

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: Education Committee

BILL: CS/SB 2592

INTRODUCER: Education Committee and Senator Wise

SUBJECT: Deaf and Hard of Hearing/Interpreters

DATE: April 25, 2006

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Harkey	Matthews	ED	Fav/CS
2.	_____	_____	GO	_____
3.	_____	_____	JU	_____
4.	_____	_____	HA	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

I. Summary:

This bill creates a 9-member Board of Interpreters for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) to license interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing. The bill requires the Governor to appoint the board and establishes qualifications and terms for members. The bill provides for:

- Renewal, reinstatement, suspension and revocation of the license or permit;
- Continuing education requirements;
- An annual renewal date of March 1;
- Annual submission of an application for renewal, proof of continuing education, etc.;
- A schedule of fees;
- Qualifications for provisional, temporary, and special limited licenses, and registered and temporary permits;
- Suspension, revocation and inactive status of licenses or permits;
- A complaint process and the requirement for violations to be compiled by the board;
- Exemptions to the practice act;
- Penalties for illegal acts; and
- Rulemaking authority.

This bill amends s. 20.165, Florida Statutes.

The bill creates part XV of chapter 468, F.S., to include sections 468.90, 468.901, 468.902, 468.903, 468.904, 468.905, 468.906, 468.907, 468.908, 468.909, 468.910, 468.911, 468.912, 468.913, and 468.914, Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

Individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing may receive services from a variety of programs. Infants and children who are deaf or hard of hearing may be served by Children's Medical Services. Students who are deaf or hard of hearing may receive accommodations in grades K-12 under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).¹ Adults who are deaf, hard of hearing, or late-deafened who have other disabilities may be served by the Developmental Disabilities Program or Adult Services Program of the Department of Children and Families. The Vocational Rehabilitation Program within the Department of Education serves qualifying individuals with disabilities including hearing impairment in securing and maintaining employment. Accommodations may be provided under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)² or section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.³

Florida does not license interpreters for those who are deaf or hard of hearing. The National Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf certifies interpreters who pass its exams and agree to comply with its code of ethics, among other requirements. The Florida affiliate is the Florida Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. Other regulations of services for individuals who are deaf and hard of hearing include:

- Licensure of speech-language pathologists and audiologists through the Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology in the Department of Health (DOH), under Part I of ch. 468, F.S.; and
- Regulation of the dispensing of hearing aids by the Board of Hearing Aid Specialists in the DOH, under Part II of ch. 484, F.S.

In accordance with provisions of part II of ch. 427, F.S., the Florida Public Service Commission implements, promotes, and oversees the administration of a statewide telecommunications access system to provide access to telecommunications relay services.

Section 90.6063(2), F.S., provides, in part, for specific services for deaf persons under certain circumstances. It requires that:

In all judicial proceedings and in sessions of a grand jury wherein a deaf person is a complainant, defendant, witness, or otherwise a party, or wherein a deaf person is a juror or grand juror, the court or presiding officer shall appoint a qualified interpreter to interpret the proceedings or deliberations to the deaf person and to interpret the deaf person's testimony, statements, or deliberations to the court, jury, or grand jury. A qualified interpreter shall be appointed, or other auxiliary aid provided as appropriate, for the duration of the trial or other proceeding in which a deaf juror or grand juror is seated.

¹ PL 108-446, "The Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004".

² 42 U.S.C.A. s. 12101 et seq.

³ 29 U.S.C.A. s. 701 et seq.

Sign-language interpreters are not currently licensed or regulated by the state. A proposal for new regulation of a profession must meet the requirements in s. 11.62, F.S., the Sunrise Act. The act prohibits:

- Subjecting a profession or occupation to regulation by the state unless the regulation is necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare from significant and discernible harm or damage; or
- Regulating a profession or occupation by the state in a manner that unnecessarily restricts entry into the practice of the profession or occupation or adversely affects the availability of the professional or occupational services to the public.

In determining whether to regulate a profession or occupation, s. 11.62, F.S., requires the Legislature to consider the following:

- Whether the unregulated practice of the profession or occupation will substantially harm or endanger the public health, safety, or welfare, and whether the potential for harm is recognizable and not remote;
- Whether the practice of the profession or occupation requires specialized skill or training, and whether that skill or training is readily measurable or quantifiable so that examination or training requirements would reasonably assure initial and continuing professional or occupational ability;
- Whether the regulation will have an unreasonable effect on job creation or job retention in the state or will place unreasonable restrictions on the ability of individuals who seek to practice or who are practicing a given profession or occupation to find employment;
- Whether the public is or can be effectively protected by other means; and
- Whether the overall cost-effectiveness and economic impact of the proposed regulation, including the indirect costs to consumers, will be favorable.

Section 11.62, F.S., requires the proponents of regulation to submit information, which is structured as a sunrise questionnaire to document that regulation meets these criteria. A sunrise questionnaire was prepared by the proponents of the legislation to assist the Legislature in determining the need for regulation and analyzing the proposed legislation seeking to establish regulation under the DOH.

The response provided by the proponents states:

- There is a great deal of public testimony relating to the lack of communication access for deaf and hard of hearing Florida consumers in such arenas as medical, mental health, education, and other public services. This lack of communication access not only subjects the deaf and hard of hearing Floridians to risk, but also the sites from which they are receiving services.
- The Florida Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf and Florida Association of the Deaf has depended on the state and national interpreter organizations grievance systems, and the ADA complaint process as alternatives and have still received complaints so numerous and disturbing that this proposed regulation was drafted.

The response provided by the proponents of the legislation did not document any specific harm to the public or any instances of consumer injury. The proponents for regulation did not provide estimated numbers of complaints against professionals practicing in this profession.

Section 20.165, F.S., provides the organizational structure of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. The statute provides for the following divisions within the department:

- Division of Administration
- Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco
- Division of Certified Public Accounting
- Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes
- Division of Hotels and Restaurants
- Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering
- Division of Professions
- Division of Regulation
- Division of Real Estate
- Division of Technology, Licensure, and Testing

Within the Division of Professions, Section 20.165, F.S., assigns the following Professional Boards:

- Florida Board of Architecture and Interior Design
- Florida Board of Auctioneers
- Florida Barbers Board
- Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board
- Construction Industry Licensing Board
- Board of Cosmetology
- Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board
- Board of Employee Leasing Companies
- Board of Landscape Architecture
- Board of Pilot Commissioners
- Board of Professional Engineers
- Board of Professional Geologists
- Board of Professional Surveyors and Mappers
- Board of Veterinary Medicine.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

General Provisions of the Bill

The bill creates the 9-member Board of Interpreters for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing in the Division of Professions within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. Under Part XV of ch. 468, F.S., any person who receives remuneration as an interpreter, represents himself or herself as an interpreter, or conveys the impression of or assumes the identity of an interpreter must be licensed or hold a permit in accordance with the provisions of the bill.

Definitions

The bill establishes definitions including the following:

- *Deaf interpreter* means a person who engages in the practice of interpreting in a setting that requires two or more interpreters in order to facilitate communication between persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and those who are hearing.
- *Educational interpreter* means an interpreter who engages in the practice of interpreting in a prekindergarten through grade 12 setting.
- *Hard of hearing* means a hearing loss that results in the possible dependence on visual methods to communicate.
- *Interpreter* means a person who engages in the practice of interpreting for the deaf or hard of hearing and, unless otherwise specified, means a person who engages in the practice of transliterating.
- *Interpreter service consumer* means the person for whom the interpreter facilitates communication.
- *Interpreting* means the process of providing accessible communication between persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and those who are hearing and includes, but is not limited to, communication between American Sign Language and English or other modalities that involve visual, gestural, and tactile methods of communication.
- *Oral interpreting* means facilitating a mode of communication using speech, speech reading, and residual hearing and situational and culturally appropriate gestures without the use of sign language.
- *Quality Assurance Screening* means the examination administered by the Florida Registry of Interpreters to monitor the progress of uncertified apprentice interpreters.
- *Teaching, Education, and Certification Unit* means the national organization that assesses and certifies cued speech transliterators.
- *Transliterating* means the process of providing accessible communication between persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and those who are hearing primarily using a signed mode of English and spoken English.
- *Transliterator* means a person who engages in the practice of transliterating.

Board Composition

The board must consist of nine members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, as follows:

- Four members from a list of nine individuals recommended by the Florida Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc., who meet the qualifications set forth in the bill to be eligible to become fully licensed interpreters, one of whom must be a practicing educational interpreter;
- One member appointed from a list of three individuals recommended by the Florida Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc., who is a deaf or hard of hearing interpreter who meets the qualifications set forth in the bill to be eligible to hold a permit, provisional license, or license;

- Two members appointed from a list of six individuals recommended by the Florida Coordinating Council on Deaf and Hard of Hearing who are deaf or hard of hearing, one of whom must use American Sign Language as a primary mode of communication; and
- Two members who are private citizens who are hearing and who do not hold a license or permit to interpret for the deaf or hard of hearing.

Members will serve a term of 4 years and may be reappointed for one additional term. Initial appointments will be for shorter periods of time as specified in the bill to provide for staggered terms.

Regulation of Interpretation and Transliteration

The bill establishes a licensure scheme to regulate the quality of deaf and hard of hearing interpretation and transliteration. In particular, the bill creates the following categories of establishing qualifications for interpretation and transliteration: full licensure, provisional licensure, temporary licensure, special limited licensure, deaf interpreters permits, registered permits, and temporary permits.

Licensure

The bill requires an applicant to submit proof of a valid recognized credential, official photograph, and nonrefundable fee to the board. The bill defines a valid recognized credential for purposes of licensure as the following:

- A Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc., certification, except that oral certification shall be recognized to provide oral transliteration services only;
- A National Association of the Deaf Certification, Level IV or Level V;
- A National Interpreting Council certification;
- A Teaching, Education, Certification Unit Transliteration Skills certification, which shall be recognized for a transliteration license to provide only cued speech transliteration services;
- An associate of arts degree or an associate of science degree held by an interpreter certified on or after January 1, 2010; or
- A bachelor of arts degree or bachelor of science degree held by an interpreter certified on or after January 1, 2010.

The bill requires an annual renewal of a license including proof of meeting the continued education requirements as outlined. The renewal must be accomplished by March 1 of each year. The bill additionally provides for an application procedure to be reinstated for licensing purposes if the applicant's license has been suspended or revoked. If the board denies a license or permit, the board must notify the applicant of the reasons for the denial in writing within 30 days of the board's action. The bill disqualifies any person convicted of a felony, who has not received a high school diploma or its equivalent, or any who is not 18 years of age or older from receiving a license or permit.

Finally, the bill requires a license holder to publicly display his or her license or permit to an interpreter or interpreter service consumer upon request.

Provisional License

The bill authorizes the issuance of a provisional license if the applicant has successfully completed at least one of the following assessments:

- Florida Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc., Quality Assurance Screening, Level II or Level III;
- Florida Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc., Educational Interpreter Evaluation, Level II or Level III;
- National Association of the Deaf, Level III;
- Educational Interpreter Performance Assessment, Level IV or Level V; or
- Teaching, Education, Certification Unit Cued American English Competency Screening, Level 3.3 to 4.0, except the assessment shall be recognized for a provisional license to provide only cued speech transliteration services.

The provisional license may be held for only five years from the date of issuance with one additional year as provided by the board.

Temporary License

The bill allows an interpreter temporarily residing in the state who meets the criteria for licensure under the newly created part to hold a temporary license up to six months. Only one temporary license in a calendar year may be granted per applicant.

Special Limited License

The board may grant special limited licenses to individuals who demonstrate competency in a specialized area for which there is no formal, generally recognized evaluation exists. These specialized areas include, but are not limited to, interpreting for the deaf-blind, multilingual interpreting, and certain nonsign modalities. The board is required to establish by rule the manner in which the competency in the specialized area may be demonstrated.

Permit

The bill authorizes an applicant to obtain a permit if the applicant has successfully passed one of the following assessments:

- Florida Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc., Quality Assurance Screening, Level I;
- Florida Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc., Educational Interpreter Evaluation, Level I; or
- Educational Interpreter Performance Assessment, Level III.

To hold a permit, the applicant must have successfully completed 20 documented hours of interpreter training. At least 16 of the hours must be certified specific and must be attained at a superior or advanced plus rating on the Sign Communication Proficiency Interview or the American Sign Language Proficiency Interview assessment. Permits are only valid for two years or less, except that the board may approve a one-time 1-year extension. Finally, deaf interpreters must submit an audiogram or audiological report with proof of hearing loss.

Registered Permit

The bill provides an opportunity for an interpreter who provides interpreter services prior to the enactment of this bill, who does not meet the bill's requirements, but who has registered with DBPR within at least 60 days after the bill's enactment, to receive a registered permit valid for two years. The registered permit must be issued before July 1, 2008.

Temporary Permit

A person from another state, regardless of whether he or she holds a valid interpreter's credential from that state, may hold a temporary permit for up to six months. The applicant must submit proof of having applied to DBPR, no later than 60 days after the date of issuance of the temporary permit, for one of the following:

- Licensure;
- Temporary Licensure;
- Provisional Licensure;
- Permit; or
- Special Limited Licensure.

A person may only hold one temporary permit.

Suspension or Revocation of a License or Permit/Inactive Status

The DBPR may immediately seize a suspended or revoked license or permit. A renewed license or permit does not entitle the individual to engage in the practice of interpreting until the suspension or revocation period has ended, or has otherwise been removed by the board and the right to practice is restored by the board.

Additionally, an interpreter may place his or her license on inactive status, thereby exempting the individual from paying renewal fees until reinstatement. Inactive licensees may not practice in the state until reinstated and are subject to discipline if they do so.

Continuing Education

The bill requires licensees and permit-holders to obtain a continuing education. A licensed interpreter must annually submit proof of current certification and indicate compliance with the requirements of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc., Certification Maintenance Program. A licensed Teaching, Education, and Certification Unit cued speech transliterator must submit proof of successful completion of 2.0 units of continuing education during the preceding 12 months ending March 15 of each year. A provisional licensed interpreter shall annually submit proof of completion of 2.0 units of continuing education during the preceding 12 months ending March 15 of each year, which also must indicate compliance with the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc., in the Associate Continuing Education Training program. Finally, registered permit-holders shall annually submit proof of successful completion of 2.0 units of continuing education during the preceding 12 months ending March 15 of the year in which the application is made.

Fee Schedule

A fee schedule is established as set by the Board of Interpreters for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, as follows:

- Application fee, not to exceed \$35.
- Examination fee, not to exceed \$100.
- Reexamination fee, not to exceed \$100.
- Initial license or permit fee, not to exceed \$150.
- Annual license renewal fee, not to exceed \$150.
- Permit extension fee, not to exceed \$50.
- License reinstatement application fee, not to exceed \$70.

Grievances

The bill requires the board to compile complaints regarding dishonorable, unethical, or unprofessional conduct on an interpreter or transliterator. The bill essentially implements a one-year statute of limitations for an individual to file a complaint. Complaints must be submitted to the board in writing or by videotape with a completed complaint form. The board must acknowledge receipt of a complaint in writing no later than 10 business days after receipt of the complaint. Disciplinary proceedings, if warranted, would be conducted pursuant to s. 456.073, F.S. The board may recommend to DBPR revocation or suspension of a license or permit for certain defined criminal, unprofessional, or unethical acts. The bill imposes a criminal penalty for certain violations as a misdemeanor of the first degree.

Privileged Communications

The bill establishes an evidentiary privilege for interpreter who interprets or transliterates a conversation between a person who can hear and a deaf person. The privilege may be waived if all parties to the conversation agree in writing. Additionally, the communication is no longer protected if the interpreter services consumer waives the privilege by bringing public charges against the licensee. The licensed interpreter may disclose a communication if the communication reveals the intended commission of a crime or harmful act and is necessary to protect any persons from a clear, imminent risk of serious mental or physical harm or injury, or to forestall a serious threat to public safety. The bill provides additional exceptions regarding testimony concerning adoptions, child abuse, or child neglect, except as provided under federal law. Finally, the educational interpreter may disclose pertinent information to those directly responsible for the child's educational program or to members of the Individual Education Plan Team.

State law and case law typically recognize an interpreter privilege in the broader attorney-client privilege, such that communications between a client and an interpreter in the context of a legal matter are considered privileged and not subject to disclosure. In Gerheiser v. State, the Fourth District Court of Appeal in Florida cited s. 90.502(1), F.S., as authority for an interpreter

privilege.⁴ This statute provides for the confidentiality of a communication if it is not intended to be disclosed to a third person other than:

- A person to whom disclosure is in furtherance of the rendition of legal services to the client; or
- A person who is reasonably necessary for the transmission of the communication.⁵

The court noted that the attorney-client privilege extends to the necessary intermediaries and agents through whom such communications are made, including communications through an interpreter.⁶

Other states have enacted laws, which expressly provide interpreter privileges, but typically only as it relates to legal matters or court proceedings. Some statutes base interpreter privilege on whether the communication interpreted is of a privileged nature, such as in Colorado, Illinois, and New Jersey law.⁷ Texas explicitly provides for an interpreter-hearing impaired person privilege, but again, requires the communication to be considered the type that would be characterized as privileged.⁸ This bill does contain language that maintains the privileged status of a communication that is recognized elsewhere in law as privileged, and provides exceptions for certain crimes and imminent threats, but also appears to go beyond that which is well established in the area of privileged communications law. As stated in *Federal Agency Ombuds: The Costs, Benefits, and Countenance of Confidentiality*,

Privileges exist to reinforce the vital social utility of various special relationships. We have long recognized a privilege between attorney and client, and physician and patient, for instance, because of the importance of encouraging free and unfettered communication between those parties....In addition to the instrumental concern of encouraging communication, the existence of privileges can at times reinforce the social importance attached to the special relationships. For instance, we value the sanctity of marriage, and the notion that one spouse could be made to testify against another strikes us as antithetical to the marriage relationship.⁹

Exemptions

The bill exempts certain interpreters and transliterators from licensure and permit requirements as enacted in the bill. Specifically, the bill exempts interpreters and transliterators who interpret or transliterate:

- At services solely at a worship service or religious ceremony under certain circumstances;
- During emergencies with certain exceptions;

⁴ 712 So.2d 1252, 1254 (Fla. 4th DCA 1998).

⁵ s. 90.502(1)(c), F.S.

⁶ *Gerheiser, supra* note 1, at 1254-1255.

⁷ See s. 13-90-209, Co. Prac.; s. 61, 735 ILCS 5/8-910; and 1 NJ Prac. App. VI, Canon 6, respectively.

⁸ s. 21.004, Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code. Ann.

⁹ Harold J. Krent, *Federal Agency Ombuds: The Costs, Benefits, and Countenance of Confidentiality*, 52 ADMLR 17, 42 (Winter 2000).

- As a nonresident of the state but who must be registered in the state for a period of less than 30 nonconsecutive days;
- Under pro bono or for remuneration under circumstances that do not allow for the fulfillment of provisions relating to licensure or permitting under the bill under certain requirements;
- As a student or intern under certain circumstances; or
- In a hospital emergency department to facilitate emergency services and care that a hospital is required to provide under s. 395.1041, F.S.

Rulemaking

The bill authorizes the board to adopt rules to implement the provisions of the bill. The bill requires the board to adopt rules regarding a code of professional conduct, performance requirements, examination and education standards, continuing education requirements, assessments, fee schedules, and procedures for accepting funds from federal and private sources.

Effective Date

The bill would take effect July 1, 2006. It may be difficult to obtain appointments, adopt rules and establish the board within this time frame.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

The bill establishes a fee schedule for individuals who become licensed or receive a permit from the Board of Interpreters for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. These individuals would be required to pay fees on an annual basis to maintain their license or permit. The cost of these fees is indeterminate.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Individuals wishing to serve as interpreters for the deaf or hard of hearing would incur the cost of application, examination, renewal, and licensure fees. According to DBPR, an

estimated 900 current professionals will be required to obtain licensure, and a growth of 50 additional licensees per year is anticipated.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Department of Business and Professional Regulation will incur the cost of implementing the bill. Section 455.219(1), F.S, requires that license fees be adequate to cover all anticipated costs based on the department-prepared, long-range revenue estimates and that a reasonable cash balance be maintained. Legislative intent is that no regulated profession operates with a negative cash balance. The department estimates that the costs for regulating Deaf & Hard of Hearing Interpreters will far exceed the anticipated revenues which would be collected as a result of this bill.

The bill will require 2 FTE positions within the Division of Professions - a board Executive Director (\$74,531) and Government Analyst I (\$66,140) - who are proficient in sign language in order to communicate during board meetings and to assist the Division of Regulation with interpretation of videotaped complaints filed by individuals who communicate through sign language.

Within the Division of Service Operations the bill will require a 0.5 FTE OPS staff (\$20,874) to process the initial applications and maintain the annual renewal of the profession, a 0.5 FTE OPS staff (\$20,874) for processing continuing education applications and monitoring continuing education activities, and 1 FTE staff (Exam Development Specialist - \$80,876) for exam development and maintenance.

Additional recurring costs of \$33,188 for board member compensation and board meetings would be required.

	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09
Application Fees	\$ 31,500	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,750
Initial License Fees	\$ 35,000	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500
Annual Renewal Fees		\$ 135,000	\$ 150,000
TOTAL:	\$ 166,500	\$ 144,250	\$ 159,250

EXPENDITURES – FUNDING SOURCED (TRUST FUND)			
Non-Recurring Effects	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08	TY 2008-09
Expenses	\$ 13,372		
Operating Capital Outlay	\$ 7,600		
Data Processing Services	\$ 25,000		
Exam Testing Services	\$ 175,000		
Subtotal	\$ 220,972		

EXPENDITURES – FUNDING SOURCE (TRUST FUND)			
Recurring Effects	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09
Salaries/Benefits 3 FTE Positions	\$ 173,443	\$ 178,646	\$ 184,005
Other Personal Services	\$ 37,058	\$ 37,957	\$ 38,883
Expenses	\$ 63,712	\$ 64,480	\$ 65,272
Exam Testing Services	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
Data Processing Services	\$ 4,428	\$ 4,674	\$ 4,920
Human Resources Contract	\$ 1,299	\$ 1,299	\$ 1,299
Subtotal	\$ 314,939	\$ 322,056	\$ 329,379

Non-Operating Expenditures	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09
Service Charges to General Revenue	\$ 12,155	\$ 10,530	\$ 11,625
Other Indirect Costs (Adm. Overhead)	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
Subtotal	\$ 262,155	\$ 260,530	\$ 261,625

Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VI. Related Issues:

None.

This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

VII. Summary of Amendments:

None.

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