

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Commerce and Tourism

BILL: SB 998

INTRODUCER: Senator Yarborough

SUBJECT: Department of Commerce

DATE: January 20, 2026 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Renner	McKay	CM	Pre-meeting
2.			ATD	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 998 makes several changes relating to the Department of Commerce (FloridaCommerce), including:

- Providing an exemption from land being reverted to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund if land conveyances are at less than the appraised value for federal government agencies, including the Department of Defense, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the U.S. Coast Guard, if the primary purpose of remaining as a military installation buffer continues, even though the specific military purpose, mission, and function on the conveyed land is modified or changes from that which was present or proposed at the time of the conveyance.
- Revising the definition of “rural community” to specify that an unincorporated area with a population of 25,000 or fewer may be designated as a rural community under the Rural Economic Development Initiative.
- Repealing a series of statutory provisions that establish and govern the Florida Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program (program); designating FloridaCommerce as the state agency to receive and administer federal funding from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to administer the program; authorizing FloridaCommerce to award grants and disburse funds under the program; authorizing FloridaCommerce to administer funds in any year in which supplemental federal funding is received for eligible expenses associated with disaster recovery, long-term recovery, or infrastructure restoration in areas impacted by a federally declared disaster; authorizing FloridaCommerce to administer future funding for purposes not expressly listed in the bill, so long as the administration complies with applicable federal authorizing law, regulations, or guidance from HUD.
- Requiring employers using the E-Verify system to maintain E-Verify verification results showing each employee is authorized to work; requiring FloridaCommerce to issue an initial notice of noncompliance and give the employer 30 days to cure the issue, and imposing a \$1,000 per employee per day fine if an employer fails to cure a violation three times within

24 months; placing employers on probation and requiring quarterly affidavits confirming compliance for violations; authorizing FloridaCommerce to recover costs of investigations and prosecutions.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

The present situation for each issue is described below in Section III, Effect of Proposed Changes.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Present Situation:

Military Base Protection

The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Board of Trustees) holds state lands in trust for the use and benefit of the people of Florida.¹ The Board of Trustees consists of the Governor, Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer, and Commissioner of Agriculture. This body may acquire, sell, transfer, and administer state lands in the manner consistent with chs. 253 and 259, F.S.² The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), through its Division of State Lands (DSL), performs all staff duties and functions related to the acquisition, administration, and disposition of state lands.³

“Conservation lands” are lands managed for conservation, outdoor resource-based recreation, or archaeological or historic preservation, except those lands acquired solely to facilitate the acquisition of other conservation lands.⁴

The Board of Trustees may acquire nonconservation lands from FloridaCommerce’s annual list through the Military Base Protection Program to buffer a military installation against encroachment.⁵ A conveyance at less than appraised value must state that the land will revert to the Board of Trustees if it is not used for its intended purpose as a military installation buffer, or if the military installation closes.⁶

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 10 amends s. 253.025, F.S., providing an exemption from land being reverted to the Board of Trustees if land conveyances are at less than the appraised value. The exemption applies to federal government agencies, including, but not limited to, the Department of Defense and its subordinate Departments of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Department of Homeland Security’s U.S. Coast Guard, so long as the primary purpose of remaining as a

¹ Section 253.001, F.S.

² Section 253.02(1), F.S.

³ Section 253.002(1), F.S.

⁴ Section 253.034(2)(c), F.S.

⁵ Section 253.025(21)(a), F.S.

⁶ Section 253.025(21)(d), F.S.

military installation buffer continues, even though the specific military purpose, mission, and function on the conveyed land is modified or changes from that which was present or proposed at the time of the conveyance.

Present Situation

Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI)

The Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI) was established by the Legislature to encourage and facilitate the location and expansion of major economic development projects of significant scale in rural communities.⁷ Today, the REDI operates as a statewide initiative led by the Department of Commerce (FloridaCommerce) to better serve Florida's rural communities by providing a more focused and coordinated effort among state and regional agencies to improve the fiscal, economic, and community viability of these areas.⁸

Specified agencies and organizations⁹ are required to designate a high-level staff person to serve as their REDI representative. Each REDI representative is responsible for ensuring that their agency or organization is informed about REDI and helps to identify opportunities to accommodate or include rural local governments in their agency programs.

REDI is required to review and evaluate the impact of statutes and rules on rural communities and work to minimize any adverse impact and undertake outreach and capacity-building efforts.¹⁰ Under the REDI statute, a rural community is defined as:

- A county with a population of 75,000 or fewer;
- A county with a population of 125,000 or fewer, if the county is contiguous to a county with a population of 75,000 or fewer;
- Any municipality in a county that meets the above criteria; or
- An unincorporated federal enterprise community or an incorporated rural city with a population of 25,000 or fewer, with an employment base focused on traditional agriculture or resource-based industries, located in a county not defined as rural, and which has at least three or more economic distress factors.¹¹

Each REDI member agency is required to review financial match requirements for projects in rural areas and develop a proposal to waive or reduce match requirements, and such proposals must be submitted to REDI.¹² REDI must call a meeting within 30 days of receipt of such proposals for comment and recommendation.¹³ Waivers and reductions must be requested by the county or community, and, to the fullest extent possible, member organizations must expedite the

⁷ Section 288.0656(1)(a), F.S.

⁸ Section 288.0656(3), F.S.

⁹ The Department of Transportation, Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Department of State, Department of Health, Department of Children and Families, Department of Corrections, Department of Education, Department of Juvenile Justice, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, each water management district, CareerSource Florida, Inc., VISIT Florida, the Florida Regional Planning Council Association, Agency for Health Care Administration, the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS). See s. 288.0656(6)(a), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 288.0656(4), F.S.

¹¹ Section 288.0656(2)(e), F.S.

¹² Section 288.06561, F.S.

¹³ Section 288.06561(3), F.S.

adoption of rules and amendments to incorporate the reduction in match for rural areas in financial distress.¹⁴ REDI must prepare an annual report as a supplement to FloridaCommerce's annual report, which includes an evaluation of the status of changes to rules, the number of awards made with waivers, and recommendations for future changes.¹⁵

Based on recommendations of the REDI, the Governor may designate up to three rural areas of opportunity (RAOs) by executive order,¹⁶ which establishes certain local governments as a priority for the department. The orders also permit all state agencies and departments to use all available tools and resources to the extent permissible by law to promote the creation and development of projects designated by the RAO that have been recommended by the department.¹⁷

Rural Area of Opportunity

A RAO is a rural community,¹⁸ or region comprised of rural communities, designated by the Governor, that has been adversely affected by an extraordinary economic event, severe or chronic distress, or a natural disaster.¹⁹ An area may also be designated as an RAO if it presents a unique economic development opportunity of regional impact.²⁰ The designation of an RAO must be agreed upon by the Department of Commerce, as well as the county and municipal governments, to be included in the RAO.²¹

This designation establishes these areas as priority assignments for REDI and allows the Governor, acting through REDI, to waive criteria, requirements, or similar provisions of any economic development initiative. Such incentives include, but are not limited to, the Quick Response Training Program²², the Quick Response Training Program for participants in the welfare transition program²³, transportation projects,²⁴ the brownfield redevelopment bonus refund²⁵, and the rural job tax credit program.²⁶

Currently, there are three designated RAO areas:²⁷

- **Northwest RAO:** Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Liberty, Wakulla, and Washington counties, and portions of Bay, Okaloosa, and Walton Counties.

¹⁴ Section 288.06561(4) and (7), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 288.06561(8), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 288.0656(7)(a), F.S.

¹⁷ Executive Orders 20-170, 21-149, and 23-132 and 25-141 available at https://www.flgov.com/eog/sites/default/files/executive-orders/2024/EO_20-170.pdf, https://www.flgov.com/eog/sites/default/files/executive-orders/2024/EO_21-149.pdf, and <https://www.flgov.com/eog/sites/default/files/executive-orders/2024/EO-23-132.pdf> and <https://www.flgov.com/eog/sites/default/files/executive-orders/2025/EO%2025-141.pdf> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026)

¹⁸ Section 288.0656(2)(e), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 288.0656(2)(d), F.S.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ Section 288.0656(7)(b), F.S.

²² Section 288.047, F.S.

²³ Section 288.047(8), F.S.

²⁴ Section 339.2821, F.S.

²⁵ Section 288.107, F.S.

²⁶ Sections 212.098 and 220.1895, F.S.

²⁷ Florida Department of Commerce, Office of Rural Initiatives, available at <https://www.floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/office-of-rural-initiatives> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

- **South Central RAO:** DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, and Okeechobee counties, and the communities of Pahokee, Belle Glade, and South Bay in Palm Beach County and Immokalee in Collier County.²⁸
- **North Central RAO:** Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Putnam, Suwannee, Taylor, and Union counties.²⁹

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 11 amends s. 288.0656, F.S., revising the definition of “rural community” to specify that an unincorporated area with a population of 25,000 or fewer may be designated as a rural community under REDI.

Present Situation

Small City Community Development Block Grant Program Act

The Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) was established under Title I of the federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (the Act). The CDBG program works to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment by expanding economic opportunities to the most vulnerable in Florida communities. A need is considered urgent if it poses a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and has arisen in the past 18 months.³⁰

FloridaCommerce manages four CDBG programs:³¹

- Florida Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program
- CDBG – Coronavirus Relief Funding
- Office of Disaster Recovery
- Neighborhood Stabilization Program

Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program

FloridaCommerce administers the Small Cities CDBG Program Act (program) and distributes funds to eligible non-entitlement communities. To be eligible, a city must have a population under 50,000 or a county must have a population under 200,000.³² The program awards subgrants to communities in four funding categories: economic development, neighborhood revitalization, housing rehabilitation, commercial revitalization, and any other activity by federal law.³³

²⁸ The economic development organization for this RAO is Florida’s Heartland Regional Economic Development Initiative, Inc. See <https://flaheartland.com/> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

²⁹ The economic development organization for this RAO is the North Florida Economic Development Partnership. See <https://nflp.org/> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

³⁰ Florida Department of Commerce, Community Development Block Grant Program, available at <https://floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/assistance-for-governments-and-organizations/community-development-block-grant-program> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Id.*

³³ Section 290.044(3), F.S.

FloridaCommerce may annually set aside up to 15 percent of CDBG funds for use in local government jurisdictions that have been declared an emergency or natural disaster by executive order.³⁴

FloridaCommerce is prohibited from awarding a grant until it has conducted a site visit to verify the information contained in the local government's application.³⁵ FloridaCommerce must rank each grant application and may prohibit an applicant from receiving the grant or penalize an applicant in the rating of an application if the department determines that any applicant has failed to substantially accomplish the results it proposed in previously funded applications.³⁶ Additionally, applicants must hold at least two public hearings in the local jurisdiction where the project is to be completed: one for public input and community needs, and one for comments on the proposed application, including a published summary.³⁷

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill repeals the following statutes under the Florida Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program Act:

Section 1 repeals s. 290.0401, F.S., relating to the title of the program.

Section 2 repeals s. 290.0411, F.S., relating to the program's legislative intent.

Section 3 repeals s. 290.042, F.S., relating to definitions under the program.

Section 4 repeals s. 290.043, F.S., relating to FloridaCommerce's administration of the program.

Section 5 repeals s. 290.0455, F.S., relating to the Act's Loan Guarantee Program.

Section 6 repeals s. 290.046, F.S., relating to the application procedures for grants under the program.

Section 7 repeals s. 290.047, F.S., relating to grant ceilings, maximum administrative costs, and provisions for loans in default.

Section 8 repeals s. 290.0475, F.S., relating to the process of rejecting grant applications and penalties for failing to meet application conditions.

Section 9 repeals s. 290.048, F.S., relating to FloridaCommerce's general powers to carry out provisions of the Act.

³⁴ Section 290.044(5), F.S.

³⁵ Section 290.046(2)(d), F.S.

³⁶ Section 290.046(2)(c), F.S.

³⁷ Section 290.046(4), F.S.

Section 12 amends s. 290.044, F.S., designating FloridaCommerce as the state agency to receive and administer federal funding from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to administer the program.

FloridaCommerce is authorized to award grants and disburse funds under the program in any manner and in any amount, consistent with the purposes and requirements of the Act.

In any year in which FloridaCommerce receives supplemental federal funding from HUD for eligible expenses associated with disaster recovery, long-term recovery, or infrastructure restoration in impacted or distressed areas arising from a federally declared disaster, FloridaCommerce must administer the funds consistent with the specific federal laws and HUD guidance authorizing those allocations.

If FloridaCommerce receives future funding from HUD for purposes not expressly listed in this section, FloridaCommerce must administer that funding in accordance with the specific federal laws authorizing such funding, including any implementing guidance or regulations adopted by HUD.

FloridaCommerce is authorized to adopt rules to administer this provision.

Present Situation

Employment Verification

It is unlawful for any person to knowingly employ, hire, recruit, or refer, either for herself or himself or on behalf of another, for private or public employment, an alien who is not duly authorized to work by the immigration laws of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, or the United States Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security.³⁸ If FloridaCommerce finds or is notified by a specified entity that an employer has knowingly employed an unauthorized alien without verifying the employment eligibility, FloridaCommerce must enter an order making such determination and require repayment of any economic development incentive.³⁹

FloridaCommerce must place the employer on probation for a 1-year period and require the employer to report quarterly to FloridaCommerce to demonstrate compliance if a violation occurred. Any violation occurring within 24 months after a prior violation constitutes grounds for the suspension or revocation of all licenses issued by a licensing agency, subject to ch. 120, F.S. FloridaCommerce is required to take the following actions for a violation involving:

- One to 10 unauthorized aliens, suspension of all applicable licenses held by a private employer for up to 30 days by the respective agencies that issued them.

³⁸ Section 448.09(1), F.S.

³⁹ Section 448.09(2); Section 288.061(6), F.S., prohibits the Secretary of Commerce from approving an economic development incentive application unless the application includes proof to the department that the applicant business is registered with and uses the E-Verify system. Upon a final determination of noncompliance, the awardee must repay all moneys received as an economic development incentive to the department within 30 days after the final determination. Section 288.061, F.S.

- Eleven to 50 unauthorized aliens, suspension of all applicable licenses held by a private employer for up to 60 days by the respective agencies that issued them.
- More than 50 unauthorized aliens, revocation of all applicable licenses held by a private employer by the respective agencies that issued them.⁴⁰

Section 448.095, F.S., requires an employer to verify each new employee's employment eligibility within 3 business days after the first day that the employee begins working for pay. A public agency, or a private agency with 25 or more employees, must use the E-Verify system to verify employment eligibility. Each employer required to use the E-Verify system must certify compliance with the E-Verify system each year to the Department of Revenue when making contributions to or reimbursing the state's unemployment compensation or reemployment assistance system.⁴¹

If the E-Verify system is unavailable for 3 business days after a new employee begins working for pay and the employer cannot access the system to verify eligibility, the employer must use the Employment Eligibility Verification form (Form I-9) to verify that the new hire is authorized to work in the United States. The employer must retain a copy of the documentation provided and any official verification generated for at least three years.⁴²

An employer may not continue to employ an unauthorized alien after obtaining knowledge that a person is or has become an unauthorized alien.⁴³

An employer must provide copies of any documentation relied upon by the employer for the verification of employment eligibility when requested by the following:⁴⁴

- The Department of Law Enforcement;
- The Attorney General;
- The state attorney in the circuit in which the new employee works;
- The statewide prosecutor; or
- The Department of Commerce.

A person or entity that makes a request must rely on the Federal Government to verify an employee's employment eligibility and may not independently make a final determination as to whether an employee is an unauthorized alien.⁴⁵

An employer that uses the E-Verify system or, if that system is unavailable, Form I-9 has established a rebuttable presumption that the employer did not knowingly employ an unauthorized alien. An employer that uses the same documentation required by the United States

⁴⁰ Section 448.09(4), F.S.

⁴¹ Section 448.095(2), F.S., An employer that voluntarily uses the E-Verify system may also make such a certification on its first return each calendar year in order to document such use.

⁴² Section 448.095(2), F.S.

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ Section 448.095(3), F.S.

⁴⁵ *Id.*

Citizenship and Immigration Services on its Form I-9 has established an affirmative defense⁴⁶ that the employer did not knowingly employ an unauthorized alien.⁴⁷

A public agency⁴⁸ must require in any contract that the contractor,⁴⁹ and any subcontractor⁵⁰ thereof, register with and use the E-Verify system to verify the work authorization of all new employees.⁵¹

If FloridaCommerce determines an employer failed to use the E-Verify system, the department must notify the employer of noncompliance and provide the employer with 30 days to rectify the noncompliance. If an employer fails to use the E-Verify system three times within a 24-month period, FloridaCommerce must impose a fine of \$1,000 per day until the employer provides sufficient proof to FloridaCommerce that the noncompliance has been cured. FloridaCommerce must use any fines collected for employer outreach and public notice of the state's employment verification laws. Noncompliance constitutes grounds for the suspension of all licenses until the noncompliance has been cured.⁵²

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 13 amends s. 448.095, F.S., requiring employers using the E-Verify system to maintain an E-Verify case result for each employee, confirming that they are authorized to work. The E-Verify case result must clearly display the employee's work authorization status.

The bill defines an "employer" as any person, firm, company, corporation, association, joint-stock company, partnership, organization, or other legal entity that hires at least one person to perform work in Florida and pays them (by salary, hourly wages, or any other form of value). The definition does not include homeowners hiring casual laborers or independent contractors.

Each failure by an employer to provide requested documentation verifying an employee's eligibility to an enforcing government agency within 30 days constitutes noncompliance.

The employer's failure to provide the requested documentation constitutes a reasonable basis that the employer failed to use the E-Verify system. In such instances, FloridaCommerce must issue an initial notification of noncompliance before imposing a fine or suspending an employer's license. The employer will have 30 days after FloridaCommerce's initial notification to cure the

⁴⁶ An affirmative defense is a defense in which the defendant introduces evidence, which, if found to be credible, will negate criminal liability or civil liability, even if it is proven that the defendant committed the alleged acts.

⁴⁷ Section 448.095(4), F.S.

⁴⁸ "Public agency" means any office, department, agency, division, subdivision, political subdivision, board, bureau, commission, authority, district, public body, body politic, state, county, city, town, village, municipality, or any other separate unit of government created or established pursuant to law, and any other public or private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity acting on behalf of any public agency. Section 448.095(1)(d), F.S.

⁴⁹ "Contractor" means a person or an entity that has entered or is attempting to enter into a contract with a public agency to provide labor, supplies, or services to such agency in exchange for salary, wages, or other remuneration. Section 448.095(1)(a), F.S.

⁵⁰ "Subcontractor" means a person or an entity that provides labor, supplies, or services to or for a contractor or another subcontractor in exchange for salary, wages, or other remuneration." Section 448.095(1)(e), F.S.

⁵¹ Guidance for entering into such contracts is provided in s. 448.095(5), F.S.

⁵² Section 448.095(6), F.S.

noncompliance, and an extension of no more than 30 days will be granted only if the employer demonstrates good cause.

FloridaCommerce must issue a final determination of noncompliance if the employer fails to timely cure the noncompliance. An employer may challenge the noncompliance through an administrative hearing and, if unsuccessful, in court. The bill clarifies that the \$ 1,000-per-day fine for noncompliance applies to each employee whose employment eligibility was not verified. Any subsequent noncompliance by the employer after the final determination of noncompliance constitutes grounds for suspending all licenses until the noncompliance is cured.

The bill also authorizes FloridaCommerce to recover the reasonable costs of investigation and prosecution, including salaries and benefits of personnel, costs related to the time spent by attorneys and other personnel on the investigation and prosecution, and any other expenses incurred by FloridaCommerce. If the assessed costs are not paid within 60 days after the assessment, FloridaCommerce may contract for the collection of the costs, in which case the fees charged by the collection agent will be added to the amount recovered from the employer, or bring civil action to recover the costs. In such cases, FloridaCommerce has the right to reclaim reasonable attorney fees and costs involved in the collection effort if FloridaCommerce is the prevailing party.

To cure noncompliance, the employer must do all of the following:

- Register with the E-Verify system, if not already enrolled.
- Properly verify employment eligibility by using the E-Verify system or Form I-9.
- Provide an E-Verify case result and closure description for each employee showing that the employee is authorized to work.
- Provide an affidavit to FloridaCommerce, under penalty of perjury, that all instances of noncompliance have been corrected and that the employer is in full compliance.

The bill clarifies that FloridaCommerce is prohibited from investigating complaints based solely on race, color, or national origin.

The bill authorizes FloridaCommerce to adopt rules to implement this provision.

Section 14 amends s. 448.09, F.S., relating to prohibited employment by unauthorized aliens, to specify that “knowingly employs” means that an employer is aware of an unauthorized individual alien’s unauthorized status or fails to take reasonable steps to verify their employment eligibility after being made aware of potential violations.

The bill requires FloridaCommerce to issue a written determination to any employer that is aware it is hiring an unauthorized alien, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act under ch. 120, F.S. If an administrative law judge rules in favor of FloridaCommerce, or the employer loses its appeal, the employer must repay any economic development incentive.

The bill requires employers placed on probation to submit an affidavit to FloridaCommerce, affirming that they are not employing any unauthorized aliens, on or before the last day of each quarter. The first quarter is the quarter in which the final order is issued, and each subsequent order begins 90 days after the previous quarter. FloridaCommerce is authorized to enforce

compliance with the affidavit by filing a petition with the circuit court in Leon County, which is the venue for actions for such enforcement.

FloridaCommerce must provide a hearing to employers whose licenses have been suspended or revoked pursuant to ch. 120, F.S.

FloridaCommerce may adopt rules to implement this provision.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Sections 15 – 19 reenact ss. 215.971, 288.062, 288.0655, 332.007, and 627.6699, F.S., for the purpose of incorporating the amendments made under this bill.

Section 20 provides that the bill takes effect on July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Private sector entities may benefit indirectly from increased and expedited CDBG grants. Improved clarity and consistency in E-Verify enforcement may reduce uncertainty and compliance risk for employers.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill may have an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on local governments by relieving them from certain administrative procedures and requirements needed to qualify for CDBG grants.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends sections 253.025, 288.0656, 290.044, 448.095, and 448.09 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill repeals sections 290.0401, 290.0411, 290.042, 290.043, 290.0455, 290.046, 290.047, 290.0475, and 290.048 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill reenacts sections 215.971, 288.062, 288.0655, 332.007, and 627.6699 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.