

Tab 1	SB 530 by Simon (CO-INTRODUCERS) Pizzo ; Identical to H 01401 State Lotteries					
515854	A	S	RCS	RI, Simon	Delete L.87.	01/27 03:43 PM
707718	A	S	RCS	RI, Simon	Delete L.256 - 259:	01/27 03:43 PM
Tab 2	SB 658 by Burgess ; Compare to CS/H 00079 Water Safety Requirements for the Rental of Residential Property					
553706	PCS	S	RCS	RI		01/27 03:49 PM
Tab 3	SB 608 by Smith ; Vacation Rentals					
Tab 4	SB 1708 by Gaetz ; Similar to H 01509 Veterinary Licensure					
Tab 5	SB 680 by Mayfield ; Identical to H 00653 Electric Vehicle Charging Taxation					
129618	D	S	RCS	RI, Mayfield	Delete everything after	01/27 03:52 PM
Tab 6	SB 980 by Calatayud ; Similar to H 00843 Nicotine Dispensing Devices					
381784	D	S	RCS	RI, Calatayud	Delete everything after	01/27 03:55 PM
Tab 7	SB 204 by Bradley ; Compare to CS/CS/H 00189 Gaming					

The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

REGULATED INDUSTRIES

Senator Bradley, Chair
Senator Pizzo, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, January 27, 2026

TIME: 1:00—3:00 p.m.

PLACE: Pat Thomas Committee Room, 412 Knott Building

MEMBERS: Senator Bradley, Chair; Senator Pizzo, Vice Chair; Senators Bernard, Boyd, Bracy Davis, Brodeur, Burgess, Calatayud, and Mayfield

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 530 Simon (Identical H 1401)	State Lotteries; Revising the powers and duties of the Department of the Lottery; revising the information required to be provided to the department by persons who submit a bid, a proposal, or an offer to negotiate a contract for major procurement; authorizing the division's sworn law enforcement officers to purchase and present lottery tickets to a lottery retailer to claim a prize under certain circumstances; prohibiting certain false claims relating to state lottery tickets, etc. RI 01/27/2026 Fav/CS AEG FP	Fav/CS Yeas 9 Nays 0
2	SB 658 Burgess (Compare CS/H 79, S 608)	Water Safety Requirements for the Rental of Residential Property; Requiring a landlord to equip certain rental properties with specified water safety features; requiring a public lodging establishment licensed as a vacation rental to equip certain rental units with specified water safety features, etc. RI 01/27/2026 Fav/CS Combined - Lead CA RC	Fav/CS with SB 608 Yeas 9 Nays 0
3	SB 608 Smith (Compare CS/H 79, S 658)	Vacation Rentals; Requiring applicants or licensees seeking to obtain or renew a license to operate a vacation rental to install a pool safety feature if a pool is located on the vacation rental property; authorizing the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to suspend or revoke a license and fine the licensee if a vacation rental is not in compliance, etc. RI 01/27/2026 Fav/CS Combined CA RC	See SB 658

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Regulated Industries

Tuesday, January 27, 2026, 1:00—3:00 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
4	SB 1708 Gaetz (Similar H 1509)	Veterinary Licensure; Deleting the requirement for an applicant for licensure by endorsement to have held a valid active license to practice veterinary medicine in another state, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States for a specified amount of time; requiring applicants to hold a valid, active license in good standing to practice veterinary medicine in another state, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States, etc. RI 01/27/2026 Favorable AEG RC	Favorable Yeas 8 Nays 0
5	SB 680 Mayfield (Identical H 653)	Electric Vehicle Charging Taxation; Revising the definition of the terms "distribution company" and "utility service"; revising the definition of the term "retail sale", etc. RI 01/27/2026 Fav/CS FT AP	Fav/CS Yeas 8 Nays 0
6	SB 980 Calatayud (Similar H 843)	Nicotine Dispensing Devices; Citing this act as the "Florida Age-Gate Act"; defining the term "non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing device"; requiring an applicant for a retail nicotine products dealer permit to consent to inspections and searches of the licensed premises by the Department of Law Enforcement for specified purposes; providing civil and criminal penalties for retail tobacco products dealers that advertise, promote, or display for sale non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices; requiring the department and the division to use the administrative fines assessed for specified purposes, etc. RI 01/27/2026 Fav/CS AEG FP	Fav/CS Yeas 8 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Regulated Industries

Tuesday, January 27, 2026, 1:00—3:00 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
7	SB 204 Bradley (Compare CS/CS/H 189, H 591, S 1164)	Gaming; Requiring certain organizations, before purchasing, installing, or operating a game or machine on their premises, or that already have a game or machine installed on their premises, and are in doubt about whether such game or machine meets the definition of an amusement game or machine, to petition the Florida Gaming Control Commission for a declaratory statement on whether the operation of such game or machine is authorized or prohibited; prohibiting such organizations from purchasing or installing a game or machine until such declaratory statement is issued; providing criminal penalties for specified offenses relating to the manufacture, possession, and sale of slot machines or devices, etc. RI 01/27/2026 Favorable AEG RC	Favorable Yeas 9 Nays 0

Other Related Meeting Documents

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Regulated Industries

BILL: CS/SB 530

INTRODUCER: Regulated Industries Committee and Senator Simon

SUBJECT: State Lotteries

DATE: January 27, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Baird	Imhof	RI	Fav/CS
2.			AEG	
3.			FP	

I. Summary:

CS/SB 530 amends ch. 24, F.S., relating to the Department of the Lottery (Lottery), by making updates to the operational, security, and enforcement frameworks of the state’s lottery system.

The bill introduces a formal definition for “ball machine” and refines the definitions for “retailer” by allowing the Lottery to become an authorized entity that can sell lottery tickets and “major procurement” by removing obsolete referencing to the startup of the Lottery. The bill makes other minor revisions that remove provisions dealing with the first year of ticket sales.

It also adjusts the Lottery’s administrative duties, notably by revising the schedule for comprehensive security reports submitted to the Governor and the Legislature.

The bill removes the requirement that all lottery drawings and ticket validations be monitored and requires that only drawings where ball machines are used to select winning numbers be monitored.

The bill removes the requirement that the Lottery must lease all vending machines and removes the requirement that the Lottery require a performance bond for the duration of a contract with a retailer.

The bill increases the maximum bond amount for a lottery retailer and further authorizes the Lottery to maintain an interest-bearing account to secure retailer deposits.

The bill also authorizes sworn law enforcement officers the authority to purchase and present lottery tickets to claim prizes under specific investigative circumstances.

Finally, the bill establishes a penalty for persons who knowingly submit a false claim for payment to the Lottery and for any retailer or retailer employee who knowingly facilitates, participates in, or otherwise assists in the theft of a lottery ticket.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Overview of the Florida Lottery

In general gambling is illegal in Florida, however certain exceptions have been authorized.¹ In 1986, Florida voters approved an amendment to the Florida Constitution to allow the state to operate a lottery. Section 15 of Article X of the Florida Constitution provides as follows:

Lotteries may be operated by the state.... On the effective date of this amendment, the lotteries shall be known as the Florida Education Lotteries. Net proceeds derived from the lotteries shall be deposited to a state trust fund, to be designated The State Education Lotteries Trust Fund, to be appropriated by the Legislature. The schedule may be amended by general law.

In 1987, the Legislature created the Florida Public Education Lottery Act (act),² which established a state lottery system intended primarily to generate revenue for public education of the state.³

The Lottery is charged with supervising and operating the lottery in accordance with the provisions of the act and rules adopted pursuant thereto.⁴

In 1988, the Lottery began offering lottery games with a \$1 weekly drawing.⁵ Since then, the Lottery has grown to include approximately 80 different scratch-off games available at over 13,000 retailer locations, with lottery ticket prices ranging from \$1 to \$50.⁶

The Lottery receives no funding from General Revenue and is fully funded through ticket sales. Proceeds from ticket sales are deposited into the Lottery's Operating Trust Fund.⁷ After covering administrative and other operational costs, the remaining funds are transferred monthly to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund (EETF) to help support public education improvements, including the funding of the Florida Bright Future Scholarship Program.⁸

The Lottery consistently ranks near the top among U.S. lotteries in total sales. During its 37 years of operation the Lottery has generated over \$155 billion in revenues and transferred more

¹ Section 849.08, F.S.

² Subsections 24.101 – 24.124, F.S.

³ Section 24.102, F.S.

⁴ Section 24.105(2), F.S.

⁵ Florida Lottery, *History*, available at <http://www.flalottery.com/history> (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

⁶ Florida Lottery, *Scratch Offs*, available at <http://www.flalottery.com/scratch-offs?amount=30> (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

⁷ Section 24.121, F.S.

⁸ *Id.*

than \$46 billion to education.⁹ During Fiscal Year 2024-25, the Lottery achieved \$9.13 billion in sales and transferred over \$2.16 billion to the EETF. Leading the nation in sales, the Lottery also maintains one of the lowest operating expense rates among state lotteries.¹⁰

The Lottery is required to supervise and administer the operation of the lottery in a manner that maximizes revenue for education while maintaining the dignity of the state and the welfare of its citizens. Some of the notable requirements of the Lottery are as follows:

- Must submit monthly and annual reports to the Governor, Chief Financial Officer, and the leadership of both legislative chambers, detailing total revenues, prize disbursements, and all other expenses.¹¹
- Maintain weekly or more frequent records of lottery transactions, including ticket distribution to retailers, revenue received, and claims for prizes.¹²
- Conduct a “continuing study” to identify any defects in the law or rules that could result in abuses in the administration of the lottery.¹³
- Every two years the Lottery must engage an independent firm to conduct a comprehensive study and evaluation of all security procedures, including computer and security systems.¹⁴
- Every single lottery drawing must be witnessed by an accountant from an independent firm who must inspect the equipment both before and after the drawing.¹⁵

The Lottery maintains an accredited, fully operational state law enforcement agency known as the Division of Security (division), which is tasked with protecting the integrity of the lottery and ensuring compliance with all state gaming laws.¹⁶

Lottery Games

The Lottery is authorized to offer a diverse portfolio of gaming products, ranging from instant-win “scratch-off” tickets to terminal-generated draw games such as Powerball, Mega Millions, and the Florida Lotto.¹⁷ For games that rely on a physical random selection process, the Lottery utilizes specialized equipment that is designed to mechanically mix a set of numbered balls and randomly draw from that mix to determine the winning numbers for a specific game.¹⁸

The term “major procurement” refers to any contract for the printing of lottery tickets, startup consultation services, or the goods and services involving the official recording of player selections or the use of ball machines.¹⁹ Because of the sensitive nature of these contracts, the

⁹ Florida Lottery, *Annual Report FY 2023-2024*, available at <https://floridalottery.com/content/dam/flalottery-web/files/annual-reports/2024-annual-comprehensive-financial-report.pdf>, (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Section 24.105(4), F.S.

¹² Section 24.105(6), F.S.

¹³ Section 24.105(7), F.S.

¹⁴ Section 24.108(7), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 24.105(9), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 24.108, F.S.

¹⁷ Section 24.105(9)(a), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 24.103(1), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 24.103(2), F.S.

Lottery is mandated to investigate the financial responsibility, security, and integrity of every vendor submitting a bid or proposal.²⁰

The Lottery has competitively procured the services of Thomas Howell Ferguson, P.A. in Tallahassee and their staff assists division employees in overseeing lottery draws.²¹

Lottery Retailers

The Lottery utilizes a vast network of more than 13,000 authorized retailers to bring lottery products to the public, selecting these business partners based on statutory criteria such as financial responsibility, integrity, reputation, and the security of their premises. The Lottery has the authority to enter any premises where lottery tickets are sold to perform their duties and may search and inspect these premises without a warrant if they have reason to believe a violation has occurred.²² The Lottery is empowered to immediately suspend or terminate a retailer's contract for the commission of any fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.²³

Vending Machines

In 2012, the Lottery received authorization for vending machines to dispense draw-game tickets, scratch-off tickets, and to serve as full-service vending machines that sell both types of games.

The Lottery is currently required to *lease all vending machines* that dispense online lottery tickets, instant lottery tickets or both.²⁴ The owner of the vending machines must post a performance bond for the duration of the contract.²⁵

Before a contract is signed, the Lottery must investigate the potential retailer's financial responsibility, integrity, reputation, and the security of their business premises.²⁶ Retailers using lottery vending must keep them in a direct line of sight to prevent sales to minors and ensure at least one employee is on duty during operation.²⁷ In addition to the line of sight and staffing requirements, every vending machine must be capable of being electronically deactivated for a period of at least five minutes.²⁸

The lottery vending machines are prohibited from using video reels, mechanical reels, or any video depictions of slot machines or casino game themes for actual game play.²⁹ Retailers must post a clear and conspicuous sign on every player-activated machine stating that the sale of tickets to persons under 18 is against the law and that proof of age is required.³⁰

²⁰ Section 24.111(2), F.S.

²¹ See Department of Lottery, *2026 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis for SB 530* (July 1, 2025) (on file with the Senate Regulated Industries Committee).

²² Section 24.108(2), F.S.

²³ Section 24.112(5), F.S.

²⁴ Section 24.111(2)(h), F.S.

²⁵ Section 24.111(2)(i), F.S.

²⁶ Section 24.112(2), F.S.

²⁷ Section 24.112(15), F.S.

²⁸ Section 24.112(15)(a), F.S.

²⁹ Section 24.112(15)(d), F.S. The law does however allow casino-style themes and titles for their tickets or static signage.

³⁰ Section 24.1055(2), F.S.

Currently, the Legislature has capped the maximum number of authorized vending machines at 3,000 and there are currently 3,000 vending machines deployed across the state.

Section 24.112(15), F.S., also outlines specific requirements for a vending machine, including the requirement that a vending machine must “dispense a lottery ticket after a purchaser inserts a coin or currency in the machine.” This statutory limitation contrasts with evolving financial behavior of consumers, who increasingly rely on electronic payment methods like debit cards and digital wallets for retail transactions.

Lottery vending machines are provided by the Lottery’s gaming system vendor, International Game Technology (IGT).³¹

Enforcement of Lottery Crimes

Under current Florida law, lottery-specific theft and fraud are primarily addressed through a combination of administrative rules and general criminal statutes. Currently, s. 24.118, F.S., serves as the primary deterrent for fraud, classifying the knowing presentation of a counterfeit or altered lottery ticket as a felony of the third degree punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, F.S.³² The division is the primary enforcement authority that deals with lottery crimes.

The division is headed by a director who must be qualified in law enforcement, and all investigators are designated as sworn law enforcement officers with the power to investigate and arrest for any violation of the act.³³ These officers are legally authorized to enter any premises where lottery tickets are sold, without a warrant, if they have reason to believe a violation of the law is occurring.³⁴

There is uncertainty as to whether s. 24.118, F.S., captures all of the modern criminal schemes involved with the present-day lottery situation because the law focuses heavily on the physical tampering of tickets rather than the behavioral fraud committed by retailers, such as “micro-scratching” or deceiving a customer about a ticket’s winning status.³⁵

Additionally, officers and employees of the Lottery are prevented from purchasing a lottery ticket.³⁶ This limits the Lottery’s ability to conduct undercover operations that involve officers purchasing lottery tickets to draw out criminal activity by retailers.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 of the bill amends s. 24.103, F.S., to define a “ball machine” as a device that mechanically mixes a set of numbered balls and then randomly draws from that mix to determine

³¹ *Supra* at note 21.

³² Section 24.118(3)(d), F.S.

³³ Section 24.108(1), F.S.

³⁴ Section 24.108(2), F.S.

³⁵ OPPAGA Report No. 23-02, “*Review of the Florida Lottery*” (2022-2024), stating in part that while security inspections have increased, “unauthorized activity” such as ticket alteration and retailer theft persists.

³⁶ Section 24.116(2), F.S.

the winning numbers for a specific game. The term “retailer” is amended to include the Lottery as an option of who can sell lottery tickets.

Section 2 of the bill amends s. 24.105, F.S., amends s. 24.105, F.S., to clarify that lottery games involving the use of a ball machine must be witnessed by the public and an accountant employed by an independent certified accounting firm. Additionally, the bill removes obsolete language referencing the first year of ticket sales.

Section 3 of the bill amends s. 24.108, F.S., to enhance operational flexibility for the division in monitoring lottery draw games that do not use a ball machine.

This leaves in the stringent requirement that ball machine game drawings are still monitored but allows the division to *not* monitor games that do not involve a ball machine to select winning numbers.

Removes obsolete language pertaining to the Lottery start up and to provides for evaluation of security procedures to realign the Lottery’s biennial independent comprehensive security audit beginning July 1, 2027.

Section 4 of the bill amends s. 24.111, F.S., relating to lottery vendors, to remove the requirement that the Lottery must lease all vending machines and that the Lottery must require a performance bond for the duration of any vendor contract.

Current law requires the Lottery to lease all vending machines, as opposed to purchasing the machines themselves, and requires that all contracts with vendors include a performance bond for the duration of the contract.

Section 5 of the bill amends s. 24.112, F.S., relating to retailers of lottery tickets and authorizing vending machines to dispense lottery tickets, by doing the following:

- Authorizes the Lottery to maintain an interest-bearing account for lottery retailers to deposit and maintain their securities.
- Increases the required retailer bond from twice to three times the average ticket sales and authorizes alternative deposit options.

Section 6 of the bill amends s. 24.116, F.S., to authorize division employees, who are sworn law enforcement personnel, to purchase lottery tickets when such purchases are deemed necessary as part of an ongoing investigation, and compliance operations. This would keep the prohibition on officers not part of an ongoing investigation and employees and their family members from purchasing lottery tickets.

Section 7 of the bill amends s. 24.118, F.S., to establish a penalty for persons who knowingly and willfully submit a false claim for payment to the Lottery as a felony of the third degree punishable as provided in ss. 775.082, 775.083, and 775.084 F.S.³⁷

³⁷ A third degree felony is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed 5 years and up to a \$5,000 fine.

Additionally, the bill establishes a penalty for any retailer or retailer employee who knowingly facilitates, participates in, or otherwise assists in the theft of a lottery ticket as a felony in the third degree.

The bill provides an effective date of 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.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Lottery provided the following statement:³⁸

“The Lottery anticipates a significant positive fiscal impact related to increased transfers to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund if

³⁸ *Supra* at note 21.

the following provisions are enacted: (1) allowing lottery vending machines to accept debit cards.

The Lottery also anticipates a positive fiscal impact from cost savings due to reduced time required by a third-party auditor, as well as increased flexibility and Division of Security personnel dedicated to monitoring promotional drawings.”

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 24.103, 24.105, 24.108, 24.111, 24.112, 24.116, and 24.118.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

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

CS by Regulated Industries on January 27, 2026:

The committee substitute amended SB 530 in the following ways:

- Removed language that would allow the Department of the Lottery to create rules regarding the acceptable forms of payment for ticket purchases.
- Removed the provision that would allow the Department of the Lottery to accept noncredit/cashless (debit cards) payment methods at lottery vending machines.

B. Amendments:

None.



515854

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
01/27/2026	.	
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	.	

The Committee on Regulated Industries (Simon) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with directory amendment)

Delete line 87.

===== D I R E C T O R Y C L A U S E A M E N D M E N T =====

And the directory clause is amended as follows:

Delete lines 60 - 65

and insert:

Section. 2. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (9) and subsection (17) of section 24.105, Florida Statutes, are amended



515854

11 to read:



707718

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
01/27/2026	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Regulated Industries (Simon) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

Delete lines 256 - 259

and insert:

1. Dispense a lottery ticket following receipt of payment
after a purchaser inserts a coin or currency in the machine.

By Senator Simon

3-00463C-26

2026530

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to state lotteries; amending s. 24.103, F.S.; defining the term "ball machine"; revising the definitions of the terms "major procurement" and "retailer"; amending s. 24.105, F.S.; revising the powers and duties of the Department of the Lottery; amending s. 24.108, F.S.; revising the schedule for the department to have a certain report produced and submitted to the Governor and the Legislature; amending s. 24.111, F.S.; revising the information required to be provided to the department by persons who submit a bid, a proposal, or an offer to negotiate a contract for major procurement; amending s. 24.112, F.S.; revising the bond amount a retailer may be required to post for the period within which the retailer is required to remit lottery funds to the department; revising certain requirements relating to lottery vending machines; amending s. 24.116, F.S.; authorizing the division's sworn law enforcement officers to purchase and present lottery tickets to a lottery retailer to claim a prize under certain circumstances; amending s. 24.118, F.S.; revising certain prohibitions and penalties relating to presenting a counterfeit or altered state lottery ticket; prohibiting certain false claims relating to state lottery tickets; prohibiting a lottery retailer or an employee thereof from using such position to knowingly facilitate, participate in, or otherwise assist in the theft of a lottery ticket from a retail

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

3-00463C-26

2026530

establishment, patron, or customer; providing criminal penalties; defining the terms "patron" and "customer"; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Present subsections (1) through (6) of section 24.103, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (2) through (7), respectively, a new subsection (1) is added to that section, and present subsections (2) and (4) of that section are amended, to read:

24.103 Definitions.—As used in this act:

(1) "Ball machine" means a device that mechanically mixes a set of numbered balls and then randomly draws from that mix to determine the winning numbers for a specific game.

(3) ~~(2)~~ "Major procurement" means a procurement for a contract for the printing of tickets for use in any lottery game, ~~consultation services for the startup of the lottery~~, any goods or services involving the official recording for lottery game play purposes of a player's selections in any lottery game involving player selections, any goods or services involving the receiving of a player's selection directly from a player in any lottery game involving player selections, any goods or services involving the drawing, determination, or generation of winners in any lottery game, the security report services provided for in this act, or any goods and services relating to marketing and promotion which exceed a value of \$25,000.

~~(5) (4)~~ "Retailer" means the department or a person who sells lottery tickets on behalf of the department pursuant to a

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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59 contract.

60 Section 2. Present paragraphs (i) and (j) of subsection (9)
 61 of section 24.105, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as
 62 paragraphs (j) and (k), respectively, a new paragraph (i) is
 63 added to that subsection, and paragraphs (a) and (d) of
 64 subsection (9) and subsection (17) of that section are amended,
 65 to read:

66 24.105 Powers and duties of department.—The department
 67 shall:

68 (9) Adopt rules governing the establishment and operation
 69 of the state lottery, including:

70 (a) The type of lottery games to be conducted, except that:
 71 1. ~~The~~ No name of an elected official may not shall appear
 72 on the ticket or play slip of any lottery game or on any prize
 73 or on any instrument used for the payment of prizes, unless such
 74 prize is in the form of a state warrant.

75 2. ~~No~~ Coins or currency may not shall be dispensed from any
 76 electronic computer terminal or device used in any lottery game.

77 3. Other than as specifically provided in s. 24.112, a ~~no~~
 78 terminal or device may not be used for any lottery game which
 79 may be operated solely by the player without the assistance of
 80 the retailer.

81 (d) The method of selecting winning tickets. However, if a
 82 lottery game involves the use of a ball machine to conduct a
 83 drawing, the drawing must shall be public and witnessed by an
 84 accountant employed by an independent certified public
 85 accounting firm. The department shall inspect the equipment used
 86 in the drawing ~~shall be inspected~~ before and after the drawing.

87 (i) The acceptable forms of payment for ticket purchases.

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CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

3-00463C-26

2026530

88 (17) ~~Have the authority to~~ Enter into agreements with other
 89 states for the operation and promotion of a multistate lottery
 90 if such agreements are in the best interest of the state
 91 lottery. ~~The authority conferred by this subsection is not~~
 92 ~~effective until 1 year after the first day of lottery ticket~~
 93 ~~sales.~~

94 Section 3. Subsections (6) and (7) of section 24.108,
 95 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

96 24.108 Division of Security; duties; security report.—

97 (6) The division shall monitor ticket validation and
 98 lottery drawings where ball machines are used to select winning
 99 numbers.

100 (7) (a) By July 1, 2027, and once every 2 years thereafter
 101 ~~After the first full year of sales of tickets to the public, or~~
 102 ~~sooner if the secretary deems necessary,~~ the department shall
 103 engage an independent firm experienced in security procedures,
 104 including, but not limited to, computer security and systems
 105 security, to conduct a comprehensive study and evaluation of all
 106 aspects of security in the operation of the department.

107 (b) The portion of the security report containing the
 108 overall evaluation of the department in terms of each aspect of
 109 security must shall be presented to the Governor, the President
 110 of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 111 The portion of the security report containing specific
 112 recommendations is ~~shall be~~ confidential and must shall be
 113 presented only to the secretary, the Governor, and the Auditor
 114 General; however, upon certification that such information is
 115 necessary for the purpose of effecting legislative changes, such
 116 information must shall be disclosed to the President of the

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CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

3-00463C-26

2026530

117 Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who may
 118 disclose such information to members of the Legislature and
 119 legislative staff as necessary to effect such purpose. However,
 120 any person who receives a copy of such information or other
 121 information which is confidential pursuant to this act or rule
 122 of the department shall maintain its confidentiality. The
 123 confidential portion of the report is exempt from the ~~provisions~~
 124 of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
 125 ~~(e) Thereafter, similar studies of security shall be~~
 126 ~~conducted as the department deems appropriate but at least once~~
 127 ~~every 2 years.~~

128 Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 24.111, Florida

129 Statutes, is amended to read:

130 24.111 Vendors; disclosure and contract requirements.-

131 (2) The department shall investigate the financial
 132 responsibility, security, and integrity of each vendor with
 133 which it intends to negotiate a contract for major procurement.
 134 Such investigation may include an investigation of the financial
 135 responsibility, security, and integrity of any or all persons
 136 whose names and addresses are required to be disclosed pursuant
 137 to paragraph (a). Any person who submits a bid, a proposal, or
 138 an offer as part of a major procurement must, at the time of
 139 submitting such bid, proposal, or offer, provide the following:
 140 (a) A disclosure of the vendor's name and address and, as
 141 applicable, the name and address and any additional disclosures
 142 necessary for an investigation of the financial responsibility,
 143 security, and integrity of the following:

144 1. If the vendor is a corporation, the officers, directors,
 145 and each stockholder in such corporation; except that, in the

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146 case of owners of equity securities of a publicly traded
 147 corporation, only the names and addresses of those known to the
 148 corporation to own beneficially 5 percent or more of such
 149 securities need be disclosed.

150 2. If the vendor is a trust, the trustee and all persons
 151 entitled to receive income or benefit from the trust.

152 3. If the vendor is an association, the members, officers,
 153 and directors.

154 4. If the vendor is a partnership or joint venture, all of
 155 the general partners, limited partners, or joint venturers.

156
 157 If the vendor subcontracts any substantial portion of the work
 158 to be performed to a subcontractor, the vendor must shall
 159 disclose all of the information required by this paragraph for
 160 the subcontractor as if the subcontractor were itself a vendor.

161 (b) A disclosure of all the states and jurisdictions in
 162 which the vendor does business and of the nature of that
 163 business for each such state or jurisdiction.

164 (c) A disclosure of all the states and jurisdictions in
 165 which the vendor has contracts to supply gaming goods or
 166 services, including, but not limited to, lottery goods and
 167 services, and of the nature of the goods or services involved
 168 for each such state or jurisdiction.

169 (d) A disclosure of all the states and jurisdictions in
 170 which the vendor has applied for, has sought renewal of, has
 171 received, has been denied, has pending, or has had revoked a
 172 gaming license or contract of any kind and of the disposition of
 173 such in each such state or jurisdiction. If any gaming license
 174 or contract has been revoked or has not been renewed or any

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175 gaming license or contract application has been either denied or
 176 is pending and has remained pending for more than 6 months, all
 177 of the facts and circumstances underlying this failure to
 178 receive such a license must be disclosed.

179 (e) A disclosure of the details of any conviction or
 180 judgment of a state or federal court of the vendor of any felony
 181 or any other criminal offense other than a traffic violation.

182 (f) A disclosure of the details of any bankruptcy,
 183 insolvency, reorganization, or any pending litigation of the
 184 vendor.

185 (g) Such additional disclosures and information as the
 186 department may determine to be appropriate for the procurement
 187 involved.

188 ~~(h) The department shall lease all vending machines that~~
 189 ~~disperse online lottery tickets, instant lottery tickets, or~~
 190 ~~both online and instant lottery tickets.~~

191 ~~(i) The department will require a performance bond for the~~
 192 ~~duration of the contract.~~

193
 194 The department may ~~shall~~ not contract with any vendor who fails
 195 to make the disclosures required by this subsection, and any
 196 contract with a vendor who has failed to make the required
 197 disclosures ~~is shall be~~ unenforceable. Any contract with any
 198 vendor who does not comply with such requirements for
 199 periodically updating such disclosures during the tenure of such
 200 contract as may be specified in such contract may be terminated
 201 by the department. This subsection must ~~shall~~ be construed
 202 broadly and liberally to achieve the ends of full disclosure of
 203 all information necessary to allow for a full and complete

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204 evaluation by the department of the competence, integrity,
 205 background, and character of vendors for major procurements.

206 Section 5. Subsection (9) and paragraph (a) of subsection
 207 (15) of section 24.112, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

208 24.112 Retailers of lottery tickets; authorization of
 209 vending machines to dispense lottery tickets.—

210 (9) (a) The department may require every retailer to post an
 211 appropriate bond as determined by the department, using an
 212 insurance company acceptable to the department, in an amount not
 213 to exceed three times ~~twice~~ the average lottery ticket sales of
 214 the retailer for the period within which the retailer is
 215 required to remit lottery funds to the department. For the first
 216 90 days of sales of a new retailer, the amount of the bond may
 217 not exceed three times ~~twice~~ the average estimated lottery
 218 ticket sales for the period within which the retailer is
 219 required to remit lottery funds to the department. This
 220 paragraph does ~~shall~~ not apply to lottery tickets which are
 221 prepaid by the retailer.

222 (b) In lieu of such bond, the department may do any of the
 223 following:

224 1. Purchase blanket bonds covering all or selected
 225 retailers.

226 2. ~~or may~~ Allow a retailer to deposit and maintain with the
 227 Chief Financial Officer securities that are interest bearing or
 228 accruing and that, with the exception of those specified in sub-
 229 paragraphs a. and b. ~~subparagraphs 1. and 2.~~, are rated in
 230 one of the four highest classifications by an established
 231 nationally recognized investment rating service. Securities
 232 eligible under this subparagraph are ~~paragraph~~ shall be limited

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233 to:

234 a.1- Certificates of deposit issued by solvent banks or

235 savings associations organized and existing under the laws of

236 this state or under the laws of the United States and having

237 their principal place of business in this state.

238 b.2- United States bonds, notes, and bills for which the

239 full faith and credit of the government of the United States is

240 pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

241 c.3- General obligation bonds and notes of any political

242 subdivision of the state.

243 d.4- Corporate bonds of any corporation that is not an

244 affiliate or subsidiary of the depositor.

245 3. Allow a retailer to remit funds to the department for

246 deposit in an interest-bearing bank account held by the

247 department.

248

249 Such securities must ~~shall~~ be held in trust and ~~shall~~ have at

250 all times a market value at least equal to an amount required by

251 the department.

252 (15) A vending machine may be used to dispense ~~online~~

253 ~~lottery tickets, instant lottery tickets, or~~ both online and

254 instant lottery tickets.

255 (a) The vending machine must:

256 1. Dispense a lottery ticket following receipt of payment

257 from ~~after~~ a purchaser via ~~inserts a coin, or a~~

258 noncredit, cashless payment method authorized by the department;

259 ~~in the machine.~~

260 2. Be capable of being electronically deactivated for a

261 period of 5 minutes or more; and-

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262 3. Be designed to prevent its use for any purpose other

263 than dispensing a lottery ticket.

264 Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 24.116, Florida

265 Statutes, is amended to read:

266 24.116 Unlawful purchase of lottery tickets; penalty.-

267 (2) ~~An~~ ~~no~~ officer or employee of the department or any

268 relative living in the same household with such officer or

269 employee may not purchase a lottery ticket. Sworn law

270 enforcement officers employed by the Division of Security may

271 purchase lottery tickets and present lottery tickets to a

272 lottery retailer to claim a prize when such purchase or

273 presentation of lottery tickets is necessary for the performance

274 of the officers' official duties, including, but not limited to,

275 compliance operations and investigations.

276 Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 24.118, Florida

277 Statutes, is amended, and subsections (5) and (6) are added to

278 that section, to read:

279 24.118 Other prohibited acts; penalties.-

280 (3) COUNTERFEIT OR ALTERED TICKETS.-A ~~Any~~ person who:

281 (a) Knowingly presents a counterfeit or altered state

282 lottery ticket;

283 (b) Knowingly transfers a counterfeit or altered state

284 lottery ticket to another to present for payment; or

285 (c) With intent to defraud, falsely makes, alters, forges,

286 passes, or counterfeits a state lottery ticket; ~~or~~

287 ~~(d) Files with the department a claim for payment based~~

288 ~~upon facts alleged by the claimant which facts are untrue and~~

289 ~~known by the claimant to be untrue when the claim is made;~~

290

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~~commits ~~is guilty of~~ a felony of the third degree, punishable as~~
provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
(5) FALSE CLAIM.—A person may not, when presenting or
causing to be presented any claim for payment or approval to an
officer or employee of the department or to a lottery retailer,
knowingly and willfully:
(a) Falsify or conceal a material fact;
(b) Make any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or
representation relating to a material fact; or
(c) Make or use any false document, knowing the document
contains a false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry
relating to a material fact.
A person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the
third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,
or s. 775.084.
(6) THEFT OF LOTTERY TICKET BY RETAILER.—
(a) A lottery retailer or an employee thereof may not use
his or her position to knowingly facilitate, participate in, or
otherwise assist in the theft of any lottery ticket from the
retail establishment or from a patron or customer of the retail
establishment.
(b) A person who violates paragraph (a) commits a felony of
the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
775.083, or s. 775.084.
(c) As used in this subsection, the terms “patron” and
“customer” include a sworn law enforcement officer of the
Division of Security presenting a lottery ticket to a lottery
retailer to claim a prize during the performance of the law

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enforcement officer's official duties.
Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

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The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

To: Senator Jennifer Bradley, Chair
Committee on Regulated Industries

Subject: Committee Agenda Request

Date: January 12, 2026

I respectfully request that Senate Bill # 530, relating to State Lotteries, be placed on the:

- ☐ Committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
- ☒ Next committee agenda.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Corey Simon", is written over a horizontal line.

Senator Corey Simon
Florida Senate, District 3



2026 AGENCY LEGISLATIVE BILL ANALYSIS

Department of the Lottery

<u>BILL INFORMATION</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	SB 530
BILL TITLE:	Department of the Lottery
BILL SPONSOR:	Senator Simon
EFFECTIVE DATE:	July 1, 2026

<u>COMMITTEES OF REFERENCE</u>
1) Regulated Industries
2) Appropriations Committee on Agriculture, Environment and General Government
3) Fiscal Policy
4)
5)

<u>PREVIOUS LEGISLATION</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	
SPONSOR:	
YEAR:	
LAST ACTION:	

<u>CURRENT COMMITTEE</u>

<u>SIMILAR BILLS</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	
SPONSOR:	

<u>IDENTICAL BILLS</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	1401
SPONSOR:	Persons-Mulicka

<u>Is this bill part of an agency package?</u>
Yes

<u>BILL ANALYSIS INFORMATION</u>	
DATE OF ANALYSIS:	December 4, 2025
LEAD AGENCY ANALYST:	Victoria Mohebpour, Director of Legislative Affairs
ADDITIONAL ANALYST(S):	
LEGAL ANALYST:	
FISCAL ANALYST:	

POLICY ANALYSIS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The bill amends various sections of Chapter 24, F.S., to make technical and conforming revisions and to remove obsolete provisions related to the establishment of the Florida Lottery. The bill authorizes the Department of Lottery to adopt rules governing methods of payment for lottery tickets, including the authorization of debit card use for lottery ticket purchases from vending machines. The bill further authorizes the department to maintain an interest-bearing account to secure retailer deposits. Additionally, the bill creates penalties for the submission of fraudulent claims for payment and for lottery ticket theft by retailers, courier services, or their employees.

2. SUBSTANTIVE BILL ANALYSIS

1. PRESENT SITUATION:

The Florida Lottery – Overview

Established in 1988, the Lottery operates as a self-funded, revenue-generating department with a statutory mission to support educational funding and to function efficiently like a business enterprise. The Lottery receives no funding from General Revenue and is fully funded through ticket sales. Proceeds from ticket sales are deposited into the Lottery's Operating Trust Fund (OTF). After covering administrative and other operational costs, the remaining funds are transferred monthly to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund (EETF). The General Appropriations Act (GAA) authorizes the Lottery's operational budget from OTF-

During Fiscal Year (FY) 2024-25 the Lottery achieved \$9.13 billion in sales and transferred over \$2.16 billion to the EETF. Leading the nation in sales, the Lottery also maintains one of the lowest operating expense rates among state lotteries. Since its inception, the Lottery has contributed more than \$49 billion to the EETF, including over \$9.32 billion for the Bright Futures Scholarship Program. In FY 2024-25, Florida Lottery retailers received more than \$556.21 million in commissions and bonuses. Cumulatively, Scratch-Off game total sales have surpassed \$97.44 billion, with over \$6.83 billion in sales in FY 2024-25. Draw and Terminal game total sales have exceeded \$69.67 billion, including more than \$2.29 billion in FY 2024-25.

Responsible Gaming

The Lottery maintains a firm commitment to responsible play of lottery games. Encouraging responsible play of games is a core component of the Lottery's advertising and marketing, including the award-winning Players Guide website. It is also an important component of the organizational culture, which includes yearly employee training on responsible play. All Florida Lottery retailers also participate in similar training on an annual basis to ensure responsible play is being reinforced all the way through to the point of purchase. The Lottery also prioritizes sharing resources available to players who develop an addiction, which includes the Florida Compulsive Gambling Addiction Program.

History and Governing Statutes

The department was authorized through a constitutional amendment and began selling tickets to the public in 1988. Section 20.317, F.S., the Lottery's organizational structure statute, has not been amended since it was created in 1987, and much of Chapter 24, F.S., the Lottery's governing statutes, was in place in 1987 and has not undergone much changes since.

Florida Lottery Retailers

Selling Tickets

Selling tickets is one of the top 2 business functions of the Lottery. The department contracts with over 13,500 retailers across the state to sell scratch-off and instant (i.e. draw) game tickets. Retailers receive the tickets on consignment and receive a 6% commission for the sale of tickets.

Retailers can sell tickets behind the counter with a flex terminal and a full-service vending machine. Any other sales are limited due to current statutory provisions, including s. 24.105(9)(a)3., F.S. – *“Other than as specifically provided in s. 24.112, no terminal or device may be used for any lottery game which may be operated solely by the player without the assistance of the retailer.”* This statutory reference was originally established in Chapter 87-56, Laws of Florida.

Retailer Requirements

Statutorily, s. 24.112, F.S., provides rulemaking authority for contracting with retailers, criterion for selecting retailers, and preventing a limitation on the number of retailers, among other requirements. Retailers sell their tickets according to their contract and must follow all applicable rules and statutes.

Section 24.112(9)(a), F.S., also allows the department “to require every retailer to post an appropriate bond as determined by the department, using an insurance company acceptable to the department, in an amount not to exceed twice the average lottery ticket sales of the retailer for the period within which the retailer is required to remit lottery funds to the department.” This is required to protect the financial interest of the department. In most cases, lottery retailers will open a certificate of deposit (CD) account to become a retailer. However, many banks no longer conveniently offer these types of accounts, which has created significant delays for retailers trying to open and operate their lottery businesses.

Retailer Network

With over 13,500 retailers, the Lottery has a diverse retailer base, which encompasses many different trade styles (majority of which are in convenience stores and grocery stores) and locations in all 67 counties.

Retailer Recruitment

The Lottery has historically made a concerted effort to grow the number of retailers since more retailers means increased ticket sales and transfers to the EETF. The Lottery does not target retailers to sell lottery products by demographic or ethnicity; rather, it is done by the sales potential and existing relationships with corporate accounts and independent retailers.

Lottery Vending Machines

In 2012, the department received authorization for vending machines to dispense draw-game tickets, scratch-off tickets, and to serve as full-service vending machines (FSVMs) that sell both types of games. Until 2020, the GAA limited the number of vending machines to 2,500 and specified the number of machines that sold only scratch-off tickets (1,000) and how many were FSVMs (1,500). Chapter 2020-111, Laws of Florida, and subsequent GAAs, have authorized all vending machines to be FSVMs. It should also be noted that under Chapter 2021-36, Laws of Florida, the number of authorized FSVMs increased from 2,500 to 3,000 and that maximum number has subsequently been maintained.

Presently, the department has 3,000 FSVMs that have been deployed at a retailer location. Since 3,000 is a small percentage of the overall retailer network (approximately 20%), the machines are placed in locations with high sales volume, so their impact is maximized.

Section 24.112(15), F.S., also outlines specific requirements for a vending machine, including the requirement that a vending machine must “dispense a lottery ticket after a purchaser inserts a coin or currency in the machine.” Coin or currency narrowly limits the manner of payment a purchaser can make for a lottery ticket at a vending machine, especially with increased payment options now available to consumers in the marketplace, including increased use of debit cards.

Lottery vending machines are provided by the department’s gaming system vendor, IGT.

Division of Security

Function and Purpose

Outlined in s. 24.108, F.S., the Division of Security (Division) is an accredited, fully authorized law enforcement agency that protects the integrity of the Lottery and ensures the statutory responsibilities in Chapter 24, F.S., are upheld. Specifically, the Division provides services to include, but are not limited to background investigations, criminal investigations, draw management, emergency management, facilities security, running a forensic laboratory, intelligence services, and safety services.

Several provisions in s. 24.108, F.S., outline coordination with other agencies, including other law enforcement agencies, in varying functions. Included by name is the Department of Business and Professional Regulation and Department of Revenue.

In addition, s. 24.108(7)(a), F.S., outlines the requirements for a biennial comprehensive study and evaluation of all aspects of security in the operation of the department. The study is completed by an independent firm, with the most recent study being completed in 2024.

Outlined in s. 24.116 (2), F.S., the Division is prohibited from purchasing a lottery ticket for the purpose of conducting field investigations.

Enforcing of Provisions in Chapter 24, F.S.

Personnel of the Division are charged with enforcing the provisions of Chapter 24, F.S., including s. 24.118, F.S. The section contains several unlawful acts with varying levels of punishment for each act. However, current statute does not adequately address several issues relating to protecting the integrity of the department.

Section 24.118, F.S., does not contain specific provisions addressing the theft of lottery tickets by retailers or by retailer employees while conducting lottery business. Currently, theft of lottery tickets by retailers, regardless of ticket value, is prosecuted as a misdemeanor pursuant under s. 812.014, F.S.

In addition, there is a lack of statutory language concerning filing a false claim (examples include taping together a torn apart ticket or forging a signature on the back of a ticket). Instead, such an offense is chargeable in s.24.118 (3), F.S., relating to counterfeit and altered tickets. According to the Division, the Offices of the State of Attorney have questioned the proper placement of this violation under s. 24.118(3), F.S, as these functions do not constitute counterfeit or forging tickets.

Lottery Games and Draw Procedures

Draw Games Portfolio

Draw games are an important component of the Lottery’s product mix. In FY 2024-25 alone, the department experienced over \$2.29 billion dollars in draw game sales. The department participates in multiple multi-state jackpot games, including Powerball, Mega Millions, and Cash4Life, and hosts several state draw games, including Lotto, Fantasy 5, Pick 2, Pick 3, Pick 4, Pick 5, Jackpot Triple Play, and the most recent addition, Cash Pop. The department also conducts 2nd Chance Promotional drawings at the Lottery Headquarters building. A schedule for all draws is located on the Lottery’s website, along with the draw webcasts and winning numbers.

The department hosts the Powerball drawings (draws for Mega Millions and Cash4Life are conducted in other states) and conducts all state draw games at Headquarters. All draws, except for Cash Pop and 2nd Chance Promotional drawings, Cash Pop, and Bonus Play drawings are conducted by a random number generator (RNG), a machine that randomly generates the winning number for the lottery game.

Below is a summary of the total draws conducted by the department each week, excluding Bonus Play drawings:

Conducted By	Number
Ball Set	74
RNG	35
Total	109

Draw Game Procedures

All draws, whether conducted by a ball machine or RNG, follow the same statutory requirement. Section 24.105(9)(d), F.S., specifically outlines that if a lottery game has a drawing, “...*the drawing shall be public and witnessed by an accountant employed by an independent certified public accounting firm. The equipment used in the drawing shall be inspected before and after the drawing.*” The department has competitively procured the services of Thomas Howell Ferguson, P.A. in Tallahassee and their staff assists Division employees in overseeing lottery draws.

Below is a summary of the draw oversight process for games conducted via a ball set and an RNG:

Ball Set	RNG
A department special agent (a sworn law enforcement officer) serves as the draw manager and an auditor from an independent auditing firm attends and participates in every single drawing. The draw equipment is located in a secure vault and is housed at the Lottery Headquarters building, which	The assembled department team (composition depends on if it is Cash Pop or Bonus Play Drawing) enter the room. The RNG randomly selects the winning number.

<p>is a secure and limited access facility, monitored 24 hours per day by Security Officers and video surveillance.</p> <p>For the pre-draw procedures, the draw manager and independent auditor complete a lengthy checklist that thoroughly scrutinizes all aspects of each drawing. There are multiple draw machines and ball sets available for use at any particular drawing. The draw machine and ball set for each drawing is selected at random just prior to the drawing. Ball sets are weighed on certified electronic scales before and after each drawing to ensure that there has not been any tampering and a series of pre-tests are also conducted to ensure the machines are working properly.</p> <p>The special agent and auditor also monitor the actual draw to ensure the draw is conducted properly and fairly.</p>	<p>Everyone concurs all required steps were followed.</p>
--	---

2. EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill makes the following statutory changes:

Defining Terms

- Amends s. 24. 103, F.S., to define a “ball machine game” as a game that uses a device to mechanically mix and randomly draw a set of numbered balls.

Generates Additional Revenues

- Amends s. 24.105, F.S., to authorize the Lottery to establish by rule the specific manner of payment as it relates to using non-credit type payments for purchasing lottery tickets.
- Amends s. 24.112, F.S., to broaden the scope of acceptable payment methods for full-service vending machines (FSVMs) by modifying the definition of payment options to include non-credit payment methods, specifically allowing the use of debit cards.

Creates Operational Efficiencies

- Amends s. 24.105, F.S., to clarify that lottery games involving the use of a ball machine must be witnessed by the public and an accountant employed by an independent certified accounting firm.
- Amends s. 24.108, F.S., to enhance operational flexibility for the Division of Security in monitoring lottery draw games that do not use a ball machine.
- Amends s. 24.112, F.S., to authorize the department to maintain an interest-bearing account for lottery retailers to deposit and maintain their securities.
- Amends s. 24.112, F.S., to increase required retailer bond from twice to three times average ticket sales and authorize alternative deposit options
- Amends s. 24.112, F.S., to remove obsolete language pertaining to the Lottery start up and to realign the Lottery's biennial independent comprehensive security audit beginning July 1, 2027.

Strengthens the Integrity of Lottery Operations

- Amends s. 24.116, F.S., to authorize Division of Security employees who are sworn law enforcement personnel to purchase lottery tickets when such purchases are deemed necessary as part of an ongoing investigation.
- Amends s. 24.118, F.S., to establish a penalty for persons who knowingly submit a false claim for payment to the department.
- Amends s. 24.118, F.S., to establish a penalty for any retailer or retailer employee who knowingly facilitates, participates in, or otherwise assists in the theft of a lottery ticket.

Removes Obsolete Statutory Language

- Amends 24.103, 24.105, 24.108, 24.111, 24.112, 24.116, and 24.118, F. S., to remove obsolete provisions referencing the startup of the Lottery or the first year of ticket sales.

3. DOES THE LEGISLATION DIRECT OR ALLOW THE AGENCY/BOARD/COMMISSION/DEPARTMENT TO DEVELOP, ADOPT, OR ELIMINATE RULES, REGULATIONS, POLICIES, OR PROCEDURES? YES.

If yes, explain:	The bill would allow the Lottery to accept noncredit, cashless, forms of payment for Lottery tickets. Rulemaking is the method through which the Lottery would establish the acceptable forms of noncredit, cashless payment.
What is the expected impact to the agency's core mission?	Increased transfers to EETF.
Rule(s) impacted (provide references to F.A.C., etc.):	Rule 53ER24-54, F.A.C., may need to be amended; alternatively, a new rule may be needed.

4. WHAT IS THE POSITION OF AFFECTED CITIZENS OR STAKEHOLDER GROUPS?

List any known proponents and opponents:	N/A
Provide a summary of the proponents' and opponents' positions:	

5. ARE THERE ANY REPORTS OR STUDIES REQUIRED BY THIS BILL? NO.

If yes, provide a description:	No.
Date Due:	N/A.
Bill Section Number(s):	N/A.

6. ARE THERE ANY GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS OR CHANGES TO EXISTING BOARDS, TASK FORCES, COUNCILS, COMMISSION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THIS BILL? NO.

Board:	N/A.
Board Purpose:	N/A.
Who Appoints:	N/A.
Appointee Term:	N/A.
Changes:	N/A.
Bill Section Number(s):	N/A.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

1. WHAT IS THE FISCAL IMPACT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT?

Revenues:	N/A.
Expenditures:	N/A.

Does the legislation increase local taxes or fees?	N/A.
If yes, does the legislation provide for a local referendum or local governing body public vote prior to implementation of the tax or fee increase?	N/A.

2. WHAT IS THE FISCAL IMPACT TO STATE GOVERNMENT?

Revenues:	<p>The Lottery anticipates a significant positive fiscal impact related to increased transfers to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund if the following provisions are enacted: (1) allowing lottery vending machines to accept debit cards.</p> <p>The Lottery also anticipates a positive fiscal impact from cost savings due to reduced time required by a third-party auditor, as well as increased flexibility and Division of Security personnel dedicated to monitoring promotional drawings.</p>
Expenditures:	N/A
Does the legislation contain a State Government appropriation?	N/A
If yes, was this appropriated last year?	N/A

3. WHAT IS THE FISCAL IMPACT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR?

Revenues:	Indeterminate positive fiscal impact.
Expenditures:	N/A
Other:	N/

4. DOES THE BILL INCREASE OR DECREASE TAXES, FEES, OR FINES?

Does the bill increase taxes, fees or fines?	N/A
Does the bill decrease taxes, fees or fines?	N/A
What is the impact of the increase or decrease?	N/A.
Bill Section Number:	N/A

TECHNOLOGY IMPACT

Does the legislation impact the agency's technology systems (i.e., IT support, licensing software, data storage, etc.)?	N/A
---	-----

If yes, describe the anticipated impact to the agency including any fiscal impact.	N/A
--	-----

FEDERAL IMPACT

Does the legislation have a federal impact (i.e. federal compliance, federal funding, federal agency involvement, etc.)?	N/A
If yes, describe the anticipated impact including any fiscal impact.	N/A

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**LEGAL - GENERAL COUNSEL'S OFFICE REVIEW**

Issues/concerns/comments and recommended action:	
--	--

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Regulated Industries

BILL: SB's 658 & 608

INTRODUCER: For consideration by the Regulated Industries Committee

SUBJECT: Water Safety Requirements for the Rental of Residential and Vacation Properties

DATE: January 26, 2026

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Baird	Imhof	RI	Pre-meeting

I. Summary:

SB 658 amends s. 83.51 and 509.211, F.S., to incorporate enhanced water safety provisions governing residential rental properties and vacation rental properties.

The bill would require a landlord and a vacation rental licensee to equip a property with a water safety feature if the property is within 150 feet of a water body or a swimming pool.

The water safety feature can either be:

- An exit alarm (that has a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 dB A at 10 feet) on all doors and windows providing direct access to the water body or swimming pool; or
- A self-closing, self-latching device with a release mechanism placed no lower than 54 inches above the floor on all doors providing direct access to the exterior of the dwelling unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the dwelling unit.

A landlord or licensee that is not in compliance commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083 of the Florida Statutes.

The landlord or licensee will not commit a misdemeanor if:

- The violation was due to the removal or modification of any required safety feature by the tenant or guest, a member of a tenant's or guest's family, or a person on the premises of the property with a tenant's or guest's consent;
- Such removal or modification occurred without the landlord or licensee's knowledge; and
- The landlord or licensee corrects the violation within 45 days of receiving actual knowledge thereof.

The bill gives authority to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) to suspend or revoke a license for a vacation home and fine the licensee for noncompliance.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Landlord and Tenant Relationship

Chapter 83, F.S., which governs landlord and tenant relations, is divided into three parts:

- Part I, which governs nonresidential tenancies not governed by Part II.¹
- Part II, the Florida Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (act), which governs residential tenancies.²
- Part III, the Self-Storage Facility Act, which governs self-service storage spaces.³

Florida Residential Landlord and Tenant Act

The act governs the rights and responsibilities of both landlords and tenants in connection with the rental of dwelling units (i.e. residential tenancies).⁴ For purposes of the act, “dwelling unit” means:

- A structure or part of a structure that is rented for use as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person or by two or more persons who maintain a common household;
- A mobile home rented by a tenant; or
- A structure or part of a structure that is furnished, with or without rent, as an incident of employment for use as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one or more persons.⁵

Notably, the act does not apply to:

- Residency or detention in a facility, whether public or private, when residence or detention is incidental to the provision of medical, geriatric, educational, counseling, religious, or similar services.
- Occupancy under a contract of sale of a dwelling unit or the property of which it is a part, in which the buyer has paid at least 12 months’ rent or a contract in which the buyer has paid at least one month’s rent and a deposit of at least 5 percent of the purchase price of the property.
- Transient occupancy in a hotel, condominium, motel, rooming house, or similar public lodging, or in a mobile home park.
- Occupancy by a holder of a proprietary lease in a cooperative apartment.
- Occupancy by an owner of a condominium unit.⁶

Significant provisions of the act include provisions relating to:

- Unconscionable rental agreements or provisions.⁷
- Rent and duration of tenancies.⁸
- Prohibited provisions in rental agreements.⁹

¹ Chapter 83, Part I, F.S. (encompassing ss. 83.001-83.251, F.S.); *see also* s. 83.001, F.S. (providing same).

² Chapter 83, Part II, F.S. (encompassing ss. 83.40-83.683, F.S.).

³ Chapter 83, Part III, F.S. (encompassing ss. 83.801-83.809, F.S.).

⁴ Section 83.41, F.S.; *but see* s. 83.42, F.S. (excluding from the act’s scope certain kinds of residencies).

⁵ Section 83.43(5), F.S.; *but see* s. 83.42, F.S. (excluding certain facilities and occupancies).

⁶ Section 83.42, F.S.

⁷ Section 83.45, F.S.

⁸ Section 83.46, F.S.

⁹ Section 83.47, F.S.

- The landlord's obligation to maintain the premises.¹⁰
- The tenant's obligation to maintain the dwelling unit.¹¹
- The landlord's access to a dwelling unit.¹²
- Termination of the tenancy.¹³
- Enforcement, damages, and attorney fees.¹⁴

If a landlord fails to maintain the property according to applicable laws, codes, or the lease agreement, a tenant may withhold rent until the issue is corrected,¹⁵ terminate the lease agreement,¹⁶ or take civil action against the landlord.¹⁷

The Danger of Drowning

Drowning is one of the leading causes of accidental death among children. For all ages, the current annual global estimate is 295,000 drowning deaths, although this figure is thought to underreport fatal drownings, in particular boating and disaster related drowning mortality.

Drowning disproportionately impacts children and young people, with over half of all drowning deaths occurring among people younger than 25 years old. In many countries, children under five years of age record the highest rate of fatal and non-fatal drowning, with incidents commonly occurring in swimming pools and bathtubs in high income countries and in bodies of water in and around a home in low income contexts.¹⁸

Drowning Deaths in Florida

Drowning deaths in Florida have consistently ranged between 350 and 500 deaths per year in the state from 2005 to present at an average rate of approximately two deaths per 100,000 population.¹⁹ Children aged four and under, however, drown nearly three times as often with a rate of approximately six per 100,000 population.²⁰ Comparably, children between the ages of one and seven drown at a rate of approximately five per 100,000 population and made up 87 out of 452, or nearly 20 percent, of the drowning deaths in Florida in 2024.²¹

¹⁰ Section 83.51, F.S.

¹¹ Section 83.52, F.S.

¹² Section 83.53, F.S.

¹³ Section 83.46(2) or (3), F.S., (providing for the durations of rental agreements); s. 83.57, F.S., (providing for the termination of tenancies without specific terms); s. 83.56(4), F.S., (providing additional notice requirements); and s. 83.575(1), F.S. (providing for the termination of tenancies with specific terms).

¹⁴ Section 83.54, F.S., (providing for the enforcement of rights and duties); s. 83.48, F.S., (providing for attorney fees); s. 83.55, F.S. (providing a right of recovery for damages).

¹⁵ Section 83.60, F.S.

¹⁶ Section 83.56, F.S.

¹⁷ Section 83.54, F.S.

¹⁸ Peden AE, Franklin RC. Learning to Swim: An Exploration of Negative Prior Aquatic Experiences among Children. Int J Environ Res Public Health, May 19, 2020, available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7277817/> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

¹⁹ Florida Health Charts, Deaths from Unintentional Drowning, available at <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsDashboards/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=Death.DataViewer&cid=0105>, (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

²⁰ *Id.* (Rate type changed to “crude” and age range selected from “0 to 4”).

²¹ *Id.*

Swimming Safety Laws in Florida

In 2000, upon finding that drowning was the leading cause of death of young children in Florida, as well as a significant cause of death for medically frail elderly persons, the Legislature enacted ch. 515, F.S., the Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act (pool safety act).²² The pool safety act provides that all new residential swimming pools, spas, and hot tubs must be equipped with at least one pool safety feature to protect children under age six, and medically frail elderly persons, defined as those who are at least 65 years of age with a medical problem that affects balance, vision, or judgment.²³

In Florida, certain certified pool alarms were added in 2016 as a method to meet the required pool safety features for new residential swimming pools.²⁴ In addition, the Legislature exempted the following entities, pools, structures, and operations from the requirements of the pool safety act:

- Sumps, irrigation canals, or irrigation flood control or drainage works constructed or operated to store, deliver, or distribute water;
- Agricultural stock ponds, storage tanks, livestock operations, livestock watering troughs, or other structures;
- Public swimming pools;²⁵
- Any political subdivision that has adopted or adopts a residential pool safety ordinance that is equal to or more stringent than the provisions of the pool safety act (ch. 515, F.S.);
- Any portable spa with a safety cover;²⁶ and
- Small, temporary pools without motors (*i.e.*, kiddie pools).

Requirements for Pool Safety Features for New Residential Swimming Pools

Section 515.27(1), F.S., provides the requirements a new residential swimming pool must meet in order to pass its final inspection and receive a certification of completion. At least one of the following pool safety features must be in place:

- The pool must be isolated from access to a home by an enclosure that meets certain pool barrier requirements (discussed below);
- The pool must be equipped with an approved safety pool cover;²⁷

²² See ch. 2000-143, Laws of Fla. (creating ch. 515, F.S., effective Oct. 1, 2000).

²³ Section 515.25, F.S. Such problems include, but are not limited to, a heart condition, diabetes, or Alzheimer's disease or any related disorder.

²⁴ See ch. 2016-129, s. 14, Laws of Fla.

²⁵ Section 515.25(9), F.S., defines "public swimming pool" to mean a swimming pool operated with or without charge for the use of the general public (but not a pool located on the grounds of a private residence), as defined in s. 514.011(2), F.S. For comparison, s. 514.011(3), F.S., defines a "private pool" to mean a facility used only by an individual, family, or living unit members and their guests which does not serve any type of cooperative housing or joint tenancy of five or more living units.

²⁶ The pool cover must comply with ASTM F1346-91 (Standard Performance Specification for Safety Covers and Labeling Requirements for All Covers for Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs), issued by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). See <https://www.astm.org/Standards/F1346.htm> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026), which provides an abstract of the specification that is available for purchase from ASTM.

²⁷ An "approved safety pool cover" means a manually or power-operated pool cover that meets all of the standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials, in compliance with standard F1246-91. See s. 515.25(1), F.S.

- All doors and windows providing direct access from the home to the pool must be equipped with an exit alarm with a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 decibels at 10 feet;²⁸
- All doors providing access from the home to the pool must have a self-closing, self-latching device, and the release mechanism must be more than 54 inches above the floor; or
- There is a pool alarm that, when placed in a pool, sounds an alarm upon detection of an accidental or unauthorized entrance into the water, and the alarm meets and is independently certified to meet safety specifications for residential pool alarms.²⁹ Personal swimming protection alarm devices (e.g., alarm devices that attach to a child and are triggered if a child exceeds a certain distance or becomes submerged in water), do not meet the pool alarm requirement.

Residential Swimming Pool Barrier Requirements

The term “barrier” is defined in s. 515.25(2), F.S., to mean a fence, dwelling wall, or non-dwelling wall, or any combination, which completely surrounds a swimming pool and obstructs access to the pool, especially access from the residence or from the yard outside the barrier.

Section 515.29(1), F.S., provides a residential swimming pool barrier must:

- Be at least 4 feet high on the outside;
- Not have any gaps or components that could allow a child under the age of six to crawl under, squeeze through, or climb over the barrier;
- Be placed around the pool’s perimeter, separate from any fence, wall, or other enclosure surrounding the yard, unless the fence, wall, or other enclosure or any portion on the perimeter of the pool, is being used as part of the barrier, and meets all other barrier requirements; and
- Be placed sufficiently away from the water’s edge to prevent a child under the age of six or a medically frail elderly person who may have managed to penetrate the barrier from immediately falling into the water.

Gates that provide access to residential swimming pools must:

- Open outward away from the pool and be self-closing; and
- Be equipped with a self-latching locking device, with a release mechanism on the pool side of the gate, placed that it cannot be reached by a child under the age of six, either over the top or through any opening or gap.³⁰

A dwelling wall may be part of barrier if the wall has no door or window opening providing access to the pool, but a barrier may not be located in a way that allows any permanent structure, equipment, or similar object to be used for climbing the barrier.³¹

²⁸ The exit alarm must make continuous alarm sounds when any door or window with access to the pool area is opened or left ajar; at a level of 85 decibels (85 dbA, using A-weighted sounds), the alarm would sound louder than a passing freight train passing 100 feet away, which has a typical sound level of 80 dbA. See s. 515.25(4), F.S., and https://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/otm/new_noise/index.html#decibels (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

²⁹ The alarm must meet and be certified to ASTM Standard F2208, titled “Standard Safety Specification for Residential Pool Alarms” issued by the ASTM. See <https://www.astm.org/Standards/F2208.htm> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026), which provides an abstract of the specification that is available for purchase from ASTM.

³⁰ Section 515.29(3), F.S.

³¹ Sections 515.29(4) and (5), F.S.

For an aboveground residential swimming pool, the barrier may be the pool's structure itself or may be mounted on top of the pool's structure, but any such barrier must meet all barrier requirements in s. 515.29, F.S., as described above.³² In addition, any ladder or steps accessing an aboveground pool must be able to be secured, locked, or removed to prevent access or must themselves be surrounded by a barrier meeting all safety requirements.³³

Penalties for Noncompliance with Requirements for Safety Features for New³⁴ Residential Swimming Pools

Section 515.27(2), F.S., provides that a person who fails to equip a new residential swimming pool with at least one of the required pool safety features commits a second degree misdemeanor.³⁵ No penalty may be imposed if, within 45 days after arrest or issuance of a summons or a notice to appear, the person equips the pool with one of the required safety features and has attended a drowning prevention education program, if such a program is offered, within 45 days of the citation.³⁶

The drowning prevention education program required by s. 515.31, F.S., was adopted by rule of the Department of Health (DOH) in 2001 for persons in violation of the pool safety requirements in the 1995 American Red Cross Community Water Safety Course.³⁷ An updated course is available from the American Red Cross.³⁸ The DOH also adopted by rule the 1994 U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission publication Number 362, Safety Barrier Guidelines for Residential Home Pools.³⁹

Vacation Rentals

The Division of Hotels and Restaurants (division) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) is the state agency charged with enforcing the provisions of ch. 509, F.S., relating to the regulation of public lodging establishments and public food service establishments for the purpose of protecting the public health, safety, and welfare.

A public lodging establishment is classified as a hotel, motel, vacation rental, non-transient apartment, transient apartment, bed and breakfast inn, or timeshare project if the establishment satisfies specified criteria.⁴⁰

A "vacation rental" is defined in s. 509.242(1)(c), F.S., as:

³² Section 515.29(2), F.S.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ Chapter 2000-143, Laws of Fla., established the "Preston de Ibern/McKenzie Merriam Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act" with an effective date of October 1, 2000. Penalties apply to residential swimming pools built after that date.

³⁵ Section 775.082, F.S., provides a misdemeanor of the second degree is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed 60 days. Section 775.083, F.S., provides a misdemeanor of the second degree is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500.

³⁶ See s. 515.27(2), F.S.

³⁷ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 64E-21.001 (2025) at <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?id=64E-21.001> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

³⁸ See <https://www.nspf.org/training> or <https://www.redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies/types-of-emergencies/water-safety/home-pool-safety.html> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

³⁹ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 64E-21.001(2) (2025) at <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?id=64E-21.001> and <https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/362%20Safety%20Barrier%20Guidelines%20for%20Pools.pdf> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

⁴⁰ Section 509.242(1), F.S.

...any unit or group of units in a condominium, cooperative, or timeshare plan or any individually or collectively owned single-family, two-family, three-family, or four-family house or dwelling unit that is also a transient public lodging establishment but is not a timeshare project.

The DBPR licenses vacation rentals as condominiums, dwellings, or timeshare projects.⁴¹ The division may issue a vacation rental license for “a single-family house, a townhouse, or a unit or group of units in a duplex, triplex, quad plex, or other dwelling unit that has four or less units collectively.”⁴²

According to the DBPR, there are a total of 168,983 licensed vacation rentals in Florida.⁴³

Safety Requirements for Vacation Rentals

Vacation rentals must adhere to the safety regulations laid out in ch. 509, F.S., they are as follows:⁴⁴

- At least one (1) approved locking device is required that cannot be opened by a non-master guest room key on all outside and connecting doors. Cannot be a sliding chain or hook and eye type of locking device.
- A current Certificate of Balcony Inspection (DBPR HR 7020) must be filed with the division every three years, unless exterior balconies and stairwells are “common” elements of a condominium. (For exemption to this requirement, the licensee must provide proof to the division that these areas are common elements.)⁴⁵
- Railings shall be installed on all stairways and around all porches and steps.
- Heating and ventilation must be kept in good repair or installed to maintain a minimum of 68 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the building.
- Boiler Certificate required, if needed. (Not required if boiler is located in common area.) A water heating device is considered a boiler if it exceeds any one of the following limits: maximum heat input of 400,000 BTUH; water temperature of 210 degrees Fahrenheit; water capacity of 120 gallons.
- High hazard areas like boiler rooms and laundry rooms shall be kept clean and free of debris and flammables.
- Smoke alarms must be installed in every living unit.

⁴¹ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61C-1.002(4)(a)1.

⁴² The division further classifies a vacation rental license as a single, group, or collective license. *See* Fla. Admin. Code R. 61C-1.002(4)(a)1. A single license may include one single-family house or townhouse, or a unit or group of units within a single building that are owned and operated by the same individual person or entity. A group license is a license issued by the division to a licensed agent to cover all units within a building or group of buildings in a single complex. A collective license is a license issued by the division to a licensed agent who represents a collective group of houses or units found on separate locations not to exceed 75 houses or units per license.

⁴³ Email from Sam Kerce, Chief of Staff, DBPR, to Steven Baird, Staff Attorney, Florida Senate, (Jan. 23, 2026) (on file with the Florida Senate Committee on Regulated Industries).

⁴⁴ The Division of Hotels and Restaurants, *Guide to Vacation Rentals and Timeshare Projects for Florida's Public Lodging Establishments*, Jan. 2022, available at https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/hr/forms/documents/5025_753.pdf (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

⁴⁵ The balcony certificate is available from the Division of Hotels and Restaurants website at <http://www.myfloridalicense.com/>; by email request submitted at <http://www.myfloridalicense.com/contactus/>; or by phone request to 850.487.1395.

- Electrical wiring must be in good repair.
- A fire extinguisher must be present, properly charged and accessible.
- If present, fire alarm panel must have power and be maintained.
- Automatic fire sprinklers may be required in Vacation Rental condominiums if the majority of the rental units are located within a single building of three stories or more or greater than 75 feet in height. (If 50% or fewer of the units within the building are rented transiently, a fire sprinkler system is not required.)
- Specialized smoke alarms for the hearing impaired shall be available at a rate of one per every fifty rental units with a maximum of five required.
- Specialized smoke alarms for the hearing impaired shall be available upon request without charge.
- Must meet all local fire authority requirements.

Inspections of Vacation Rentals

The division must inspect each licensed public lodging establishment at least biannually, but must inspect transient and non-transient apartments at least annually. However, the division is not required to inspect vacation rentals, but vacation rentals must be available for inspection upon a request to the division.⁴⁶

The division conducts inspections of vacation rentals in response to a consumer complaint. In Fiscal Year 2024-2025, the division received 252 consumer complaints regarding vacation rentals. In response to the complaints, the division's inspection confirmed a violation for 27 of the complaints.⁴⁷

The division's inspection of vacation rentals includes matters of safety (for example, fire hazards, smoke detectors, and boiler safety), sanitation (for example, safe water sources, bedding, and vermin control), consumer protection (for example, unethical business practices, compliance with the Florida Clean Air Act, and maintenance of a guest register), and other general safety and regulatory matters.⁴⁸ The division must notify the local fire safety authority or the State Fire Marshal of any readily observable violation of a rule adopted under ch. 633, F.S.,⁴⁹ which relates to a public lodging establishment.⁵⁰ The rules of the State Fire Marshall provide fire safety standards for transient public lodging establishments, including occupancy limits for one and two family dwellings.⁵¹

⁴⁶ Section 509.032(2)(a), F.S.

⁴⁷ DBPR, Division of Hotels and Restaurants Annual Report for FY 2024-2025 at page 14, available https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/hr/reports/annualreports/documents/ar2024_25.pdf, (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

⁴⁸ See ss. 509.211 and 509.221, F.S., for the safety and sanitary regulations, respectively. See also Fla. Admin. Code R. 61C-1.002; *Lodging Inspection Report, DBPR Form HR 5022-014*, which details the safety and sanitation matters addressed in the course of an inspection. A copy of the Lodging Inspection Report is available at: <https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07062> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

⁴⁹ Chapter 633, F.S., relates to fire prevention and control, including the duties of the State Fire Marshal and the adoption of the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

⁵⁰ Section 509.032(2)(d), F.S.

⁵¹ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 69A-43.018, relating to one and two family dwellings, recreational vehicles and mobile homes licensed as public lodging establishments.

Additionally, an applicant for a vacation rental license is required to submit with the license application a signed certificate evidencing the inspection of all balconies, platforms, stairways, railings, and railways, from a person competent to conduct such inspections.⁵²

Preemption

Section 509.032(7)(a), F.S., provides that “the regulation of public lodging establishments and public food service establishments, including, but not limited to, sanitation standards, inspections, training and testing of personnel, and matters related to the nutritional content and marketing of foods offered in such establishments, is preempted to the state.”

Current law does not preempt the authority of a local government or a local enforcement district to conduct inspections of public lodging establishments for compliance with the Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code, pursuant to ss. 553.80 and 633.206, F.S.⁵³

Section 509.032(7)(b), F.S., does not allow local laws, ordinances, or regulations that prohibit vacation rentals or regulate the duration or frequency of rental of vacation rentals. However, this prohibition does not apply to any local law, ordinance, or regulation adopted on or before June 1, 2011.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Landlord and Tenant

Section 1 of the bill amends s. 83.51, F.S., to include a new obligation that a landlord owes to a tenant in maintaining the premises.

A landlord will now need to ensure that, if there exists within 150 feet of the dwelling unit a water body or a swimming pool, either:

- All doors and windows providing direct access to the exterior of the dwelling unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the dwelling unit are equipped with an exit alarm that has a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 dB A at 10 feet; or
- All doors providing direct access to the exterior of the dwelling unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the dwelling unit are equipped with a self-closing, self-latching device with a release mechanism placed no lower than 54 inches above the floor.

A “swimming pool” has the same meaning as in s. 515.25, F.S., which means any structure, located in a residential area, that is intended for swimming or recreational bathing and contains water over 24 inches deep, including but not limited to, in-ground, above-ground, and on-ground swimming pools, hot tubs, and nonportable spas.

⁵² See ss. 509.211(3) and 509.2112, F.S., and form *DBPR HR-7020, Division of Hotels and Restaurants Certificate of Balcony Inspection*, available at: http://www.myfloridalicense.com/dbpr/hr/forms/documents/application_packet_for_vacation_rental_license.pdf (last visited Jan 22, 2026).

⁵³ Section 509.032(7)(a), F.S.

A “water body” means any water or body of water regularly at a depth of at least 24 inches at its deepest point. However, the term does not include underground water that cannot be accessed by individuals from an access point located within 150 feet of the dwelling unit.

A landlord who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, except that it is not a violation of this subsection if:

- The violation is due to the removal or modification of any safety feature required by paragraph (a) by the tenant, a member of the tenant’s family, or a person on the premises with the tenant’s consent;
- Such removal or modification occurred without the landlord’s knowledge; and
- The landlord corrects the violation within 45 days of receiving actual knowledge thereof.

A landlord is not responsible to the tenant under this section for conditions created or caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of the tenant, a member of the tenant’s family, or a other person on the premises with the tenant’s consent, including the removal or modification of any safety features required by the tenant, a member of the tenant’s family, or a person on the premises with the tenant’s consent.

Vacation Rentals

Section 2 of the bill amends s. 509.211, F.S., to provide a new safety regulation that licensed vacation rental properties must adhere to.

A licensee of a vacation rental must ensure, if the vacation rental is within 150 feet of a water body or a swimming pool, that either:

- All doors and windows providing direct access to the exterior of the dwelling unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the dwelling unit are equipped with an exit alarm that has a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 dB A at 10 feet; or
- All doors providing direct access to the exterior of the dwelling unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the dwelling unit are equipped with a self-closing, self-latching device with a release mechanism placed no lower than 54 inches above the floor.

A “swimming pool” has the same meaning as in s. 515.25, F.S., which means any structure, located in a residential area, that is intended for swimming or recreational bathing and contains water over 24 inches deep, including but not limited to, in-ground, above-ground, and on-ground swimming pools, hot tubs, and nonportable spas.

A “water body” means any water or body of water regularly at a depth of at least 24 inches at its deepest point. However, the term does not include underground water that cannot be accessed by individuals from an access point located within 150 feet of the dwelling unit.

A licensee who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, F.S., except that it is not a violation of this subsection if:

- The violation is due to the removal or modification of any safety feature required by a guest, a member of a guest's family, or a person on the premises of the rental unit with a guest's consent;
- Such removal or modification occurred without the licensee's knowledge; and
- The licensee corrects the violation within 45 days of receiving actual knowledge thereof.

The bill gives authority to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) to suspend or revoke a license for a vacation home and fine the licensee for noncompliance.

Section 3 of the bill provides an effective date of 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.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The proposed requirements may strain existing agency resources, possibly requiring additional budgetary allocations for enforcement and compliance monitoring.

The DBPR, through an email from Chief of Staff Sam Kerce on file with the Florida Senate Committee on Regulated Industries stated:

“[t]here is an indeterminate, but sizeable number of vacation rentals that will need to follow these requirements. If even a small portion led to complaints, this will be a significant increase in inspections and potential administrative action needed. The Department estimates a need of two additional FTE to help offset the potential workload. A total of \$137k recurring cost for S&B and an additional \$32k non-recurring for the purchase of a vehicle for the inspector and other expenses.”

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends sections 83.51 and 509.211 of the Florida Statutes:

IX. Additional Information:

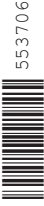
A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

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

None.

B. Amendments:

None.



553706

580-02099-26

Proposed Committee Substitute by the Committee on Regulated Industries

1 A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to water safety requirements for the
3 rental of residential and vacation properties;

4 amending s. 83.51, F.S.; requiring a landlord to equip
5 certain rental properties with specified water safety
6 features; providing criminal penalties; providing an
7 exception; defining the terms "swimming pool" and

8 "water body"; conforming a provision to changes made
9 by the act; amending s. 509.211, F.S.; requiring a
10 public lodging establishment licensed as a vacation
11 rental to equip certain rental units with specified
12 water safety features; providing criminal penalties;
13 providing an exception; defining terms; providing
14 construction; providing an effective date.

16 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

18 Section 1. Present subsection (4) of section 83.51, Florida
19 Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (5) and amended, and a
20 new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

21 83.51 Landlord's obligation to maintain premises.—

22 (4)(a) At all times during a tenancy, if a water body that
23 is not a swimming pool exists within 150 feet of the dwelling
24 unit, the landlord must ensure that either:

25 1. All doors and windows providing direct access to the
26 exterior of the dwelling unit are equipped with an exit alarm
27 that has a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 dB A at 10 feet;



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or

28
29
30 2. All doors providing direct access to the exterior of the
31 dwelling unit are equipped with a self-closing, self-latching
32 device with a release mechanism placed no lower than 54 inches
33 above the floor.

34 (b) If the dwelling unit has a swimming pool on its
35 premises, the landlord must ensure that the dwelling unit is
36 equipped with at least one pool safety feature as described in
37 s. 515.27(1).

38 (c) A landlord who violates this subsection commits a
39 misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.
40 775.082 or s. 775.083, except that it is not a violation of this
41 subsection if:

42 1. The violation is due to the removal or modification of
43 any safety feature required in paragraph (a) by the tenant, a
44 member of the tenant's family, or a person on the premises with
45 the tenant's consent;

46 2. Such removal or modification occurred without the
47 landlord's knowledge; and

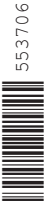
48 3. The landlord corrects the violation within 45 days after
49 receiving actual knowledge thereof.

50 (d) For the purposes of this subsection, the term:

51 1. "Swimming pool" has the same meaning as in s. 515.25.

52 2. "Water body" means any water or body of water regularly
53 at a depth of at least 24 inches at its deepest point. The term
54 does not include underground water that cannot be accessed by
55 individuals from an access point located within 150 feet of the
56 dwelling unit.

(5)(4) The landlord is not responsible to the tenant under



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57 this section for conditions created or caused by the negligent
58 or wrongful act or omission of the tenant, a member of the
59 tenant's family, or a ~~other~~ person on the premises with the
60 tenant's consent, including the removal or modification of any
61 safety features required under subsection (4) by the tenant, a
62 member of the tenant's family, or a person on the premises with
63 the tenant's consent.

64 Section 2. Subsection (6) is added to section 509.211,
65 Florida Statutes, to read:

66 509.211 Safety regulations.—

67 (6) (a) If a public lodging establishment licensed as a
68 vacation rental has a water body within 150 feet of the rental
69 unit which is not a swimming pool, the licensee must ensure
70 that:

71 1. All doors and windows providing direct access to the
72 exterior of the rental unit are equipped with an exit alarm that
73 has a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 dB A at 10 feet; or
74 2. All doors providing direct access to the exterior of the
75 rental unit are equipped with a self-closing, self-latching
76 device with a release mechanism placed no lower than 54 inches
77 above the floor.

78 (b) If a public lodging establishment licensed as a
79 vacation rental has a swimming pool on its premises, the
80 licensee must ensure that the rental unit is equipped with at
81 least one pool safety feature as described in s. 515.27(1).

82 (c) The department may suspend or revoke the license and
83 fine the licensee for noncompliance with this subsection.

84 (d) A licensee who violates this subsection commits a
85 misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.



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86 775.082 or s. 775.083, except that it is not a violation of this
87 subsection if:

88 1. The violation is due to the removal or modification of
89 any safety feature required under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b)
90 by a guest, a member of a guest's family, or a person on the
91 premises of the rental unit with a guest's consent;

92 2. Such removal or modification occurred without the
93 licensee's knowledge; and

94 3. The licensee corrects the violation within 45 days after
95 receiving actual knowledge thereof.

96 (e) For the purposes of this subsection:

97 1. "Swimming pool" has the same meaning as in s. 515.25.

98 2. "Vacation rental" has the same meaning as in s.

99 509.242(1)(c).

100 3. "Water body" means any water or body of water regularly
101 at a depth of at least 24 inches at its deepest point. The term
102 does not include underground water that cannot be accessed by
103 individuals from an access point located within 150 feet of the
104 rental unit.

105 (f) This subsection may not be construed to prevent a local
106 government from imposing additional requirements to those
107 specified in this section.

108 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Regulated Industries

BILL: CS/SB's 658 & 608

INTRODUCER: Regulated Industries Committee and Senators Burgess and Smith

SUBJECT: Water Safety Requirements for the Rental of Residential and Vacation Properties

DATE: January 29, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Baird	Imhof	RI	Fav/CS Combined
2.			CA	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

CS/SB's 658 and 608 amend s. 83.51 and 509.211, F.S., to incorporate enhanced water safety provisions governing residential rental properties and vacation rental properties.

The bill would require a landlord and a vacation rental licensee to equip a property with a water safety feature if the property is within 150 feet of a water body or a swimming pool.

The water safety feature can either be:

- An exit alarm (that has a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 dB A at 10 feet) on all doors and windows providing direct access to the water body or swimming pool; or
- A self-closing, self-latching device with a release mechanism placed no lower than 54 inches above the floor on all doors providing direct access to the exterior of the dwelling unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the dwelling unit.

A landlord or licensee that is not in compliance commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083 of the Florida Statutes.

The landlord or licensee will not commit a misdemeanor if:

- The violation was due to the removal or modification of any required safety feature by the tenant or guest, a member of a tenant's or guest's family, or a person on the premises of the property with a tenant's or guest's consent;
- Such removal or modification occurred without the landlord or licensee's knowledge; and
- The landlord or licensee corrects the violation within 45 days of receiving actual knowledge thereof.

The bill gives authority to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) to suspend or revoke a license for a vacation home and fine the licensee for noncompliance.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Landlord and Tenant Relationship

Chapter 83, F.S., which governs landlord and tenant relations, is divided into three parts:

- Part I, which governs nonresidential tenancies not governed by Part II.¹
- Part II, the Florida Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (act), which governs residential tenancies.²
- Part III, the Self-Storage Facility Act, which governs self-service storage spaces.³

Florida Residential Landlord and Tenant Act

The act governs the rights and responsibilities of both landlords and tenants in connection with the rental of dwelling units (i.e. residential tenancies).⁴ For purposes of the act, “dwelling unit” means:

- A structure or part of a structure that is rented for use as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person or by two or more persons who maintain a common household;
- A mobile home rented by a tenant; or
- A structure or part of a structure that is furnished, with or without rent, as an incident of employment for use as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one or more persons.⁵

Notably, the act does not apply to:

- Residency or detention in a facility, whether public or private, when residence or detention is incidental to the provision of medical, geriatric, educational, counseling, religious, or similar services.
- Occupancy under a contract of sale of a dwelling unit or the property of which it is a part, in which the buyer has paid at least 12 months’ rent or a contract in which the buyer has paid at least one month’s rent and a deposit of at least 5 percent of the purchase price of the property.
- Transient occupancy in a hotel, condominium, motel, rooming house, or similar public lodging, or in a mobile home park.
- Occupancy by a holder of a proprietary lease in a cooperative apartment.
- Occupancy by an owner of a condominium unit.⁶

Significant provisions of the act include provisions relating to:

- Unconscionable rental agreements or provisions.⁷
- Rent and duration of tenancies.⁸

¹ Chapter 83, Part I, F.S. (encompassing ss. 83.001-83.251, F.S.); *see also* s. 83.001, F.S. (providing same).

² Chapter 83, Part II, F.S. (encompassing ss. 83.40-83.683, F.S.).

³ Chapter 83, Part III, F.S. (encompassing ss. 83.801-83.809, F.S.).

⁴ Section 83.41, F.S.; *but see* s. 83.42, F.S. (excluding from the act’s scope certain kinds of residencies).

⁵ Section 83.43(5), F.S.; *but see* s. 83.42, F.S. (excluding certain facilities and occupancies).

⁶ Section 83.42, F.S.

⁷ Section 83.45, F.S.

⁸ Section 83.46, F.S.

- Prohibited provisions in rental agreements.⁹
- The landlord's obligation to maintain the premises.¹⁰
- The tenant's obligation to maintain the dwelling unit.¹¹
- The landlord's access to a dwelling unit.¹²
- Termination of the tenancy.¹³
- Enforcement, damages, and attorney fees.¹⁴

If a landlord fails to maintain the property according to applicable laws, codes, or the lease agreement, a tenant may withhold rent until the issue is corrected,¹⁵ terminate the lease agreement,¹⁶ or take civil action against the landlord.¹⁷

The Danger of Drowning

Drowning is one of the leading causes of accidental death among children. For all ages, the current annual global estimate is 295,000 drowning deaths, although this figure is thought to underreport fatal drownings, in particular boating and disaster related drowning mortality.

Drowning disproportionately impacts children and young people, with over half of all drowning deaths occurring among people younger than 25 years old. In many countries, children under five years of age record the highest rate of fatal and non-fatal drowning, with incidents commonly occurring in swimming pools and bathtubs in high income countries and in bodies of water in and around a home in low income contexts.¹⁸

Drowning Deaths in Florida

Drowning deaths in Florida have consistently ranged between 350 and 500 deaths per year in the state from 2005 to present at an average rate of approximately two deaths per 100,000 population.¹⁹ Children aged four and under, however, drown nearly three times as often with a rate of approximately six per 100,000 population.²⁰ Comparably, children between the

⁹ Section 83.47, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 83.51, F.S.

¹¹ Section 83.52, F.S.

¹² Section 83.53, F.S.

¹³ Section 83.46(2) or (3), F.S., (providing for the durations of rental agreements); s. 83.57, F.S., (providing for the termination of tenancies without specific terms); s. 83.56(4), F.S., (providing additional notice requirements); and s. 83.575(1), F.S. (providing for the termination of tenancies with specific terms).

¹⁴ Section 83.54, F.S., (providing for the enforcement of rights and duties); s. 83.48, F.S., (providing for attorney fees); s. 83.55, F.S. (providing a right of recovery for damages).

¹⁵ Section 83.60, F.S.

¹⁶ Section 83.56, F.S.

¹⁷ Section 83.54, F.S.

¹⁸ Peden AE, Franklin RC. Learning to Swim: An Exploration of Negative Prior Aquatic Experiences among Children. Int J Environ Res Public Health, May 19, 2020, available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7277817/> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

¹⁹ Florida Health Charts, Deaths from Unintentional Drowning, available at <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsDashboards/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=Death.DataViewer&cid=0105>, (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

²⁰ *Id.* (Rate type changed to “crude” and age range selected from “0 to 4”).

ages of one and seven drown at a rate of approximately five per 100,000 population and made up 87 out of 452, or nearly 20 percent, of the drowning deaths in Florida in 2024.²¹

Swimming Safety Laws in Florida

In 2000, upon finding that drowning was the leading cause of death of young children in Florida, as well as a significant cause of death for medically frail elderly persons, the Legislature enacted ch. 515, F.S., the Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act (pool safety act).²² The pool safety act provides that all new residential swimming pools, spas, and hot tubs must be equipped with at least one pool safety feature to protect children under age six, and medically frail elderly persons, defined as those who are at least 65 years of age with a medical problem that affects balance, vision, or judgment.²³

In Florida, certain certified pool alarms were added in 2016 as a method to meet the required pool safety features for new residential swimming pools.²⁴ In addition, the Legislature exempted the following entities, pools, structures, and operations from the requirements of the pool safety act:

- Sumps, irrigation canals, or irrigation flood control or drainage works constructed or operated to store, deliver, or distribute water;
- Agricultural stock ponds, storage tanks, livestock operations, livestock watering troughs, or other structures;
- Public swimming pools;²⁵
- Any political subdivision that has adopted or adopts a residential pool safety ordinance that is equal to or more stringent than the provisions of the pool safety act (ch. 515, F.S.);
- Any portable spa with a safety cover;²⁶ and
- Small, temporary pools without motors (*i.e.*, kiddie pools).

Requirements for Pool Safety Features for New Residential Swimming Pools

Section 515.27(1), F.S., provides the requirements a new residential swimming pool must meet in order to pass its final inspection and receive a certification of completion. At least one of the following pool safety features must be in place:

- The pool must be isolated from access to a home by an enclosure that meets certain pool barrier requirements (discussed below);

²¹ *Id.*

²² See ch. 2000-143, Laws of Fla. (creating ch. 515, F.S., effective Oct. 1, 2000).

²³ Section 515.25, F.S. Such problems include, but are not limited to, a heart condition, diabetes, or Alzheimer's disease or any related disorder.

²⁴ See ch. 2016-129, s. 14, Laws of Fla.

²⁵ Section 515.25(9), F.S., defines "public swimming pool" to mean a swimming pool operated with or without charge for the use of the general public (but not a pool located on the grounds of a private residence), as defined in s. 514.011(2), F.S. For comparison, s. 514.011(3), F.S., defines a "private pool" to mean a facility used only by an individual, family, or living unit members and their guests which does not serve any type of cooperative housing or joint tenancy of five or more living units.

²⁶ The pool cover must comply with ASTM F1346-91 (Standard Performance Specification for Safety Covers and Labeling Requirements for All Covers for Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs), issued by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). See <https://www.astm.org/Standards/F1346.htm> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026), which provides an abstract of the specification that is available for purchase from ASTM.

- The pool must be equipped with an approved safety pool cover;²⁷
- All doors and windows providing direct access from the home to the pool must be equipped with an exit alarm with a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 decibels at 10 feet;²⁸
- All doors providing access from the home to the pool must have a self-closing, self-latching device, and the release mechanism must be more than 54 inches above the floor; or
- There is a pool alarm that, when placed in a pool, sounds an alarm upon detection of an accidental or unauthorized entrance into the water, and the alarm meets and is independently certified to meet safety specifications for residential pool alarms.²⁹ Personal swimming protection alarm devices (e.g., alarm devices that attach to a child and are triggered if a child exceeds a certain distance or becomes submerged in water), do not meet the pool alarm requirement.

Residential Swimming Pool Barrier Requirements

The term “barrier” is defined in s. 515.25(2), F.S., to mean a fence, dwelling wall, or non-dwelling wall, or any combination, which completely surrounds a swimming pool and obstructs access to the pool, especially access from the residence or from the yard outside the barrier.

Section 515.29(1), F.S., provides a residential swimming pool barrier must:

- Be at least 4 feet high on the outside;
- Not have any gaps or components that could allow a child under the age of six to crawl under, squeeze through, or climb over the barrier;
- Be placed around the pool’s perimeter, separate from any fence, wall, or other enclosure surrounding the yard, unless the fence, wall, or other enclosure or any portion on the perimeter of the pool, is being used as part of the barrier, and meets all other barrier requirements; and
- Be placed sufficiently away from the water’s edge to prevent a child under the age of six or a medically frail elderly person who may have managed to penetrate the barrier from immediately falling into the water.

Gates that provide access to residential swimming pools must:

- Open outward away from the pool and be self-closing; and
- Be equipped with a self-latching locking device, with a release mechanism on the pool side of the gate, placed that it cannot be reached by a child under the age of six, either over the top or through any opening or gap.³⁰

²⁷ An “approved safety pool cover” means a manually or power-operated pool cover that meets all of the standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials, in compliance with standard F1246-91. *See* s. 515.25(1), F.S.

²⁸ The exit alarm must make continuous alarm sounds when any door or window with access to the pool area is opened or left ajar; at a level of 85 decibels (85 dbA, using A-weighted sounds), the alarm would sound louder than a passing freight train passing 100 feet away, which has a typical sound level of 80 dbA. *See* s. 515.25(4), F.S., and https://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/otm/new_noise/index.html#decibels (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

²⁹ The alarm must meet and be certified to ASTM Standard F2208, titled “Standard Safety Specification for Residential Pool Alarms” issued by the ASTM. *See* <https://www.astm.org/Standards/F2208.htm> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026), which provides an abstract of the specification that is available for purchase from ASTM.

³⁰ Section 515.29(3), F.S.

A dwelling wall may be part of barrier if the wall has no door or window opening providing access to the pool, but a barrier may not be located in a way that allows any permanent structure, equipment, or similar object to be used for climbing the barrier.³¹

For an aboveground residential swimming pool, the barrier may be the pool's structure itself or may be mounted on top of the pool's structure, but any such barrier must meet all barrier requirements in s. 515.29, F.S., as described above.³² In addition, any ladder or steps accessing an aboveground pool must be able to be secured, locked, or removed to prevent access or must themselves be surrounded by a barrier meeting all safety requirements.³³

Penalties for Noncompliance with Requirements for Safety Features for New³⁴ Residential Swimming Pools

Section 515.27(2), F.S., provides that a person who fails to equip a new residential swimming pool with at least one of the required pool safety features commits a second degree misdemeanor.³⁵ No penalty may be imposed if, within 45 days after arrest or issuance of a summons or a notice to appear, the person equips the pool with one of the required safety features and has attended a drowning prevention education program, if such a program is offered, within 45 days of the citation.³⁶

The drowning prevention education program required by s. 515.31, F.S., was adopted by rule of the Department of Health (DOH) in 2001 for persons in violation of the pool safety requirements in the 1995 American Red Cross Community Water Safety Course.³⁷ An updated course is available from the American Red Cross.³⁸ The DOH also adopted by rule the 1994 U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission publication Number 362, Safety Barrier Guidelines for Residential Home Pools.³⁹

Vacation Rentals

The Division of Hotels and Restaurants (division) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) is the state agency charged with enforcing the provisions of ch. 509, F.S., relating to the regulation of public lodging establishments and public food service establishments for the purpose of protecting the public health, safety, and welfare.

³¹ Sections 515.29(4) and (5), F.S.

³² Section 515.29(2), F.S.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ Chapter 2000-143, Laws of Fla., established the "Preston de Ibern/McKenzie Merriam Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act" with an effective date of October 1, 2000. Penalties apply to residential swimming pools built after that date.

³⁵ Section 775.082, F.S., provides a misdemeanor of the second degree is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed 60 days. Section 775.083, F.S., provides a misdemeanor of the second degree is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500.

³⁶ See s. 515.27(2), F.S.

³⁷ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 64E-21.001 (2025) at <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?id=64E-21.001> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

³⁸ See <https://www.nspf.org/training> or <https://www.redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies/types-of-emergencies/water-safety/home-pool-safety.html> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

³⁹ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 64E-21.001(2) (2025) at <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?id=64E-21.001> and <https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/362%20Safety%20Barrier%20Guidelines%20for%20Pools.pdf> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

A public lodging establishment is classified as a hotel, motel, vacation rental, non-transient apartment, transient apartment, bed and breakfast inn, or timeshare project if the establishment satisfies specified criteria.⁴⁰

A “vacation rental” is defined in s. 509.242(1)(c), F.S., as:

...any unit or group of units in a condominium, cooperative, or timeshare plan or any individually or collectively owned single-family, two-family, three-family, or four-family house or dwelling unit that is also a transient public lodging establishment but is not a timeshare project.

The DBPR licenses vacation rentals as condominiums, dwellings, or timeshare projects.⁴¹ The division may issue a vacation rental license for “a single-family house, a townhouse, or a unit or group of units in a duplex, triplex, quad plex, or other dwelling unit that has four or less units collectively.”⁴²

According to the DBPR, there are a total of 168,983 licensed vacation rentals in Florida.⁴³

Safety Requirements for Vacation Rentals

Vacation rentals must adhere to the safety regulations laid out in ch. 509, F.S., they are as follows:⁴⁴

- At least one (1) approved locking device is required that cannot be opened by a non-master guest room key on all outside and connecting doors. Cannot be a sliding chain or hook and eye type of locking device.
- A current Certificate of Balcony Inspection (DBPR HR 7020) must be filed with the division every three years, unless exterior balconies and stairwells are “common” elements of a condominium. (For exemption to this requirement, the licensee must provide proof to the division that these areas are common elements.)⁴⁵
- Railings shall be installed on all stairways and around all porches and steps.
- Heating and ventilation must be kept in good repair or installed to maintain a minimum of 68 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the building.
- Boiler Certificate required, if needed. (Not required if boiler is located in common area.) A water heating device is considered a boiler if it exceeds any one of the following limits:

⁴⁰ Section 509.242(1), F.S.

⁴¹ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61C-1.002(4)(a)1.

⁴² The division further classifies a vacation rental license as a single, group, or collective license. *See* Fla. Admin. Code R. 61C-1.002(4)(a)1. A single license may include one single-family house or townhouse, or a unit or group of units within a single building that are owned and operated by the same individual person or entity. A group license is a license issued by the division to a licensed agent to cover all units within a building or group of buildings in a single complex. A collective license is a license issued by the division to a licensed agent who represents a collective group of houses or units found on separate locations not to exceed 75 houses or units per license.

⁴³ Email from Sam Kerce, Chief of Staff, DBPR, to Steven Baird, Staff Attorney, Florida Senate, (Jan. 23, 2026) (on file with the Florida Senate Committee on Regulated Industries).

⁴⁴ The Division of Hotels and Restaurants, *Guide to Vacation Rentals and Timeshare Projects for Florida's Public Lodging Establishments*, Jan. 2022, available at https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/hr/forms/documents/5025_753.pdf (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

⁴⁵ The balcony certificate is available from the Division of Hotels and Restaurants website at <http://www.myfloridalicense.com/>; by email request submitted at <http://www.myfloridalicense.com/contactus/>; or by phone request to 850.487.1395.

maximum heat input of 400,000 BTUH; water temperature of 210 degrees Fahrenheit; water capacity of 120 gallons.

- High hazard areas like boiler rooms and laundry rooms shall be kept clean and free of debris and flammables.
- Smoke alarms must be installed in every living unit.
- Electrical wiring must be in good repair.
- A fire extinguisher must be present, properly charged and accessible.
- If present, fire alarm panel must have power and be maintained.
- Automatic fire sprinklers may be required in Vacation Rental condominiums if the majority of the rental units are located within a single building of three stories or more or greater than 75 feet in height. (If 50% or fewer of the units within the building are rented transiently, a fire sprinkler system is not required.)
- Specialized smoke alarms for the hearing impaired shall be available at a rate of one per every fifty rental units with a maximum of five required.
- Specialized smoke alarms for the hearing impaired shall be available upon request without charge.
- Must meet all local fire authority requirements.

Inspections of Vacation Rentals

The division must inspect each licensed public lodging establishment at least biannually, but must inspect transient and non-transient apartments at least annually. However, the division is not required to inspect vacation rentals, but vacation rentals must be available for inspection upon a request to the division.⁴⁶

The division conducts inspections of vacation rentals in response to a consumer complaint. In Fiscal Year 2024-2025, the division received 252 consumer complaints regarding vacation rentals. In response to the complaints, the division's inspection confirmed a violation for 27 of the complaints.⁴⁷

The division's inspection of vacation rentals includes matters of safety (for example, fire hazards, smoke detectors, and boiler safety), sanitation (for example, safe water sources, bedding, and vermin control), consumer protection (for example, unethical business practices, compliance with the Florida Clean Air Act, and maintenance of a guest register), and other general safety and regulatory matters.⁴⁸ The division must notify the local fire safety authority or the State Fire Marshal of any readily observable violation of a rule adopted under ch. 633, F.S.,⁴⁹ which relates to a public lodging establishment.⁵⁰ The rules of the State Fire Marshall provide

⁴⁶ Section 509.032(2)(a), F.S.

⁴⁷ DBPR, Division of Hotels and Restaurants Annual Report for FY 2024-2025 at page 14, available https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/hr/reports/annualreports/documents/ar2024_25.pdf, (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

⁴⁸ See ss. 509.211 and 509.221, F.S., for the safety and sanitary regulations, respectively. See also Fla. Admin. Code R. 61C-1.002; *Lodging Inspection Report, DBPR Form HR 5022-014*, which details the safety and sanitation matters addressed in the course of an inspection. A copy of the Lodging Inspection Report is available at: <https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07062> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

⁴⁹ Chapter 633, F.S., relates to fire prevention and control, including the duties of the State Fire Marshal and the adoption of the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

⁵⁰ Section 509.032(2)(d), F.S.

fire safety standards for transient public lodging establishments, including occupancy limits for one and two family dwellings.⁵¹

Additionally, an applicant for a vacation rental license is required to submit with the license application a signed certificate evidencing the inspection of all balconies, platforms, stairways, railings, and railways, from a person competent to conduct such inspections.⁵²

Preemption

Section 509.032(7)(a), F.S., provides that “the regulation of public lodging establishments and public food service establishments, including, but not limited to, sanitation standards, inspections, training and testing of personnel, and matters related to the nutritional content and marketing of foods offered in such establishments, is preempted to the state.”

Current law does not preempt the authority of a local government or a local enforcement district to conduct inspections of public lodging establishments for compliance with the Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code, pursuant to ss. 553.80 and 633.206, F.S.⁵³

Section 509.032(7)(b), F.S., does not allow local laws, ordinances, or regulations that prohibit vacation rentals or regulate the duration or frequency of rental of vacation rentals. However, this prohibition does not apply to any local law, ordinance, or regulation adopted on or before June 1, 2011.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Landlord and Tenant

Section 1 of the bill amends s. 83.51, F.S., to include a new obligation that a landlord owes to a tenant in maintaining the premises.

A landlord will now need to ensure that, if there exists within 150 feet of the dwelling unit a water body or a swimming pool, either:

- All doors and windows providing direct access to the exterior of the dwelling unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the dwelling unit are equipped with an exit alarm that has a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 dB A at 10 feet; or
- All doors providing direct access to the exterior of the dwelling unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the dwelling unit are equipped with a self-closing, self-latching device with a release mechanism placed no lower than 54 inches above the floor.

A “swimming pool” has the same meaning as in s. 515.25, F.S., which means any structure, located in a residential area, that is intended for swimming or recreational bathing and contains

⁵¹ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 69A-43.018, relating to one and two family dwellings, recreational vehicles and mobile homes licensed as public lodging establishments.

⁵² See ss. 509.211(3) and 509.2112, F.S., and form *DBPR HR-7020, Division of Hotels and Restaurants Certificate of Balcony Inspection*, available at: http://www.myfloridalicense.com/dbpr/hr/forms/documents/application_packet_for_vacation_rental_license.pdf (last visited Jan 22, 2026).

⁵³ Section 509.032(7)(a), F.S.

water over 24 inches deep, including but not limited to, in-ground, above-ground, and on-ground swimming pools, hot tubs, and nonportable spas.

A “water body” means any water or body of water regularly at a depth of at least 24 inches at its deepest point. However, the term does not include underground water that cannot be accessed by individuals from an access point located within 150 feet of the dwelling unit.

A landlord who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, except that it is not a violation of this subsection if:

- The violation is due to the removal or modification of any safety feature required by paragraph (a) by the tenant, a member of the tenant’s family, or a person on the premises with the tenant’s consent;
- Such removal or modification occurred without the landlord’s knowledge; and
- The landlord corrects the violation within 45 days of receiving actual knowledge thereof.

A landlord is not responsible to the tenant under this section for conditions created or caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of the tenant, a member of the tenant’s family, or another person on the premises with the tenant’s consent, including the removal or modification of any safety features required by the tenant, a member of the tenant’s family, or a person on the premises with the tenant’s consent.

Vacation Rentals

Section 2 of the bill amends s. 509.211, F.S., to provide a new safety regulation that licensed vacation rental properties must adhere to.

A licensee of a vacation rental must ensure, if the vacation rental is within 150 feet of a water body or a swimming pool, that either:

- All doors and windows providing direct access to the exterior of the dwelling unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the dwelling unit are equipped with an exit alarm that has a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 dB A at 10 feet; or
- All doors providing direct access to the exterior of the dwelling unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the dwelling unit are equipped with a self-closing, self-latching device with a release mechanism placed no lower than 54 inches above the floor.

A “swimming pool” has the same meaning as in s. 515.25, F.S., which means any structure, located in a residential area, that is intended for swimming or recreational bathing and contains water over 24 inches deep, including but not limited to, in-ground, above-ground, and on-ground swimming pools, hot tubs, and nonportable spas.

A “water body” means any water or body of water regularly at a depth of at least 24 inches at its deepest point. However, the term does not include underground water that cannot be accessed by individuals from an access point located within 150 feet of the dwelling unit.

A licensee who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, F.S., except that it is not a violation of this subsection if:

- The violation is due to the removal or modification of any safety feature required by a guest, a member of a guest's family, or a person on the premises of the rental unit with a guest's consent;
- Such removal or modification occurred without the licensee's knowledge; and
- The licensee corrects the violation within 45 days of receiving actual knowledge thereof.

The bill gives authority to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) to suspend or revoke a license for a vacation home and fine the licensee for noncompliance.

Section 3 of the bill provides an effective date of 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.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The proposed requirements may strain existing agency resources, possibly requiring additional budgetary allocations for enforcement and compliance monitoring.

The DBPR, through an email from Chief of Staff Sam Kerce on file with the Florida Senate Committee on Regulated Industries stated:

“[t]here is an indeterminate, but sizeable number of vacation rentals that will need to follow these requirements. If even a small portion led to complaints, this will be a significant increase in inspections and potential administrative action needed. The Department estimates a need of two additional FTE to help offset the potential workload. A total of \$137k recurring cost for S&B and an additional \$32k non-recurring for the purchase of a vehicle for the inspector and other expenses.”

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends sections 83.51 and 509.211 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.)

CS by Regulated Industries on January 20, 2026:

The committee substitute amended SB 658 in the following ways:

- The CS kept SB 658 in its entirety and combined a provision from SB 608 dealing with the Department of Business and Professional Regulation's (DBPR) ability to suspend or revoke a vacation rental license if certain water safety requirements aren't met and allows the DBPR to fine the licensee for noncompliance.
- The CS also added a provision that allows locals to impose additional water safety requirements to those specified in s. 509.211, F.S.

B. Amendments:

None.

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

By Senator Burgess

23-00372A-26

2026658

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to water safety requirements for the rental of residential property; amending s. 83.51, F.S.; requiring a landlord to equip certain rental properties with specified water safety features; providing criminal penalties; providing an exception; defining the terms "swimming pool" and "water body"; amending s. 509.211, F.S.; requiring a public lodging establishment licensed as a vacation rental to equip certain rental units with specified water safety features; providing criminal penalties; providing an exception; defining terms; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Present subsection (4) of section 83.51, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (5) and amended, and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

83.51 Landlord's obligation to maintain premises.—

(4) (a) At all times during a tenancy, if there exists within 150 feet of the dwelling unit a water body or a swimming pool, the landlord must ensure that either:

1. All doors and windows providing direct access to the exterior of the dwelling unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the dwelling unit are equipped with an exit alarm that has a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 dB A at 10 feet; or

2. All doors providing direct access to the exterior of the dwelling unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the dwelling

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unit are equipped with a self-closing, self-latching device with a release mechanism placed no lower than 54 inches above the floor.

(b) A landlord who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, except that it is not a violation of this subsection if:

1. The violation is due to the removal or modification of any safety feature required by paragraph (a) by the tenant, a member of the tenant's family, or a person on the premises with the tenant's consent;

2. Such removal or modification occurred without the landlord's knowledge; and

3. The landlord corrects the violation within 45 days of receiving actual knowledge thereof.

(c) For the purposes of this subsection:

1. "Swimming pool" has the same meaning as in s. 515.25.

2. "Water body" means any water or body of water regularly at a depth of at least 24 inches at its deepest point. However, the term does not include underground water that cannot be accessed by individuals from an access point located within 150 feet of the dwelling unit.

(5) The landlord is not responsible to the tenant under this section for conditions created or caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of the tenant, a member of the tenant's family, or a ~~other~~ person on the premises with the tenant's consent, including the removal or modification of any safety features required by subsection (4) by the tenant, a member of the tenant's family, or a person on the premises with

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the tenant's consent.

Section 2. Subsection (6) is added to section 509.211, Florida Statutes, to read:

509.211 Safety regulations.—

(6) (a) If a public lodging establishment licensed as a vacation rental has within 150 feet of the rental unit a water body or a swimming pool, the licensee must ensure that:

1. All doors and windows providing direct access to the exterior of the rental unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the rental unit are equipped with an exit alarm that has a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 dB A at 10 feet; or

2. All doors providing direct access to the exterior of the rental unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the rental unit are equipped with a self-closing, self-latching device with a release mechanism placed no lower than 54 inches above the floor.

(b) A licensee who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, except that it is not a violation of this subsection if:

1. The violation is due to the removal or modification of any safety feature required by paragraph (a) by a guest, a member of a guest's family, or a person on the premises of the rental unit with a guest's consent;

2. Such removal or modification occurred without the licensee's knowledge; and

3. The licensee corrects the violation within 45 days of receiving actual knowledge thereof.

(c) For the purposes of this subsection:

Page 3 of 4

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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1. "Swimming pool" has the same meaning as in s. 515.25.

2. "Vacation rental" has the same meaning as in s.

509.242(1) (c).

3. "Water body" means any water or body of water regularly at a depth of at least 24 inches at its deepest point. However, the term does not include underground water that cannot be accessed by individuals from an access point located within 150 feet of the rental unit.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

Page 4 of 4

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.



The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

To: Senator Jennifer Bradley, Chair
Committee on Regulated Industries

Subject: Committee Agenda Request

Date: December 30, 2025

I respectfully request that **Senate Bill # 658**, relating to Water Safety Requirements, be placed on the:

- ☐ committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
- ☒ next committee agenda.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Danny".

Senator Danny Burgess
Florida Senate, District 23

CC: Booter Imhof, Staff Director
CC: Susan Datres, Committee Administrative Assistant

Datres, Susan

From: Baird, Steven
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2026 8:50 AM
To: Datres, Susan
Subject: FW: Vacation Rentals

From: Kerce, Sam <Sam.Kerce@myfloridalicense.com>
Sent: Friday, January 23, 2026 4:10 PM
To: Baird, Steven <baird.steven@flsenate.gov>
Cc: Oglesby, Emilie <Emilie.Oglesby@myfloridalicense.com>; Fazekas, Christie <Christie.Fazekas@myfloridalicense.com>; Bonenfant, Adam <Adam.Bonenfant@myfloridalicense.com>
Subject: Vacation Rentals

Steven,
Here is some background on the concept of vacation rentals and pool safety requirements.

Below are vacation rentals stats provided by DBPR's Division of Hotels and Restaurants (DHR):

- Total of 168,983 licensed vacation rental properties.
- During FY 2024-25, vacation rental complaints accounted for 1.54% of all complaints received by DHR. This is 245 out of 15,872 complaints.
- If the legislation sticks strictly to setting up a course of civil action, there will be no substantial impact to the Department. If the bill requires the Department to investigate complaints related to the failure to comply with water safety requirements there will be an impact to the Department. There is an indeterminate, but sizeable number of vacation rentals that will need to follow these requirements. If even a small portion led to complaints, this will be a significant increase in inspections and potential administrative action needed. The Department estimates a need of two additional FTE to help offset the potential workload. A total of \$137k recurring cost for S&B and an additional \$32k non-recurring for the purchase of a vehicle for the inspector and other expenses.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Best,
Sam



Sam Kerce
Chief of Staff

Florida Department of Business & Professional Regulation

Office: (850) 717-1579
Sam.Kerce@MyFloridaLicense.com



APPEARANCE RECORD

Meeting Date

1/27/26

Deliver both copies of this form to

Reg Industries

Committee

Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

SB 658

Bill Number or Topic

Dallas Thiesen (Tea-son)

Name

Phone

941-464-8327

Address

Email

dallas@FSPA.com

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Street

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against

☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

☒ I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

Florida Swimming Pool Association

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Regulated Industries

BILL: SB 608

INTRODUCER: Senator Smith

SUBJECT: Vacation Rentals

DATE: January 26, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Baird	Imhof	RI	Pre-meeting
2.			CA	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 608 requires applicants seeking to obtain or renew a license to operate a vacation rental to install a pool safety feature if a swimming pool is located on the vacation rental property.

The bill gives authority to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) to suspend or revoke a license for a vacation home and fine the licensee for noncompliance.

The bill also gives the DBPR the authority to adopt rules to implement the bill.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Vacation Rentals

The Division of Hotels and Restaurants (division) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) is the state agency charged with enforcing the provisions of ch. 509, F.S., relating to the regulation of public lodging establishments and public food service establishments for the purpose of protecting the public health, safety, and welfare.

A public lodging establishment is classified as a hotel, motel, vacation rental, non-transient apartment, transient apartment, bed and breakfast inn, or timeshare project if the establishment satisfies specified criteria.¹

A “vacation rental” is defined in s. 509.242(1)(c), F.S., as:

¹ Section 509.242(1), F.S.

...any unit or group of units in a condominium, cooperative, or timeshare plan or any individually or collectively owned single-family, two-family, three-family, or four-family house or dwelling unit that is also a transient public lodging establishment but is not a timeshare project.

The DBPR licenses vacation rentals as condominiums, dwellings, or timeshare projects.² The division may issue a vacation rental license for “a single-family house, a townhouse, or a unit or group of units in a duplex, triplex, quad plex, or other dwelling unit that has four or less units collectively.”³

According to the DBPR, there are a total of 168,983 licensed vacation rentals in Florida.⁴

Safety Requirements for Vacation Rentals

Vacation rentals must adhere to the safety regulations laid out in ch. 509, F.S., which are as follows:⁵

- At least one (1) approved locking device is required that cannot be opened by a non-master guest room key on all outside and connecting doors (cannot be a sliding chain or hook and eye type of locking device).
- A current Certificate of Balcony Inspection (DBPR HR 7020) must be filed with the division every three years, unless exterior balconies and stairwells are “common” elements of a condominium. (For exemption to this requirement, the licensee must provide proof to the division that these areas are common elements.)⁶
- Railings shall be installed on all stairways and around all porches and steps.
- Heating and ventilation must be kept in good repair or installed to maintain a minimum of 68 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the building.
- A Boiler Certificate is required, if needed, though not required if the boiler is located in common area. A water heating device is considered a boiler if it exceeds any one of the following limits: maximum heat input of 400,000 BTUH; water temperature of 210 degrees Fahrenheit; water capacity of 120 gallons.
- High hazard areas like boiler rooms and laundry rooms shall be kept clean and free of debris and flammables.
- Smoke alarms must be installed in every living unit.

² Fla. Admin. Code R. 61C-1.002(4)(a)1.

³ The division further classifies a vacation rental license as a single, group, or collective license. See Fla. Admin. Code R. 61C-1.002(4)(a)1. A single license may include one single-family house or townhouse, or a unit or group of units within a single building that are owned and operated by the same individual person or entity. A group license is a license issued by the division to a licensed agent to cover all units within a building or group of buildings in a single complex. A collective license is a license issued by the division to a licensed agent who represents a collective group of houses or units found on separate locations not to exceed 75 houses or units per license.

⁴ Email from Sam Kerce, Chief of Staff, DBPR, to Steven Baird, Staff Attorney, Florida Senate, (Jan. 23, 2026) (on file with the Florida Senate Committee on Regulated Industries).

⁵ The Division of Business and Professional Regulation, *Guide to Vacation Rentals and Timeshare Projects for Florida's Public Lodging Establishments*, Jan. 2022, available at https://www.myfloridalicense.com/hr/forms/documents/5025_753.pdf (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

⁶ The balcony certificate is available from the Division of Hotels and Restaurants website at <http://www.myfloridalicense.com/>; by email request submitted at <http://www.myfloridalicense.com/contactus/>; or by phone request to 850.487.1395.

- Electrical wiring must be in good repair.
- A fire extinguisher must be present, properly charged, and accessible.
- If present, a fire alarm panel must have power and be maintained.
- Automatic fire sprinklers may be required in vacation rental condominiums if the majority of the rental units are located within a single building of three stories or more or greater than 75 feet in height. (If 50% or fewer of the units within the building are rented transiently, a fire sprinkler system is not required.)
- Specialized smoke alarms for the hearing impaired shall be available at a rate of one per every fifty rental units with a maximum of five required.
- Specialized smoke alarms for the hearing impaired shall be available upon request without charge.
- Must meet all local fire authority requirements.

Inspections of Vacation Rentals

The division must inspect each licensed public lodging establishment at least biannually, but must inspect transient and non-transient apartments at least annually. Though, the division is not required to inspect them, vacation rentals must be available for inspection upon a request to the division, typically this occurs through a complaint process.⁷

The division conducts inspections of vacation rentals in response to a consumer complaint. In Fiscal Year 2024-2025, the division received 252 consumer complaints regarding vacation rentals. In response to the complaints, the division's inspection confirmed a violation for 27 of the complaints.⁸

The division's inspection of vacation rentals includes matters of safety (for example, fire hazards, smoke detectors, and boiler safety), sanitation (for example, safe water sources, bedding, and vermin control), consumer protection (for example, unethical business practices, compliance with the Florida Clean Air Act, and maintenance of a guest register), and other general safety and regulatory matters.⁹ The division must notify the local fire safety authority or the State Fire Marshal of any readily observable violation of a rule adopted under ch. 633, F.S.,¹⁰ which relates to a public lodging establishment.¹¹ The rules of the State Fire Marshall provide fire safety standards for transient public lodging establishments, including occupancy limits for one and two family dwellings.¹²

⁷ Section 509.032(2)(a), F.S.

⁸ Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Hotels and Restaurants Annual Report for FY 2024-2025, available https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/hr/reports/annualreports/documents/ar2024_25.pdf, (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

⁹ See ss. 509.211 and 509.221, F.S., for the safety and sanitary regulations, respectively. See also Fla. Admin. Code R. 61C-1.002; *Lodging Inspection Report, DBPR Form HR 5022-014*, which details the safety and sanitation matters addressed in the course of an inspection. A copy of the Lodging Inspection Report is available at: <https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07062> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

¹⁰ Chapter 633, F.S., relates to fire prevention and control, including the duties of the State Fire Marshal and the adoption of the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

¹¹ Section 509.032(2)(d), F.S.

¹² See Fla. Admin. Code R. 69A-43.018, relating to one and two family dwellings, recreational vehicles and mobile homes licensed as public lodging establishments.

Additionally, an applicant for a vacation rental license is required to submit with the license application a signed certificate evidencing the inspection of all balconies, platforms, stairways, railings, and railways, from a person competent to conduct such inspections.¹³

The Danger of Drowning

Drowning is one of the leading causes of accidental death among children. For all ages, the current annual global estimate is 295,000 drowning deaths, although this figure is thought to underreport fatal drownings, in particular boating and disaster related drowning mortality.

Drowning disproportionately impacts children and young people, with over half of all drowning deaths occurring among people younger than 25 years old. In many countries, children under five years of age record the highest rate of fatal and non-fatal drowning, with incidents commonly occurring in swimming pools and bathtubs in high income countries and in bodies of water in and around a home in low income contexts.¹⁴

Drowning Deaths in Florida

Drowning deaths in Florida have consistently ranged between 350 and 500 deaths per year in the state from 2005 to present at an average rate of approximately two deaths per 100,000 population.¹⁵ Children aged four and under, however, drown nearly three times as often with a rate of approximately six per 100,000 population.¹⁶ Comparably, children between the ages of one and seven drown at a rate of approximately five per 100,000 population and made up 87 out of 452, or nearly 20 percent, of the drowning deaths in Florida in 2024.¹⁷

Swimming Safety Laws in Florida

In 2000, upon finding that drowning was the leading cause of death of young children in Florida, as well as a significant cause of death for medically frail elderly persons, the Legislature enacted ch. 515, F.S., the Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act (the act).¹⁸ The act provides that all new residential swimming pools, spas, and hot tubs must be equipped with at least one pool safety feature to protect children under age six, and medically frail elderly persons, defined as those who are at least 65 years of age with a medical problem that affects balance, vision, or judgment.¹⁹

¹³ See ss. 509.211(3) and 509.2112, F.S., and form *DBPR HR-7020, Division of Hotels and Restaurants Certificate of Balcony Inspection*, available at: http://www.myfloridalicense.com/dbpr/hr/forms/documents/application_packet_for_vacation_rental_license.pdf (last visited Jan 22, 2026).

¹⁴ Peden AE, Franklin RC. Learning to Swim: An Exploration of Negative Prior Aquatic Experiences among Children. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, May 19, 2020, available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7277817/> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

¹⁵ Florida Health Charts, Deaths from Unintentional Drowning, available at <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsDashboards/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=Death.DataViewer&cid=0105>, (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

¹⁶ *Id.* (Rate type changed to “crude” and age range selected from “0 to 4”).

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ See ch. 2000-143, Laws of Fla. (creating ch. 515, F.S., effective Oct. 1, 2000).

¹⁹ Section 515.25, F.S. Such problems include, but are not limited to, a heart condition, diabetes, or Alzheimer’s disease or any related disorder.

In Florida, certain certified pool alarms were added in 2016 as a method to meet the required pool safety features for new residential swimming pools.²⁰ In addition, the Legislature exempted the following entities, pools, structures, and operations from the requirements of the act:

- Sumps, irrigation canals, or irrigation flood control or drainage works constructed or operated to store, deliver, or distribute water;
- Agricultural stock ponds, storage tanks, livestock operations, livestock watering troughs, or other structures;
- Public swimming pools;²¹
- Any political subdivision that has adopted or adopts a residential pool safety ordinance that is equal to or more stringent than the provisions of the act (ch. 515, F.S.);
- Any portable spa with a safety cover;²² and
- Small, temporary pools without motors (*i.e.*, kiddie pools).

Requirements for Pool Safety Features for New Residential Swimming Pools

Section 515.27(1), F.S., provides the requirements a new residential swimming pool must meet in order to pass its final inspection and receive a certification of completion. At least one of the following pool safety features must be in place:

- The pool must be isolated from access to a home by an enclosure that meets certain pool barrier requirements (discussed below);
- The pool must be equipped with an approved safety pool cover;²³
- All doors and windows providing direct access from the home to the pool must be equipped with an exit alarm with a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 decibels at 10 feet;²⁴
- All doors providing access from the home to the pool must have a self-closing, self-latching device, and the release mechanism must be more than 54 inches above the floor; or
- There is a pool alarm that, when placed in a pool, sounds an alarm upon detection of an accidental or unauthorized entrance into the water, and the alarm meets and is independently certified to meet safety specifications for residential pool alarms.²⁵ Personal swimming protection alarm devices (e.g., alarm devices that attach to a child and are triggered if a child exceeds a certain distance or becomes submerged in water), do not meet the pool alarm requirement.

²⁰ See ch. 2016-129, s. 14, Laws of Fla.

²¹ Section 515.25(9), F.S., defines “public swimming pool” to mean a swimming pool operated with or without charge for the use of the general public (but not a pool located on the grounds of a private residence), as defined in s. 514.011(2), F.S. For comparison, s. 514.011(3), F.S., defines a “private pool” to mean a facility used only by an individual, family, or living unit members and their guests which does not serve any type of cooperative housing or joint tenancy of five or more living units.

²² The pool cover must comply with ASTM F1346-91 (Standard Performance Specification for Safety Covers and Labeling Requirements for All Covers for Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs), issued by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). See <https://www.astm.org/Standards/F1346.htm> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026), which provides an abstract of the specification that is available for purchase from ASTM.

²³ An “approved safety pool cover” means a manually or power-operated pool cover that meets all of the standards of the ASTM, in compliance with standard F1246-91. See s. 515.25(1), F.S.

²⁴ The exit alarm must make continuous alarm sounds when any door or window with access to the pool area is opened or left ajar; at a level of 85 decibels (85 dbA, using A-weighted sounds), the alarm would sound louder than a passing freight train passing 100 feet away, which has a typical sound level of 80 dbA. See s. 515.25(4), F.S., and https://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/otm/new_noise/index.html#decibels (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

²⁵ The alarm must meet and be certified to ASTM Standard F2208, titled “Standard Safety Specification for Residential Pool Alarms” issued by the ASTM. See <https://www.astm.org/Standards/F2208.htm> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026), which provides an abstract of the specification that is available for purchase from ASTM.

Residential Swimming Pool Barrier Requirements

The term “barrier” is defined in s. 515.25(2), F.S., to mean a fence, dwelling wall, or nondwelling wall, or any combination, which completely surrounds a swimming pool and obstructs access to the pool, especially access from the residence or from the yard outside the barrier.

Section 515.29(1), F.S., provides a residential swimming pool barrier must:

- Be at least 4 feet high on the outside;
- Not have any gaps or components that could allow a child under the age of six to crawl under, squeeze through, or climb over the barrier;
- Be placed around the pool’s perimeter, separate from any fence, wall, or other enclosure surrounding the yard, unless the fence, wall, or other enclosure or any portion on the perimeter of the pool, is being used as part of the barrier, and meets all other barrier requirements; and
- Be placed sufficiently away from the water’s edge to prevent a child under the age of six or a medically frail elderly person who may have managed to penetrate the barrier from immediately falling into the water.

Gates that provide access to residential swimming pools must:

- Open outward away from the pool and be self-closing; and
- Be equipped with a self-latching locking device, with a release mechanism on the pool side of the gate, placed so that it cannot be reached by a child under the age of six, either over the top or through any opening or gap.²⁶

A dwelling wall may be part of a barrier if the wall has no door or window opening providing access to the pool, but a barrier may not be located in a way that allows any permanent structure, equipment, or similar object to be used for climbing the barrier.²⁷

For an aboveground residential swimming pool, the barrier may be the pool’s structure itself or may be mounted on top of the pool’s structure, but any such barrier must meet all barrier requirements in s. 515.29, F.S., as described above.²⁸ In addition, any ladder or steps accessing an aboveground pool must be able to be secured, locked, or removed to prevent access or must themselves be surrounded by a barrier meeting all safety requirements.²⁹

Penalties for Noncompliance with Requirements for Safety Features for New³⁰ Residential Swimming Pools

Section 515.27(2), F.S., provides that a person who fails to equip a new residential swimming pool with at least one of the required pool safety features commits a second degree

²⁶ Section 515.29(3), F.S.

²⁷ Sections 515.29(4) and (5), F.S.

²⁸ Section 515.29(2), F.S.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ Chapter 2000-143, Laws of Fla., established the “Preston de Ibern/McKenzie Merriam Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act” with an effective date of October 1, 2000. Penalties apply to residential swimming pools built after that date.

misdemeanor.³¹ No penalty may be imposed if, within 45 days after arrest or issuance of a summons or a notice to appear, the person equips the pool with one of the required safety features and has attended a drowning prevention education program, if such a program is offered, within 45 days of the citation.³²

The drowning prevention education program required by s. 515.31, F.S., was adopted by rule of the Department of Health (DOH) in 2001 for persons in violation of the pool safety requirements in the 1995 American Red Cross Community Water Safety Course.³³ An updated course is available from the American Red Cross.³⁴ The DOH also adopted by rule the 1994 U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission publication Number 362, Safety Barrier Guidelines for Residential Home Pools.³⁵

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill requires applicants seeking to obtain or renew a license to operate a vacation rental to install at least one pool safety feature, as described in s. 515.27(1), F.S., if a swimming pool is located on the vacation rental property.

The bill gives authority to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) to suspend or revoke a license for a vacation home and fine the licensee for noncompliance.

The bill also gives the DBPR the authority to adopt rules to implement the bill.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

³¹ Section 775.082, F.S., provides a misdemeanor of the second degree is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed 60 days. Section 775.083, F.S., provides a misdemeanor of the second degree is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500.

³² See s. 515.27(2), F.S.

³³ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 64E-21.001 (2025) at <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?id=64E-21.001> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

³⁴ See <https://www.nspf.org/training> or <https://www.redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies/types-of-emergencies/water-safety/home-pool-safety.html> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

³⁵ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 64E-21.001(2) (2025) at <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?id=64E-21.001> and <https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/362%20Safety%20Barrier%20Guidelines%20for%20Pools.pdf> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The proposed requirements may strain existing agency resources, possibly requiring additional budgetary allocations for enforcement and compliance monitoring.

The DBPR, through an email from Chief of Staff Sam Kerce on file with the Florida Senate Committee on Regulated Industries stated:

“[t]here is an indeterminate, but sizeable number of vacation rentals that will need to follow these requirements. If even a small portion led to complaints, this will be a significant increase in inspections and potential administrative action needed. The Department estimates a need of two additional FTE to help offset the potential workload. A total of \$137k recurring cost for S&B and an additional \$32k non-recurring for the purchase of a vehicle for the inspector and other expenses.”

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 509.243 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.

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

By Senator Smith

17-00279A-26

2026608

1 A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to vacation rentals; creating s.

3 509.243, F.S.; requiring applicants or licensees

4 seeking to obtain or renew a license to operate a

5 vacation rental to install a pool safety feature if a

6 pool is located on the vacation rental property;

7 authorizing the Department of Business and

8 Professional Regulation to suspend or revoke a license

9 and fine the licensee if a vacation rental is not in

10 compliance; authorizing the department to adopt rules;

11 providing an effective date.

12

13 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

14

15 Section 1. Section 509.243, Florida Statutes, is created to
16 read:

17 509.243 Vacation rentals; pool safety compliance;
18 penalties.—

19 (1) An applicant seeking to obtain, or a licensee seeking
20 to renew, a license to operate a vacation rental as described in
21 s. 509.242(1)(c) must install at least one pool safety feature
22 as described in s. 515.27(1) if a swimming pool is located on
23 the vacation rental property.

24 (2) The department may suspend or revoke the license and
25 fine the licensee for noncompliance with this section.

26 (3) The department may adopt rules to implement this
27 section.

28 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.



The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

To: Senator Jennifer Bradley, Chair
Committee on Regulated Industries

Subject: Committee Agenda Request

Date: December 10, 2025

I respectfully request that **Senate Bill #608**, relating to Vacation Rentals, be placed on the:

- ☒ committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
- ☐ next committee agenda.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Carlos G. Smith", is written over a horizontal line.

Senator Carlos Guillermo Smith
Florida Senate, District 17

APPEARANCE RECORD

1-27-26

Meeting Date

Regulated Industries

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Committee

Daniel Poston

Name

Phone

Address

1071 ARON ST

Email

Dpiece79@yahoo.com

Street

Cocoa FL

City

32927

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For☐ Against☐ Information**OR**Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support☐ Against☒ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

SB 0608

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

01/27/2026

Meeting Date

Regulated Industries

Committee

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580608

Bill Number or Topic

Richard Gillard

Name

321-298-6357

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2140 Milton Ave

Address

gillardc1@gmail.com

Email

Street

Groves

City

FL

State

32927

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For

☐ Against

☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support

☐ Against

☒ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

1-27-26

Meeting Date

Regulated Industries

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SB0608

Bill Number or Topic

John O'Brien

Name

321-307-1213

Phone

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Address

Street

Cocoa FL

City

32927

State

Zip

johnob63@yahoo.com

Email

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against

☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☒ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

APPEARANCE RECORD

SB608

1/27/2026

Meeting Date

Regulated Industries

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Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Name
Dallas Thiesen

(Fee-Soul)

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

9414048327

Phone

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Email

dallas@fspa.com

Sarasota

Florida

34240-7865

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

☐ For

☐ Against

☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

☒

In Support

☐

Against

☐

I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☒

I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

Florida Swimming Pool Association

☐

I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

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The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Meeting Date

1/27/26

Bill Number or Topic

SB608

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Committee

Regulated Industries

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Jacob Doyon

Phone

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Address

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Email jacob.doyon.99@gmail.com

Street

Boynton Beach

State

FL

Zip

33426

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against

☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against

☐ I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

APPEARANCE RECORD

SB 608

Meeting Date

1/27/2024

Bill Number or Topic

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Regulated Industries

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

HARRY HUFF

Phone

321 474 2737

Address

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Email

nhuff65@qmail.com

Street

Sebring

FL

City

State

33875

Zip

Speaking:

☐ For☐ Against☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

☒ In Support☐ Against☐ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

APPEARANCE RECORD1/27/2024

Meeting Date

REGULATED INDUSTRIES

Committee

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SB 0608

Bill Number or Topic

EDWARD GRABOWSKI

Name

321-480-4527

Phone

559 CAXO CT.

Address

Street

NEW Smyrna Beach FL

City

32168

State

Zip

edward.w.grabowski@outlook.com

Email

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against☐ Information**OR**Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against☒ I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.☐ I am a registered lobbyist, representing:☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

APPEARANCE RECORD

Bill Number or Topic

Meeting Date

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Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Phone

Address

Email

Street

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

For

☐ Against☐ Information**OR**

Waive Speaking:

☒ In Support☐ Against☒ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

SB608

Bill Number or Topic

01-27-2026

Meeting Date

Regulated Industries

Committee

Deliver both copies of this form to
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Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Richard Turner

Phone 321-848-7848

Address 4075 Baker Ave

Email rtuner505@gmail.com

Street

Titusville

FL

32796

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For

☐ Against

☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support

☐ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☒ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Regulated Industries

BILL: SB 1708

INTRODUCER: Senator Gaetz

SUBJECT: Veterinary Licensure

DATE: January 27, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Baird	Imhof	RI	Favorable
2.			AEG	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 1708 changes the licensure by endorsement process for applicants seeking to be licensed in Florida as a veterinarian by removing the requirement that the applicant has held a valid and active license to practice veterinary medicine in another jurisdiction for the 3 years immediately preceding the application for licensure.

The bill also clarifies that an applicant must be in good standing in their current jurisdiction to be granted a licensure by endorsement.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Practice of Veterinary Medicine

The Board of Veterinary Medicine (board) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) implements the provisions of ch. 474, F.S., relating to veterinary medical practice (practice act). The purpose of the practice act is to ensure that every veterinarian practicing in this state meets minimum requirements for safe practices to protect public health and safety.¹

A “veterinarian” is a health care practitioner licensed by the board to engage in the practice of veterinary medicine in Florida² and they are subject to disciplinary action from the board for various violations of the practice act.³

¹ Section 474.201, F.S.

² Section 474.202(11), F.S.

³ Sections 474.213 and 474.214, F.S.

The practice of “veterinary medicine” is the diagnosis of medical conditions of animals, and the prescribing or administering of medicine and treatment to animals for the prevention, cure, or relief of a wound, fracture, bodily injury, or disease, or holding oneself out as performing any of these functions.⁴

Veterinary medicine includes, with respect to animals:⁵

- Surgery;
- Acupuncture;
- Obstetrics;
- Dentistry;
- Physical therapy;
- Radiology;
- Theriogenology (reproductive medicine); and
- Other branches or specialties of veterinary medicine.

Any permanent or mobile establishment where a licensed veterinarian practices must have a premises permit issued by the DBPR.⁶ Each person to whom a veterinary license or premises permit is issued must conspicuously display such document in her or his office, place of business, or place of employment in a permanent or mobile veterinary establishment or clinic.⁷

By virtue of accepting a license to practice veterinary medicine in Florida, a veterinarian consents to:

- Render a handwriting sample to an agent of the DBPR and, further, to have waived any objections to its use as evidence against her or him.
- Waive the confidentiality and authorize the preparation and release of medical reports pertaining to the mental or physical condition of the licensee when the DBPR has reason to believe that a violation of this chapter has occurred and when the DBPR issues an order, based on the need for additional information, to produce such medical reports for the time period relevant to the complaint.⁸

For Fiscal Year 2023-2024, there were 13,392 actively licensed veterinarians in Florida. The DBPR received 611 complaints, which resulted in 44 disciplinary actions.⁹

Exemptions

Ten categories of persons are exempt from complying with ch. 474, F.S.:¹⁰

⁴ Section 474.202(9), F.S. Also included is the determination of the health, fitness, or soundness of an animal, and the performance of any manual procedure for the diagnosis or treatment of pregnancy or fertility or infertility of animals.

⁵ Section 474.202(13), F.S. Section 474.202(1), F.S., defines “animal” as “any mammal other than a human being or any bird, amphibian, fish, or reptile, wild or domestic, living or dead.”

⁶ Section 474.215(1), F.S.

⁷ Section 474.216, F.S.

⁸ Section 474.2185, F.S.

⁹ Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Division of Professions Annual Report Fiscal Year 2023-2024*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/os/documents/Division%20Annual%20Report%20FY%2023-24.pdf>, (last visited January 22, 2026).

¹⁰ Section 474.203, F.S.

- Faculty veterinarians with assigned teaching duties at accredited¹¹ institutions;
- Intern/resident veterinarians at accredited institutions who are graduates of an accredited institution, but only until they complete or terminate their training;
- Students in a school or college of veterinary medicine who perform assigned duties by an instructor (no accreditation of the institution is required), or work as preceptors¹² (if the preceptorship is required for graduation from an accredited institution);
- Doctors of veterinary medicine employed by a state agency or the United States Government while actually engaged in the performance of official duties at the installations for which the services were engaged;
- Persons or their employees caring for the persons' own animals, as well as part-time or temporary employees, or independent contractors, who are hired by an owner to help with herd management and animal husbandry tasks (excluding immunization or treatment of diseases that are communicable to humans and significant to public health) for herd/flock animals, with certain limitations; however, the exemption is not available to a person licensed as a veterinarian in another state and temporarily practicing in Florida, or convicted of violating ch. 828, F.S., on animal cruelty, or of any similar offense in another jurisdiction, and employment may not be provided for the purpose of circumventing ch. 474, F.S.;
- Certain entities or persons¹³ that conduct experiments and scientific research on animals as part of the development of pharmaceuticals, biologicals, serums, or treatment methods or techniques to diagnose or treat human ailments, or in the study and development of methods and techniques applicable to the practice of veterinary medicine;
- Veterinary aides, nurses, laboratory technicians, preceptors, or other employees of a licensed veterinarian, who administer medication or provide help or support under the responsible supervision of a licensed veterinarian;
- Certain non-Florida veterinarians who are licensed and actively practicing veterinary medicine in another state, are board certified in a specialty recognized by the board and are assisting upon request of a Florida-licensed veterinarian to consult on the treatment of a specific animal or on the treatment on a specific case of the animals of a single owner;
- Employees, agents, or contractors of public or private animal shelters, humane organizations, or animal control agencies operated by a humane organization, county, municipality, or

¹¹ Sections 474.203(1) and (2), F.S., provide that accreditation of a school or college must be granted by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Council on Education, or the AVMA Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates. The AVMA Council on Education is recognized by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA) as the accrediting body for schools and programs that offer the professional Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree (or its equivalent) in the United States and Canada, and may also approve foreign veterinary colleges. *See* <https://www.avma.org/professionaldevelopment/education/accreditation/colleges/pages/coe-pp-overview-of-the-coe.aspx> (last visited January 22, 2026). The AVMA Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates assists graduates of foreign, non-accredited schools to meet the requirement of most states that such foreign graduates successfully complete an educational equivalency assessment certification program. *See* <https://www.avma.org/professionaldevelopment/education/foreign/pages/ecfvg-about-us.aspx> (last visited January 22, 2026). In turn, the CHEA, a national advocate for regulation of academic quality through accreditation, is an association of degree-granting colleges and universities. *See* <http://chea.org/about> (last visited January 22, 2026).

¹² A preceptor is a skilled practitioner or faculty member, who directs, teaches, supervises, and evaluates students in a clinical setting to allow practical experience with patients. *See* <https://www.merriam-Webster.com/dictionary/preceptor#medicalDictionary> (last visited January 22, 2026).

¹³ *See* s. 474.203(6), F.S., which states that the exemption applies to “[s]tate agencies, accredited schools, institutions, foundations, business corporations or associations, physicians licensed to practice medicine and surgery in all its branches, graduate doctors of veterinary medicine, or persons under the direct supervision thereof”

incorporated political subdivision, whose work is confined solely to implanting radio frequency identification device microchips in dogs and cats in accordance with s. 823.15, F.S.;¹⁴ and

- Paramedics or emergency medical technicians providing emergency medical care to a police canine¹⁵ injured in the line of duty while at the scene of the emergency or while the police canine is being transported to a veterinary clinic or similar facility.

Licensure by Endorsement

Licensure by endorsement is the most common alternative to licensure by examination in Florida. Licensure by endorsement is an expedited licensure process which allows an applicant to become licensed in Florida based upon holding a substantially equivalent professional license from another state. Under current Florida law, the DBPR is required to issue a license by endorsement to applicants who meet specific requirements demonstrating their qualifications in other jurisdictions.¹⁶ The board is responsible for determining if the applicant has demonstrated knowledge of the laws and rules governing the practice of veterinary medicine in Florida.¹⁷

The applicant must either:

- Hold, and has held for the *3 years immediately preceding* the application for licensure, a valid, active license to practice veterinary medicine in another state of the United States, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States, provided that the applicant has successfully completed a state, regional, national, or other examination that is equivalent to or more stringent than the examination required by the board¹⁸; **or**
- Have graduated from a college of veterinary medicine accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on Education; or Graduated from a college of veterinary medicine listed in the American Veterinary Medical Association Roster of Veterinary Colleges of the World and obtained a certificate from the Education Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates or the Program for the Assessment of Veterinary Education Equivalence; and
- Have successfully completed a state, regional, national, or other examination which is equivalent to or more stringent than the examination given by the DBPR and passed the board's clinical competency examination or another clinical competency examination specified by rule of the board.¹⁹

The DBPR is prohibited from issuing a license by endorsement to any applicant who is under investigation in any state, territory, or the District of Columbia for an act which would constitute

¹⁴ Section 823.15(5), F.S., which authorizes such persons to perform microchipping of dogs and cats.

¹⁵ Section 401.254, F.S., defines the term "police canine" as "any canine that is owned, or the service of which is employed, by a state or local law enforcement agency, a correctional agency, a fire department, a special fire district, or the State Fire Marshal for the principal purpose of aiding in the detection of criminal activity, flammable materials, or missing persons; the enforcement of laws; the investigation of fires; or the apprehension of offenders." A paramedic or an emergency medical technician who acts in good faith to provide emergency medical care to an injured police canine is immune from criminal or civil liability.

¹⁶ Section 474.217(1), F.S.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ Section 474.217(b)(1), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 474.217(b)(2), F.S.

a violation of this chapter until the investigation is complete and disciplinary proceedings have been terminated.²⁰

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

SB 1708 amends s. 474.217, F.S., to remove the requirement that an applicant for a veterinarian license by endorsement must hold an active veterinarian license in another jurisdiction for the 3 years immediately preceding the application for licensure.

The bill also adds to the requirements for licensure by endorsement that the applicant be in “good standing” with the jurisdiction where the applicant’s current license is active.

This would allow applicants who have been granted licensure in other jurisdictions who have had their license for less than 3 years apply for a license by endorsement.

The bill provides an effective date of 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.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

²⁰ Section 474.217(2), F.S.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 474.217 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.

By Senator Gaetz

1-00917-26

A bill to be entitled

20261708

1 An act relating to veterinary licensure; amending s.
2 474.217, F.S.; deleting the requirement for an
3 applicant for licensure by endorsement to have held a
4 valid active license to practice veterinary medicine
5 in another state, the District of Columbia, or a
6 territory of the United States for a specified amount
7 of time; requiring applicants to hold a valid, active
8 license in good standing to practice veterinary
9 medicine in another state, the District of Columbia,
10 or a territory of the United States; reenacting s.
11 474.2125(1), F.S., related to temporary license to
12 provide veterinary services, to incorporate the
13 amendment made to s. 474.217, F.S., in a reference
14 thereto; providing an effective date.
15

16
17 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

18
19 Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 474.217, Florida
20 Statutes, is amended to read:

21 474.217 Licensure by endorsement.—

22 (1) The department shall issue a license by endorsement to
23 any applicant who, upon applying to the department and remitting
24 a fee set by the board, demonstrates to the board that she or
25 he:

26 (a) Has demonstrated, in a manner designated by rule of the
27 board, knowledge of the laws and rules governing the practice of
28 veterinary medicine in this state; and

29 (b) 1. Holds, ~~and has held for the 3 years immediately~~

Page 1 of 3

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

1-00917-26

20261708

30 preceding the application for licensure, a valid, active license
31 in good standing to practice veterinary medicine in another
32 state of the United States, the District of Columbia, or a
33 territory of the United States, provided that the applicant has
34 successfully completed a state, regional, national, or other
35 examination that is equivalent to or more stringent than the
36 examination required by the board; or

37 2. Meets the qualifications of s. 474.207(2)(b) and has
38 successfully completed a state, regional, national, or other
39 examination which is equivalent to or more stringent than the
40 examination given by the department and has passed the board's
41 clinical competency examination or another clinical competency
42 examination specified by rule of the board.

43 Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
44 made by this act to section 474.217, Florida Statutes, in a
45 reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 474.2125, Florida
46 Statutes, is reenacted to read:

47 474.2125 Temporary license.—

48 (1) The board shall adopt rules providing for the issuance
49 of a temporary license to a licensed veterinarian of another
50 state for the purpose of enabling her or him to provide
51 veterinary medical services in this state for the animals of a
52 specific owner or, as may be needed in an emergency as defined
53 in s. 252.34(4), for the animals of multiple owners, provided
54 the applicant would qualify for licensure by endorsement under
55 s. 474.217. No temporary license shall be valid for more than 30
56 days after its issuance, and no license shall cover more than
57 the treatment of the animals of one owner except in an emergency
58 as defined in s. 252.34(4). After the expiration of 30 days, a

Page 2 of 3

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

1-00917-26

20261708

59 new license is required.

60 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.



The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request


To: Senator Jennifer Bradley, Chair
Committee on Regulated Industries

Subject: Committee Agenda Request

Date: January 20, 2026

I respectfully request that **Senate Bill #1708**, relating to Veterinary Licensure, be placed on the:

- ☒ committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
- ☐ next committee agenda.



Senator Don Gaetz
Florida Senate, District 4

APPEARANCE RECORD

Meeting Date

1-27

Bill Number or Topic

1708

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Regulated Industries

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Daniel Martinez

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Speaking:

☐ For☐ Against☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

☒ In Support☐ Against☐ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.☒ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

APPEARANCE RECORD

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1/27/26

Meeting Date

RJ

Committee

SB 1708

Bill Number or Topic

JENNIFER HOBGOOD

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Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

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OR

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compensation or sponsorship.☒ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

ASPCA

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
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S-001 (08/10/2021)

APPEARANCE RECORD

1-27-20

Meeting Date

Reg Industries

Committee

Bill Number or Topic

1708

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

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Animal Legal Defense Fund

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](https://www.flcourts.gov/Portals/0/2020-2022JointRules.pdf)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Regulated Industries

BILL: CS/SB 680

INTRODUCER: Regulated Industries Committee and Senator Mayfield

SUBJECT: Electric Vehicle Charging Taxation

DATE: January 28, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Schrader	Imhof	RI	Fav/CS
2.			FT	
3.			AP	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 680 amends Florida’s tax code to provide that electricity that is sold to an electric vehicle charging station and then used to provide electric vehicle charging to a consumer is exempt from both sales tax and gross receipts tax. Such exemption also includes electricity used for necessary supporting equipment and infrastructure for such an electric vehicle charging station.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Electric Vehicles

The U.S. Department of Energy’s Alternative Fuels Data Center (AFDC) uses the term, “electric-drive vehicles,” as referring collectively to hybrid electric vehicles (HEV), plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV), and all-electric vehicles (EV)—which are also known as battery electric vehicles (or BEVs).¹ According to the AFDC:

- HEVs are primarily powered by an internal combustion engine that runs on conventional or alternative fuel and an electric motor using energy stored in a battery. The battery is charged through regenerative braking and the internal combustion engine, not by plugging in to charge.

¹ U.S. Dept. Energy, AFDC, *Hybrid and Plug-In Electric Vehicles*, <https://afdc.energy.gov/vehicles/electric.html> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

- PHEVs are powered by an internal combustion engine and an electric motor using energy stored in a battery. They can operate in all-electric mode through a larger battery, which can be plugged into an electric power source to charge. Most can travel between 20 and 40 miles on electricity alone and then will operate solely on gasoline—similar to a conventional hybrid.

EVs use a battery to store the electric energy that is charged by plugging the vehicle into charging equipment. EVs always operate in all-electric mode and have typical driving ranges from 150 to 400 miles.²

The primary difference between an EV and a traditional internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicle lies in their drive trains. The main components of an EV power train are its battery, a motor, and ancillary systems. The main components of an ICE power train are its liquid fuel storage, combustion chambers and related cooling system, transmission, and an exhaust system.³

For purposes of vehicle registration, Florida law currently defines the term “electric vehicle” to mean “a motor vehicle that is powered by an electric motor that draws current from rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells, or other sources of electrical current.”⁴

Increased interest in EVs has been driven by higher gas prices and greenhouse gas emission concerns.⁵ However, limited EV range (and the related range anxiety⁶), limitations in charging infrastructure, charging speed as it compares to time to refuel a traditional gasoline vehicle, and EV cost are some of the factors negatively impacting EV adoption.⁷

Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

EVs need access to charging stations. For most EV users, charging starts at home or at fleet facilities. Charging stations at other commonly-visited locations, however, such as work, public destinations, and along roadways, can offer more flexible fueling charging opportunities. While most EV owners do the majority of their charging at home, the growth of charging stations has made longer distance travel with EVs more feasible and has helped grow the market for EVs.⁸

There are three general types of chargers:

² *Id.*

³ Brandon S. Tracy, Cong. Research Serv., R47227, *Critical Minerals in Electric Vehicle Batteries*, (2022) (available at <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47227>).

⁴ Section 320.01(36), F.S.

⁵ Javier Colato and Lindsey Ice, *Charging into the future: the transition to electric vehicles*, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Beyond the Numbers, (Feb. 2023) (available at <https://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-12/charging-into-the-future-the-transition-to-electric-vehicles.htm>).

⁶ Range anxiety is the feeling an EV driver has when the battery charge is low, and the usual sources of electricity are unavailable, striking a fear of being stranded. J.D. Power, *What is Range Anxiety with Electric Vehicles?*, Nov. 3, 2020, <https://www.jdpower.com/cars/shopping-guides/what-is-range-anxiety-with-electric-vehicles> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

⁷ EV Connect, *Top Factors Affecting EV Adoption*, October 9, 2023 (available at <https://www.evconnect.com/blog/top-factors-affecting-ev-adoption/>).

⁸ U.S. Dept. of Energy, *Developing Infrastructure to Charge Electric Vehicles*, <https://afdc.energy.gov/fuels/electricity-stations> (Jan. 24, 2024).

- Level 1: Level 1 chargers use a standard 120-volt home outlet (i.e. a standard wall socket). These are the slowest types of chargers and, on average, provide about five miles of driving distance per hour of charging.
- Level 2: Level 2 chargers use a 240-volt outlet. Such outlets are often used for larger home appliances with greater power needs, such as electric ovens and clothes dryers. To use such chargers at home, homeowners may need a professional to install a 240-volt outlet in a vehicle-accessible location and additional equipment installation may be necessary. Level 2 chargers can also be found in some public charging stations. Level 2 chargers, on average, provide about 25 miles of driving distance per hour of charging.
- Direct Charge Fast Chargers (DCFC): DCFC are the fastest types of chargers. These are not typically found in homes. However, they are available at public charging stations and along roadways and highway routes. They work by supplying high levels of electricity directly to the EV's battery—bypassing the typical EV equipment that converts alternating current (AC)⁹ to direct current (DC). These types of chargers provide approximately 100 to 300 miles of driving for a 30-minute charge; some DCFC can charge even faster than this.¹⁰

EV Charging in Florida

Since the current regulatory structure of electric utilities in Florida includes exclusive service territories, the sale of electricity to retail, or end-use customers by a third party is not permitted.¹¹ In 2012 the Florida Legislature created an exemption for EV charging, under s. 366.94(4), F.S., declaring that the provision of electric vehicle charging to the public by a non-utility is not considered a retail sale of electricity under ch. 366, F.S. The rates, terms, and conditions of EV charging by a non-utility are not subject to Florida Public Service Commission (PSC) regulation.¹²

Statistics provided by the U.S. Department of Energy show that Florida has the third largest EV charging infrastructure in the country, behind California and New York.¹³ As of January 14, 2022, Florida has the following numbers of charging infrastructure:¹⁴

- Station locations – 4,111
- EV supply equipment ports – 13,792
- Level 1 chargers - 21
- Level 2 chargers – 9,389
- DCFC – 4,382

⁹ AC is the type of main power supplied through the electric distribution grid to residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

¹⁰ Environmental Protection Agency, *Plug-in Electric Vehicle Charging: The Basics*, <https://www.epa.gov/greenvehicles/plug-electric-vehicle-charging-basics> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

¹¹ FDOT, *EV Infrastructure Master Plan* (July 2021), p. 16, <https://fdotwww.blob.core.windows.net/sitefinity/docs/default-source/planning/fto/fdotevmp.pdf> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

¹² Section 366.94(1), F.S.

¹³ United States Department of Energy, *Alternative Fuels Data Center: Alternative Fueling Station Counts by State*, <https://afdc.energy.gov/stations/states> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

¹⁴ *Id.*

Florida Public Service Commission

The PSC is an arm of the legislative branch of government.¹⁵ The role of the PSC is to ensure Florida's consumers receive utility services, including electric, natural gas, telephone, water, and wastewater, in a safe and reliable manner and at fair prices.¹⁶ In order to do so, the PSC exercises authority over utilities in one or more of the following areas: rate base or economic regulation; competitive market oversight; and monitoring of safety, reliability, and service issues.¹⁷

Electric Utilities

The PSC monitors the safety and reliability of the electric power grid¹⁸ and may order the addition or repair of infrastructure as necessary.¹⁹ The PSC has broad jurisdiction over the rates and service of investor-owned electric and gas utilities²⁰ (defined as “public utilities” under ch. 366, F.S.).²¹ However, the PSC does not fully regulate municipal electric utilities (utilities owned or operated on behalf of a municipality) or rural electric cooperatives. The PSC does have jurisdiction over these types of utilities with regard to rate structure, territorial boundaries, and bulk power supply operations and planning.²² Municipally-owned utility rates and revenues are regulated by their respective local governments or local utility boards. Rates and revenues for a cooperative utility are regulated by its governing body elected by the cooperative's membership.

Municipal Electric Utilities in Florida

A municipal electric is an electric or gas utility owned and operated by a municipality. Chapter 366, F.S., provides the majority of electric and gas utility regulations for Florida. While ch. 366, F.S., does not provide a definition, per se, for a “municipal utility,” variations of this terminology and the concept of these types of utilities appear throughout the chapter. Currently, Florida has 33 municipal electric utilities that serve over 14 percent of the state's electric utility customers.²³

Rural Electric Cooperatives in Florida

At present, Florida has 18 rural electric cooperatives, with 16 of these cooperatives being distribution cooperatives and two being generation and transmission cooperatives.²⁴ These cooperatives operate in 57 of Florida's 67 counties and have more than 2.7 million customers.²⁵ Florida rural electric cooperatives serve a large percentage of area, but have a low customer density. Specifically, Florida cooperatives serve approximately 10 percent of Florida's total electric utility customers, but their service territory covers 60 percent of Florida's total land

¹⁵ Section 350.001, F.S.

¹⁶ See Florida Public Service Commission, *Florida Public Service Commission Homepage*, <http://www.psc.state.fl.us> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

¹⁷ Florida Public Service Commission, *About the PSC*, <https://www.psc.state.fl.us/about> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

¹⁸ Section 366.04(5) and (6), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 366.05(1) and (8), F.S.

²⁰ Section 366.05, F.S.

²¹ Section 366.02(8), F.S.

²² Florida Public Service Commission, *About the PSC*, *supra* note 17.

²³ Florida Municipal Electric Association, *About Us*, <https://www.flpublicpower.com/about-us> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

²⁴ Florida Electric Cooperative Association, *Members*, <https://fecac.com/members/> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

²⁵ Florida Electric Cooperative Association, *Our History*, <https://fecac.com/our-history/> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

mass. Each cooperative is governed by a board of cooperative members elected by the cooperative's membership.²⁶

Public Electric and Gas Utilities in Florida

There are four investor-owned electric utility companies (electric IOUs) in Florida: Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), Duke Energy Florida (Duke), Tampa Electric Company (TECO), and Florida Public Utilities Corporation (FPUC).²⁷ Electric IOU and gas IOU rates and revenues are regulated by the PSC, and the utilities must file periodic earnings reports. This allows the PSC to monitor earnings levels on an ongoing basis and adjust customer rates quickly if a company appears to be overearning.²⁸ If a utility believes it is earning below a reasonable level, it can petition the PSC for a change in rates.²⁹

Section 366.041(2), F.S., requires public utilities to provide adequate service to customers. As compensation for fulfilling that obligation, s. 366.06, F.S., requires the PSC to allow the IOUs to recover honestly and prudently invested costs of providing service, including investments in infrastructure and operating expenses used to provide electric service.³⁰

General Overview of Taxation on Electrical Power

Florida levies on sales of electrical power or energy the sales and use tax at a rate of 4.35 percent;³¹ on charges for, or the use of, electrical power or energy subject to the sales and use tax a gross receipts tax at a rate of 2.6 percent;³² and on utility services a gross receipts tax at a rate of 2.5 percent.³³

If a transaction or use is exempt from sales tax, it is also exempt from the 2.6 percent tax on gross receipts.³⁴ Examples of exempt electricity include sales of utilities and fuel to residential households or owners of residential models by utility companies who pay the 2.5 percent gross receipts tax;³⁵ electricity used exclusively at a data center;³⁶ and electricity used directly or indirectly for production, packing, or processing of agricultural products on the farm or used directly or indirectly in a packinghouse, only if the electricity used for the exempt purpose is separately metered.³⁷

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ Florida Public Service Commission, *2025 Facts and Figures of the Florida Utility Industry*, p. 4, <https://www.floridapsc.com/pscfiles/website-files/PDF/Publications/Reports/General/FactsAndFigures/April%202025.pdf> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

²⁸ PSC, *2024 Annual Report*, p. 6, (available at: <https://www.floridapsc.com/pscfiles/website-files/PDF/Publications/Reports/General/AnnualReports/2024.pdf>) (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ Section 212.05(1)(e)1.c., F.S.

³² Section 203.01(1)(b)3., F.S.

³³ Section 203.01(1)(b)1., F.S.

³⁴ Section 203.01(1)(a)3., F.S.

³⁵ Section 212.08(7)(j), F.S.

³⁶ Section 212.08(5)(r), F.S.

³⁷ Section 212.08(5)(e)2., F.S.

A seller of electrical power or energy may collect a combined rate of 6.95 percent³⁸, which consists of the 4.35 percent sales and use tax³⁹ and 2.6 percent gross receipts tax.⁴⁰

Sales tax is levied on the sale or rental of tangible personal property unless specifically exempted.⁴¹ “Tangible personal property” means, in part, personal property which may be seen, weighed, measured, or touched or is in any manner perceptible to the senses, including electric power.⁴² Sales tax is added to the price of the taxable good or service and collected from the purchaser at the time of sale.⁴³

The governing body of a county and school boards are authorized to levy local discretionary sales surtaxes in addition to the state sales tax.⁴⁴ A surtax applies to “all transactions ... subject to the state tax ... on sales, use, services, rentals, admissions, and other transactions”⁴⁵ Generally, surtax is not levied on the sales amount above \$5,000; however, in the case of utility services, the entire amount of the charge is subject to the surtax.⁴⁶ In counties with discretionary sales surtaxes, the combined county and school board rates range from 0.5 to 2 percent.⁴⁷ Two counties, Citrus and Collier, have no discretionary sales surtax levies.

The 2.6 percent gross receipts tax is due and payable at the same time as sales tax, and the laws governing the administration of the sales and use tax govern the administration and enforcement of the gross receipts tax.⁴⁸

Gross Receipts Tax for Utility Services

As mentioned, the gross receipts tax rate applied to utility services is 2.5 percent⁴⁹ and is levied against the total amount of gross receipts received by a distribution company for its sale of utility services if the utility service is delivered to the retail consumer by a distribution company and the retail consumer pays the distribution company a charge for utility service which includes a charge for both the electricity and the transportation of electricity to the retail consumer.⁵⁰ If a payment is not subject to the aforementioned method of taxation, the distribution company’s

³⁸ Sections 203.0011, F.S. and 212.05011, F.S.

³⁹ Section 212.05(1)(e)1.c., F.S.

⁴⁰ Section 203.01(1)(b)4., F.S.

⁴¹ Section 212.21, F.S.

⁴² Section 212.02(19), F.S.

⁴³ Section 212.07(2), F.S.

⁴⁴ Section 212.055, F.S.

⁴⁵ Section 212.054(2)(a), F.S.

⁴⁶ Section 212.054(2)(b), F.S.

⁴⁷ FLA. DEP’T OF REVENUE, *Discretionary Sales Surtax Information for Calendar Year 2026*, available at https://floridarevenue.com/Pages/forms_index.aspx#discretionary, see DR-15DSS New for 2026, (last visited January 20, 2026).

⁴⁸ Section 203.01(1)(a)3., F.S.

⁴⁹ Section 203.01(1)(b)1., F.S.

⁵⁰ Section 203.01(c)1., F.S.

receipts for the delivery of electricity shall be determined by multiplying the number of kilowatt hours delivered by the index price⁵¹ and applying the rate of 2.5 percent.⁵²

“Distribution company” means any person owning or operating local electric or natural or manufactured gas utility distribution facilities within this state for the transmission, delivery, and sale of electricity or natural or manufactured gas. The term does not include natural gas transmission companies that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.⁵³

“Utility service” means electricity for light, heat, or power; and natural or manufactured gas for light, heat, or power, including transportation, delivery, transmission, and distribution of the electricity or natural or manufactured gas. This does not broaden the definition of utility service to include separately stated charges for tangible personal property or services which are not charges for the electricity or natural or manufactured gas or the transportation, delivery, transmission, or distribution of electricity or natural or manufactured gas.⁵⁴

Sale for Resale under Sales Tax

Florida law proclaims that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this state.⁵⁵ A “retail sale” or a “sale at retail” means a sale to a consumer or to any person for any purpose other than for resale in the form of tangible personal property or services taxable under this chapter and includes all such transactions that may be made in lieu of retail sales or sales at retail.⁵⁶ Such person must file with the Department of Revenue (DOR) an application for a certificate of registration. Upon receipt of the application, the DOR must grant a certificate of registration and an annual resale certificate, which provides a dealer with the necessary documentation to purchase goods exempt from tax.⁵⁷

A retail sale includes the sale, use, storage, or consumption of tangible personal property, including machinery and equipment or parts thereof, purchased electricity, and fuels used to power machinery, when such items are used and dissipated in fabricating, converting, or processing tangible personal property for sale, even though they may become ingredients or components of the tangible personal property for sale through accident, wear, tear, erosion, corrosion, or similar means.⁵⁸

⁵¹ According to s. 203.01(d)2., F.S., the index price is the Florida price per kilowatt hour for retail consumers in the previous calendar year, as published in the United States Energy Information Administration Electric Power Monthly and announced by the Department of Revenue on June 1 of each year to be effective for the 12-month period beginning July 1 of that year. For each residential, commercial, and industrial customer class, the applicable index posted for residential, commercial, and industrial shall be applied in calculating the gross receipts to which the tax applies. If publication of the indices is delayed or discontinued, the last posted index shall be used until a current index is posted or the department adopts a comparable index by rule.

⁵² Section 203.01(d)1., F.S.

⁵³ Section 203.012(1), F.S.

⁵⁴ Section 203.012(3), F.S.

⁵⁵ Section 212.05, F.S.

⁵⁶ Section 212.02(14)(a), F.S.

⁵⁷ Section 212.18(3), F.S.

⁵⁸ Section 212.02(14)(c), F.S.

A retail sale does not include materials, containers, labels, sacks, bags, or similar items intended to accompany a product sold to a customer without which delivery of the product would be impracticable because of the character of the contents and be used one time only for packaging tangible personal property for sale or for the convenience of the customer or for packaging in the process of providing a service taxable.⁵⁹

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 of the bill amends s. 212.018 F.S., to provide that electricity is sold to an EV charging station as defined in s. 366.94(2), F.S.,⁶⁰ and then used to provide electric vehicle charging to a consumer or person as provided in s. 366.94, F.S., is excluded from state sales tax. The bill also provides that such exemption also includes electricity used for necessary supporting equipment and infrastructure for such an EV charging station.

By virtue of the placement of the exemption within ch. 203, F.S., this electricity tax exemption also applies to gross receipts tax for utility services as provided in s. 203.01(1)(a)3., F.S. In order to qualify for such exemptions:

- The electricity used must be separately metered at the point of delivery from the electric utility⁶¹ to the owner or operator of the EV charging station. If the electricity is not separately metered, it is conclusively presumed that some portion of the electricity is used for a nonexempt purpose, and all such electricity is taxable
- The owner or operator of the EV charging station must furnish the electric utility providing the electricity with an affidavit stating that such electricity is used for the exempt purpose specified in the bill. Possession of such an affidavit relieves the electric utility of the responsibility of collecting the tax on the sale of the electricity and, in the event of a discrepancy not allowing for such exemption, the DOR must look to the owner or operator of the EV charging station for recovery of the owed taxes. The bill requires the DOR to develop this form by administrative rule. Furnishing a false affidavit to an electric utility is subject to the penalties set forth in s. 212.085, F.S.,⁶² and as otherwise provided by law.

The section defines “necessary supporting equipment and infrastructure” as equipment and infrastructure reasonably necessary for the safe and efficient operation of an electric vehicle charging station. However, it does not include equipment or facilities primarily used for commercial purposes unrelated to electric vehicle charging. The term does include:

- Lighting and other public safety-related systems;
- User interface and payment systems;

⁵⁹ Section 212.02(14)(c), F.S.

⁶⁰ Section 366.94(2), F.S., defines “electric vehicle charging station” as “the area in the immediate vicinity of electric vehicle supply equipment and includes the electric vehicle supply equipment, supporting equipment, and associated parking spaces. The regulation of electric vehicle charging stations is preempted to the state.”

⁶¹ The section provides that the definition of “electric utility” is the same as provided in s. 366.02, F.S. Such definition would include public utilities, municipal utilities, and cooperative electric utilities.

⁶² Section 212.085, F.S., provides that when a person fraudulently, for the purpose of evading tax, issues to a vendor, or to any agent of the state, a certificate or statement in writing in which he or she claims exemption from sales tax, such person, in addition to being liable for payment of the tax plus a mandatory penalty of 200 percent of the tax, is also liable for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a felony of the third degree, as provided in ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S. A third degree felony is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed 5 years and up to a \$5,000 fine.

- Advertising media and informational signage relating to the electric vehicle charging station and located within the immediate vicinity of the station;
- Equipment used for electric vehicle charging, including conductors, connectors, attachment plugs, energy storage and management systems, communication and control systems, and personnel protection systems; and
- All other fittings, electrical infrastructure, devices, power outlets, or apparatuses installed specifically for the purpose of transferring energy between the premise's wiring and an electric vehicle.

Section 2 of the bill provides emergency rulemaking authority to the DOR to implement the amendments made to s. 212.08, F.S., by Section 1 of the bill.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Article VII, s. 18 of the Florida Constitution governs the passage of laws that require counties and municipalities to spend funds, limit the ability of counties and municipalities to raise revenue, or reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties and municipalities.

Article VII, s. 18(b) of the Florida Constitution provides that except upon approval of each house of the Legislature by two-thirds vote of the membership, the Legislature may not enact, amend, or repeal any general law if the anticipated effect of doing so would be to reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenue in the aggregate, as such authority existed on February 1, 1989. However, the mandates requirements do not apply to laws having an insignificant impact,⁶³ which is \$2.4 million or less for Fiscal Year 2026-2027.⁶⁴

The Revenue Estimating Conference has not analyzed CS/SB 680. The bill may reduce the authority for counties and municipalities to raise revenue through local option sales taxes. If CS/SB 680 reduces the authority to raise revenue in an amount that exceeds the threshold for an insignificant impact, the mandates provision of section 18 of Article VII of the Florida Constitution may apply.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

⁶³ An insignificant fiscal impact is the amount not greater than the average statewide population for the applicable fiscal year multiplied by \$0.10. See FLA. SENATE COMM. ON COMTY. AFFAIRS, *Interim Report 2012-115: Insignificant Impact*, (Sept. 2011), <http://www.flsenate.gov/PublishedContent/Session/2012/InterimReports/2012-115ca.pdf> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

⁶⁴ Based on the Demographic Estimating Conference's estimated population adopted on June 30, 2025, <https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/population/archives/250630demographic.pdf> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

Article VII, s. 19 of the Florida Constitution requires legislation pass each chamber by a 2/3 vote and be contained in a separate bill with no other subject if the legislation imposes, authorizes an imposition, increases, or authorizes an increase in a state tax or fee or if it decreases or eliminates a state tax or fee exemption or credit.

The bill does not affect the imposition or increasing of a state tax or fee nor decreases or eliminates a state tax or fee exemption or credit. Thus, the constitutional requirements do not apply.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

The Revenue Estimating Conference has not estimated the bill. The bill may reduce state and local revenue from sales tax and may reduce distributions to the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund from the gross receipts tax.

B. Private Sector Impact:

This bill will reduce the taxes paid on transactions related to electricity for EV charging station.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 212.08 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes Statement of Substantial Changes:**

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

CS by Regulated Industries on January 27, 2026

The committee substitute deleted the entirety of SB 680 and provided that:

- Electricity, including electricity used for necessary supporting equipment and infrastructure, is exempt from sales and gross receipts tax if the electricity is sold to an owner or operator of an electric vehicle charging station (as defined in s. 366.92(2), F.S.) and used for the primary purpose of providing electric vehicle charging.
- Such electricity must be separately metered to qualify for such exemption.
- Possession of an affidavit by an electric utility, attesting that the electricity is used for the exempt purpose, relieves the electric utility of the responsibility to collect such tax. The form of the affidavit must be adopted by rule.

The committee substitute also provided a definition for “necessary supporting equipment and infrastructure,” a rulemaking requirement, emergency rulemaking authorization, and penalties for the filing of a false affidavit..

B. Amendments:

None.



129618

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
01/27/2026	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Regulated Industries (Mayfield) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause
and insert:

Section 1. Paragraph (ffff) is added to subsection (7) of
section 212.08, Florida Statutes, to read:

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and
storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the
rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the
storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following



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are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS.—Exemptions provided to any entity by this chapter do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of the entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by the entity. In addition, exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter unless the entity has obtained a sales tax exemption certificate from the department or the entity obtains or provides other documentation as required by the department. Eligible purchases or leases made with such a certificate must be in strict compliance with this subsection and departmental rules, and any person who makes an exempt purchase with a certificate that is not in strict compliance with this subsection and the rules is liable for and shall pay the tax. The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.

(ffff) Electricity sold to an owner or operator of an electric vehicle charging station.—

1. Electricity, including electricity used for necessary supporting equipment and infrastructure, is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter if the electricity is sold to an owner or operator of an electric vehicle charging station and used for the primary purpose of providing electric vehicle charging to a consumer or any person pursuant to s. 366.94.

2. This exemption applies only if the electricity used for



129618

the exempt purpose specified in subparagraph 1. is separately metered at the point of delivery from the electric utility to the owner or operator of the electric vehicle charging station. If claiming an exemption pursuant to this paragraph, the owner or operator of the electric vehicle charging station must furnish the electric utility with an affidavit, on a form adopted by department rule, attesting that the electricity is used for the exempt purpose specified in subparagraph 1. If the electricity is not separately metered at the point of delivery from the electric utility to the owner or operator, it is conclusively presumed that some portion of the electricity is used for a nonexempt purpose, and all such electricity is taxable.

3. Any person that furnishes a false affidavit to the electric utility for the purpose of evading payment of any tax imposed under this chapter shall be subject to the penalties set forth in s. 212.085 and as otherwise provided by law.

4. Possession by an electric utility of an affidavit furnished pursuant to this paragraph by an owner or operator of an electric vehicle charging station relieves the electric utility of the responsibility of collecting the tax on the sale of the electricity from which the exemption is claimed, and the department shall look solely to the owner or operator for recovery of the tax if it determines that the owner or operator was not entitled to the exemption.

5. As used in this paragraph, the term:

a. "Electric utility" has the same meaning as in s. 366.02.

b. "Electric vehicle charging station" has the same meaning as in s. 366.94(2).



129618

c. "Necessary supporting equipment and infrastructure"
means equipment and infrastructure reasonably necessary for the
safe and efficient operation of an electric vehicle charging
station. The term does not include equipment or facilities
primarily used for commercial purposes unrelated to electric
vehicle charging. The term includes all of the following:

(I) Lighting and other public safety-related systems.

(II) User interface and payment systems.

(III) Advertising media and informational signage relating
to the electric vehicle charging station and located within the
immediate vicinity of the station.

(IV) Equipment used for electric vehicle charging,
including conductors, connectors, attachment plugs, energy
storage and management systems, communication and control
systems, and personnel protection systems.

(V) All other fittings, electrical infrastructure, devices,
power outlets, or apparatuses installed specifically for the
purpose of transferring energy between the premise's wiring and
an electric vehicle.

6. The department must adopt rules governing the form for
the affidavit specified in subparagraph 2.

Section 2. The Department of Revenue is authorized, and all
conditions are deemed met, to adopt emergency rules pursuant to
s. 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, to implement the amendments made
by this act to s. 212.08, Florida Statutes.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

=====T I T L E A M E N D M E N T=====

And the title is amended as follows:



129618

98 Delete everything before the enacting clause
99 and insert:

100 A bill to be entitled
101 An act relating to electric vehicle charging taxation;
102 amending s. 212.08, F.S.; exempting certain
103 electricity sold to owners or operators of an electric
104 vehicle charging station from the sales and use tax;
105 providing applicability; requiring owners or operators
106 of electric vehicle charging stations to furnish a
107 specified affidavit under certain circumstances;
108 providing a presumption relating to the purpose and
109 taxation of certain electricity; providing civil and
110 criminal penalties; specifying that possession of a
111 specified affidavit relieves electric utilities of
112 certain responsibilities; requiring the Department of
113 Revenue to look solely to owners or operators for
114 recovery of the tax under certain circumstances;
115 defining terms; requiring the department to adopt
116 rules; authorizing the department to adopt emergency
117 rules; providing an effective date.

By Senator Mayfield

19-00649-26 2026680

1 A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to electric vehicle charging taxation;

3 amending s. 203.012, F.S.; revising the definition of

4 the terms "distribution company" and "utility

5 service"; amending s. 212.02, F.S.; revising the

6 definition of the term "retail sale"; providing

7 retroactive applicability; providing an effective

8 date.

9

10 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

11

12 Section 1. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 203.012,

13 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

14 203.012 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

15 (1) "Distribution company" means any person owning or

16 operating local electric or natural or manufactured gas utility

17 distribution facilities within this state for the transmission,

18 delivery, and sale of electricity or natural or manufactured

19 gas. The term does not include natural gas transmission

20 companies that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal

21 Energy Regulatory Commission. The term does not include a person

22 owning or operating electric vehicle charging stations as

23 defined in s. 366.94(2)(a).

24 (3) "Utility service" means electricity for light, heat, or

25 power; and natural or manufactured gas for light, heat, or

26 power, including transportation, delivery, transmission, and

27 distribution of the electricity or natural or manufactured gas.

28 This subsection does not broaden the definition of utility

29 service to include separately stated charges for tangible

Page 1 of 3

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

19-00649-26 2026680

30 personal property or services which are not charges for the

31 electricity or natural or manufactured gas or the

32 transportation, delivery, transmission, or distribution of

33 electricity or natural or manufactured gas. The term does not

34 include the sale of electricity to the public by an operator of

35 an electric vehicle charging station operating under s. 366.94.

36 Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (14) of section

37 212.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

38 212.02 Definitions.—The following terms and phrases when

39 used in this chapter have the meanings ascribed to them in this

40 section, except where the context clearly indicates a different

41 meaning:

42 (14) (a) "Retail sale" or a "sale at retail" means a sale to

43 a consumer or to any person for any purpose other than for

44 resale in the form of tangible personal property or services

45 taxable under this chapter, and includes all such transactions

46 that may be made in lieu of retail sales or sales at retail. A

47 sale for resale includes a sale of qualifying property. As used

48 in this paragraph, the term "qualifying property" means tangible

49 personal property, other than electricity, which is used or

50 consumed by a government contractor in the performance of a

51 qualifying contract as defined in s. 212.08(17)(c), to the

52 extent that the cost of the property is allocated or charged as

53 a direct item of cost to such contract, title to which property

54 vests in or passes to the government under the contract. The

55 term "government contractor" includes prime contractors and

56 subcontractors. As used in this paragraph, a cost is a "direct

57 item of cost" if it is a "direct cost" as defined in 48 C.F.R.

58 s. 9904.418-30(a)(2), or similar successor provisions, including

Page 2 of 3

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

19-00649-26

2026680

59 costs identified specifically with a particular contract. A sale
60 for resale also includes a sale of electricity to the operator
61 of an electric vehicle charging station used in providing
62 electric vehicle charging to the public pursuant to s. 366.94.

63 Section 3. The amendments made by this act to ss. 203.012
64 and 212.02, Florida Statutes, apply retroactively to January 1,
65 2019.

66 Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.



THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Governmental Oversight and Accountability, *Chair*
Environment and Natural Resources, *Vice Chair*
Appropriations Committee on Transportation,
Tourism, and Economic Development
Commerce and Tourism
Finance and Tax
Fiscal Policy
Regulated Industries

SELECT COMMITTEE:

Joint Select Committee on Collective
Bargaining, *Alternating Chair*

JOINT COMMITTEE:

Joint Committee on Public Counsel Oversight

SENATOR DEBBIE MAYFIELD

19th District

December 19, 2025

Senator Jennifer Bradley, Chair
Committee on Regulated Industries
Room 406, Senate Building
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Chair Bradley,

I respectfully request that you place Senate Bill 680 – Electric Vehicle Charging Taxation on the agenda for your next committee meeting.

Under current law, operators of EV charging stations are charged sales tax twice on the same electricity. The first tax is levied when the charging station purchases electricity from the power company, then a second tax is levied when the electricity is transferred to the consumer. SB 680 addresses this double taxation.

Additionally, I wanted to inform you that I am working with staff to prepare a strike-all amendment to offer in Regulated Industries to more effectively solve the problem.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Debbie Mayfield".

Debbie Mayfield,
State Senator, District 19

CC: Booter Imhof, Staff Director
Susan Datres, Committee Administrative Assistant
Mary Lee, Legislative Aide

REPLY TO:

- ☐ 900 East Strawbridge Avenue, Room 408, Melbourne, Florida 32901 (321) 409-2025
- ☐ 302 Senate Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5019

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

BEN ALBRITTON
President of the Senate

JASON BRODEUR
President Pro Tempore

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
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1/27/26

Meeting Date

REGULATORY INDUSTRY

Committee

STAFF STRATEGY

Name

Phone

850 224 1660

Bill Number or Topic

129 618

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Address

106 E. College Ave. Suite 1110

Email

JEFFSTARK@gmail.com

Street

T24

FL

32201

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against

☒ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against

☐ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☒ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

TESLA

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. § 11.045 and Joint Rule 1. 2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf (flsenate.gov)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

APPEARANCE RECORD

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1-27-26

Meeting Date

Regulated Industries

Committee

Daniel Poston

Name

Phone

1071 Aron St

Address

Street

Cocoa FL

City

State

32927

Zip

Dpiece79@yahoo.com

Email

Speaking: ☐ For

☐ Against

☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support

☒ Against

☒ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

SB 0680

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

SB0680

Bill Number or Topic

Meeting Date

01/27/2026

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Regulated Industries
Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Richard Gilland

Phone

321-248-6351

Name

Address

7140 Milton Ave

Email

gillandc1@gmail.com

Street

Cocoa

FL 32927

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against

☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☒ Against

☒ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
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This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

1-27-26

SB 0680

Meeting Date

Bill Number or Topic

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Regulated Industries

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

John OBrien

321-302-1213

Name

Phone

7011 Evergreen Dr

Email

john0663@yahoo.com

Address

Street

Cocoa

FL

32927

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

☐ For

☐ Against

☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

☒ In Support

☒ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☒ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Regulated Industries

BILL: CS/SB 980

INTRODUCER: Regulated Industries Committee and Senator Calatayud

SUBJECT: Nicotine Dispensing Devices

DATE: January 27, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Oxamendi	Imhof	RI	Fav/CS
2.			AEG	
3.			FP	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 980 provides that the act may be cited as the “Florida Age Gate Act.” The bill provides restrictions on the sale, advertising, promotion, and displaying for sale of non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices, which the bill defines as “any nicotine dispensing device, including any single use device, nonrefillable closed system cartridge device, or disposable device, which has not received a marketing authorization under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j from the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA).”

21 U.S.C. s. 387j requires manufacturers of tobacco products that were on the market as of August 8, 2016, to submit a premarket application (PMTA) to the FDA by September 9, 2020, in order to be authorized to continue to legally market the product. Nicotine dispensing devices that contain nicotine not made or derived from tobacco, such as synthetic nicotine, must also receive a marketing authorization from the FDA. This market authorization does not apply to “pre-existing tobacco product,” i.e., “grandfathered tobacco products” that were commercially marketed in the United States as of February 15, 2007.

The bill prohibits retail nicotine products dealers (dealers) who sell non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices and who allow persons younger than 21 years of age inside the licensed premises from advertising, promoting, or displaying for sale such devices in any open display unit inside the licensed location or that is visible to persons outside of the licensed premises. These advertising and display restrictions would not apply to nicotine dispensing devices that have received a marketing authorization from the FDA under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j.

The bill provides that an applicant for a retail nicotine products dealer permit or a retail tobacco products dealer permit, by accepting the permit, agrees that the place or premises covered by the permit is subject to inspection and search of the premises without a search warrant by the Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) in addition to the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (division) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) or its authorized assistants, and by sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and police officers currently authorized to determine compliance with this part.

Under the bill, the division must conduct regular inspections of the licensed premises of dealers who sell nonapproved disposable devices to ensure compliance with this part.

The bill authorizes the division to assess the following administrative penalties for each violation involving the unlawful advertising, promotion, or display for sale of non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices:

- For a first violation, an administrative fine not to exceed \$1,000 but not less than \$500, a 7-day permit suspension, and an order requiring corrective action within 15 days;
- For a second violation within 36 months of a first violation, an administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000 but not less than \$2,500, a 14-day permit suspension, and an order requiring corrective action within 3 days; and
- For a third violation within 36 months of a first violation, an administrative fine not to exceed \$20,000 but not less than \$5,000, and revocation of the permit.

The bill also provides that, if a dealer, or a dealer's agent or employee, commits a third or subsequent violation within 12 weeks after the first violation, that person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree.

The bill requires that the division deposit all fines collected into the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco Trust Fund of the DBPR. Under the bill, administrative fines must be used by the division and FDLE to increase enforcement personnel, fund compliance inspections and investigations, and develop and implement public awareness campaigns to reduce nicotine use by persons younger than 21 years of age.

The bill requires the division to adopt by rule guidelines for compliance audits and enforcement actions pertaining to the sale, advertising, promotion, and display for sale of non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices. The bill also requires that the annual report of the DBPR must list the number of dealers cited for violations of the restrictions in the bill on the advertising, promotion, or display of prohibited non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices, and the penalties imposed.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Florida Regulation of Tobacco Products and Nicotine Dispensing Devices

The Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (division) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) is the state agency responsible for the regulation and

enforcement of tobacco products under part I of ch. 569, F.S., and nicotine products under part II of ch. 569, F.S.

Retail Tobacco Products Dealer Permits

A person must obtain a retail tobacco products¹ dealer permit from the division for each place of business where tobacco products are sold, including sales made through a vending machine.² The fee for an annual permit is established by the division in rule at an amount to cover the regulatory costs of the program, not to exceed \$50. The fees are deposited into the Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Trust Fund within the DBPR.³

Retail Nicotine Products Dealer Permit

A retail nicotine products dealer permit from the division is required for each place of business where nicotine products are sold, including sales made through a vending machine.⁴ There is no fee for the permit. A person must be 21 years of age to qualify for a retail nicotine products dealer permit.⁵

Nicotine Products

Section 569.31(3), F.S., defines the term “nicotine dispensing device” to mean:

any product that employs an electronic, chemical, or mechanical means to produce vapor or aerosol from a nicotine product, including, but not limited to, an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or other similar device or product, any replacement cartridge for such device, and any other container of nicotine in a solution or other form intended to be used with or within an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or other similar device or product.

Section 569.31(4), F.S., defines the term “nicotine product” to mean:

any product that contains nicotine, including liquid nicotine, which is intended for human consumption, whether inhaled, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, or ingested by any means. The term also includes any nicotine dispensing device. The term does not include a:

- (a) Tobacco product, as defined in s. 569.002;
- (b) Product regulated as a drug or device by the United States Food and Drug Administration under Chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; or
- (c) Product that contains incidental nicotine.

Nicotine products, including nicotine dispensing devices such as electronic cigarettes (also commonly known as “vapes”), may contain nicotine, which comes from tobacco, but they do not

¹ See s. 569.002(6), F.S., defining the term “tobacco products.”

² Section 569.003, F.S.

³ Section 569.003(1)(c), F.S.

⁴ Section 569.32, F.S.

⁵ Section 569.32(2)(a), F.S.

contain tobacco. It is a non-tobacco “e-liquid” that is heated and aerosolized for inhalation by the user of the device.⁶

Consent to Inspection and Search without Warrant

Applicants for a retail tobacco dealer permit, by accepting the permit when issued, agree that the place or premises covered by the permit is subject to inspection and search without a search warrant by the division or its authorized assistants, and by sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, or police officers, to determine compliance with ch. 569, F.S. The implied consent also applies to inspections for compliance with regulation of the retail sale nicotine products under part II of ch. 569, F.S., including nicotine products sold by a vending machine to be located on the applicant’s premises.⁷

An applicant for a retail nicotine products dealer permit, by accepting the permit when issued, agrees that the place or premises covered by the permit is subject to inspection and search without a search warrant by the division or its authorized assistants, and by sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, or police officers, to determine compliance with part II of ch. 569, F.S. Current law does not state that the purpose of the inspection may be to determine compliance with part I of ch. 569, F.S., relating to tobacco products.⁸

Taxation of Tobacco Products Other than Cigarettes or Cigars

Part II of ch. 210, F.S., imposes a tax and a surcharge tax on tobacco products other than cigarettes or cigars. Cigarettes are taxed under part I of ch. 210, F.S. Cigars are not subject to a tax.

Restrictions on Sales to Minors

The sale, delivery, bartering, furnishing, or giving of tobacco products and nicotine products to persons under the age of 21 is prohibited.⁹ A violation of this prohibition is a misdemeanor of the second degree.¹⁰ A second violation within one year of the first violation is a first degree misdemeanor.¹¹ A third or subsequent violation of the prohibition against selling or giving a nicotine product to a person under 21 years of age is a felony of the third degree.¹²

⁶ American Cancer Society, E-cigarettes and Vaping at: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/tobacco/e-cigarettes-vaping/what-do-we-know-about-e-cigarettes.html> (last visited Jan. 23, 2026).

⁷ Section 569.004, F.S.

⁸ Section 569.33, F.S.

⁹ Sections 569.101 and 569.41, F.S., providing the prohibitions against the sale of tobacco products and nicotine products to persons under 21 years of age, respectively.

¹⁰ Section 775.082, F.S., provides that a misdemeanor of the second degree is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed 60 days. Section 775.083, F.S. provides that a misdemeanor of the second degree is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500.

¹¹ Section 775.082, F.S., provides that the penalty for a misdemeanor of the first degree is punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year. Section 775.083, F.S., provides that the penalty for a misdemeanor of the first degree is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.

¹² Section 775.082, F.S., provides that a felony of the third degree is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed five years. Section 775.083, F.S., provides that a felony of the third degree is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$5,000.

It is a complete defense to a person charged with a violation of s. 569.101, F.S., if the buyer or recipient falsely evidenced that he or she was 21 years of age or older, a prudent person would believe the buyer or recipient to be 21 years of age or older, and the buyer or recipient presented false identification¹³ upon which the person relied in good faith.¹⁴

Persons under the age of 21 years are prohibited from possessing, directly or indirectly, any tobacco products or nicotine products:¹⁵

- A first violation of this prohibition is a non-criminal violation with a penalty of 16 hours of community service or a \$25 fine, and attendance at a school-approved anti-tobacco program, if locally available.
- A second or subsequent violation within 12 weeks of the first violation is punishable with a \$25 fine.
- Any second or subsequent violation not within the 12-week time period after the first violation is punishable as a first violation.

The term “any person under the age of 21” does not include any person under age 21 who:¹⁶

- Is in the military reserve or on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States;
- Is acting in his or her scope of lawful employment, including with an entity licensed under the provisions of ch. 210, F.S., relating to taxation of cigarettes and other tobacco products, or ch. 569, F.S., relating to tobacco products.

To prevent persons under 21 years of age from purchasing or receiving tobacco products and nicotine devices, the sale or delivery of such products is prohibited, except when those products are under the direct control or line of sight of the dealer or the dealer’s agent or employee. If a tobacco product is sold from a vending machine, the vending machine must have:¹⁷

- An operational lock-out device which is under the control of the dealer or the dealer’s agent or employee who directly regulates the sale of items through the machine by triggering the lock-out device to allow the dispensing of one tobacco product;
- A mechanism on the lock-out device to prevent the machine from functioning if the power source for the lock-out device fails or if the lock-out device is disabled; and
- A mechanism to ensure that only one tobacco product is dispensed at a time.

These requirements for the sale of tobacco products do not apply to an establishment that prohibits persons under 21 years of age on the premises.¹⁸

¹³ *Supra* n. 8. Identification includes carefully checking “a driver license or an identification card issued by this state or another state of the United States, a passport, or a United States armed services identification card presented by the buyer or recipient and acted in good faith and in reliance upon the representation and appearance of the buyer or recipient in the belief that the buyer or recipient was 21 years of age or older.” *See* s. 569.101(3)(c), F.S.

¹⁴ *Supra* n. 8.

¹⁵ Sections 569.11(1) and 569.42(1), F.S., providing the prohibitions against the procession of tobacco products and nicotine products by persons under 21 years of age, respectively.

¹⁶ Section 569.002(9) and 569.31(12), F.S., defining the term “any person under the age of 21” in the context of the regulation of tobacco products and nicotine products, respectively.

¹⁷ Sections 569.007 and 569.37, F.S., relating to restrictions on the sale or delivery of tobacco products and nicotine products, respectively.

¹⁸ *Id.*

Retail tobacco products dealers and retail nicotine product dealers (retailers) must post a clear and conspicuous sign that the sale of tobacco products is prohibited to persons under the age of 21 and that proof of age is required for purchase. The division is required to make the signs available to retailers. Retailers must also have instructional material in the form of a calendar or similar format to assist in determining the age of the person attempting to purchase a tobacco product.¹⁹

Section 386.212, F.S., in the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act,²⁰ prohibits any person under the age of 21 from smoking tobacco within 1,000 feet of a public or private elementary, middle, or secondary school between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and midnight.²¹ A violation of this prohibition is punishable by a maximum noncriminal civil penalty not to exceed \$25, or 50 hours of community service or, where available, successful completion of a school-approved anti-tobacco “alternative to suspension” program.²²

Administrative Penalties

A retail tobacco dealer permit-holder can be disciplined under the division’s penalty guidelines. For a violation of the prohibition in s. 569.06, F.S., against the sale of tobacco products to persons under 21 years of age, the guidelines provide:

- 1st occurrence -- \$500 fine.
- 2nd occurrence -- \$1,000 fine.
- 3rd occurrence -- \$2,000 fine and a 20-day suspension of the dealer permit.
- 4th occurrence -- revocation of the dealer permit.

These penalties are based on a single violation in which the permit-holder committed or knew about the violation; or a pattern of at least three violations on different dates within a 12-week period by employees, independent contractors, agents, or patrons on the licensed premises or in the scope of employment in which the permit-holder did not participate; or violations which were occurring in an open and notorious manner on the licensed premises.²³

Section 569.008, F.S., provides a process for a retail tobacco products dealer to mitigate penalties imposed against a dealer because of an employee’s illegal sale of a tobacco product to a person under 21 years of age.²⁴ The process encourages retail tobacco products dealers to comply with responsible practices. The division may mitigate penalties if:

- The dealer is qualified as a responsible dealer having established and implemented specified practices designed to ensure that the dealer’s employees comply with ch. 569, F.S., such as employee training;
- The dealer had no knowledge of that employee’s violation at the time of the violation and did not direct, approve, or participate in the violation; and

¹⁹ Sections 569.14 and 569.43, F.S., providing requirements for the posting of notices by retail tobacco products dealers and retail nicotine product dealers, respectively.

²⁰ Part II of ch. 386, F.S.

²¹ Section 386.212(1), F.S.

²² Section 386.212(3), F.S.

²³ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61A-2.022(1) (2019).

²⁴ The Florida Responsible Vendor Act in ss. 561.701 - 561.706, F.S., provides a comparable process for mitigation of penalties against vendors of alcoholic beverages.

- If the sale was made through a vending machine, it was equipped with an operational lock-out device.²⁵

DBPR Annual Report

The DBPR is required to submit an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House regarding the enforcement of tobacco products, including:²⁶

- The number and results of compliance visits by the division;
- The number of violations for failure of a retailer to hold a valid license;
- The number of violations for selling tobacco products to anyone under the age of 21 and the results of administrative hearings on such violations; and
- The number of people under the age of 21 cited, including sanctions imposed as a result of citation.

The DBPR is required to submit a comparable annual report to the Legislature regarding compliance with the age restriction on the sale of nicotine dispensing devices.²⁷

Federal Regulation of Tobacco Products

The Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act of 2009 (Tobacco Control Act) gives the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) authority to regulate the manufacture, distribution, and marketing of tobacco products to protect the public health. The Tobacco Control Act provides advertising and labeling guidelines, provides standards for tobacco products, and requires face-to-face transactions for tobacco sales with certain exceptions.²⁸

On August 8, 2016, the FDA extended the definition of the term “tobacco product” regulated under the Tobacco Control Act to include “electronic nicotine delivery systems” (ENDS). ENDS include nicotine delivery devices such as e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-hookah, vape pens, personal vaporizers, and electronic pipes. The definition of tobacco products also includes components and parts such as e-liquids, tanks, cartridges, pods, wicks, and atomizers. On April 14, 2022, the FDA’s authority was further expanded to include products containing nicotine from any source, including synthetic nicotine.²⁹

Federal law preempts states from providing additional or different requirements for tobacco products in regard to “standards, premarket review, adulteration, misbranding, labeling, registration, good manufacturing standards, or modified risk tobacco products.” However, federal law explicitly preserves the right of states, or any political subdivision of a state, to enact laws, rules, regulations or other measures related to prohibiting the sale, distribution, possession,

²⁵ Section 569.008(3), F.S.

²⁶ Section 569.19, F.S.

²⁷ Section 569.44, F.S.

²⁸ Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 351 *et seq*; 15 U.S.C. s. 1333, s. 1335; 21 U.S.C. s. 387g, s. 387f.

²⁹ U.S. Food and Drug Administration, “*Regulation and Enforcement of Non-Tobacco Nicotine (NTN) Products*.” “NTN” is the term used to describe nicotine that did not come from a tobacco plant. NTN includes ‘synthetic’ nicotine.” U.S. Food and Drug Administration. *Regulation and Enforcement of Non-Tobacco Nicotine (NTN) Products*, www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/products-ingredients-components/regulation-and-enforcement-non-tobacco-nicotine-ntn-products (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

exposure to, access to, advertising and promotion of tobacco products which are more stringent than federal requirements.³⁰

Registration by Manufacturers

Under federal law, tobacco product manufacturers³¹ are required initially and annually thereafter to register with the FDA the name,³² places of business, and all such establishments of that manufacturer in any state.³³ These manufacturers are required to register any additional places which they own or operate and start to manufacture, prepare, compound, or process a tobacco product or tobacco products.³⁴

FDA Premarket Review Application Process for Tobacco Products

21 U.S.C. § 387j requires the manufacturer of a new tobacco product³⁵ to submit a marketing application to the FDA and receive authorization³⁶ before it can be distributed into interstate commerce. These applications are reviewed by the FDA to determine whether the product meets the proper requirements to receive marketing authorization. Marketing authorization can be achieved through a Premarket Tobacco Product Application (PMTA), Substantial Equivalence (SE) Report, or Exemption from Substantial Equivalence Request (EX REQ).³⁷

The FDA may issue a marketing granted order, temporarily suspend a marketing order, withdraw a marketing granted order, or issue a marketing denial order.³⁸ If exempt, the FDA would issue a “found exempt order.”³⁹

Preexisting tobacco products, i.e., tobacco products that were commercially marketed in the U.S. as of Feb. 15, 2007, or the modification of a tobacco product where the modified product was commercially marketed in the U.S. before Feb. 15, 2007, could voluntarily apply to the FDA by May 14, 2022,⁴⁰ to receive a determination that the product is a pre-existing tobacco product. A

³⁰ 21 U.S.C. § 387p.

³¹ The term “manufacture, preparation, compounding, or processing” includes “the repackaging or otherwise changing the container, wrapper, or labeling of any tobacco product package in furtherance of the distribution of the tobacco product from the original place of manufacture to the person who makes final delivery or sale to the ultimate consumer or user.”

21 U.S.C. § 387e(a)(1).

³² The term “name” includes the name of each partner in the case of a partnership and, in the case of a corporation, the name of each corporate officer and director, and the State of incorporation.” 21 U.S.C. § 387e(a)(2).

³³ 21 U.S.C. § 387e(b)(c).

³⁴ 21 U.S.C. § 387e(d).

³⁵ “A ‘new tobacco product’ is defined as any product not commercially marketed in the United States as of February 15, 2007, or the modification of a tobacco product where the modified product was commercially marketed in the U.S. after February 15, 2007.” 21 U.S.C. § 387j(1).

³⁶ U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *Market and Distribute a Tobacco Product*, www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/products-guidance-regulations/market-and-distribute-tobacco-product (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ 21 U.S.C. § 387j.

³⁹ See U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *Searchable Tobacco Products Database Additional Information, Database Terminology*, defining EXREQ – Found Exempt Order, <https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/market-and-distribute-tobacco-product/searchable-tobacco-products-database-additional-information#rfr> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

⁴⁰ U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *Reminder: Electronic Submission of Premarket Applications for Non-Tobacco Nicotine Products due May 14*, <https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/ctp-newsroom/reminder-electronic-submission-premarket-applications-non-tobacco-nicotine-products-due-may-14> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

tobacco manufacturer may challenge the FDA's determination.⁴¹ Manufacturers must hold onto records that show their tobacco products are legally on the market. September 9, 2020, was the deadline for submitting a PMTA application for other new deemed tobacco products that were on the market as of August 8, 2016.⁴²

An applicant may submit a PMTA to demonstrate that a new tobacco product meets the requirements to receive a marketing granted order.⁴³ The PMTA must contain information⁴⁴ for the FDA to ascertain whether there are any applicable grounds for a marketing denial order. To receive a "marketing granted" order:

A PMTA must demonstrate the new tobacco product would be appropriate for the protection of the public health and takes into account the increased or decreased likelihood that existing users of tobacco products will stop using such products, as well as the increased or decreased likelihood that those who do not use tobacco products will start using such products.⁴⁵

A Substantially Equivalent Report can be submitted by the tobacco manufacturer to seek an FDA substantially equivalent order. The applicant must provide information on the new tobacco product's characteristics and compare its characteristics to another tobacco product.⁴⁶ The SE Report must contain information to allow the FDA to determine whether the new tobacco product is substantially equivalent to a tobacco product that was commercially marketed in the United States as of February 15, 2007.⁴⁷

The FDA may exempt, from the requirements relating to the demonstration that a tobacco product is substantially equivalent, tobacco products that are modified by adding or deleting a tobacco additive, or increasing or decreasing the quantity of an existing tobacco additive if certain conditions are met. A tobacco product may only receive an exemption from the requirement of showing a substantial equivalence (Ex Req) if it is for a minor modification to a tobacco product that can legally be sold as a legally marketed tobacco product.⁴⁸

By January 14, 2025, the FDA made determinations on more than 26 million PMTA applications, including 99.5 percent of the higher-market share e-cigarette products. It issued marketing denial orders for more than 65,000 non-tobacco flavored e-cigarette product applications.⁴⁹

⁴¹ See U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *Pre-Existing Tobacco Products*, June 15, 2023, at <https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/market-and-distribute-tobacco-product/pre-existing-tobacco-products> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

⁴² U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *Premarket Tobacco Product Applications* at: <https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/market-and-distribute-tobacco-product/premarket-tobacco-product-applications> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

⁴³ 21 CFR 1114.5.

⁴⁴ The PMTA must include information, such as, full reports of investigations of health risks, effect on the population as a whole, product formulation, statement of compliance and certification, and manufacturing. See 21 CFR § 1114.7(a).

⁴⁵ *Supra* n. 35.

⁴⁶ See 21 CFR 1107.16 and 21 CFR 1107.18.

⁴⁷ 21 CFR 1107.18.

⁴⁸ 21 CFR 1107.1.

⁴⁹ U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *A Year in Review: FDA's Progress on Tobacco Product Regulation in 2024*, <https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/ctp-newsroom/year-review-fdas-progress-tobacco-product-regulation-2024> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026); and U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *Premarket Tobacco Product Marketing Granted Orders*,

In 2024, the FDA issued several marketing orders for non-tobacco flavored e-cigarette products.⁵⁰

The FDA provides a searchable database on its website for tobacco products, including e-cigarettes that may be legally marketed.⁵¹ The FDA also maintains a printable, one-page flyer of authorized e-cigarettes indicating that only 17 e-cigarette products from three manufacturers have been authorized for sale.⁵²

Legal Challenges to the FDA's PMTA Process

However, the FDA tobacco premarket application process has been challenged. In 2022, the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals set aside FDA marketing order denials as arbitrary and capricious because the FDA failed to consider relevant factors in evaluating the applications submitted by the six tobacco companies for flavored e-cigarettes.⁵³ In 2024, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals stated, in reference to the tobacco premarketing application process, that over several years, the FDA had “sent manufacturers of flavored e-cigarette products on a wild goose chase.”⁵⁴ The FDA subsequently appealed the Fifth Circuit decision to the United State Supreme Court, which heard oral arguments on December 2, 2024.⁵⁵

Regarding the PMTA process, the FDA's was also successfully challenged by a group of retailers based in Texas and Mississippi and a North Carolina-based company whose PMTA was denied by the FDA for a menthol-flavored e-cigarette product and the FDA appealed to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, which is based in Louisiana. The Fifth Circuit rejected the FDA motion to move the case to the D.C. Circuit in Washington D.C.⁵⁶ The FDA subsequently appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which held oral arguments in January 2025 on the jurisdictional issue of “whether a manufacturer may file a petition for review in a circuit (other than the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit) where it neither resides nor has its principal place of business, if the petition is joined by a seller of the manufacturer's products that is located within that circuit.”⁵⁷

updated as of Mar. 28, 2024, www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/premarket-tobacco-product-applications/premarket-tobacco-product-marketing-granted-orders (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *Searchable Tobacco Products Database*, <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/searchtobacco/> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

⁵² U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *FDA Authorized E-Cigarette Products*, https://digitalmedia.hhs.gov/tobacco/print_materials/CTP-250?locale=en (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

⁵³ *See, Bidi Vapor LLC v. U.S. Food & Drug Admin.*, 47 F.4th 1191, 1205 (11th Cir. 2022), in which the FDA issued marketing denial orders that specifically stated that it did not consider the marketing or sales-access-restriction plans in the PMTSs submitted by six tobacco companies which included their proposed marketing and sales-access restrictions in their applications.

⁵⁴ *Wages & White Lion Investments, L.L.C. v. Food & Drug Admin.*, 90 F.4th 357 (5th Cir. 2024) (the court held that the FDA's denial of marketing orders was arbitrary and capricious because the FDA failed to give manufacturers fair notice of the rules, did not explain or admit a change in position regarding application requirements, and disregarded the tobacco manufacturers' good faith reliance on previous FDA guidance).

⁵⁵ *Wages & White Lion Investments, L.L.C. v. Food & Drug Admin.*, 144 S.Ct. 2714 (2024), *cert. granted*.

⁵⁶ *Food and Drug Administration, v. R.J. Reynolds Vapor Co.*, 2024 WL 1945307 (5th Cir. 2024).

⁵⁷ *Food and Drug Administration, v. R.J. Reynolds Vapor Co.*, 145 S.Ct. 116 (2024), *cert. granted*; and Petition for Writ of Certiorari in *Food and Drug Administration, v. R.J. Reynolds Vapor Co.*, No. 23-1187, May 5, 2024, WL 1995213.

Federal Enforcement Efforts

In October 2024, FDA and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), seized \$76 million in unauthorized e-cigarettes, including popular, youth-appealing, foreign-owned brands. In April 2024, the U.S. Marshals Service seized unauthorized e-cigarettes valued at more than \$700,000 at a warehouse in California.

In addition, the FDA made compliance and enforcement actions against unauthorized tobacco products in 2024, especially those most appealing to youth, including issuing warning letters to more than 50 manufacturers and distributors and more than 430 retailers for selling unauthorized tobacco products. In 2024, the CBP also filed civil money penalty complaints for unauthorized products consisting of 44 complaints against manufacturers and more than 100 complaints against retailers.⁵⁸

Florida Directory of Nicotine Products that are Attractive to Children

Enacted during the 2024 Regular Session, s. 569.311, F.S.,⁵⁹ authorizes the Florida Attorney General to adopt rules to create a directory of nicotine dispensing devices that the Attorney General has determined to be “attractive to minors,” thereby removing those products from the market. Under the section, the term “nicotine dispensing devices” includes e-cigarettes, vapes, and other similar products. Each individual stock keeping unit is considered a separate nicotine dispensing device. Open systems in which a consumer fills a vial or other containers with a nicotine solution are exempted from the provisions of s. 569.311, F.S.

To determine that a product is “attractive to minors,” the Attorney General must consider several factors, including:⁶⁰

- Surveys or other data sources indicating that a nicotine dispensing device is being used by minors at a higher rate than other nicotine dispensing devices.
- Complaints, reports, or other information related to the use of a nicotine dispensing device by minors from other minors, from parents, teachers, school employees, school boards, and law enforcement officers, retailers, and other industry officials as compared to other nicotine dispensing devices.
- The extent to which the product is designed and marketed to be attractive to minors (e.g., use of bright colors or cartoon characters, ease of use for minors, resemblance to a food product, and uniquely marketed to minors).
- Use of actual intellectual property that resemble consumer food products that are popular with minors.
- Any reports of physical harm to minors from using the nicotine dispensing device or evidence that the nicotine dispensing device presents unique risks to minors.
- Whether the manufacturer of the nicotine dispensing device submitted a timely filed premarket tobacco product application for the nicotine dispensing device pursuant to 21 U.S.C. s. 387j.

⁵⁸ *Supra* note 49.

⁵⁹ Chapter 2024-127, Laws of Fla.

⁶⁰ Section 569.311(3), F.S.

- Decisions by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regarding the product, including the extent to which the FDA's decision was predicated, in whole or part, on the risks to minors outweighing other benefits of the nicotine dispensing device.

The Department of Legal Affairs must also develop and maintain a directory listing all of the nicotine product manufacturers that sell nicotine dispensing devices in Florida, which the Attorney General has deemed attractive to minors. The department must make the directory available January 1, 2025, for public inspection on its website.⁶¹

The Attorney General's decision to include a product in the directory is subject to review under the Florida Administrative Procedure Act under ch. 120, F.S.⁶² After a product is included in the directory, retailers and wholesale dealers have 60 days from the date the directory is made public to sell or otherwise discard the products.⁶³

Section 569.312(1), F.S., provides that a nicotine product manufacturer, a retail nicotine products dealer, a wholesaler, or a distributor may not sell, ship, or otherwise distribute a nicotine dispensing device in this state for eventual retail sale to a consumer in this state that is listed on the directory. A person who knowingly sells, ships, or receives for retail sale a prohibited nicotine dispensing device commits a misdemeanor of the first degree.⁶⁴ A violation is also deemed to be a deceptive trade practice and may be enforced by the Attorney General. The DBPR may impose a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per prohibited device sold.⁶⁵

Products that are listed in the directory are contraband and are subject to seizure under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.⁶⁶ A court having jurisdiction must order contraband nicotine dispensing devices forfeited upon a showing that, by a preponderance of the evidence, the devices were sold, delivered, possessed, or distributed contrary to any provision of ch. 569, F.S., relating to tobacco and nicotine products. Once any administrative proceedings under ch. 120, F.S., related to such devices have been completed, the court must order seized nicotine dispensing devices to be destroyed, except as provided by applicable court orders. The department is required to keep specified records of all nicotine dispensing devices seized under the act.⁶⁷

As of March 6, 2025, the Attorney General's Nicotine Dispensing Devices Directory lists approximately 640 nicotine dispensing devices, which are identified by the product's stock keeping unit (SKU), as attractive to minors.⁶⁸

⁶¹ Section 569.311(9), F.S.

⁶² Section 569.311(5), F.S.

⁶³ Section 569.311(10), F.S.

⁶⁴ Section 775.082, F.S., provides that a misdemeanor of the first degree is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed one year. Section 775.083, F.S. provides that a misdemeanor of the first degree is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.

⁶⁵ Section 569.312, F.S.

⁶⁶ See ss. 932.701-932.7062, F.S.

⁶⁷ Section 569.345, F.S.

⁶⁸ See Florida Attorney General, *Nicotine Dispensing Devices*, <https://www.myfloridalegal.com/NDD> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026).

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 of the bill provides that the act may be cited as the “Florida Age Gate Act.”

Definition

The bill amends s. 569.31, F.S., to define the term “non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing device” to mean any nicotine dispensing device, including any single use device, nonrefillable closed system cartridge device, or disposable device, which has not received a marketing authorization under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j from the United States Food and Drug Administration.⁶⁹

Consent to Inspection and Search without a Warrant

The bill amends s. 569.33, F.S., to provide that an applicant for a retail nicotine products dealer permit, by accepting the permit, also agrees that the place or premises covered by the permit is subject to inspection and search without a search warrant by the FDLE to determine compliance with part II of ch. 569, F.S., relating to the unlawful sale, advertising, promotion, or display for sale of non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices.

Under the bill, the division must conduct regular inspections of the licensed premises of dealers who sell non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices to ensure compliance with part II of ch. 569, F.S.

Criminal and Administrative Penalties

The bill amends s. 569.35, F.S., to authorize the division to assess administrative penalties for each violation involving the unlawful advertising, promotion, or display for sale of non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices as provided in s. 569.37(3), F.S.

The bill authorizes the division to impose the following penalties:

- For a first violation, an administrative fine not to exceed \$1,000 but not less than \$500, a 7-day permit suspension, and an order requiring corrective action within 15 days;
- For a second violation within 36 months of a first violation, an administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000 but not less than \$2,500, a 14-day permit suspension, and an order requiring corrective action within 3 days; and
- For a third violation within 36 months of a first violation, an administrative fine not to exceed \$20,000 but not less than \$5,000, and revocation of the permit.

The provides that a dealer, or a dealer’s agent or employee, who commits a third or subsequent violation within 12 weeks after the first violation commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, F.S.⁷⁰

⁶⁹ The bill references the Food and Drug Administration instead of the agency’s full title of the United States Food and Drug Administration.

⁷⁰ Section 775.082, F.S., provides that a misdemeanor of the second degree is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed 60 days. Section 775.083, F.S. provides that a misdemeanor of the second degree is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500.

Under the bill, fines collected by the division for violations of the requirements in s. 569.37(3), F.S., relating to restrictions on the sale, advertising, or promotion of non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices, must be deposited into the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco Trust to be used by the division and the FDLE to:

- Increase enforcement personnel;
- Fund compliance inspections and investigations; and
- Develop and implement public awareness campaigns to reduce nicotine use by persons under the age of 21.

Advertisement, Promotion, or Display for Sale of Nonapproved Disposable Devices

The bill creates s. 569.37(3)(a), F.S., to prohibit a dealer who allows persons younger than 21 years of age on the licensed premises, and who sells non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices from advertising, promoting, or displaying such devices in any location that is visible to:

- Any person outside of the dealer's licensed premises; and
- Any person younger than 21 years of age, including any open display unit.

Under s. 569.37(3)(b), F.S., a dealer who prohibits persons younger than 21 years of age on the licensed premises, and who sells a nicotine dispensing device that has received a marketing authorization order under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j, may advertise, promote, or display for sale such devices in areas visible inside or outside the licensed premises.

Section 569.37(3)(c), F.S., provides that the restrictions in paragraph (a) do not apply to non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices that have received an FDA marketing authorization order issued under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j sold exclusively in compliance with restrictions in s. 559.37, F.S., including:

- Each stock-keeping unit marketed by the manufacturer within the same brand family as the authorized product; and
- A closed-system, replaceable-cartridge devices designed exclusively for use with a proprietary, reusable, rechargeable device for which a marketing authorization order has been granted.

There may be nicotine dispensing devices that are not required to receive a marketing order under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j, such as a pre-existing tobacco product, which is any tobacco product (including those products in test markets) that was commercially marketed in the United States on, or as of, February 15, 2007, or was a modification of a tobacco product that was commercially marketed in the U.S. before Feb. 15, 2007. A manufacturer of such a product may voluntarily apply to the FDA for a marketing order but is not required to apply. Such devices would be subject to the advertising and display restrictions provided in the bill.

Rulemaking

The bill amends s. 569.39, F.S., to require the division to adopt by rule guidelines for compliance audits and enforcement actions pertaining to the sale, advertising, promotion, and display for sale of non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices. Such rules must expressly authorize establishments that prohibit persons younger than 21 years of age on the licensed premises to sell

single-use nicotine dispensing devices that have not received a marketing authorization order issued under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j, consistent with s. 569.37(5), F.S.

DBPR Annual Report

The bill amends s. 569.44, F.S., to require that the annual report of the DBPR list the number of dealers cited for violations for any of the restrictions in the bill on the advertising, promotion, or display of non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices, and the penalties imposed.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect 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.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

All nicotine products dealer permit holders will subject to the restriction in the bill for the sale, advertising, promotion, and display for sale of non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The DBPR has not provided a fiscal analysis for this bill.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 569.31, 569.33, 569.35, 569.37, 569.39, and 569.44.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

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

CS by Regulated Industries on January 27, 2026:

The committee substitute:

- Revises the term “Food and Drug Administration” to “United States Food and Drug Administration;”
- Limits the current \$1,000 cap on the amount of a fine to violations of ch. 569, F.S., other than those provisions created in the bill.
- Revises the penalties in s. 569.35(2), F.S.
- Requires funds collected by the division from fines related to violations of the restrictions in the bill to be deposited into the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco Trust.
- Deletes the duplicative provision in s. 569.37(3)(c), F.S., of the bill.
- Revises s. 569.37(3)(c), F.S., to provide that the restrictions in the bill on the requirements in the bill for the sale, advertising, or promotion of non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices do not apply to a nicotine dispensing device manufactured by a company with at least one FDA marketing authorization order issued under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j, and sold in compliance with the restrictions in the bill.

B. Amendments:

None.



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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
01/27/2026	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Regulated Industries (Calatayud) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause
and insert:

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Florida Age-Gate Act."

Section 2. Section 569.31, Florida Statutes, is reordered
and amended to read:

569.31 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

(2)~~(1)~~ "Dealer" is synonymous with the term "retail



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nicotine products dealer."

~~(3)(2)~~ "Division" means the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

~~(4)(3)~~ "FDA" means the United States Food and Drug Administration.

~~(5)(4)~~ "Nicotine dispensing device" means any product that employs an electronic, chemical, or mechanical means to produce vapor or aerosol from a nicotine product, including, but not limited to, an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or other similar device or product, any replacement cartridge for such device, and any other container of nicotine in a solution or other form intended to be used with or within an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or other similar device or product. For purposes of this definition, each individual stock keeping unit is considered a separate nicotine dispensing device.

~~(6)(5)~~ "Nicotine product" means any product that contains nicotine, including liquid nicotine, which is intended for human consumption, whether inhaled, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, or ingested by any means. The term also includes any nicotine dispensing device. The term does not include a:

(a) Tobacco product, as defined in s. 569.002;

(b) Product regulated as a drug or device by the United States Food and Drug Administration under Chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; or

(c) Product that contains incidental nicotine.

~~(7)(6)~~ "Nicotine products manufacturer" means any person or



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entity that manufactures nicotine products.

(8) "Non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing device" means any nicotine dispensing device, including any single-use device, nonrefillable closed system cartridge device, or disposable device, which has not received a marketing authorization order under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j from the United States Food and Drug Administration.

(9)~~(7)~~ "Permit" is synonymous with the term "retail nicotine products dealer permit."

(10)~~(8)~~ "Retail nicotine products dealer" means the holder of a retail nicotine products dealer permit.

(11)~~(9)~~ "Retail nicotine products dealer permit" means a permit issued by the division under s. 569.32.

(12)~~(10)~~ "Self-service merchandising" means the open display of nicotine products, whether packaged or otherwise, for direct retail customer access and handling before purchase without the intervention or assistance of the dealer or the dealer's owner, employee, or agent. An open display of such products and devices includes the use of an open display unit.

(13)~~(11)~~ "Sell" or "sale" means, in addition to its common usage meaning, any sale, transfer, exchange, barter, gift, or offer for sale and distribution, in any manner or by any means.

(1)~~(12)~~ "Any person under the age of 21" does not include any person under the age of 21 who:

(a) Is in the military reserve or on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States; or

(b) Is acting within the scope of ~~in~~ his or her ~~scope of~~ lawful employment.

Section 3. Section 569.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to



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read:

569.33 Consent to inspection and search without warrant.—

(1) An applicant for a retail nicotine products dealer permit, by accepting the permit when issued, agrees that the place or premises covered by the permit is subject to inspection and search without a search warrant by the division or its authorized assistants, and by sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, or police officers, to determine compliance with this part.

(2) In addition to subsection (1), an applicant consents to inspection and search without a search warrant of the licensed premises by the Department of Law Enforcement for violations involving the unlawful sale, advertising, promotion, or display for sale of non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices as defined in s. 569.31.

(3) The division shall conduct regular inspections of the licensed premises of dealers that sell non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices to ensure compliance with this part.

Section 4. Section 569.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

569.35 Retail nicotine product dealers; administrative penalties.—

(1) The division may suspend or revoke the permit of a dealer, including the retail tobacco products dealer permit of a retail tobacco products dealer as defined in s. 569.002 ~~s. 569.002(4)~~, upon sufficient cause appearing of the violation of any of the provisions of this part, by a dealer, or by a dealer's agent or employee.

(2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the division may also assess and accept an administrative fine of up to



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\$1,000 against a dealer for each violation. Except as provided in paragraph (b), the division shall deposit all fines collected into the General Revenue Fund as collected.

(b) For each violation of s. 569.37(3) involving the sale of a non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing device, or the advertising, promoting, or displaying for sale of such device, the division may impose the following penalties:

1. For a first violation, an administrative fine not to exceed \$1,000 but not less than \$500, a 7-day suspension of the dealer's permit, and an order requiring corrective action within 15 days.

2. For a second violation within 36 months after the first violation, an administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000 but not less than \$2,500, a 14-day suspension of the dealer's permit, and an order requiring corrective action within 3 days.

3. For a third violation within 36 months after the first violation, an administrative fine not to exceed \$20,000, but not less than \$5,000, and revocation of the dealer's permit.

(3) A dealer, or a dealer's agent or employee, who commits a third or subsequent violation within 12 weeks after the first violation commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(4) An order imposing an administrative fine becomes effective 15 days after the date of the order. The division may suspend the imposition of a penalty against a dealer, conditioned upon the dealer's compliance with terms the division considers appropriate.

(5) The division shall deposit all fines collected under paragraph (2)(b) into the Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Trust



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Fund. The division and the Department of Law Enforcement shall use the administrative fines assessed pursuant to subsection (2) to:

- (a) Increase enforcement personnel;
- (b) Fund compliance inspections and investigations; and
- (c) Develop and implement public awareness campaigns to reduce nicotine use by persons younger than 21 years of age.

Section 5. Section 569.37, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

569.37 Sale or delivery of nicotine products; restrictions; exemptions.—

(1) In order to prevent persons younger than ~~under~~ 21 years of age from purchasing or receiving nicotine products, the sale or delivery of nicotine products is prohibited, except:

(a) When under the direct control or line of sight of the dealer or the dealer's agent or employee; or

(b) Sales from a vending machine are prohibited under paragraph (a) and are only permissible from a machine that is equipped with an operational lockout device that is under the control of the dealer or the dealer's agent or employee who directly regulates the sale of items through the machine by triggering the lockout device to allow the dispensing of one nicotine product. The lockout device must include a mechanism to prevent the machine from functioning if the power source for the lockout device fails or if the lockout device is disabled and a mechanism to ensure that only one nicotine product is dispensed at a time.

(2)(a) A dealer that sells nicotine products may not sell, permit to be sold, offer for sale, or display for sale such



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products or devices by means of self-service merchandising.

(b) A dealer that sells nicotine products may not place such products or devices in an open display unit unless the unit is located in an area that is inaccessible to customers.

(3)(a) A dealer that allows persons younger than 21 years of age on the licensed premises, and that sells a non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing device, may not advertise, promote, or display for sale such devices in a manner that is visible to:

1. Any person outside the licensed premises; or

2. Any person younger than 21 years of age who is inside the licensed premises, including any open display unit.

(b) A dealer that prohibits persons younger than 21 years of age on the licensed premises, and that sells a nicotine dispensing device that has received a marketing authorization order under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j, may advertise, promote, or display for sale such devices in areas visible inside or outside the licensed premises.

(c) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a nicotine dispensing device that has received an FDA marketing authorization order issued under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j, sold in compliance with this section, including:

1. Each stock-keeping unit marketed by the manufacturer within the same brand family as the authorized product; and

2. A closed-system, replaceable-cartridge devices designed exclusively for use with a proprietary, reusable, rechargeable device for which a marketing authorization order has been granted.

~~(5)(3)~~ The provisions of Subsections (1) and (2) do not



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~~shall not~~ apply to an establishment that prohibits persons
younger than ~~under~~ 21 years of age on the licensed premises.

(4) A dealer or a dealer's agent or employee shall ~~must~~
require proof of age of a purchaser of a nicotine product before
selling the product to that person, unless the purchaser appears
to be 30 years of age or older.

Section 6. Section 569.39, Florida Statutes, is amended to
read:

569.39 Rulemaking authority.—The division shall adopt rules
to administer and enforce this part. The rules must include
guidelines for compliance audits and enforcement actions
pertaining to the advertising, promoting, or displaying for sale
of any non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices and must
expressly authorize establishments that prohibit persons younger
than 21 years of age on the licensed premises to sell single-use
nicotine dispensing devices that have not received a marketing
authorization order issued under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j, consistent
with s. 569.37(3).

Section 7. Present subsection (3) of section 569.44,
Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (4) and amended,
and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

569.44 Annual report.—The division shall report annually
with written findings to the Legislature and the Governor by
December 31 on the progress of implementing the enforcement
provisions of this part. This must include, but is not limited
to:

(3) The number of dealers cited for violations of s.
569.37(3) for advertising, promoting, or displaying for sale a
non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing device, and the penalties



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imposed.

~~(4)(3)~~ The number of violations for selling nicotine products to persons younger than ~~under age~~ 21 years of age and the results of administrative hearings on the above and related issues.

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause
and insert:

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to nicotine dispensing devices;
creating a short title; reordering and amending s.
569.31, F.S.; defining the term "non-FDA-authorized
nicotine dispensing device"; amending s. 569.33, F.S.;
requiring an applicant for a retail nicotine products
dealer permit to consent to inspections and searches
of the licensed premises by the Department of Law
Enforcement for specified purposes; requiring the
Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the
Department of Business and Professional Regulation to
conduct regular inspections of licensed premises of
dealers that sell non-FDA-authorized nicotine
dispensing devices to ensure compliance; amending s.
569.35, F.S.; providing civil and criminal penalties
for retail tobacco products dealers that sell or
advertise, promote, or display for sale non-FDA-
authorized nicotine dispensing devices; requiring the



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division to deposit all fines collected into the
Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Trust Fund; requiring
the division and the Department of Law Enforcement to
use the administrative fines assessed for specified
purposes; conforming a cross-reference; amending s.
569.37, F.S.; prohibiting certain dealers that sell
non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices from
advertising, promoting, or displaying such devices if
such dealers do not prohibit persons younger than 21
years of age on the licensed premises; providing
applicability; conforming cross-references; amending
s. 569.39, F.S.; revising the rules to be adopted by
the division; amending s. 569.44, F.S.; revising the
requirements of the division's annual report to the
Legislature and the Governor; providing an effective
date.

By Senator Calatayud

38-00602-26

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A bill to be entitled

1 An act relating to nicotine dispensing devices;
2 creating a short title; reordering and amending s.
3 569.31, F.S.; defining the term "non-FDA-authorized
4 nicotine dispensing device"; amending s. 569.33, F.S.;
5 requiring an applicant for a retail nicotine products
6 dealer permit to consent to inspections and searches
7 of the licensed premises by the Department of Law
8 Enforcement for specified purposes; requiring the
9 Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the
10 Department of Business and Professional Regulation to
11 conduct regular inspections of licensed premises of
12 dealers that sell non-FDA-authorized nicotine
13 dispensing devices to ensure compliance; amending s.
14 569.35, F.S.; providing civil and criminal penalties
15 for retail tobacco products dealers that advertise,
16 promote, or display for sale non-FDA-authorized
17 nicotine dispensing devices; requiring the department
18 and the division to use the administrative fines
19 assessed for specified purposes; conforming a cross-
20 reference; reordering and amending s. 569.37, F.S.;
21 prohibiting certain dealers that sell non-FDA-
22 authorized nicotine dispensing devices from
23 advertising, promoting, or displaying such devices if
24 such dealers do not prohibit persons younger than 21
25 years of age on the licensed premises; providing
26 exemptions; conforming cross-references; amending s.
27 569.39, F.S.; revising the rules to be adopted by the
28 division; amending s. 569.44, F.S.; revising the
29

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30 requirements of the division's annual report to the
31 Legislature and the Governor; providing an effective
32 date.
33

34 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

35
36 Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Florida Age-Gate
37 Act."

38 Section 2. Section 569.31, Florida Statutes, is reordered
39 and amended to read:

40 569.31 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
41 (2) (4) "Dealer" is synonymous with the term "retail
42 nicotine products dealer."

43 (3) (2) "Division" means the Division of Alcoholic Beverages
44 and Tobacco of the Department of Business and Professional
45 Regulation.

46 (4) (3) "FDA" means the United States Food and Drug
47 Administration.

48 (5) (4) "Nicotine dispensing device" means any product that
49 employs an electronic, chemical, or mechanical means to produce
50 vapor or aerosol from a nicotine product, including, but not
51 limited to, an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar,
52 electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or other similar device
53 or product, any replacement cartridge for such device, and any
54 other container of nicotine in a solution or other form intended
55 to be used with or within an electronic cigarette, electronic
56 cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or other similar
57 device or product. For purposes of this definition, each
58 individual stock keeping unit is considered a separate nicotine

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dispensing device.

(6)(5) "Nicotine product" means any product that contains nicotine, including liquid nicotine, which is intended for human consumption, whether inhaled, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, or ingested by any means. The term also includes any nicotine dispensing device. The term does not include a:

(a) Tobacco product, as defined in s. 569.002;

(b) Product regulated as a drug or device by the United States Food and Drug Administration under Chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; or

(c) Product that contains incidental nicotine.

(7)(6) "Nicotine products manufacturer" means any person or entity that manufactures nicotine products.

(8) "Non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing device" means any nicotine dispensing device, including any single-use device, nonrefillable closed system cartridge device, or disposable device, which has not received a marketing authorization order under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j from the Food and Drug Administration.

(9)(7) "Permit" is synonymous with the term "retail nicotine products dealer permit."

(10)(4) "Retail nicotine products dealer" means the holder of a retail nicotine products dealer permit.

(11)(4) "Retail nicotine products dealer permit" means a permit issued by the division under s. 569.32.

(12)(4) "Self-service merchandising" means the open display of nicotine products, whether packaged or otherwise, for direct retail customer access and handling before purchase without the intervention or assistance of the dealer or the dealer's owner, employee, or agent. An open display of such

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products and devices includes the use of an open display unit.

(13)(41) "Sell" or "sale" means, in addition to its common usage meaning, any sale, transfer, exchange, barter, gift, or offer for sale and distribution, in any manner or by any means.

(1)(42) "Any person under the age of 21" does not include any person under the age of 21 who:

(a) Is in the military reserve or on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States; or

(b) Is acting within the scope of ~~in~~ his or her ~~scope of~~ lawful employment.

Section 3. Section 569.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

569.33 Consent to inspection and search without warrant.—

(1) An applicant for a retail nicotine products dealer permit, by accepting the permit when issued, agrees that the place or premises covered by the permit is subject to inspection and search without a search warrant by the division or its authorized assistants, and by sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, or police officers, to determine compliance with this part.

(2) In addition to subsection (1), an applicant consents to inspection and search without a search warrant of the licensed premises by the Department of Law Enforcement for violations involving the unlawful sale, advertising, promotion, or display for sale of non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices as defined in s. 569.31.

(3) The division shall conduct regular inspections of the licensed premises of dealers that sell non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices to ensure compliance with this part.

Section 4. Section 569.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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117

read:

118 569.35 Retail nicotine product dealers; administrative
 119 penalties.—

120 (1) The division may suspend or revoke the permit of a
 121 dealer, including the retail tobacco products dealer permit of a
 122 retail tobacco products dealer as defined in s. 569.002 ~~or~~
 123 ~~569.002(4)~~, upon sufficient cause appearing of the violation of
 124 any of the provisions of this part, by a dealer, or by a
 125 dealer's agent or employee.

126 (2)(a) The division may also assess and accept an
 127 administrative fine of up to \$1,000 against a dealer for each
 128 violation. The division shall deposit all fines collected into
 129 the General Revenue Fund as collected.

130 (b) For each violation involving the sale of a non-FDA-
 131 authorized nicotine dispensing device, or the advertising,
 132 promoting, or displaying for sale of such device, the division
 133 may impose the following penalties:

134 1. For a first violation, an administrative fine between
 135 \$500 to \$1,000 and an order requiring corrective action within
 136 15 days.

137 2. For a second violation, an administrative fine between
 138 \$1,000 to \$2,500 and an order requiring corrective action within
 139 3 days.

140 3. For a third violation, an administrative fine between
 141 \$2,500 to \$5,000 and suspension of the dealer's permit for 30
 142 days.

143 4. For a fourth violation, an administrative fine of no
 144 less than \$5,000 and suspension of the dealer's permit for 90
 145 days.

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146

5. For a fifth or subsequent violation, revocation of the

147 dealer's permit.

148 (3) In addition to any administrative penalties under
 149 subparagraph (b)3., a dealer, or a dealer's agent or employee,
 150 who commits a third or subsequent violation within 12 weeks
 151 after the first violation commits a misdemeanor of the second
 152 degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

153 (4) An order imposing an administrative fine becomes
 154 effective 15 days after the date of the order. The division may
 155 suspend the imposition of a penalty against a dealer,
 156 conditioned upon the dealer's compliance with terms the division
 157 considers appropriate.

158 (5) The division and the Department of Law Enforcement
 159 shall use the administrative fines assessed pursuant to
 160 subsection (2) to:

161 (a) Increase enforcement personnel;

162 (b) Fund compliance inspections and investigations; and

163 (c) Develop and implement public awareness campaigns to
 164 reduce nicotine use by persons younger than 21 years of age.

165 Section 5. Section 569.37, Florida Statutes, is reordered
 166 and amended to read:

167 569.37 Sale or delivery of nicotine products; restrictions;
 168 exemptions.—

169 (1) In order to prevent persons younger than ~~under~~ 21 years
 170 of age from purchasing or receiving nicotine products, the sale
 171 or delivery of nicotine products is prohibited, except:

172 (a) When under the direct control or line of sight of the
 173 dealer or the dealer's agent or employee; or
 174 (b) Sales from a vending machine are prohibited under

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175 paragraph (a) and are only permissible from a machine that is
 176 equipped with an operational lockout device that is under the
 177 control of the dealer or the dealer's agent or employee who
 178 directly regulates the sale of items through the machine by
 179 triggering the lockout device to allow the dispensing of one
 180 nicotine product. The lockout device must include a mechanism to
 181 prevent the machine from functioning if the power source for the
 182 lockout device fails or if the lockout device is disabled and a
 183 mechanism to ensure that only one nicotine product is dispensed
 184 at a time.

185 (2)(a) A dealer that sells nicotine products may not sell,
 186 permit to be sold, offer for sale, or display for sale such
 187 products or devices by means of self-service merchandising.

188 (b) A dealer that sells nicotine products may not place
 189 such products or devices in an open display unit unless the unit
 190 is located in an area that is inaccessible to customers.

191 (6)(3) The provisions of Subsections (1), (2), and (3) do
 192 not (2) shall not apply to an establishment that prohibits
 193 persons younger than ~~under~~ 21 years of age on the licensed
 194 premises.

195 (4) A dealer or a dealer's agent or employee shall ~~must~~
 196 require proof of age of a purchaser of a nicotine product before
 197 selling the product to that person, unless the purchaser appears
 198 to be 30 years of age or older.

199 (5)(a) Notwithstanding this part, products manufactured by
 200 a company that has received at least one marketing authorization
 201 order under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j are not restricted under this
 202 section, provided such products are sold exclusively in
 203 compliance with the related age restrictions of this state.

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204 (b) For purposes of this section, the exemption extends to
 205 all:

206 1. Stock-keeping units marketed by such manufacturer under
 207 the same brand family as the authorized product; and

208 2. Closed-system, replaceable-cartridge devices designed
 209 exclusively for use with a proprietary, reusable, rechargeable
 210 device for which a marketing authorization order has been
 211 granted.

212 (3)(a) A dealer that allows persons younger than 21 years
 213 of age on the licensed premises, and that sells a non-FDA-
 214 authorized nicotine dispensing device, may not advertise,
 215 promote, or display for sale such devices in a manner that is
 216 visible to:

217 1. Any person outside the licensed premises; or

218 2. Any person younger than 21 years of age who is inside
 219 the licensed premises, including any open display unit.

220 (b) A dealer that prohibits persons younger than 21 years
 221 of age on the licensed premises, and that sells a nicotine
 222 dispensing device that has received a marketing authorization
 223 order under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j, may advertise, promote, or
 224 display for sale such devices in areas visible inside or outside
 225 the licensed premises.

226 (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), products manufactured by
 227 a company with at least one FDA marketing authorization order
 228 issued under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j are not restricted under this
 229 subsection, provided such products are sold exclusively in
 230 compliance with state age restrictions requirements. For
 231 purposes of this paragraph, the exemption also applies to all:

232 1. Stock-keeping units within the same brand family as the

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233 authorized product; and

234 2. Closed-system, replaceable-cartridge devices designed
235 exclusively for use with a proprietary, reusable, rechargeable
236 device for which a marketing authorization order has been
237 granted.

238 Section 6. Section 569.39, Florida Statutes, is amended to
239 read:

240 569.39 Rulemaking authority.—The division shall adopt rules
241 to administer and enforce this part. The rules must include
242 guidelines for compliance audits and enforcement actions
243 pertaining to the advertising, promoting, or displaying for sale
244 of any non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices and must
245 expressly authorize establishments that prohibit persons younger
246 than 21 years of age on the licensed premises to sell single-use
247 nicotine dispensing devices that have not received a marketing
248 authorization order issued under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j, consistent
249 with s. 569.37(5).

250 Section 7. Present subsection (3) of section 569.44,
251 Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (4) and amended,
252 and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

253 569.44 Annual report.—The division shall report annually
254 with written findings to the Legislature and the Governor by
255 December 31 on the progress of implementing the enforcement
256 provisions of this part. This must include, but is not limited
257 to:

258 (3) The number of dealers cited for violations of s.
259 569.37(3) for advertising, promoting, or displaying for sale a
260 non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing device, and the penalties
261 imposed.

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262 (4) ~~(3)~~ The number of violations for selling nicotine

263 products to persons younger than under age 21 years of age and
264 the results of administrative hearings on the above and related
265 issues.

266 Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

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The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

To: Senator Jennifer Bradley, Chair
Committee on Regulated Industries

Subject: Committee Agenda Request

Date: January 13, 2026

I respectfully request that **Senate Bill #980**, relating to Nicotine Dispensing Devices, be placed on the:

- ☐ committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
- ☒ next committee agenda.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alexis Calatayud".

Senator Alexis Calatayud
Florida Senate, District 38

1/27/2026

APPEARANCE RECORD

980

Meeting Date

Regulated Industries

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Lorena Holley

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

850-443-1173

Name

Phone

Address 227 South Adams St.

Email

Lorena@FRF.org

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32301

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For☐ Against☐ Information**OR**Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support☒ AgainstI am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

Florida Retail Federation

I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](https://www.flcourts.gov/jointrules)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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Meeting Date
1/27/24
8 Reg Indust.

Bill Number/Topic
980/vape

Committee
Jennifer Cunningham
Name
Jennifer Cunningham
Phone
404/290/4231

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
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City
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Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information **OR** Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☒ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.
☒ I am a registered lobbyist, representing:
Juel Labs
☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

APPEARANCE RECORD

01/27/2026

SB980

Meeting Date

Bill Number or Topic

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Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Michael Bolling, RockBottom Bottles

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Zip

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City

Speaking: ☐ For☐ Against☐ Information**OR**Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support☐ Against☐ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

01-27-2026

Meeting Date

REG. INDUSTRIES

Committee

Deliver both copies of this form to
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Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

NICK ORLANDO, FL. SMOKE-FREE ASSOC.

Phone

813-784-3578

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Street

LARGO

City

FL.

State

33771

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For

☐ Against

☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support

☐ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☒ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

1/27/2026

Meeting Date

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Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

SB 980

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Sayson Philbrick, DRIP

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City

FL

State

33559

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against

☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against

☒ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Regulated Industries

BILL: SB 204

INTRODUCER: Senator Bradley

SUBJECT: Gaming

DATE: January 27, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Baird	Imhof	RI	Favorable
2.			AEG	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 204 specifies a process for certain veterans' service organizations (VSOs) to ask the Florida Gaming Control Commission (FGCC), if a machine meets the definition of an amusement game or machine under Florida law, before installing a game or machine on their premises or if they currently have a machine or game on their premise.

The process only applies to VSOs that have been granted a federal charter under Title 36, U.S.C., or to a division, department, post, or chapter of such organization, for which an alcoholic beverage license has been issued.

SB 204 allows the qualifying VSOs to petition the FGCC before they purchase an amusement game or machine if in doubt whether the game or machine meets the definition and is authorized under s. 546.10, F.S., and the VSO may also petition the FGCC if there is a game or machine currently on the premises of the VSO.

SB 204 prohibits VSOs from petitioning the FGCC for a declaratory statement if they are the subject of an ongoing criminal investigation or if the game or machine is the subject of an ongoing criminal investigation.

The FGCC shall issue a declaratory statement within 60 days after receiving a petition requesting such statement. The FGCC may not deny a petition that is validly requested. VSOs are not required to request or obtain a declaratory statement in order to operate if lawful under s. 546.10, F.S.

SB 204 also defines the following terms:

- "Ownership interest" to mean a person who is an officer, a director, or a managing member of any business, establishment, premises, or other location; and

- “Person of authority” to mean a person who at any business, establishment, premises, or other location at which a slot machine or device is offered to play has:
 - Actual authority to act on behalf of the business, establishment, premises, or other location; or
 - Any ownership interest in the business, establishment, premises or other location.

SB 204 elevates the penalty for a person of authority at the time of the violation to a felony of the third degree for violations of s. 849.15, F.S.

Finally, SB 204 provides a legal “safe harbor” for all shipments of legal gaming devices, including legal slot machines, to Indian lands located within this state. The shipments are to be deemed legal shipments, provided that such Indian lands are held in federal trust for the benefit of a federally recognized Indian tribe that is a party to a tribal-state compact with the state pursuant to the IGRA.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Background

In general, gambling is illegal in Florida.¹ Chapter 849, F.S., prohibits keeping a gambling house,² running a lottery,³ or the manufacture, sale, lease, play, or possession of slot machines.⁴ However, the following gaming activities are authorized by law and regulated by the state:

- Pari-mutuel⁵ wagering at licensed greyhound and horse tracks and jai alai facilities;⁶
- Slot machine gaming at certain licensed pari-mutuel locations in Miami-Dade County and Broward County;⁷
- Cardrooms⁸ at certain pari-mutuel facilities;⁹
- The state lottery authorized by section 15 of Article X of the State Constitution and established under ch. 24, F.S.;¹⁰
- Skill-based amusement games and machines at specified locations as authorized by s. 546.10, F.S., the Family Amusement Games Act (the Act);¹¹ and

¹ See s. 849.08, F.S.

² See s. 849.01, F.S.

³ See s. 849.09, F.S.

⁴ See s. 849.16, F.S.

⁵ Section 550.002(22), F.S., defines “pari-mutuel” as “a system of betting on races or games in which the winners divide the total amount bet, after deducting management expenses and taxes, in proportion to the sums they have wagered individually and with regard to the odds assigned to particular outcomes.”

⁶ See ch. 550, F.S., relating to the regulation of pari-mutuel activities.

⁷ See FLA. CONST., art. X, s. 23, and ch. 551, F.S.

⁸ Section 849.086(2)(c), F.S., defines “cardroom” to mean “a facility where authorized card games are played for money or anything of value and to which the public is invited to participate in such games and charged a fee for participation by the operator of such facility.”

⁹ See The FGCC, *Annual Report Fiscal Year 2023-2024* (Annual Report), at <https://flgaming.gov/pmw/annual-reports/docs/2023-2024-FGCC-Annual-Report.pdf> (last visited Jan 26, 2026).

¹⁰ Chapter 24, F.S., was enacted by ch. 87-65, Laws of Fla., to establish the state lottery; s. 24.102, F.S., states the legislative purpose and intent for the operations of the state lottery.

¹¹ See s. 546.10, F.S.

- The following activities, if conducted as authorized under ch. 849, F.S., relating to Gambling, under specific and limited conditions:
 - Penny-ante games;¹²
 - Bingo;¹³
 - Charitable drawings;¹⁴
 - Game promotions (sweepstakes);¹⁵ and
 - Bowling tournaments.¹⁶

A license to offer pari-mutuel wagering, slot machine gambling, or a cardroom at a pari-mutuel facility is a privilege granted by the state.¹⁷

The 1968 State Constitution states that “[l]otteries, other than the types of pari-mutuel pools authorized by law as of the effective date of this constitution . . .” are prohibited.¹⁸ A constitutional amendment approved by the voters in 1986 authorized state-operated lotteries. Net proceeds of the lottery are deposited to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund (EETF) and appropriated by the Legislature. Lottery operations are self-supporting and function as an entrepreneurial business enterprise.¹⁹

Enforcement of Gaming Laws and Florida Gaming Control Commission

In 2021, the Legislature updated Florida law for authorized gaming in the state, and for enforcement of the gambling laws and other laws relating to authorized gaming.²⁰ The Office of Statewide Prosecution in the Department of Legal Affairs is authorized to investigate and prosecute, in addition to gambling offenses, any violation of ch. 24, F.S., (State Lotteries), part II of ch. 285, F.S., (Gaming Compact), ch. 546, F.S., (Amusement Facilities), ch. 550, F.S., (Pari-mutuel Wagering), ch. 551, F.S., (Slot Machines), or ch. 849, F.S., (Gambling), which are referred to the Office of Statewide Prosecution by the FGCC.²¹

¹² See s. 849.085, F.S.

¹³ See s. 849.0931, F.S.

¹⁴ See s. 849.0935, F.S.

¹⁵ Section 849.094, F.S., authorizes game promotions in connection with the sale of consumer products or services.

¹⁶ See s. 849.141, F.S.

¹⁷ Section 550.1625(1), F.S., “...legalized pari-mutuel betting at dog tracks is a privilege and is an operation that requires strict supervision and regulation in the best interests of the state.” See also, *Solimena v. State*, 402 So.2d 1240, 1247 (Fla. 3d DCA 1981), *review denied*, 412 So.2d 470, which states “Florida courts have consistently emphasized the special nature of legalized racing, describing it as a privilege rather than as a vested right,” citing *State ex rel. Mason v. Rose*, 122 Fla. 413, 165 So. 347 (1936).

¹⁸ The pari-mutuel pools that were authorized by law on the effective date of the State Constitution, as revised in 1968, include horseracing, greyhound racing, and jai alai games. The revision was ratified by the electorate on November 5, 1968.

¹⁹ The Department of the Lottery is authorized by s. 15, Art. X of the State Constitution. Chapter 24, F.S., was enacted by ch. 87-65, Laws of Fla., to establish the state lottery. Section 24.102, F.S., states the legislative purpose and intent for the operations of the state lottery.

²⁰ See ch. 2021-268, Laws of Fla., (Implementation of 2021 Gaming Compact between the Seminole Tribe of Florida and the State of Florida); ch. 2021-269, Laws of Fla., (Gaming Enforcement), ch. 2021-270, Laws of Fla., (Public Records and Public Meetings), and 2021-271, Laws of Fla., (Gaming), as amended by ch. 2022-179, Laws of Fla., (Florida Gaming Control Commission). Conforming amendments are made to the section in ch. 2022-7, Laws of Fla., (Reviser’s Bill) and ch. 2023-8, Laws of Fla., (Reviser’s Bill).

²¹ Section 16.56(1)(a), F.S.

In addition to the enhanced authority of the Office of Statewide Prosecution, the FGCC was created²² within the Department of Legal Affairs. The FGCC has two divisions, the Division of Gaming Enforcement (DGE), and the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering (DPMW) which was transferred from the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR), effective July 1, 2022 (as discussed below).

The FGCC must do all of the following:²³

- Exercise all of the regulatory and executive powers of the state with respect to gambling, including pari-mutuel wagering, cardrooms, slot machine facilities, oversight of gaming compacts executed by the state pursuant to the Federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, and any other forms of gambling authorized by the State Constitution or law, excluding state lottery games as authorized by the State Constitution.
- Establish procedures consistent with ch. 120, F.S., the Administrative Procedure Act, to ensure adequate due process in the exercise of the FGCC's regulatory and executive functions.
- Ensure that the laws of this state are not interpreted in any manner that expands the activities authorized in ch. 24, F.S. (State Lotteries), part II of ch. 285, F.S. (Gaming Compact), ch. 546, F.S. (Amusement Facilities), ch. 550, F.S. (Pari-mutuel Wagering), ch. 551, F.S., (Slot Machines), or ch. 849, F.S. (Gambling).
- Review the rules and regulations promulgated by the Seminole Tribal Gaming Commission for the operation of sports betting and propose to the Seminole Tribe Gaming Commission any additional consumer protection measures it deems appropriate. The proposed consumer protection measures may include, but are not limited to, the types of advertising and marketing conducted for sports betting, the types of procedures implemented to prohibit underage persons from engaging in sports betting, and the types of information, materials, and procedures needed to assist patrons with compulsive or addictive gambling problems.
- Evaluate, as the state compliance agency or as the FGCC, information that is reported by sports governing bodies or other parties to the FGCC relating to:
 - Any abnormal betting activity or patterns that may indicate a concern about the integrity of a sports event or events;
 - Any other conduct with the potential to corrupt a betting outcome of a sports event for purposes of financial gain, including, but not limited to, match fixing; suspicious or illegal wagering activities, including the use of funds derived from illegal activity, wagers to conceal or launder funds derived from illegal activity, use of agents to place wagers, or use of false identification; and
 - The use of data deemed unacceptable by the FGCC or the Seminole Tribal Gaming Commission.
- Provide reasonable notice to state and local law enforcement, the Seminole Tribal Gaming Commission, and any appropriate sports governing body of non-proprietary information that may warrant further investigation of nonproprietary information by such entities to ensure the integrity of wagering activities in the state.
- Review any matter within the scope of the jurisdiction of the DPMW.
- Review the regulation of licensees, permitholders, or persons regulated by the DPMW and the procedures used by that division to implement and enforce the law.

²² Section 16.71, F.S.

²³ Section 16.712, F.S. The FGCC also administers the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund. *See* s. 16.71(6), F.S.

- Review the procedures of the DPMW which are used to qualify applicants applying for a license, permit, or registration.
- Receive and review violations reported by a state or local law enforcement agency, the Department of Law Enforcement, the Department of Legal Affairs, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the DBPR, the Department of the Lottery, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, or any person licensed under ch. 24, F.S. (State Lotteries), part II of ch. 285, F.S. (Gaming Compact), ch. 546, F.S. (Amusement Facilities), ch. 550, F.S. (Pari-mutuel Wagering), ch. 551, F.S., (Slot Machines), or ch. 849, F.S. (Gambling), and determine whether such violation is appropriate for referral to the Office of Statewide Prosecution.
- Refer criminal violations of ch. 24, F.S., (State Lotteries), part II of ch. 285, F.S., (Gaming Compact), ch. 546, F.S., (Amusement Facilities), ch. 550, F.S., (Pari-mutuel Wagering), ch. 551, F.S., (Slot Machines), or ch. 849, F.S., (Gambling) to the appropriate state attorney or to the Office of Statewide Prosecution, as applicable.
- Exercise all other powers and perform any other duties prescribed by the Legislature, and adopt rules to implement the above.

Commissioners

As set forth in s. 16.71, F.S., of the five commissioners appointed as members of the FGCC, at least one member must have at least 10 years of experience in law enforcement and criminal investigations, at least one member must be a certified public accountant licensed in this state with at least 10 years of experience in accounting and auditing, and at least one member must be an attorney admitted and authorized to practice law in this state for the preceding 10 years. All members serve four-year terms, but may not serve more than 12 years.

Division of Gaming Enforcement

Section 16.711, F.S., sets forth the duties of the DGE within the FGCC.²⁴ The DGE is a criminal justice agency, as defined in s. 943.045, F.S. The commissioners must appoint a director of the DGE who is qualified by training and experience in law enforcement or security to supervise, direct, coordinate, and administer all activities of the DGE.²⁵

The DGE director and all investigators employed by the DGE must meet the requirements for employment and appointment provided by s. 943.13, F.S., and must be certified as law enforcement officers, as defined in s. 943.10(1), F.S. The DGE director and such investigators must be designated law enforcement officers and must have the power to detect, apprehend, and arrest for any alleged violation of ch. 24, F.S., (State Lotteries), part II of ch. 285, F.S., (Gaming Compact), ch. 546, F.S., (Amusement Facilities), ch. 550, F.S., (Pari-mutuel Wagering), ch. 551, F.S., (Slot Machines), or ch. 849, F.S., (Gambling), and any rule adopted pursuant thereto, and any law of this state.²⁶

The law enforcement officers may enter upon any premises at which gaming activities are taking place in the state for the performance of their lawful duties and may take with them any

²⁴ For a summary of DGE investigations and actions in Fiscal Year 2022-2023, see Annual Report, *supra* n. 11 at p.5.

²⁵ Section 16.711(2), F.S.

²⁶ Section 16.711(3), F.S.

necessary equipment, and such entry does not constitute a trespass. In any instance in which there is reason to believe that a violation has occurred, such officers have the authority, without warrant, to search and inspect any premises where the violation is alleged to have occurred or is occurring.²⁷

Further, any officer may, consistent with the United States and Florida Constitutions, seize or take possession of any papers, records, tickets, currency, or other items related to any alleged violation. Investigators employed by the FGCC also have access to, and the right to inspect, premises licensed by the FGCC, to collect taxes and remit them to the officer entitled to them, and to examine the books and records of all persons licensed by the FGCC.²⁸

The DGE and its investigators are specifically authorized to seize any contraband in accordance with the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act. The term “contraband” has the same meaning as the term “contraband article” in s. 932.701(2)(a)2., F.S.²⁹ The DGE is specifically authorized to store and test any contraband that is seized in accordance with the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act and may authorize any of its staff to implement this provision. The authority of any other person authorized by law to seize contraband is not limited by these provisions.³⁰

Section 16.711(5), F.S., requires the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) to provide assistance in obtaining criminal history information relevant to investigations required for honest, secure, and exemplary gaming operations, and such other assistance as may be requested by the FGCC’s executive director and agreed to by FDLE’s executive director. Any other state agency, including the DBPR and the Department of Revenue, must, upon request, provide the FGCC with any information relevant to any investigation conducted as described above, and the FGCC must reimburse any agency for the actual cost of providing any such assistance.³¹

Veterans’ Service Organizations

VSOs that are granted a federal charter under Title 36, U.S.C., are groups that have been formally recognized by Congress. While recognized federally, these groups are private, non-profit entities that must maintain a specific standard of service and submit an annual report to Congress. Examples of these VSOs are groups like The American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, the American Veterans, and Paralyzed Veterans of America. Some VSOs chose to operate facilities with a valid alcoholic beverage license.

If certain requirements are met, alcohol licenses for VSOs are issued by the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco within the DBPR.

Under Florida law, VSOs operating with alcoholic beverage licenses receive certain gaming privileges; notably, s. 546.10(6)(a), F.S., provides specific exemptions regarding amusement games or machines. These and similar provisions exempt licensed VSOs from certain limitations

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ Section 16.711(4), F.S.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ Section 16.711(5), F.S.

on amusement machine operations, authorizing them to facilitate gaming activities that support their charitable missions.

Slot Machine or Amusement Machine?

At any location other than licensed pari-mutuel facilities³² and Seminole tribe facilities³³, it is a violation to “manufacture, own, store, keep, possess, sell, rent, lease, let on shares, lend or give away, transport, or expose for sale or lease, or to offer to sell, rent, lease, let on shares, lend or give away, or permit the operation of any slot machine or device or any part thereof.”³⁴

The legal community in general has spent decades trying to find the right balance in defining and differentiating a slot machine from an amusement machine. Because of this, amusement games or machines are primarily governed by a tension between the Act and Florida’s prohibition on slot machines.

Florida law prohibits slot machines in VSOs but allows certain types of amusement machines or games.

In Florida, a slot machine is defined as a machine or device that:³⁵

- Is activated by inserting something of value (money, coin, account number, code, or other object or information);
- Is caused to operate or be operated by a user by application of skill, element of chance, or other outcome that is unpredictable to the user; and
- The user receives or is entitled to receive something of value or additional chances or rights to use the device or machine.

A person who violates the prohibitions³⁶ against manufacturing, selling, or possessing slot machines or devices commits a:³⁷

- Second degree misdemeanor upon a first conviction.³⁸
- First degree misdemeanor upon a second conviction.³⁹
- Third degree felony upon a third or subsequent conviction, and the person is deemed a “common offender.”⁴⁰

³² Section 32 of Art. X of the State Constitution, adopted pursuant to a 2004 initiative petition, authorized slot machines in licensed pari-mutuel facilities in Broward and Miami-Dade counties, if approved by county referendum.

³³ Florida allows only a few operators of slot machines; certain Seminole tribal facilities and eight pari-mutuel facilities located in Miami-Dade and Broward counties. The FGCC, *FAQ’s ‘Are slot machines legal in Florida?’*, available at <https://flgaming.gov/faq/#:~:text=Are%20slot%20machines%20legal%20in,at%20certain%20Indian%20tribal%20facilities>, (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

³⁴ Section 849.15(1)(a), F.S.

³⁵ Section 849.16(1), F.S.

³⁶ Sections 849.15, F.S. – 849.22, F.S.

³⁷ Section 849.23, F.S.

³⁸ A second degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to 60 days in county jail and a \$500 fine. Sections 775.082 or 775.083, F.S.

³⁹ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in county jail and a \$1,000 fine. Sections 775.082 or 775.083, F.S.

⁴⁰ A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine. Sections 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.

There is a rebuttable presumption that a device, system, or network is a prohibited slot machine or device if it is used to display images of games of chance and is part of a scheme involving any payment or donation of money or its equivalent and awarding anything of value.⁴¹

In recent years, legal discussion has existed over slot machine and amusement machine distinctions including the “material element of chance” test; if a machine’s outcome can be influenced by factors outside the player’s immediate skill – such as a predetermined win/loss ratio or invisible game logic – the device is legally classified as a slot machine under s. 849.16, F.S.⁴²

Amusement Games or Machines

In 2015, the Legislature created s. 546.10, F.S., in an attempt to regulate the operation of skill-based amusement games or machines at specified locations to prevent expansion of casino-style gambling in the state.⁴³ To differentiate between slot machines, which are generally prohibited, and amusement machines there is a lengthy definition of what includes an amusement game or machine and what does not constitute an amusement game or machine.

An “amusement game or machine” is defined in s. 546.10(3)(a), F.S., as:

...a game or machine operated only for the bona fide entertainment of the general public which a person activates by inserting or using currency or a coin, card, coupon, slug, token, or similar device, and, *by the application of skill, with no material element of chance* inherent in the game or machine, the person playing or operating the game or machine controls the outcome of the game.

The term does not include:

- Any game or machine that uses mechanical slot reels, video depictions of slot machine reels or symbols, or video simulations or video representations of any other casino game, including, but not limited to, any banked or banking card game, poker, bingo, pull-tab, lotto, roulette, or craps.
- A game in which the player does not control the outcome of the game through skill or a game where the outcome is determined by factors not visible, known, or predictable to the player.
- A video poker game or any other game or machine that may be construed as a gambling device under the laws of this state.
- Any game or device defined as a gambling device in 15 U.S.C. s. 1171, unless excluded under 15 U.S.C. s. 1178.

Florida law further distinguishes amusement machines or games into three types of machines, Type A, Type B, and Type C.

⁴¹ Section 849.16(3), F.S.

⁴² See *Gator Coin II, Inc. v Dep’t Bus. & Prof’l Reg.*, 254 So. 3d 114 (Fla. 1st DCA 2018), where the “material element of chance” issue is discussed.

⁴³ See Ch. 2015-93 s. 1, Laws of Fla. (creating s. 546.10(2), F.S. effective July 1, 2015).

A Type A amusement game or machine is a game or machine that offers no prizes, or any other thing of value other than free replays so long as:

- The amusement game or machine can accumulate and react to no more than 15 such replays;
- The amusement game or machine can be discharged of accumulated replays only by reactivating the game or device for one additional play for each accumulated replay;
- The amusement game or machine cannot make a permanent record, directly or indirectly, of any free replay;
- The amusement game or machine does not entitle the player to receive anything of value other than a free replay;
- An unused free replay may not be exchanged for anything of value, including merchandise or a coupon or a point that may be redeemed for merchandise; and
- The amusement game or machine does not contain any device that awards a credit and contains a circuit, meter, or switch capable of removing and recording the removal of a credit if the award of a credit is dependent upon chance.⁴⁴

A Type B amusement game or machine is a game or machine that, upon activation and game play, entitles or enables a person to receive a coupon or a point that *may be redeemed onsite for merchandise* and the coupon or point:

- Has no value other than for redemption onsite for merchandise;
- The redemption value that a person receives for a single game played does not exceed the maximum value determined under s. 546.10(7), F.S. The maximum value was set at \$5.25 in 2016 and is adjusted annually by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average, All Items by the Department of Revenue. The current maximum value is \$7.10.⁴⁵ However, a player may accumulate coupons or points to redeem onsite for a single item of merchandise that has a wholesale cost of not more than 100 times the maximum value, or for a prize consisting of more than one item, unit, or part, only if the aggregate wholesale cost of all items, units, or parts does not exceed 100 times the maximum value; and
- The redemption value that a person receives for playing multiple games simultaneously or competing against others in a multiplayer game does not exceed the maximum value.⁴⁶

A Type B amusement game or machine may only be operated at:

- A facility as defined in s. 721.05(17), F.S., that is under the control of a timeshare plan;
- A public lodging establishment or public food service establishment licensed pursuant to ch. 509, F.S.;
- The following premises, if the owner or operator of the premises has a current license issued by the DBPR pursuant to ch. 509, ch. 561, ch. 562, ch. 563, ch. 564, ch. 565, ch. 567, or ch. 568, of Florida Statutes;
- An arcade amusement center;
- A bowling center, as defined in s. 849.141, F.S.; or
- A truck stop.⁴⁷

⁴⁴ Section 546.10(5)(a), F.S.

⁴⁵ See https://floridarevenue.com/Forms_library/current/brochure/gt800020.pdf (last visited January 25, 2026).

⁴⁶ Section 546.10(5)(b), F.S.

⁴⁷ *Id.*

A Type C amusement game or machine is a game or machine that allows the player to manipulate a claw or similar device within an enclosure that entitles or enables a person to receive merchandise directly from the game or machine, if the wholesale cost of the merchandise does not exceed 10 times the maximum value determined under s. 546.10(7), F.S.

A type C amusement game or machine may only be operated at:

- A facility as defined in s. 721.05(17), F.S., that is under the control of a timeshare plan;
- An arcade amusement center;
- A bowling center, as defined in s. 849.141, F.S.;
- The premises of a retailer, as defined in s. 212.02, F.S.;
- A public lodging establishment or public food service establishment licensed pursuant to ch. 509, F.S.;
- A truck stop; or
- The premises of a veterans' service organization granted a federal charter under Title 36, U.S.C., or a division, department, post, or chapter of such organization, for which an alcoholic beverage license has been issued.⁴⁸

Regulatory Efforts by the FGCC

The FGCC employs approximately 18 sworn law enforcement officers.⁴⁹ The FGCC reported seizing around \$14.47 million and over 6,700 slot machines in 2025, more than doubling its enforcement totals from the previous year.⁵⁰

One of the greatest challenges for the FGCC currently, is that often times, the penalties for the criminals do not raise to the level for local law enforcement and state attorneys/prosecutors to justify spending time and resources pursuing convictions of ch. 849, F.S., violations.

Chapter 120 Declaratory Statement Process

As a matter of general policy, a declaratory statement serves as an administrative tool designed to resolve regulatory uncertainty. Under the Florida Administrative Procedure Act, a declaratory statement is a formal mechanism that allows any “substantially affected person” to obtain an agency’s opinion regarding the applicability of a statutory provision, rule, or order to their specific set of circumstances.⁵¹

The petitioning party must state their particular circumstances with specificity and identify the exact law or regulation they believe applies to that situation.⁵² Upon receiving a petition, an agency is required to give notice of the filing in the Florida Administrative Register and must either issue the statement or deny the petition within 90 days.⁵³

⁴⁸ Section 546.10(5)(c), F.S.

⁴⁹ The FGCC, available at <https://flgaming.gov/enforcement> (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

⁵⁰ Casino.Org, *Florida Gaming Regulator Doubles Down on Illegal Gambling Raids*, available at <https://www.casino.org/news/florida-gaming-regulator-doubles-down-on-illegal-gambling-raids/> (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

⁵¹ Section 120.565(1), F.S.

⁵² Section 120.565(2), F.S.

⁵³ Section 120.565(3), F.S.

Once issued, a declaratory statement constitutes a “final agency action,” making it a legally binding interpretation that provides the petitioner with a definitive regulatory position upon which they can rely.⁵⁴

IGRA and Indian Tribes ability to Transport Slot Machines

Gambling on Indian lands is regulated by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA), which generally preempts state law on tribal land.⁵⁵

Under the IGRA, gaming is categorized in three classes:

- **Class I** gaming means social games for minimal value or traditional forms of Indian gaming engaged in by individuals for tribal ceremonies or celebrations;
- **Class II** gaming includes bingo and pull-tabs, lotto, punch boards, tip jars, instant bingo, other games similar to bingo, and certain non-banked card games if not explicitly prohibited by the laws of the state and if played in conformity with state law; and
- **Class III** gaming includes all forms of gaming that are not Class I or Class II gaming, such as banked card games such as baccarat, chemin de fer, and blackjack (21), casino games such as craps and roulette, electronic or electromechanical facsimiles of games of chance, slot machines, and pari-mutuel wagering.⁵⁶

Under the IGRA, Class III gaming is lawful on Indian lands only if conducted pursuant to a tribal-state compact that has been ratified by the state and approved by the United States Secretary of the Interior.⁵⁷

The Seminole Tribe of Florida is the only Indian tribe in Florida to have a legally binding compact recognized by the IGRA, and therefore is the only Indian tribe allowed to offer Class III gaming. The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida offers Class II type of gaming and is prohibited from offering Class III type of gaming, like slot machines.

Because shipments of slot machines for Indian casinos physically travel through the state and not exclusively on tribal lands, there is some potential ambiguity as to whether the general prohibition on transporting slot machines in s. 849.15, F.S., applies to devices destined for tribal lands.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 of the bill amends s. 546.10, F.S., relating to amusement games or machines, by specifying a declaratory statement process regarding the legality of an amusement game or machine. The process only applies to VSOs that have been granted a federal charter under Title 36, U.S.C., or to a division, department, post, or chapter of such organization, for which an alcoholic beverage license has been issued.

⁵⁴ *Id.*

⁵⁵ See Pub. L. 100-497, 102 Stat. 2467, codified at 18 U.S.C. ss. 1166-1168 and 25 U.S.C. s. 2701 *et seq.*

⁵⁶ See 25 U.S.C. s. 2703.

⁵⁷ 25 U.S.C. s. 2710(d).

The bill allows the qualifying VSOs to petition the FGCC before they purchase an amusement game or machine if in doubt whether the game or machine meets the definition in and is authorized under s. 546.10, F.S. The VSO may also petition the FGCC if there is a game or machine currently on the premises of the VSO.

The bill prohibits VSOs from petitioning the FGCC for a declaratory statement if they are the subject of an ongoing criminal investigation or if the game or machine is the subject of an ongoing criminal investigation.

The FGCC shall issue a declaratory statement within 60 days after receiving a petition requesting such statement. The FGCC may not deny a petition that is validly requested pursuant to this section and s. 120.565, F.S.

A petition made under this section must provide enough information for the FGCC to issue the declaratory statement and must be accompanied by the exact specifications for the type of game or machine which the organization will purchase or install or currently has on the premises. The declaratory statement is valid only for the game or machine for which it is requested and is invalid if the specifications for the game or machine have been changed.

The bill provides that the declaratory statement is binding on the FGCC and may be introduced in any subsequent proceedings as evidence of a good faith effort to comply with s. 546.10, F.S., or ch. 849, F.S.

The bill does not prevent law enforcement from detecting, apprehending, or arresting a person for any alleged violation of the gaming statutes.

The bill does not require an owner or an operator of an amusement game or machine under this section to request or obtain a declaratory statement in order to operate, if lawful under s. 546.10, F.S.

Section 2 of the bill amends 849.15, F.S., regarding the manufacture, sale, and possession of slot machines, by defining the terms:

- “Ownership interest” to mean a person who is an officer, a director, or a managing member of any business, establishment, premises, or other location; and
- “Person of authority” to mean a person who, at any business, establishment, premises, or other location at which a slot machine or device is offered to play has:
 - Actual authority to act on behalf of the business, establishment, premises, or other location; or
 - Any ownership interest in the business, establishment, premises or other location.

The bill also increases the penalty for a person of authority at the time of the violation to a felony of the third degree for violations of s. 849.15, F.S.

Finally, the bill provides a legal “safe harbor” for all shipments of legal gaming devices, including legal slot machines to Indian lands located within this state, deeming them legal shipments, provided that such Indian lands are held in federal trust for the benefit of a federally

recognized Indian tribe that is a party to a tribal-state compact with the state pursuant to the IGRA.

The bill provides an effective date of 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.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends sections 546.10 and 849.15 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.

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

By Senator Bradley

6-00178-26	2026204	A bill to be entitled
1		An act relating to gaming; amending s. 546.10, F.S.;
2		requiring certain organizations, before purchasing,
3		installing, or operating a game or machine on their
4		premises, or that already have a game or machine
5		installed on their premises, and are in doubt about
6		whether such game or machine meets the definition of
7		an amusement game or machine, to petition the Florida
8		Gaming Control Commission for a declaratory statement
9		on whether the operation of such game or machine is
10		authorized or prohibited; prohibiting such
11		organizations from purchasing or installing a game or
12		machine until such declaratory statement is issued;
13		prohibiting such organizations from petitioning the
14		commission if the game, machine, premises, or
15		organization in question is the subject of a criminal
16		investigation; requiring the commission to issue a
17		declaratory statement within a specified timeframe;
18		prohibiting the commission from denying a petition if
19		it was validly requested; specifying the information
20		that must be included in a petition; providing that
21		the declaratory statement is valid only for the game
22		or machine for which it is requested and is invalid if
23		the specifications for the game or machine have been
24		changed; providing that the declaratory statement is
25		binding on the commission and may be introduced as
26		evidence in subsequent proceedings; providing
27		construction; amending s. 849.15, F.S.; defining
28		terms; providing criminal penalties for specified
29		

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

6-00178-26	2026204	offenses relating to the manufacture, possession, and
30		sale of slot machines or devices; providing that
31		shipments of legal gaming devices to Indian lands are
32		deemed legal shipments under certain circumstances;
33		providing an effective date.
34		
35		
36		Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
37		
38		Section 1. Present subsections (8) and (9) of section
39		546.10, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (9)
40		and (10), respectively, and a new subsection (8) is added to
41		that section, to read:
42		546.10 Amusement games or machines.—
43		(8)(a)1. Before purchasing a game or machine and installing
44		it on the premises of any veterans' service organization granted
45		a federal charter under Title 36, U.S.C., or a division,
46		department, post, or chapter of such organization, for which an
47		alcoholic beverage license has been issued, if the organization
48		is in doubt about whether the game or machine meets the
49		definition of an amusement game or machine under this section,
50		the organization must petition the Florida Gaming Control
51		Commission for a declaratory statement pursuant to s. 120.565 on
52		whether the operation of the game or machine would be authorized
53		under this section or would be a violation of this section or
54		chapter 849. An organization awaiting such declaratory statement
55		from the commission may not purchase or install the game or
56		machine until the declaratory statement is issued.
57		2. If there is a game or machine currently on the premises
58		of any veterans' service organization granted a federal charter

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6-00178-26

2026204

59 under Title 36, U.S.C., or a division, department, post, or
 60 chapter of such organization, for which an alcoholic beverage
 61 license has been issued, and the veterans' service organization
 62 is in doubt about whether the game or machine meets the
 63 definition of an amusement game or machine under this section,
 64 the organization, before operating the game or machine, must
 65 petition the commission for a declaratory statement pursuant to
 66 s. 120.565 on whether the operation of the game or machine would
 67 be authorized under this section or would be a violation of this
 68 section or chapter 849. If the game, machine, premises, or
 69 organization is the subject of an ongoing criminal
 70 investigation, the organization may not petition the commission
 71 for a declaratory statement under this subsection.

72 3. The commission shall issue a declaratory statement
 73 within 60 days after receiving a petition requesting such
 74 statement. The commission may not deny a petition that is
 75 validly requested pursuant to this subsection and s. 120.565.

76 (b) A petition made under this subsection must provide
 77 enough information for the commission to issue the declaratory
 78 statement and must be accompanied by the exact specifications
 79 for the type of game or machine which the organization will
 80 purchase or install or currently has on the premises. The
 81 declaratory statement is valid only for the game or machine for
 82 which it is requested and is invalid if the specifications for
 83 the game or machine have been changed.

84 (c) The declaratory statement is binding on the commission
 85 and may be introduced in any subsequent proceedings as evidence
 86 of a good faith effort to comply with this section or chapter
 87 849.

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6-00178-26

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88 (d) This subsection does not prevent the commission or any
 89 other criminal justice agency as defined in s. 943.045 from
 90 detecting, apprehending, and arresting a person for any alleged
 91 violation of this chapter, chapter 24, part II of chapter 285,
 92 chapter 550, chapter 551, or chapter 849, or any rule adopted
 93 pursuant thereto, or of any law of this state.

94 (e) This subsection does not require an owner or an
 95 operator of an amusement game or machine under this section to
 96 request or obtain a declaratory statement in order to operate
 97 pursuant to this section.

98 Section 2. Section 849.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to
 99 read:

100 849.15 Manufacture, sale, possession, etc., of slot
 101 machines or devices prohibited.—

102 (1) As used in this section, the term:

103 (a) "Ownership interest" means a person who is an officer,
 104 a director, or a managing member of any business, establishment,
 105 premises, or other location.

106 (b) "Person of authority" means a person who, at any
 107 business, establishment, premises, or other location at which a
 108 slot machine or device is offered for play, has:

109 1. Actual authority to act on behalf of the business,
 110 establishment, premises, or other location; or

111 2. Any ownership interest in the business, establishment,
 112 premises, or other location.

113 ~~(2)(4)~~ It is unlawful:

114 (a) To manufacture, own, store, keep, possess, sell, rent,
 115 lease, let on shares, lend or give away, transport, or expose
 116 for sale or lease, or to offer to sell, rent, lease, let on

Page 4 of 6

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6-00178-26

2026204

117 shares, lend or give away, or permit the operation of, or for
 118 any person to permit to be placed, maintained, or used or kept
 119 in any room, space, or building owned, leased or occupied by the
 120 person or under the person's management or control, any slot
 121 machine or device or any part thereof; or

122 (b) To make or to permit to be made with any person any
 123 agreement with reference to any slot machine or device, pursuant
 124 to which the user thereof, as a result of any element of chance
 125 or other outcome unpredictable to him or her, may become
 126 entitled to receive any money, credit, allowance, or thing of
 127 value or additional chance or right to use such machine or
 128 device, or to receive any check, slug, token or memorandum
 129 entitling the holder to receive any money, credit, allowance or
 130 thing of value.

131 (3) Notwithstanding s. 849.23, a person who violates

132 subsection (2) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable
 133 as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if he or
 134 she was a person of authority at the time of the violation.

135 (4) ~~(2)~~ Pursuant to section 2 of that chapter of the
 136 Congress of the United States entitled "An act to prohibit
 137 transportation of gaming devices in interstate and foreign
 138 commerce," approved January 2, 1951, being ch. 1194, 64 Stat.
 139 1134, and also designated as 15 U.S.C. ss. 1171-1177, the State
 140 of Florida, acting by and through the duly elected and qualified
 141 members of its Legislature, does hereby in this section, and in
 142 accordance with and in compliance with the provisions of section
 143 2 of such chapter of Congress, declare and proclaim that any
 144 county of the State of Florida within which slot machine gaming
 145 is authorized pursuant to chapter 551 is exempt from the

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6-00178-26

2026204

146 provisions of section 2 of that chapter of the Congress of the
 147 United States entitled "An act to prohibit transportation of
 148 gaming devices in interstate and foreign commerce," designated
 149 as 15 U.S.C. ss. 1171-1177, approved January 2, 1951. All
 150 shipments of gaming devices, including slot machines, into any
 151 county of this state within which slot machine gaming is
 152 authorized pursuant to chapter 551 and the registering,
 153 recording, and labeling of which have been duly performed by the
 154 manufacturer or distributor thereof in accordance with sections
 155 3 and 4 of that chapter of the Congress of the United States
 156 entitled "An act to prohibit transportation of gaming devices in
 157 interstate and foreign commerce," approved January 2, 1951,
 158 being ch. 1194, 64 Stat. 1134, and also designated as 15 U.S.C.
 159 ss. 1171-1177, shall be deemed legal shipments thereof into this
 160 state provided the destination of such shipments is an eligible
 161 facility as defined in s. 551.102 or the facility of a slot
 162 machine manufacturer or slot machine distributor as provided in
 163 s. 551.109(2) (a).

164 (5) All shipments of legal gaming devices, including legal
 165 slot machines, to Indian lands located within this state shall
 166 be deemed legal shipments thereof, provided that such Indian
 167 lands are held in federal trust for the benefit of a federally
 168 recognized Indian tribe that is a party to a tribal-state
 169 compact with the state pursuant to the federal Indian Gaming
 170 Regulatory Act of 1988, 18 U.S.C. ss. 1166-1168 and 25 U.S.C.
 171 ss. 2701 et seq.

172 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

1-27-26

Meeting Date

REG. INDUSTRIES

Committee

CHIP CASE, EXECUTIVE DIR

Name

Bill Number or Topic

204

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

850-544-2222

Phone

Address

317 E. PARK AVE

Email

CHIP@FLFAITHANDFREEDOM.COM

Street

TALLAHASSEE FL

32301

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For☐ Against☐ Information**OR**Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support☐ Against☐ I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.☒ I am a registered lobbyist, representing:☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:OF
EXEC DIRECTOR FL. FAITH AND FREEDOM COALITION**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf](https://www.flcourts.gov/2020-2022JointRules.pdf) ([flsenate.gov](https://www.flcourts.gov/2020-2022JointRules.pdf))

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

APPEARANCE RECORD

1-27-26

Meeting Date

REG INSTRUCTS

Committee

MICHELLE HARBEN

Name

Address

1843 WINTER WAY

Street

TALLAHASSEE FL 32317

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against☐ Information**OR**Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against☐ In Support ☐ Against

Bill Number or Topic

204

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

850 519 5734

Phone

Email

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:☐ I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.☐ I am a registered lobbyist, representing:☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

TYNDA HOLDINGS,

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf](#) ([flsenate.gov](#))

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Meeting Date

Deliver both copies of this form to

Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Phone

Address

Email

Street

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against

☒ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against

☒ I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

01/27/2026

APPEARANCE RECORD

SB204

Meeting Date

Bill Number or Topic

Regulated Industries

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Executive Director Alana Zimmer

8507948080

Name

Phone

4070 Esplanade Way Ste. 250

alana.zimmer@flgaming.gov

Address

Email

Street

Tallahassee

Florida

32311

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☒ For

☐ Against

☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☐

☐ In Support

☐ Against

☐ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

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This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: KB 412

Case No.:

Type:

Caption: Senate Regulated Industries Committee

Judge:

Started: 1/27/2026 1:01:35 PM

Ends: 1/27/2026 1:42:58 PM

Length: 00:41:24

1:01:42 PM Chair Bradley calls meeting to order
1:01:44 PM Roll call
1:02:04 PM Quorum present
1:02:10 PM Chair Bradley makes opening remarks
1:02:29 PM Tab 1 SB 530 State Lotteries by Senator Simon
1:02:39 PM Vice Chair Pizzo explains the bill for Senator Simon
1:03:14 PM Amendment 515854 taken up
1:03:22 PM Vice Chair Pizzo explains the amendment
1:03:53 PM Vice Chair Pizzo waives close
1:03:57 PM Amendment adopted
1:04:05 PM Amendment 707718 taken up
1:04:18 PM Vice Chair Pizzo explains the amendment
1:04:31 PM Vice Chair Pizzo waives close
1:04:35 PM Amendment adopted
1:04:44 PM No appearance forms
1:04:51 PM Vice Chair Pizzo waives close
1:04:54 PM Roll call
1:05:11 PM CS/SB 530 reported favorably
1:05:17 PM Chair turned to Vice Chair Pizzo
1:05:43 PM Tab 7 SB 204 Gaming by Senator Bradley
1:05:51 PM Senator Bradley explains the bill
1:07:21 PM Appearance forms
1:07:23 PM Chip Case, FL Faith and Freedom Coalition, waiving in support
1:07:30 PM Michelle Haben, Tynda Holdings, waiving in support
1:07:39 PM Stuart Scott speaking for information
1:09:22 PM Alana Zimmer, FL Gaming, speaking in support
1:09:44 PM Senator Bradley closes on the bill
1:10:18 PM Roll call
1:10:42 PM SB 204 reported favorably
1:11:13 PM Remarks by Chair Pizzo
1:11:25 PM Tab 2 SB 658 Water Safety Requirements for the Rental of Residential Property
1:11:33 PM Senator Burgess explains the bill
1:12:12 PM Take up PCS for SB 658 barcode 553706
1:12:15 PM Motion adopted
1:12:23 PM Senator Smith explains the PCS
1:17:58 PM Appearance forms
1:18:06 PM Daniel Poston waiving in support
1:18:11 PM Richard Gilland waiving in support
1:18:18 PM John O'Brian waiving in support
1:18:24 PM Dallas Thiesen, FL Swimming Pool Assoc, waiving in support
1:18:37 PM Dallas Thiesen, FL Swimming Pool Assoc, waiving in support
1:18:39 PM Debate
1:18:45 PM Senator Burgess
1:19:57 PM Senator Smith closing remarks
1:21:59 PM Roll call
1:22:19 PM CS for SB 658 and SB 608 reported favorably
1:22:25 PM Chair Bradley given chair back
1:22:34 PM Tab 6 SB 980 Nicotine Dispensing Devices by Senator Calatayud
1:22:45 PM Take up Delete-all amendment 381784 by Senator Calatayud
1:22:47 PM Senator Calatayud explains the amendment
1:24:03 PM Questions
1:24:10 PM Senator Boyd

1:25:28 PM	Senator Calatayud
1:27:11 PM	Senator Boyd
1:27:27 PM	Senator Calatayud
1:27:51 PM	Vice Chair Pizzo
1:28:16 PM	Senator Calatayud
1:29:01 PM	Vice Chair Pizzo
1:30:01 PM	Senator Calatayud
1:30:54 PM	Chair turned over to Vice Chair Pizzo
1:31:17 PM	Appearance forms
1:31:19 PM	Lorena Holley FL Retail Federation, waiving against
1:31:28 PM	Jennifer Cunningham, Juul Labs, waiving against
1:31:34 PM	Michael Buling, Rock Bottom Bottles, waiving in support
1:31:36 PM	Nick Orlando, FL Smoke Free Assoc., waiving in support
1:31:48 PM	Jayson Philbrook, DRIP, waiving in support
1:33:55 PM	Senator Calatayud closes on bill
1:34:20 PM	Roll call
1:34:46 PM	SB 980 reported favorably
1:35:01 PM	Tab 4 SB 1708 Veterinary Licensure by Senator Gaetz
1:35:09 PM	Senator Gaetz explains the bill
1:35:58 PM	Appearance forms
1:36:02 PM	Daniel Martinez waiving in support
1:36:21 PM	Jennifer Hobgood, ASPCA, waiving in support
1:36:26 PM	Travis Moore, Animal Legal Defense Fund, waiving in support
1:36:35 PM	Roll call
1:36:58 PM	SB 1708 reported favorably
1:37:09 PM	Tab 5 SB 680 Electric Vehicle Charging Taxation by Senator Mayfield
1:37:20 PM	Senator Mayfield explains the bill
1:37:54 PM	Strike all amendment 381784 taken up
1:38:05 PM	Senator Mayfield explains the strike all
1:38:57 PM	Appearance forms
1:38:58 PM	Jeff Sharkey, Tesla, waiving in support
1:39:01 PM	Senator Mayfield waives close on amendment
1:39:05 PM	Amendment adopted
1:39:12 PM	Appearance forms
1:39:32 PM	Richard Gilland waiving in support
1:39:34 PM	John O'Brian waiving in support
1:39:36 PM	Daniel Poston waiving in support
1:40:05 PM	Senator Mayfield closes on bill
1:40:08 PM	Roll call
1:40:37 PM	CS/SB 680 reported favorably
1:40:46 PM	Chair Pizzo reads appearance forms missed
1:41:14 PM	Vote after
1:41:17 PM	Senator Boyd
1:41:26 PM	Senator Mayfield
1:41:59 PM	Chair Pizzo makes remarks
1:42:49 PM	Senator Brodeur moves to adjourn
1:42:51 PM	Meeting adjourned