers may not extend credit or lend money to a person to purchase a lottery ticket, however, the prohibition does not include the use of a credit or charge card or other instrument issued by a bank, savings association, credit union, charge card company, or by a retailer (for installment sales of goods), provided that the lottery ticket purchase is in addition to the purchase of other goods and services with a cost of not less than \$20.¹¹

Section 24.115, F.S., authorizes the department to establish by rule a system to verify and pay winning lottery tickets:¹²

- Any lottery retailer, as well as any lottery department office, may redeem a winning ticket valued at less than \$600.¹³ Payments less than \$50 are generally paid by a retailer in cash,

² See s. 24.104, F.S.

³ See s. 24.121(2), F.S.

⁴ See s. 24.105(17), F.S.

⁵ See *Lottery Transfers Have Recovered; Options Remain to Enhance Transfers*, Report No. 14-06, Office of Program Policy Analysis and Gov’t Accountability, Florida Legislature, (January 2014), (hereinafter referred to as *OPPAGA Report 14-06*) at <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/MonitorDocs/Reports/pdf/1406rpt.pdf> at page 2 (last accessed Nov. 2, 2015).

⁶ See *Lottery Transfers Continue to Increase; Options Remain to Enhance Transfers and Increase Efficiency*, Report No. 15-03, Office of Program Policy Analysis and Gov’t Accountability, Florida Legislature, (January 2015), (hereinafter referred to as *OPPAGA Report 15-03*) at <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/MonitorDocs/Reports/pdf/1503rpt.pdf> (last accessed Nov. 2, 2015), at page 1 (footnote 3).

⁷ See Section 24.112(2), F.S., which also includes a statement of legislative intent that retailer selections be based on business considerations and public convenience, without regard to political affiliation.

⁸ Section 24.112(3)(c), F.S.

⁹ Section 24.112(4), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 24.112(10), F.S.

¹¹ Section 24.118(1), F.S.

¹² See Rule 53ER13-31, F.A.C.

¹³ The winner has the option of presenting a winning ticket in person to any lottery retailer, any of the nine lottery district offices, or to lottery headquarters in Tallahassee.

depending on store policy or local ordinance. Higher amounts may be paid by cash, check, or money order at no cost to the winner.

- Only a lottery department office may redeem a winning ticket valued at \$600 or more.¹⁴ Winning tickets are paid at the claimant's option in a combination of cash, check or lottery tickets (with a limitation of \$200 payable in cash).

Prizes must be claimed within certain time limits, depending on the type of game played. Instant lottery tickets (e.g., scratch-off tickets), must be redeemed within 60 days after the end of that lottery game.¹⁵ Other lottery tickets (e.g., tickets for drawings) must be redeemed within 180 days after the drawing or the end of the lottery game in which the prize was won.

If a valid claim is not timely made, 80% of the unclaimed prize amount is deposited in the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund,¹⁶ and the remainder may be used for future prizes or special prize promotions.¹⁷

Section 24.105(9)(a), F.S., authorizes the department to adopt rules governing the types of lottery games to be conducted, including lottery terminals or devices that “may be operated solely by the player without the assistance of the retailer.”¹⁸

The department introduced full service vending machines (FSVMs) in retail stores across the state in November 2013, and estimated that it earned more than \$29 million from the use of player-activated FSVMs in Fiscal Year 2012-2013.¹⁹ In its most recent Financial Audit,²⁰ the department stated when 500 FSVMs were installed at its top scratch-off ticket sales locations, allowing both terminal and scratch-off tickets to be sold, total FSVMs sales were over \$248 million.

¹⁴ Mega Millions® and Powerball® prizes up to \$1 million may be claimed at any lottery district office. All other prizes greater than \$250,000 must be claimed at lottery headquarters.

¹⁵ See s. 24.115(1)(f), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 24.115(2)(a), F.S., provides that such funds may be used, subject to legislative appropriation, to match private contributions received under specified post-secondary matching grant programs.

¹⁷ See s. 24.115(2)(b), F.S.

¹⁸ Prior to 1996, there was no provision for player-activated lottery terminals or devices. Section 4 of ch. 96-341, L.O.F., authorized such machines, subject to restrictions that they be: (1) designed solely for dispensing of instant lottery tickets; (2) activated by coin or currency; (3) in the direct line of sight of on-duty retail employees; (4) capable of being electronically deactivated for 5 minutes or more; and (5) incapable of redeeming winning tickets, though they may dispense change. Chapter 2012-130, Laws of Fla., moved the restrictions on player-activated machines from s. 24.105(9)(a)4., F.S., to s. 24.112(15), F.S. As amended, the law (1) authorizes lottery vending machines to dispense “online lottery tickets, instant lottery tickets, or both,” and (2) prohibits use of mechanical reels or video depictions of slot machine or casino game themes or titles (but does not prohibit use of casino game themes or titles on lottery tickets, signage, or advertising displays on the vending machines).

¹⁹ *OPPAGA Report 14-06*, *supra* note 5, at 2.

²⁰ See *Financial Audit of the Department of the Lottery, for the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2014, and 2013*, Report No. 2015-092, State of Florida Auditor General (January 2015), at page 4 (2015 Financial Audit) at http://www.myflorida.com/audgen/pages/pdf_files/2015-092.pdf (last accessed Nov. 2, 2015).

The Seminole Gaming Compact

On April 7, 2010, the Governor and the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Tribe) executed a compact governing gambling (Gaming Compact) at the Tribe's seven tribal facilities in Florida.²¹ The Gaming Compact authorizes the Tribe to conduct Class III gaming.²² It was ratified by the Legislature, with an effective date of July 6, 2010.²³ The Gaming Compact has a 20-year term.

The Gaming Compact provides that in exchange for the its exclusive right to offer slot machine gaming outside of Miami-Dade and Broward counties and banked card games at five of its seven²⁴ casinos, the Tribe will make revenue sharing payments to the state. The state's share increases incrementally from 12% for the first \$2 billion in annual net win, to 25% for annual net win greater than \$4.5 billion. In Fiscal Year 2013-2014, the Tribe paid \$237 million.²⁵

The Gaming Compact specifically acknowledges operation by the Florida Lottery of the types of lottery games authorized under chapter 24, F.S., on February 1, 2010, and it specifically excludes from such authorized games any "player-activated or operated machine or device other than a Lottery Vending Machine."²⁶ The Gaming Compact also includes language about not using a

²¹ The Tribe has three gaming facilities in Broward County (The Seminole Indian Casinos at Coconut Creek and Hollywood, and the Seminole Hard Rock Hotel & Casino-Hollywood), and gaming facilities in Collier County (Seminole Indian Casino-Immokalee), Glades County (Seminole Indian Casino-Brighton), Hendry County (Seminole Indian Casino-Big Cypress), and Hillsborough County (Seminole Hard Rock Hotel & Casino-Tampa). The *Gaming Compact Between the Seminole Tribe of Florida and the State of Florida* (Gaming Compact) was approved by the U.S. Department of the Interior effective July 6, 2010, 75 Fed. Reg. 38833. See http://www.myfloridalicense.com/dbpr/pmw/documents/2010_Compact-Signed1.pdf (last accessed Nov. 2, 2015). Gambling on Indian lands is regulated by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA), Pub. L. 100-497, 102 Stat. 2467, codified at 18 U.S.C. ss. 1166-1168 and 25 U.S.C. s. 2701 *et seq.*

²² The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 divides gaming into three classes: **Class I** means social games for minimal value or traditional forms of Indian gaming engaged in by individuals for tribal ceremonies or celebrations. **Class II** includes bingo and pull-tabs, lotto, punch boards, tip jars, instant bingo, other games similar to bingo, and certain non-banked card games if not explicitly prohibited by the laws of the state and if played in conformity with state law. **Class III** includes all forms of gaming that are not Class I or Class II, such as house-banked card games, casino games such as craps and roulette, electronic or electromechanical facsimiles of games of chance, slot machines, and pari-mutuel wagering.

²³ See ch. 2010-29, L.O.F.

²⁴ See the executed Gaming Compact at http://www.myfloridalicense.com/dbpr/pmw/documents/2010_Compact-Signed1.pdf (last accessed Nov. 2, 2015). The Gaming Compact provides that banking or banked card games may not be offered at the Brighton or Big Cypress facilities unless and until the state allows any other person or entity to offer those games, as set forth in paragraph F.2. of Part III of the Gaming Compact, at page 4. In addition, in paragraph B of Part XVI, at page 49, the period of authorization to conduct table games is five years. A mediation process is being pursued by the Tribe and Governor Scott on this and other issues. See <http://miami.cbslocal.com/2015/08/25/state-seminoles-headed-into-mediation-over-blackjack/> (last accessed Nov. 2, 2015).

²⁵ See the Executive Summary and Conference results from the Revenue Estimating Conference (July 14, 2015 and August 11, 2015) at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/Indian-gaming/IndianGamingSummary.pdf> and <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/Indian-gaming/IndianGamingResults.pdf> (last accessed Nov. 2, 2015).

²⁶ In particular, the Gaming Compact acknowledges: "operation by the Florida Department of Lottery of those types of lottery games authorized under chapter 24, Florida Statutes, on February 1, 2010, but not including (i) any player-activated or operated machine or device other than a lottery vending machine or (ii) any banked or banking card or table game." The Gaming Compact further excludes: (iii) more than ten lottery vending machines at any facility or location or (iv) any lottery vending machine that dispenses electronic instant tickets at any licensed pari-mutuel location. See subparagraph 8 of paragraph B of Part XII of Gaming Compact at page 42. The Gaming Compact describes three types of lottery vending machines, none of which may allow a player to redeem a ticket: (1) a machine to dispense pre-printed paper instant lottery tickets (e.g., scratch-off tickets); (2) a machine to dispense pre-determined electronic instant lottery tickets and reveal the outcome; or (3) a machine to dispense paper lottery tickets with numbers selected by the player or randomly by the machine, with the winning number selected in a drawing by the department. See paragraph R of Part III of Gaming Compact at page 10.

lottery vending machine to redeem winning tickets, which is consistent with similar language in s. 24.112(15)(c), F.S.²⁷

The Gaming Compact provides that any expanded gaming (beyond what is specifically acknowledged) relieves the Tribe of its obligations to make substantial revenue sharing payments.²⁸

OPPAGA Recommendations to Enhance Lottery Earnings

Section 24.123, F.S., requires the Legislature's Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) to conduct an annual financial audit of the Department of the Lottery and provide recommendations to enhance the state lottery's earning capability and operational efficiency.²⁹ In the last two years, OPPAGA has issued Report No. 14-06, concerning options available to the department to enhance revenues,³⁰ and Report No. 15-03, concerning increases in lottery revenues, further enhancement options, and options to increase efficiency.³¹

No monies from the General Revenue Fund are appropriated to the department, which is supported solely by game ticket sales. For Fiscal Year 2013-2014, the Legislature appropriated \$163.5 million for operations from lottery revenue, with 420 positions authorized.³² In Fiscal Year 2014-2015, the department allocated approximately 75 percent, or \$122.5 million, of its \$163.5 million appropriation to produce and advertise online and scratch-off games.³³

In addition to funding the operational appropriation, lottery revenue is used to pay prizes and retailer commissions.³⁴ In Fiscal Year 2013-2014, prizes totaled \$3.43 billion and retailer commissions totaled \$297.3 million.³⁵

Lottery Ticket Sales in Other States (Play at Pump)

Noting that expanding product distribution could increase revenues, OPPAGA reported that in October 2012, the Minnesota Lottery implemented new technology and processes for sales at gas stations and ATMs.³⁶ However, those sales were discontinued in mid-2015 when the Minnesota legislature enacted legislation³⁷ prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets through devices

²⁷ Section 24.112(15)(c), F.S., provides that a vending machine that dispenses a lottery ticket "may dispense change to a purchaser but may not be used to redeem any type of winning lottery ticket."

²⁸ See last sentence in paragraph B of Part XII of Gaming Compact at page 43.

²⁹ See <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/ReportsByAgency.aspx?agency=Lottery,%20Department%20of%20the> (last visited Nov. 2, 2015) for a list of OPPAGA reports related to the Department of the Lottery.

³⁰ See *OPPAGA Report 14-06*, at <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/MonitorDocs/Reports/pdf/1406rpt.pdf> (last accessed Nov. 2, 2015).

³¹ See *Lottery Transfers Continue to Increase; Options Remain to Enhance Transfers and Increase Efficiency*, Report No. 15-03, Office of Program Policy Analysis and Gov't Accountability, Florida Legislature, (January 2015), (hereinafter referred to as *OPPAGA Report 15-03*) at <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/MonitorDocs/Reports/pdf/1503rpt.pdf> (last accessed Nov. 2, 2015).

³² *Id.* at page 10.

³³ *Id.* at page 2.

³⁴ See s. 24.121(2) and (3), F.S.

³⁵ *Id.* at page 1.

³⁶ See *OPPAGA Report 14-0*, *supra* note 30, at 11.

³⁷ See https://www.mnlottery.com/buy_tickets/buy_online/ (last visited Nov. 2, 2015). The legislation also mandated that the sale of eScratch tickets on the lottery's website be discontinued. The program as originally implemented allowed players to

incorporated in or adjacent to gas pumps and ATMs.³⁸ Legislators viewed those programs as an unauthorized and dramatic expansion of authorized gambling by regulators.³⁹

The Missouri Lottery implemented similar technology in late 2013 with retailers already selling lottery tickets. The lottery website displays rules and restrictions for this type of purchase.⁴⁰ Purchases are limited to quick-pick (random) plays for a single game drawing. Lottery tickets are payable by debit card, but credit cards may not be used. Each cardholder can purchase up to \$100 in lottery tickets per week, per debit card, but each transaction incurs a transaction fee. Prizes of \$600 or less are automatically credited to the debit card account of the purchaser, but larger prizes must be claimed at lottery headquarters by the cardholder who must in possession of the debit card and photo identification.

The OPPAGA report considered whether the convenience of purchasing lottery tickets “at the pump” or at similar point-of-sale terminals might cause in-store sales to decline. OPPAGA found, for the short period that the option was available in Minnesota, there was no negative effect on in-store sales.⁴¹ The report noted that “offering this option at ATMs may help expand the retailer network to non-traditional locations.”⁴²

In its most recent report on Florida Lottery revenues and operations,⁴³ OPPAGA notes:

As of December 2014, Play at the Pump is offered [in Minnesota] at 53 gas locations, with 452 pump screens and 131 ATM locations. Minnesota’s total sales through these distribution points were \$20,000 in Fiscal Year 2013-14. . . . The Missouri Lottery began offering Play at the Pump and ATM sales in fall 2013 in select locations, followed by the California Lottery in fall 2014. California’s Play at the Pump sales are limited to participating gas stations in Sacramento and Los Angeles counties.

In August, 2015, the California State Lottery Commission expanded a year-long pilot program for lottery purchases at fuel pumps from a single location to 87 locations in the Los Angeles and Sacramento areas.⁴⁴ The games available for purchase by credit or debit card are Mega Millions,

use a debit card and select the option to purchase at least three lottery tickets as part of a transaction to purchase gas or use an ATM. The player’s age was verified by a scan of a driver’s license, and the lottery purchase showed on the receipt. Tickets could be printed, or a player could opt to receive lottery numbers in a text or email message. Players could track ticket purchases on the lottery’s website. For prizes less than \$600, the lottery credited the bank account associated with the debit card; no visit to a retailer was required for redemption of a winning ticket.

³⁸ See Minnesota Session Law CHAPTER 45--S.F.No. 229, s. 5, at <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/laws/?id=45&year=2015&type=0> and MN. STAT. 349A.13 (2015) at https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=349A.13&year=2015&keyword_type=all&keyword=lottery (last visited Nov. 2, 2015).

³⁹ See <http://www.startribune.com/minnesota-lottery-officials-try-to-salvage-online-sales/258570331/> and <http://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/sessiondaily/SDView.aspx?StoryID=5821> (last visited Nov. 2, 2015).

⁴⁰ See http://www.molottery.com/numbers/alternative_distribution.shtm (last visited Nov. 2, 2015).

⁴¹ See *OPPAGA Report 14-06*, *supra* note 30, at 14.

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ See *OPPAGA Report 15-03*, *supra* note 31.

⁴⁴ See <http://www.sacbee.com/news/local/article30088296.html> and <http://sanfrancisco.cbslocal.com/2015/08/03/play-at-the-pump-california-lottery-tickets-quick-picks-gas-pumps/> (last visited Nov. 2, 2015).

Powerball, and SuperLotto Plus, with a \$20 maximum per purchase and a weekly \$50 limit.⁴⁵ Players are limited to selecting 5, 10 or 20 Quick Picks on Mega Millions or SuperLotto Plus, or 3, 5, or 10 Quick Picks on Powerball. A driver's license or state ID card is scanned to confirm the player is at least 18 years old, and there is a \$1.00 transaction fee to the Lottery's vendor. All lottery numbers are randomly selected by the machine, but there is no lottery "ticket" issued. The receipt from the fuel pump shows the player's lottery numbers, and players may opt to receive a text message with a link to their lottery numbers. Prize winnings of \$599 or less are automatically credited back to the card used for the purchase; prizes above \$600 must be redeemed at a lottery office.

In January, 2015, the North Carolina Education Lottery implemented its similar "play at the pump" program (with 117 locations as of July, 2015), except that the weekly limit is \$70 per debit card, and the available games are Cash 5, Mega Millions, and Powerball.⁴⁶ North Carolina also has a self-exclusion program which allows a player to exclude cards from being used for any lottery play at fuel pumps.⁴⁷

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 of the bill amends s. 24.103, F.S., to add the term "point-of sale terminal." A point-of-sale terminal is another type of lottery vending machine to be used to purchase lottery tickets at retail locations under certain conditions. Payments for lottery tickets at a point-of-sale terminal may be paid by credit card, debit card, or other similar charge cards. The electronic device must be supported by networks that enable verification, payment, transfer of funds, and logging of transactions.

Section 2 of the bill amends s. 24.105, F.S., and authorizes the department to create a program and adopt rules for the purchase of lottery tickets at point-of-sale terminals by persons who are at least 18 years old. A point-of-sale terminal could have multiple uses (e.g., purchase of lottery tickets incidental to the purchase of other retail goods or services), while current lottery vending machines dispense lottery tickets only.

Section 3 of the bill amends s. 24.112, F.S., to provide that point-of-sale terminals may be used by the department, approved vendors, and approved retailers to facilitate the sale of lottery tickets or games. The bill tracks the following requirements stated in the Gaming Compact for lottery vending machines, providing that a point-of-sale terminal:

- Must dispense a paper lottery ticket with numbers selected by the player or randomly by the machine;
- Does not reveal the winning numbers (which are selected at a later time and a different location, through a drawing held by the Florida Lottery);
- May not make use of mechanical reels or video depictions of slot machine or casino game themes or titles; and
- May not be used to redeem winning tickets.

⁴⁵ See <http://www.calottery.com/lucky-retailers/more-ways-to-buy/play-at-the-pump> (last visited Nov. 2, 2015).

⁴⁶ See <http://www.nc-educationlottery.org/news/2015/7/5/227196-Cash-5-jackpot-win-in-Brunswick-County> (last visited Nov. 2, 2015).

⁴⁷ See <https://ncelontheho.com/Terms> (last visited Nov. 2, 2015).

The bill also provides that the device must recognize a valid driver license or other process to verify that the purchaser is at least 18 years of age. It must be in compliance with all department requirements for lottery sales, and the platform must be certified by the department.

The bill takes effect upon becoming a law.

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 bill will allow retailers and vendors approved by the Department of the Lottery to use point-of-sale terminals for sales of lottery products. The convenience of purchasing lottery tickets at the pump or at similar point-of-sale terminals may increase retailer commissions (five percent of lottery ticket sales) by an indeterminate amount. The bill may also reduce in-store sales by an indeterminate amount.⁴⁸

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill authorizes the Department of the Lottery to establish, at its option, procedures for using point-of-sale terminals to sell lottery tickets. The ability to purchase lottery tickets at the pump or at similar point-of-sale terminals may increase lottery ticket sales and commissions to retailers by an indeterminate amount, as noted by the department.⁴⁹ An impact conference would be needed to estimate the lottery ticket sales revenue that could be generated from point-of-sale terminals.

⁴⁸ See *OPPAGA Report*, No. 14-06, *supra* note 30, at 14.

⁴⁹ See *2016 Department of Lottery Legislative Bill Analysis for SB 402*, October 14, 2015 (on file with Senate Committee on Regulated Industries) at pages 3-4.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 24.103, 24.105, and 24.112.

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.