

The Florida Senate
PROFESSIONAL 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: Regulated Industries Committee

BILL: CS/SB 920

INTRODUCER: Regulated Industries Committee and Senator Wise

SUBJECT: Cosmetology

DATE: March 20, 2007 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Oxamendi	Imhof	RI	Fav/CS
2.			HE	
3.			HI	
4.				
5.				
6.				

I. Summary:

The bill redefines the practice of cosmetology to include hair technician services, esthetician services, and nail technician services. The term “esthetician” relates to non-medical, cosmetic facial services. The bill permits a person to obtain a license as a hair technician, esthetician, or nail technician. A cosmetologist may provide all three of these specialty services. The bill defines the services that each class of license may perform. Persons licensed as a cosmetologist or as a specialist under current law may continue to hold their current license or registration.

The bill increases minimum education requirements. It increases the minimum required education hours for licensure as a cosmetologist from 1,200 to 1,800 hours. It increases from 260 to 600 hours the minimum number of required hours for an esthetician, and from 240 to 350 the minimum number of required hours for a nail technician. The bill permits a student who has enrolled and begun his or her education before July 1, 2008, to take the exam to be licensed as a cosmetologist upon completion of 1,200 hours of training.

The bill also provides the following requirements on the practice of cosmetology:

- Defines the term “salon” to mean a place of business where the practice of one or more of the cosmetology or specialty services are offered or performed for compensation;
- Requires that applicants be at least 16 years of age, and have a high school degree, a general equivalency diploma, or have passed an ability-to-benefit test approved by the United States Secretary of Education;

- Permits licensure by endorsement of current active out-of-country cosmetology licenses, provided that the out-of-country qualifications are substantially similar to, equivalent to, or greater than the qualifications required of Florida applicants;
- Permits cosmetology specialty services to be performed outside of a licensed salon when the client for health reasons is unable to go to a licensed salon;
- Permits persons holding a valid cosmetology license in any state to conduct department store demonstrations; and
- Permits licensed cosmetologists, hair technicians, estheticians, nail technicians, or registered specialists to provide cosmetology services outside of a licensed salon and for special events, provided that the person providing the service is employed by a licensed salon and appointments for the services are made through a licensed salon.

The bill provides for cosmetology internships through cosmetology schools and programs. It establishes the conditions and rights applicable to cosmetology schools or programs. The student's cosmetology school is responsible for the selection and placement of the intern, and determining whether a student is eligible to become a cosmetology intern, and whether an internship sponsor meets the requirements for its educational objectives.

The bill requires that the cosmetology intern must be supervised by a licensed cosmetologist in a licensed salon. The bill would permit the cosmetology intern to only practice within the field of cosmetology in which he or she is engaged in the course of study.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2008.

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 477.013, 477.0132, 477.014, 477.019, 477.0212, 477.023, 477.025, 477.026, 477.0263, 477.0265, 477.028, and 477.029. This bill creates sections 477.0131 and 477.0231, Florida Statutes. This bill repeals section 477.0201, Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

The Board of Cosmetology (board) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (department) is the agency charged with the regulation of cosmetology under ch. 477, F.S.

Section 477.014, F.S., provides that no person other than a duly licensed cosmetologist shall practice cosmetology or use the name or title of a cosmetologist.

Section 477.013, F.S., defines "cosmetology" as:

the mechanical or chemical treatment of the head, face, and scalp for aesthetic rather than medical purposes, including, but not limited to, hair shampooing, hair cutting, hair arranging, hair coloring, permanent waving, and hair relaxing for compensation. This term also includes performing hair removal, including wax treatments, manicures, pedicures, and skin care services.

Licensure of Cosmetologists

Section 477.019, F.S., requires that an applicant for licensure as a cosmetologist must be at least 16 years of age or have received a high school diploma, and must pay the required application fee.

An applicant for licensure as a cosmetologist must satisfy an experience requirement or education requirement. The experience requirement consists of being authorized to practice cosmetology in another state or country for at least a year. The education requirement consists of receiving a minimum of 1,200 hours of training from a school of cosmetology licensed pursuant to ch. 1005, F.S., a cosmetology program within the public school system, the Cosmetology Division of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, or a government-operated cosmetology program in this state.

An applicant for a cosmetology license is required to achieve a passing score on a licensure examination, which the applicant is qualified to take after completing a minimum of 1,000 actual school hours of the required training. The applicant may retake the examination once, but must complete the full requirements for license qualification before retaking the examination.

Following the completion of the first licensing examination and pending the results of the examination, a graduate of a licensed cosmetology school or program may practice cosmetology under the supervision of a licensed cosmetologist. A graduate who fails the first examination may continue to practice under supervision if the graduate applies for the next available examination and until the graduate receives the examination results. The graduate may not practice if he or she fails the second examination.

Section 477.025, F.S., provides that no cosmetology salon or specialty salon shall operate without a license issued by the department. Section 477.0263(1), F.S., also requires that cosmetology services may only be performed in a licensed salon. However, s. 477.0263(2), F.S., provides an exception for cosmetology services performed by a licensed cosmetologist in a location other than a licensed salon, including, but not limited to, a nursing home, hospital, or residence, when the client for medical reasons is unable to go to a licensed salon. Section 477.025, F.S., also exempts nursing homes and assisted living facilities licensed under parts II and III, respectively, of ch. 400, F.S., from the licensed salon requirement when a licensed cosmetologist provides salon services exclusively to facility residents.

Section 477.0263(3), F.S., also permits a person who holds a valid cosmetology license in any country, territory, or jurisdiction of the United States to perform cosmetology services in a location other than a licensed salon when the services are performed in connection with the motion picture, fashion photography, theatrical, or television industry; a photography studio salon; a manufacturer trade show demonstration; or an educational seminar.

Chapter 477, F.S., does not provide for cosmetology internships for students of cosmetology schools. Registered architects are required to complete an internship program.¹ Other professions also require internships.²

¹ See s. 481.211, F.S.

Cosmetology Specialties

Section 477.013(6), F.S., provides that a cosmetology “specialty” means the following:

- (a) Manicuring, or the cutting, polishing, tinting, coloring, cleansing, adding, or extending of the nails, and massaging of the hands. This term includes any procedure or process for the affixing of artificial nails, except those nails which may be applied solely by use of a simple adhesive.
- (b) Pedicuring, or the shaping, polishing, tinting, or cleansing of the nails of the feet, and massaging or beautifying of the feet.
- (c) Facials, or the massaging or treating of the face or scalp with oils, creams, lotions, or other preparations, and skin care services.

Cosmetologists may also provide body wrapping and skin care services. Section 477.013(12), F.S., defines the term “body wrapping” to mean:

a treatment program that uses herbal wraps for the purposes of cleansing and beautifying the skin of the body, but does not include:

- (a) The application of oils, lotions, or other fluids to the body, except fluids contained in presoaked materials used in the wraps; or
- (b) Manipulation of the body's superficial tissue, other than that arising from compression emanating from the wrap materials.

Section 477.013(13), F.S., defines the term “skin care services” to mean:

the treatment of the skin of the body, other than the head, face, and scalp, by the use of a sponge, brush, cloth, or similar device to apply or remove a chemical preparation or other substance, except that chemical peels may be removed by peeling an applied preparation from the skin by hand. Skin care services must be performed by a licensed cosmetologist or facial specialist within a licensed cosmetology or specialty salon, and such services may not involve massage, as defined in s. 480.033(3), through manipulation of the superficial tissue.

Section 477.013(8), F.S., defines the term “specialty salon” to mean “any place of business wherein the practice of one or all of the specialties as defined in subsection (6) [as a specialty] are engaged in or carried on.”

Section 477.0132, F.S., requires registration for persons whose occupation is solely confined to hair braiding, hair wrapping, and body wrapping. These occupations must meet an educational requirement related to HIV/AIDS education, but no additional training is required.

Nail specialists and facial specialists may register without an examination. A full specialist registration, which combines the facial and nail specialties is currently offered without examination, but not provided in ch. 477, F.S., or rule of the board.

² For example, embalmers must complete a one year internship. *See* s. 497.368, F.S.

The current educational hour requirements for cosmetology specialties are as follows:

Nail Specialist:	240 hours ³
Facial Specialist:	260 hours ⁴
Full Specialist:	500 hours

The body wrapping specialty requires a two-day, 12-hour course with three hours of instruction in HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases.⁵

The following chart represents the number of active and inactive licensees per licensee class based on information provided by the department:

	Active	Inactive
Cosmetologist	85,044	1,268
Nail Specialist	37,562	403
Facial Specialist	16,386	159
Full Specialist	12,621	65
Body Wrapper	1,835	1
Hair Wrapper	278	0
Hair Braider	1,750	0

According to the department, there are 17,598 active cosmetology salons, and 11 active mobile cosmetology salons.

Board of Cosmetology Fees

Section 477.026, F.S., establishes the following schedule of fee caps:

- \$25 for cosmetologists, fees for original licensing, license renewal, and delinquent renewal.
- \$50 for cosmetologists, fees for endorsement application, examination, and reexamination.
- \$50 for cosmetology and specialty salons, fees for license application, original licensing, license renewal, and delinquent renewal.
- \$30 for specialists, fees for application and endorsement registration.
- \$50 for specialists, fees for initial registration, registration renewal, and delinquent renewal.
- \$25 for hair braiders, hair wrappers, and body wrappers, fees for registration.

The current \$25 cosmetology fee cap for a cosmetology license, license renewal, and delinquent renewal was established in 1978.⁶ The fee cap for endorsement applications (reciprocity applications) was set at the current level of \$50 in 1982.⁷

³ See Rule 61G5-22.016, F.A.C.

⁴ See Rule 61G5-22.015(2), F.A.C.

⁵ See s. 477.0132, F.S., and rule 61G5-31.004, F.A.C.

⁶ See ch. 78-253, L.O.F.

According to the department, the Board of Cosmetology had operated with a deficit for the previous four years, but the board approved a special assessment fee of \$30 for license renewals in 2006. Consequently, the board is not operating with a deficit.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Definitions and License Classifications

The bill amends s. 477.013(3)(a), F.S., to redefine the term “cosmetologist” to include all cosmetology services. The bill would include the following specialty services under the cosmetology license:

- Hair technician;
- Esthetician; and
- Nail technician.

The bill includes within the definition of a “cosmetologist” any person licensed before July 1, 2008 to engage in the practice of cosmetology. This provision would permit persons licensed as a cosmetologist as of July 1, 2008, the effective date of this bill, to maintain their license without obtaining the additional training required under this bill.

The bill also amends s. 477.013(3), F.S., to redefine the term cosmetology to mean the practice of performing or offering to perform for compensation any of the listed services for aesthetic rather than medical services. The bill includes, within the definition of “cosmetology,” definitions for hair technician services, esthetician services, and nail technician services that detail the permitted services for each specialty.

Hair technician services include treating a person’s hair by coloring and other methods as a primary service, hair weaving, shampooing, servicing an artificial hairpiece and coloring and styling a mustache or beard.

The term “esthetician” relates to non-medical, cosmetic facial services. Esthetician services include cleansing, exfoliating, applying oils and creams, beautifying the skin, facials, hair removal, tinting eyebrows and lashes, body wrapping and skin baths. Nail technician services include treating a person’s nails by manicuring and pedicuring, affixing artificial nails, and cleansing a person’s forearms, hands, legs below the knee or feet.

The bill includes the body wrapping service within the esthetician license classification. The bill contains to definitions for the body wrapping specialty. It includes a definition for “body wrapping” under the definition for “esthetician services” in s. 477.013(4)(b), F.S., and maintains the definition in current law for “body wrapping in s. 477.013(11), F.S. The definitions are inconsistent. In s. 477.013(4)(b), F.S., “body wrapping includes “the application of oils, lotions, or other fluids to the body using wraps.” However, s. 477.013(11), F.S., limits the treatment to

⁷ See ch. 82-179, L.O.F.

herbal wraps and specifically excludes “the application of oils, lotions, or other fluids to the body, except fluids contained in the presoaked materials used in the wraps.”

The bill deletes the current definition for the term “specialty salon.” It defines the term “salon” to mean a place of business where the practice of one or more of the cosmetology or specialty services are offered or performed for compensation.

The bill deletes the term “specialty” and includes the current definition for that term within the meaning of the term “specialist.” In addition, the bill deletes the current definition for the term and “skin care services” and redefines those terms within the meaning of “specialist.”

The bill amends the definition of “specialist” in s. 477.013(6), F.S., to define the term “skin care services” to mean

the treatment of the skin of a person's body, in addition to a person's head, face, and scalp, by the use of a sponge, brush, cloth, or similar device to apply or remove a chemical preparation or other substance without involving massage, as defined in s. 480.033(3), except that chemical peels may be removed by peeling an applied preparation from the skin by hand.

The bill amends the definition for the term “shampooing” to mean “cleansing” of the hair rather than “washing” of the hair. It also deletes the reference to “applying hair tonics” from the definition.

The bill amends the definition of “hair braiding” to mean “the weaving or interweaving of a person’s own natural hair” rather than “the weaving or interweaving of natural human hair.”

Scope of Cosmetologist License

The bill creates s. 477.0131, F.S., to provide that a person who is otherwise qualified to practice the specific services listed in s. 477.013, F.S., shall be licensed as a hair technician, esthetician, nail technician, and cosmetologist, respectively.

Hair Braiding, Hair Wrapping and Body Wrapping Registration

The bill amends s. 477.0132, F.S., to increase the required course hours for body wrapping from 12 to 40 hours. It also requires that the course include, but not be limited to, body systems and contraindications.

Qualifications for Licensees and Registrants

The bill amends s. 477.014, F.S., to prohibit persons from practicing, holding themselves out as qualified to practice, or using the name or title of a cosmetologist, hair technician, esthetician, or nail technician unless duly licensed or registered to provide such services.

The bill provides that a cosmetologist licensed before July 1, 2008, to perform all of the services of a licensed cosmetologist may continue to practice his or her profession. It permits facial

specialists and manicure, pedicure, and nail extension specialists who are registered or enrolled in school before July 1, 2008, to take the examination for licensure.

The bill permits specialists registered before July 1, 2008, including full specialty registrants, to continue to practice under the name of their respective specialty registration without taking the respective licensure exam. It also authorizes the board to adopt rules for renewal of registrations existing before July 1, 2008. This would include the nail, facial, and full cosmetology specialties listed in s. 477.013(5), F.S.

Education Requirements

The bill amends s. 477.019, F.S., to provide that the education requirements for an application for examination may include a general equivalency diploma or the passing of an ability-to-benefit test approved by the United States Secretary of Education as provided in 20 U.S.C. s. 1091(d).⁸ The requirements in the current law state that the applicant must be at least 16 years of age or have received a high school diploma are maintained.

The bill increases from 1,200 to 1,800 the minimum number of required hours or training for a full cosmetology license. It increases from 260 to 600 hours the minimum number of required hours for an esthetician (currently the 260 hours is only applicable to the facial specialty), and from 240 to 350 the minimum number of required hours for a nail technician.

The bill would increase the required education hours for persons providing the current services of a facial specialist from 260 to 600 hours.

The bill permits a student who has enrolled and begun his or her education before July 1, 2008, to take the exam to be licensed as a cosmetologist upon completion of 1,200 hours of training. It requires that a student who begins his or her education on or after July 1, 2008, to comply with the new minimum required hours of training before taking the examination.

The bill eliminates the right of students to sit for the examination after completing a minimum of 1,000 educational hours.

The bill permits a Florida student to practice in his or her respective area for a maximum of 60 days after submitting a completed application for examination for licensure as a cosmetologist, hair technician, esthetician, or nail technician. The applicant must be under the supervision of a licensed professional in a licensed salon. The bill requires that, if the applicant fails the examination, he or she may continue to practice under the supervision of a licensed professional in a licensed salon for an additional 60 days, provided that the applicant applies for the next available examination. The applicant may not continue to practice if he or she fails the

⁸ The federal law under 20 U.S.C. s. 1091(d) provides for the standards that a student can meet to receive federal educational assistance if that student does not have a high school graduation certificate. The section requires that “[t]he student shall take an independently administered examination and shall achieve a score, specified by the Secretary [of Education], demonstrating that such student can benefit from the education or training being offered. Such examination shall be approved by the Secretary on the basis of compliance with such standards for development, administration, and scoring as the Secretary may prescribe in regulations.”

examination a second time. The bill deletes the comparable provision in current law that does not provide time periods for practice as a student applicant.

The bill permits licensure by endorsement of current active out-of-country cosmetology licenses, in addition to practice in another state, provided that the out-of-country qualifications are substantially similar to, equivalent to, or greater than the qualifications required of Florida licensees. It provides that work experience may be substituted for the education hours in an amount and manner determined by board rule.

The bill deletes the exemption from continuing education requirements for persons whose occupation or practice is confined solely to body wrapping, while maintaining the exemption for persons whose occupation or practice is confined solely to hair braiding or hair wrapping. The bill deletes the 48-hour cap for a continuing education refresher course. The number of hours would be set by board rule.

Inactive Status

The bill amends s. 477.0212(2), F.S., to require that the board adopt rules for the continuing education requirements prior to license renewal or reactivation.

Schools of Cosmetology

The bill amends s. 477.023, F.S., to provide that ch. 477, F.S., does not prevent certification by the Department of Education of the grooming and salon services within the public school system.

Cosmetology Internships

The bill authorizes cosmetology students to perform cosmetology services in licensed salons under the supervision of a licensed cosmetologist.

The bill does not define the terms “cosmetology intern” or “internship sponsor.”

The bill creates s. 477.0231, F.S., to provide conditions for cosmetology interns and internship supervisors. The bill establishes the conditions and rights applicable to cosmetology schools or programs. The student’s cosmetology school or program must:

- Determine the selection and placement of the intern;
- Determine whether a student is eligible to become a cosmetology intern and whether an internship sponsor meets the requirements for its educational objectives;
- On behalf of the student, provide written notice to the board that an internship sponsor has been selected and name the cosmetology intern to be supervised; and
- Determine the length and schedule of an individual cosmetology internship, but such internship shall not exceed 12 months.

The bill establishes requirements and conditions on internship sponsors. Each internship sponsor is required to:

- Obtain approval from a school or cosmetology or program;
- Register with the board before accepting placement if each cosmetology intern;
- Actively supervise the cosmetology intern in the practice of cosmetology pursuant to rules established by the board;
- Ensure that the cosmetology intern is complying with the laws and rules governing cosmetology and is complying with the educational objectives and guidelines established by the cosmetology school or program and the board; and
- Ensure that the public is clearly informed that the cosmetology intern is not a licensed cosmetologist by posting notice in a conspicuous manner within the salon indicating that a student intern is providing services on the premises.

The bill establishes the requirements and conditions on cosmetology interns. Each intern must only:

- Provide services expressly approved by the internship sponsor and contracted for by the internship sponsor;
- Only practice within the field of cosmetology in which he or she is engaged in the course of study; and
- Possess written documentation of his or her authorization to engage in the practice of cosmetology from the student's cosmetology school or program and furnish such documentation to the department prior to engaging in the practice of cosmetology and upon request by department personnel.

The bill requires the board to establish by rule:

- The education prerequisites for cosmetology internships, including the minimum number of hours of classroom instruction and required course work; and
- The number of permitted cosmetology internships per internship sponsor, the minimum and maximum number of internship hours, and the recommended educational objectives and guidelines for an internship program in a cosmetology school or program.

The board may also terminate the internship of any cosmetology intern and the sponsorship of any internship sponsor for a violation of the laws and rules governing cosmetology. The board must also provide notice of the termination to the internship sponsor, the cosmetology school or program, and the cosmetology intern. If a cosmetology internship is terminated, the school or program must determine the educational status of the cosmetology intern.

The bill provides that a cosmetology intern whose internship sponsor has been terminated, disciplined by the board, or voluntarily withdrawn from sponsorship shall remain eligible for new placement through the school or program.

The bill does not require a fee for cosmetology interns or internship supervisors.

Salons

The bill amends s. 477.025, F.S., relating to cosmetology salons and specialty salons, to eliminate the distinction between a cosmetology salon and a specialty salon.

License and Registration Fees

The bill amends s. 477.026, F.S., to include hair technicians, estheticians, and nail technicians in the fee structure while maintaining the current fee cap of \$25 for original licensing and renewal, and \$50 for an endorsement application, examination, and reexamination. The current cap for specialists is \$30. Registration fees for hair braiders and hair wrappers remain unchanged at \$25, and body wrappers are included in the fees for the estheticians.

Cosmetology Services Outside of a Licensed Salon

The bill amends s. 477.0263, F.S., to provide that cosmetology and specialty services shall be performed only by a licensed cosmetologist or a cosmetology intern supervised by a licensed cosmetologist, hair technicians, estheticians, nail technicians, or registered specialists in licensed salons. The bill permits hair technicians, estheticians, nail technicians, or registered specialists to perform services outside of a licensed salon when the client for health reasons is unable to go to a licensed salon. The services must be provided pursuant to rules established by the board.

The bill would permit persons holding a valid cosmetology license in any state or is authorized to practice in any country, territory, or jurisdiction of the United States, to conduct department store demonstrations.

The bill also permits licensed cosmetologists, hair technicians, estheticians, nail technicians, or registered specialists to provide cosmetology services outside of a license salon and for special events. The person providing the service must be employed by a licensed salon and appointments for the services must be made through a licensed salon.

Conforming Provisions

The bill amends s. 477.0265, F.S., relating to the acts prohibited under ch. 477, F.S., to change the term “cosmetology” to “in the field of cosmetology,” and to include cosmetology interns.

The bill amends s. 477.028, F.S., relating to disciplinary proceeding, to reference “hair technician, esthetician, or nail technician” and to change the term “cosmetology” to “in the field of cosmetology.”

The bill amends s. 477.029, F.S., relating to penalties, to include “hair technician, esthetician, or nail technician” and to delete the reference to “cosmetology” salon.

The bill repeals s. 477.0201, F.S., relating to specialty registration, qualifications, registration renewal, and endorsement.

Effective Date

The bill provides a July 1, 2008 effective date.

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:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Persons who seek a full cosmetology license may also experience an increase in the cost of their education of approximately one-third based on the increase from 1,200 to 1,800 in the minimum number of hours of training required for a full cosmetology license.

The cost of 1,200 hours in cosmetology education is dependent on the institution attended. On the low end of expense, a community college education costs approximately \$2,000 for tuition only, plus the costs of books and supplies. Other public and private institutions may be more expensive. For example, in Leon County, a 1,200 hour cosmetology education at Lively Technical Center is approximate \$3,500 to \$3,800 for tuition, books, and supplies. The cost of a 1,200 hour private school cosmetology education, also in Leon County, is approximately \$7,500, for tuition, books, and supplies.

A representative for the community colleges has represented that students who opt for the hair technician license, which requires 1,000 minimum hours of training, may save in education expenses because of the lower required hours. According to some cosmetologists most cosmetology students intend to provide only hair related services and would seek the hair technician education. However, one educator indicated that some schools may charge the same amount for the 1,000 hour hair technician education that is currently being charged for a 1,200 hour education. Consequently, it is not clear whether this bill would provide any cost savings for student's who seek the hair technician education.

A student who does not pursue a full 1,800 cosmetology education and intends to perform a combination of specialty services may also experience increased education expenses, e.g., a person who intends to provide hair technician and esthetician services or hair technician and nail technician services.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The department anticipates increased regulatory costs. For the Board of Cosmetology, the department anticipates that it will need one additional full time position at an estimated cost of \$51,600 and approximately \$8,540 to provide rulemaking and increased board meetings. For the Bureau of Education and Testing, the department anticipates a non-recurring cost of \$30,140 to develop and enhance exams, and the need for five additional OPS staff at an average cost of \$21,667 per year to accommodate the increased workload. For the Central Intake Unit, the department anticipates the need for an additional half a position at an average cost of \$26,251 per year to accommodate anticipated increased licensure by endorsement applications. The department would incur a one-time cost of \$50,000 to change application forms, process, and integration into License Ease for the new license classifications.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Summary of Amendments:

None.

This Senate Professional Staff Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
