

# FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## BILL ANALYSIS

*This bill analysis was prepared by nonpartisan committee staff and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.*

**BILL #:** [CS/CS/HB 1543](#)

**TITLE:** Contracting with Foreign Countries of Concern

**SPONSOR(S):** Busatta

**COMPANION BILL:** None

**LINKED BILLS:** None

**RELATED BILLS:** [CS/CS/SB 768](#) (Calatayud)

### Committee References

[Health & Human Services](#)

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## SUMMARY

### Effect of the Bill:

CS/CS/HB 1543 adds Qatar to the current list of foreign countries of concern for purposes of government contracting and procurement prohibitions. The bill prohibits governmental entities from contracting for services or purchasing specified technology from entities with ties to foreign countries of concern. To ensure that entities are complying with these requirements, the bill requires entities that are bidding on, renewing, or entering into a contract with a governmental entity to submit affidavits affirming compliance.

The bill establishes certain protections for health care facility licensees who fail to obtain assurances from a person or an entity that indirectly owns a controlling interest in the licensee or indirectly owns an interest in an entity that maintains a business relationship prohibited by the State of Florida.

### Fiscal or Economic Impact:

The bill may result in an insignificant, negative fiscal impact on the state and local governments to implement and enforce the new contracting requirements; however, such costs can likely be absorbed within existing resources. The bill has an indeterminate, positive economic impact on the private sector.

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## ANALYSIS

### EFFECT OF THE BILL:

#### Foreign Countries of Concern

In 2023, the Legislature enacted laws to govern certain state and private sector relationships with [“foreign countries of concern”](#) to protect state and local government assets, resources, and critical infrastructure, and certain private sector activities, from sabotage, surveillance, and seizure. The current foreign countries of concern list includes China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, Cuba, Venezuela (Maduro regime), and Syria, and the instrumentalities of these governments.

CS/CS/HB 1543 adds Qatar to the current list of foreign countries of concern. (Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4).

### Government Contracting and Procurement

#### Personal Identifying Information

The bill strengthens prohibitions on [government contracting and procurement](#) with vendors connected to foreign countries of concern. The bill expands the list of foreign countries of concern subject to contracting prohibitions—which currently comprises China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, Venezuela (Maduro regime), and Syria—to include the State of Qatar. As a result of the expansion, governmental entities are prohibited from entering into or renewing contracts that would grant access to an individual’s personal identifying information if the contracting entity is

**STORAGE NAME:** h1543b.HHS

**DATE:** 4/17/2025

owned by, controlled by, organized under the laws of, or headquartered in Qatar. An existing requirement that an affidavit be submitted by an entity entering into or renewing such contracts is expanded under the bill to contemplate connections with Qatar. (Section 1).

Beginning October 15, 2025, the bill prohibits governmental entities from entering into, extending, or renewing a contract for any services or for the purchase of computers, printers, or interoperable videoconferencing devices with an entity if any of the following apply:

- The government of a foreign country of concern has any direct or indirect ownership interest in the entity or its subsidiary or parent companies;
- The entity is headquartered in a foreign country of concern; or
- The technology equipment to be provided under the contract is being furnished from a third party in which the government of a foreign country of concern has a direct or indirect ownership interest. (Section 1).

Beginning October 15, 2025, the bill requires all bidders seeking to contract with a governmental entity to submit an affidavit, under penalty of perjury, attesting that they are not subject to the disqualifying affiliations with any of the foreign countries of concern. This affidavit requirement also applies when an entity extends or renews a contract for services or for the specified technology equipment. Governmental entities are prohibited from accepting bids from, or entering into contracts with, entities that do not submit the required affidavit. The bill removes the requirement that the affidavit be signed by an officer or representative of the entity. In accordance with current law, a violation of these provisions may result in civil penalties, ineligibility for contracts or licenses for up to five years, and placement on the suspended vendor list. (Section 1).

### Camera Systems

The bill makes conforming changes in the State Uniform Traffic Control Law. (Section 2).

### **Health Care Facilities**

Current law requires [health care facilities](#) to ensure that no person or entity who holds a direct or indirect controlling interest in the facility also holds a direct or indirect interest in an entity that has a business relationship with a foreign country of concern or certain scrutinized companies. Facilities must attest to compliance with this requirement, under penalty perjury, as a condition of licensure.<sup>1</sup>

The bill allows a health care facility licensee to remain in good licensure standing even if it fails to obtain an assurance from a person or entity that it does not have a business relationship with a foreign country of concern or a scrutinized company. The bill expressly provides that the failure to obtain such an assurance does not affect the licensee's insurability. (Section 4).

The bill exempts a health care facility licensee from civil and criminal liability for a failure to obtain such assurances; however, this exemption does not apply when the licensee has actual knowledge that an indirect interest holder<sup>2</sup> is a foreign principal from a foreign country of concern and that the indirect interest holder is not in compliance with the minimum licensee requirements for health care facilities. Under the bill, an indirect interest holder is a person or entity who, at the time of initial application or renewal, owns less than 5 percent of the health care facility licensee, owns less than 5 percent in the management company or the independent contractor of the licensee that manages the licensee, or owns equities in a publicly traded company that holds any interest in the licensee. (Section 4).

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<sup>1</sup> S. 408.806(1), F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Under the bill, a foreign principal is a person or entity described in s. 692.201(4), F.S., which the bill incorporates by reference, as follows:

- The government or any official or the government of a foreign country of concern.
- A political party or member of a political party or any subdivision of a political party in a foreign country of concern.
- A partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of persons organized under the laws of or having its principal place of business in a foreign country of concern, or a subsidiary of such entity.
- Any person who is domiciled in a foreign country of concern and is not a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States.
- An instrumentality (i.e., person, entity, or collection of persons or entities) of the aforementioned persons or entities who have a controlling interest in a partnership, association, corporation, organization, trust, or any other legal entity or subsidiary formed for the purpose of owning real property in the State of Florida.

The effect of this is to exempt a person's indirect controlling interests in the facility, and their indirect interests in entities with prohibited business relationships, from consideration in a licensure application. (Section 4.)

The bill retains the provision in current law making this obligation applicable to the health care provider applicant or licensee and its officers, board members, and investors holding an ownership interest in the provider of at least five percent. (Section 4).

The bill limits the business relationships regulated by the law to include only commercial engagements involving the acquisition, development, maintenance, ownership, sale, possession, lease, or operation of equipment, facilities, personnel, products, real property or military equipment. (Section 4).

In practice, a license holder will not be required to research and document each interest held by an officer, board member, or investor to ensure that even attenuated interests do not involve a prohibited business relationship with a foreign country of concern or a scrutinized company. The bill content effectively recognizes that licensees may not have access to the information they need to absolutely ensure they satisfy the controlling interest requirement of the subsection.

#### Department of Health Bureau of Public Health Laboratories

The bill prohibits the clinical and environmental laboratories run by the Bureau of Public Health Laboratories within the Department of Health from utilizing genetic sequencing software produced in or by a foreign country of concern, a state-owned enterprise of a foreign country of concern, or a company domiciled within a foreign country of concern. (Section 3). The extent to which state laboratories use software prohibited by the bill is unknown.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2025. (Section 5).

#### **RULEMAKING:**

As the bill relates to government contracting and procurement, the bill modifies a provision of law under existing DMS rulemaking authority, pursuant to [s. 287.183\(7\), F.S.](#), thus allowing DMS to make rules to implement the bill.

As the bill relates to health care facility licensure, the bill modifies a provision of law under existing AHCA rulemaking authority, pursuant to [s. 409.819, F.S.](#), thus allowing AHCA to make rules to implement the bill.

***Lawmaking is a legislative power; however, the Legislature may delegate a portion of such power to executive branch agencies to create rules that have the force of law. To exercise this delegated power, an agency must have a grant of rulemaking authority and a law to implement.***

#### **FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:**

##### **STATE GOVERNMENT:**

The bill may result in an insignificant, negative fiscal impact on the state. It expands contracting prohibitions related to entities with connections to foreign countries of concern, and state agencies could incur costs associated with updating procurement procedures. Additionally, legal costs may arise if enforcement actions are pursued. However, the costs can likely be absorbed within existing resources.

##### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT:**

The bill may result in an insignificant, negative fiscal impact on local governments. It expands contracting prohibitions related to entities with connections to foreign countries of concern, and local governments could incur costs associated with updating procurement procedures. However, the costs can likely be absorbed within existing resources.

## PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill has an indeterminate, positive economic impact on the private sector, due to the reduction in the depth of obligation to research certain health care industry business relationships. The bill may attract additional health care business to the state, to the extent that the requirements of current law have a chilling effect.

## RELEVANT INFORMATION

### SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

#### Foreign Countries of Concern

In 2023, the Legislature enacted laws to govern certain state and private sector relationships with [“foreign countries of concern”](#) to protect state and local government assets, resources, and critical infrastructure from sabotage, surveillance, and seizure.<sup>3</sup> Specifically, current law prohibits state and local government from entering into contracts with entities that are owned by, significantly controlled by, or organized under, the following “foreign countries of concern”: China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, Cuba, Venezuela (Maduro regime), and Syria.<sup>4</sup>

The 2023 law also prohibits “foreign countries of concern” from certain private sector activities, including agricultural land purchases, real property purchases, electronic health record data center service control, and health care facility licensure.<sup>5</sup>

#### Government Contracting and Procurement

Current law requires a competitive solicitation<sup>6</sup> process when state agencies wish to procure commodities or contractual services that cost more than \$35,000.<sup>7</sup> Depending on the type of contract and scope of work or goods sought, an agency may use one of three procurement methods:

- Invitation to bid (ITB): An agency must use an ITB when the agency is capable of specifically defining the scope of work for which a contractual service is required or when the agency is capable of establishing precise specifications defining the actual commodity or group of commodities required.<sup>8</sup>
- Request for proposals (RFP): An agency must use an RFP when the purposes and uses for which the commodity, group of commodities, or contractual service being sought can be specifically defined and the agency is capable of identifying necessary deliverables.<sup>9</sup>
- Invitation to negotiate (ITN): An ITN is a solicitation used by an agency that is intended to determine the best method for achieving a specific goal or solving a particular problem and identifies one or more responsive vendors with which the agency may negotiate in order to receive the best value.<sup>10</sup>

The Department of Management Services (DMS) is statutorily designated as the primary state agency overseeing procurement<sup>11</sup> and its responsibilities include creating uniform agency procurement rules,<sup>12</sup> implementing the online procurement program,<sup>13</sup> and procuring state term contracts.<sup>14</sup> DMS is also responsible for registering vendors that wish to provide goods or services to the state<sup>15</sup> and maintaining lists of vendors who may not submit bids, proposals, or replies to agency solicitations, such as the:

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<sup>3</sup> See Ch. [2023-33, L.O.F.](#)

<sup>4</sup> S. [287.138\(1\) and \(2\), F.S.](#) Beginning July 1, 2025, governmental entities may not extend or renew such contract. S. [287.057\(3\), F.S.](#)

<sup>5</sup> See Ch. 2023-33, L.O.F.

<sup>6</sup> A “competitive solicitation” is the process of requesting and receiving two or more sealed bids, proposals, or replies submitted by responsive vendors in accordance with the terms of a competitive process, regardless of the method of procurement. S. [287.012\(6\), F.S.](#)

<sup>7</sup> Ss. [287.057](#) and [287.017, F.S.](#)

<sup>8</sup> S. [287.057\(1\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

<sup>9</sup> S. [287.057\(1\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

<sup>10</sup> S. [287.057\(1\)\(c\), F.S.](#)

<sup>11</sup> See ss. [287.032](#) and [287.042, F.S.](#)

<sup>12</sup> See ss. [287.032\(2\)](#) and [287.042\(3\), \(4\), and \(12\), F.S.](#)

<sup>13</sup> See s. [287.057\(24\), F.S.](#)

<sup>14</sup> See ss. [287.042\(2\)](#) and [287.056, F.S.](#)

<sup>15</sup> See ss. [287.032](#) and [287.042, F.S.](#); see also DMS, [Vendor Registration and Vendor Lists](#) (last visited March 28, 2025).

- Suspended vendor list, which includes vendors who are in default on a contract or have repeatedly failed to fulfill the terms of state contracts. Contracts cannot be awarded to such vendors until the vendor reimburses the agency for the costs of re-procurement and the agency is satisfied that further default will not occur.<sup>16</sup>
- Convicted vendor list, which includes vendors who have been disqualified due to conviction of a public entity crime, which includes fraud, theft, bribery, collusion, racketeering, conspiracy, or material misrepresentation related to a contract for services to be provided to a public entity.<sup>17</sup>
- Discriminatory vendor list, which includes vendors who have been disqualified for violating any state or federal law prohibiting discrimination based on race, gender, national origin, disability, or religion.<sup>18</sup>
- Antitrust violator vendor list, which includes vendors who have been disqualified due to being convicted or held civilly liable for an antitrust violation.<sup>19</sup>

### Scrutinized List of Prohibited Companies

Companies on the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in Sudan list, on the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector list, or engaged in business operations in Cuba or Syria are prohibited from bidding on, submitting a proposal for, or entering into or renewing a contract with an agency or a local governmental entity for goods or services of \$1 million or more.<sup>20</sup> Similarly, a company on the Scrutinized Companies that Boycott Israel list or a company that engaged in a boycott of Israel may not bid on, submit a proposal for, or enter into or renew a contract with an agency or local governmental entity for goods or services of any amount.<sup>21</sup> The State Board of Administration is charged with maintaining a complete list of scrutinized companies.<sup>22</sup>

### Personal Identifying Information

In 2023, the Legislature prohibited state and local governmental entities from contracting with certain foreign-affiliated entities if such contracts would grant access to individuals' personal identifying information.<sup>23</sup> Specifically, contracts with entities that are owned by, significantly controlled by, or organized under, the following foreign countries of concern are prohibited: China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, Cuba, Venezuela (Maduro regime), and Syria.<sup>24</sup>

Beginning January 1, 2024, entities must submit a sworn affidavit confirming that they do not meet these criteria before bidding on or entering into contracts involving personal data.<sup>25</sup> Starting July 1, 2025, this restriction extends to contract renewals and extensions.<sup>26</sup> Violations may result in civil penalties, contract and license ineligibility for up to five years, and placement on the suspended vendor list.<sup>27</sup>

### Camera Systems

The State Uniform Traffic Control Law governs traffic laws throughout the state. Its purpose is to ensure consistent and uniform regulation of traffic across Florida jurisdictions.<sup>28</sup> Beginning July 1, 2025, a governmental entity may not knowingly enter into or renew a contract for school bus infraction detection systems, speed detection systems,

<sup>16</sup> S. [287.1351, F.S.](#)

<sup>17</sup> S. [287.133, F.S.](#)

<sup>18</sup> S. [287.134, F.S.](#)

<sup>19</sup> S. [287.137, F.S.](#)

<sup>20</sup> S. [287.135\(2\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

<sup>21</sup> S. [287.135\(2\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

<sup>22</sup> Ss. [215.4725](#), and [215.473, F.S.](#)

<sup>23</sup> Ch. [2023-33, L.O.F.](#)

<sup>24</sup> S. [287.138\(1\) and \(2\), F.S.](#) Beginning July 1, 2025, governmental entities may not extend or renew such contract. S. [287.057\(3\), F.S.](#)

<sup>25</sup> S. [287.138\(4\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

<sup>26</sup> S. [287.138\(4\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

<sup>27</sup> S. [287.138\(5\), F.S.](#)

<sup>28</sup> S. [316.002, F.S.](#)

traffic infraction detectors, or any other camera systems used for enforcing the State Uniform Traffic Control Law if the contracting vendor is owned or controlled by a foreign country of concern.<sup>29</sup>

## Health Care Facilities

The Health Care Licensing Procedures Act<sup>30</sup> (Act) provides a set of basic licensing requirements for [health care providers](#) regulated by the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA).<sup>31</sup> This includes 49,823 health care providers as of February 21, 2025.<sup>32</sup>

The Act prohibits an individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, governmental entity, or other entity from rendering certain health care services, or from operating or maintaining a provider that renders health care services that requires license, without first obtaining a health care provider license from AHCA.<sup>33</sup> Under the Act, the issuance of a license is not a contract or an agreement between the state and the licensee,<sup>34</sup> but rather a privilege that is granted by the state based upon the licensee complying with licensure and certification requirements.<sup>35</sup>

### Health Care Provider Controlling Interests and Prohibited Business Relationships

Current law requires an applicant for licensure as a health care provider to ensure that a person or entity who possesses a controlling interest in the provider does not also directly or indirectly hold an interest in another entity that maintains a business relationship<sup>36</sup> with foreign countries of concern and certain scrutinized companies to whom the State of Florida cannot award government contracts.<sup>37</sup> A five percent ownership interest in the applicant or licensee, or a five percent ownership interest in an administrative entity that manages the health care provider, constitutes a controlling interest when held by an officer, a board member, or an investor.<sup>38</sup> An interest includes any direct or indirect investment in, or loan to, the entity valued at 5 percent or more of the entity's net worth or any form of direct or indirect control exerting similar or greater influence on the governance of the entity.<sup>39</sup>

Under the Act, foreign countries of concern include the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the Venezuelan regime of Nicolás Maduro, or the Syrian Arab Republic, and any agency of or any other entity of significant control of the aforementioned powers.<sup>40</sup> Scrutinized companies include those with business operations in Cuba or Syria, those on the Scrutinized Companies that Boycott Israel List, those engaged in a boycott of Israel, those on the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in Sudan List, those on the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in Iran Terrorism Sectors List, and those on the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector List.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> S. [316.0078, F.S.](#)

<sup>30</sup> Chapter 408, Part II, F.S., *see also* [s. 408.801\(1\), F.S.](#) (providing the short title).

<sup>31</sup> AHCA regulates laboratories, birth centers, abortion clinics, crisis stabilization units, short-term residential treatment facilities, residential treatment facilities, residential treatment centers for children and adolescents, hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, home health agencies, nurse registries, companion services or homemaker services providers, adult day care centers, hospices, adult family-care homes, homes for special services, transitional living facilities, prescribed pediatric extended care centers, home medical equipment providers, intermediate care facilities for persons with developmental disabilities, health care services pools, health care clinics, and organ, tissue, and eye procurement organizations.

<sup>32</sup> S. [408.801\(2\), F.S.](#); Agency for Health Care Administration, Agency Bill Analysis for SB 768 (2025), pp. 2 (Feb. 19, 2025) (on file with Health and Human Services Committee). SB 768 (2025) is the companion bill to HB 1543 (2025).

<sup>33</sup> S. [408.804\(1\), F.S.](#), *see* [s. 408.803, F.S.](#)

<sup>34</sup> Agency for Health Care Administration, Agency Bill Analysis for SB 768 (2025), pp. 2 (Feb. 19, 2025) (on file with Health and Human Services Committee). SB 768 (2025) is the companion bill to HB 1543 (2025).

<sup>35</sup> Agency for Health Care Administration, Agency Bill Analysis for SB 768 (2025), pp. 2 (Feb. 19, 2025) (on file with Health and Human Services Committee). SB 768 (2025) is the companion bill to HB 1543 (2025).

<sup>36</sup> For purposes of the Act, a business relationship is engaging in commerce in any form, including, but not limited to, acquiring, developing, maintaining, owning, selling, possessing, leasing, or operating equipment, facilities, personnel, products, services, personal property, real property, military equipment, or any other apparatus of business or commerce. [s. 408.810\(15\)\(b\)1., F.S.](#)

<sup>37</sup> S. [408.810\(15\), F.S.](#)

<sup>38</sup> *See* S. [408.810\(15\)\(a\), F.S.](#), *see* [s. 408.803\(7\), F.S.](#) The term does not include voluntary board member.

<sup>39</sup> S. [408.810\(15\)\(b\)3., F.S.](#)

<sup>40</sup> *Id.*

<sup>41</sup> *See* [s. 287.135, F.S.](#)



An applicant, licensee, officer, board member, or investor with at least a 5 percent ownership interest has a controlling interest and cannot simultaneously hold an interest in another entity that maintains a prohibited business relationship.<sup>42</sup>

Licensure applicants must attest, under penalty of perjury, that they are in compliance with these requirements.<sup>43</sup>

In practice, AHCA verifies the background screening of individuals possessing a controlling interest (generally 5 percent or more) in the licensee if their names are listed on the application.<sup>44</sup> However, some business entities having a controlling interest in a licensee have chosen to not name or disclose individuals. AHCA reports that, aside from the application process, there is no mechanism by which its staff can verify whether the controlling interest requirement has been satisfied.<sup>45</sup> AHCA also notes that it is a registered user of the SAVE Program<sup>46</sup> provided by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and so can determine the status of nonimmigrant aliens possessing controlling interests in home health agencies, home medical equipment providers, and health care clinics.<sup>47</sup>

Department of Health Public Health Laboratories

Current law requires the Department of Health (DOH) to establish and maintain, in suitable and convenient places within the state, laboratories for microbiological analysis, chemical analysis, and other purposes necessary to protect the public health.<sup>48</sup> To this end, the DOH Bureau of Public Health Laboratories provides diagnostic screening, monitoring, reference, and emergency public health laboratory services to county health departments and other official agencies, physicians, hospitals, and private laboratories.<sup>49</sup> DOH maintains three labs: the central laboratory in Jacksonville and branch laboratories in Miami and Tampa.<sup>50</sup>

Current law authorizes DOH to establish and collect reasonable fees and laboratory service charges, which includes, but is not limited to, the provision of public health laboratory testing services, on a fee-for-service basis, for other states.<sup>51</sup>

**RECENT LEGISLATION:**

YEAR	BILL #	HOUSE SPONSOR(S)	SENATE SPONSOR	OTHER INFORMATION
2023	<a href="#">CS/CS/SB 264</a>	Borrero; Waldron	Collins	Became law on July 1, 2023.

<sup>42</sup> S. 408.810(15)(b)3., F.S.

<sup>43</sup> S. [408.806\(1\), F.S.](#)

<sup>44</sup> S. [408.809\(1\)\(d\), F.S.](#)

<sup>45</sup> Agency for Health Care Administration, Agency Bill Analysis for SB 768 (2025), pp. 2 (Feb. 19, 2025) (on file with Health and Human Services Committee). SB 768 (2025) is the companion bill to HB 1543 (2025).

<sup>46</sup> SAVE is an online service for registered federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local government agencies to verify immigration status and naturalized/acquired U.S. citizenship of applicants seeking benefits or licenses. United States Department of Homeland Security, SAVE, <https://www.uscis.gov/save> (last visited Apr. 1, 2025).

<sup>47</sup> Agency for Health Care Administration, Agency Bill Analysis for SB 768 (2025), pp. 2 (Feb. 19, 2025) (on file with Health and Human Services Committee). SB 768 (2025) is the companion bill to HB 1543 (2025).

<sup>48</sup> S. [381.0202, F.S.](#)

<sup>49</sup> Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Public Health Laboratories, (last updated Dec. 5, 2024) <https://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/public-health-laboratories/index.html> (last visited Apr. 11, 2025).

<sup>50</sup> Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Public Health Laboratories: Locations, (last updated Jan. 17, 2025) <https://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/public-health-laboratories/locations/index.html> (last visited Apr. 11, 2025).

<sup>51</sup> S. [381.0202, F.S.](#)

## OTHER RESOURCES:

[The Florida Channel: Capitol Update – Week Ending 05/12/2023](#) (Minute 04:36-06:53).

[Central Intelligence Agency World Factbook: China](#)

[Central Intelligence Agency World Factbook: Cuba](#)

[Central Intelligence Agency World Factbook: Iran](#)

[Central Intelligence Agency World Factbook: North Korea](#)

[Central Intelligence Agency World Factbook: Qatar](#)

[Central Intelligence Agency World Factbook: Russia](#)

[Central Intelligence Agency World Factbook: Syria](#)

[Central Intelligence Agency World Factbook: Venezuela](#)

[State Board of Administration: Scrutinized List of Prohibited Companies](#)

[State Board of Administration: Global Governance Mandates](#)

## BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
<a href="#">Health &amp; Human Services Committee</a>	21 Y, 0 N, As CS	4/15/2025	Calamas	DesRochers
THE CHANGES ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Applies a prospective date of October 15, 2025, to the prohibition on new contracts, renewal contracts, and contract extensions for certain goods and services between government entities and vendors with an impermissible connection to a foreign country of concern.</li><li>• Establishes certain protections for health care facility licensees who fail to obtain assurances from a person or an entity that indirectly owns a controlling interest in the licensee or indirectly holds an interest in another entity that maintains a business relationship prohibited by the State of Florida.</li><li>• Creates definitions for “foreign principal” and “indirect interest holder” when those terms are used within the context of health care facility minimum licensure requirements.</li></ul>				

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**THIS BILL ANALYSIS HAS BEEN UPDATED TO INCORPORATE ALL OF THE CHANGES DESCRIBED ABOVE.**  
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