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By the Committee on Regulated Industries; and Senator DiCeglie

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to vacation rentals; amending s. 212.03, F.S.; requiring advertising platforms to collect and remit specified taxes for certain vacation rental transactions; reordering and amending s. 509.013, F.S.; defining the term "advertising platform"; amending s. 509.032, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; revising the regulated activities of public lodging establishments and public food service establishments preempted to the state to include licensing; revising an exemption to the prohibition against certain local regulation of vacation rentals; expanding the authority of local laws, ordinances, or regulations to include requiring vacation rentals to register with local vacation rental registration programs; authorizing local governments to adopt vacation rental registration programs and impose fines for failure to register; authorizing local governments to charge fees up to specified amounts for processing registration applications; specifying requirements, procedures, and limitations for local vacation rental registration programs; authorizing local governments to terminate or refuse to issue or renew vacation rental registrations under certain circumstances; preempting the regulation of advertising platforms to the state; amending s. 509.241, F.S.; requiring applications for vacation rental licenses to include certain information, if applicable; authorizing the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department

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of Business and Professional Regulation to issue temporary licenses upon receipt of vacation rental license applications; providing for expiration of temporary vacation rental licenses; requiring licenses issued by the division to be displayed conspicuously to the public inside the licensed establishment; requiring the owner or operator of certain vacation rentals to also display its vacation rental license number and applicable local registration number; creating s. 509.243, F.S.; requiring advertising platforms to require that persons placing advertisements for vacation rentals include certain information in the advertisements and attest to certain information; requiring advertising platforms to display and check such information; requiring the division to maintain certain information in a readily accessible electronic format by a certain date; requiring advertising platforms to remove an advertisement or a listing under certain conditions and within a specified timeframe; requiring advertising platforms to collect and remit specified taxes for certain transactions; authorizing the division to issue and deliver a notice to cease and desist for certain violations; providing that such notice does not constitute agency action for which certain hearings may be sought; authorizing the division to file certain proceedings; authorizing the division to seek certain remedies for the purpose of enforcing a cease and desist notice; authorizing the

division to collect attorney fees and costs under certain circumstances; authorizing the division to impose a fine on advertising platforms for certain violations; requiring the division to issue written warnings or notices before commencing certain legal proceedings; requiring advertising platforms to adopt an antidiscrimination policy and to inform their users of the policy's provisions; providing construction; amending s. 509.261, F.S.; authorizing the division to revoke, refuse to issue or renew, or suspend vacation rental licenses under certain circumstances; requiring the division to issue a written warning or notice and provide an opportunity to cure certain violations before commencing certain legal proceedings; amending ss. 159.27, 212.08, 316.1955, 404.056, 477.0135, 509.221, 553.5041, 559.955, 705.17, 705.185, 717.1355, and 877.24, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing applicability; authorizing the Department of Revenue to adopt emergency rules; providing requirements and an expiration for the emergency rules; providing for the expiration of such rulemaking authority; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. Effective January 1, 2024, subsection (2) of section 212.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
212.03 Transient rentals tax; rate, procedure, enforcement, exemptions.—

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(2)(a) The tax provided for herein shall be in addition to the total amount of the rental, shall be charged by the lessor or person receiving the rent in and by said rental arrangement to the lessee or person paying the rental, and shall be due and payable at the time of the receipt of such rental payment by the lessor or person, as defined in this chapter, who receives said rental or payment. The owner, lessor, or person receiving the rent shall remit the tax to the department at the times and in the manner hereinafter provided for dealers to remit taxes under this chapter. The same duties imposed by this chapter upon dealers in tangible personal property respecting the collection and remission of the tax; the making of returns; the keeping of books, records, and accounts; and the compliance with the rules and regulations of the department in the administration of this chapter shall apply to and be binding upon all persons who manage or operate hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist and trailer camps, and the rental of condominium units, and to all persons who collect or receive such rents on behalf of such owner or lessor taxable under this chapter.

- (b) If a guest uses a payment system on or through an advertising platform, as defined in s. 509.013, to pay for the rental of a vacation rental located in this state, the advertising platform must collect and remit taxes as provided in this paragraph.
- 1. An advertising platform, as defined in s. 509.013, which owns, operates, or manages a vacation rental or which is related within the meaning of s. 267(b), s. 707(b), or s. 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, to a person who owns, operates, or manages the vacation rental shall collect and remit

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all taxes due under this section and ss. 125.0104, 125.0108, 212.0305, and 212.055 which are related to the rental. 2. An advertising platform to which subparagraph 1. does not apply shall collect and remit all taxes due from the owner, operator, or manager under this section and ss. 125.0104, 125.0108, 212.0305, and 212.055 which are related to the rental. Of the total amount paid by the lessee or rentee, the amount retained by the advertising platform for reservation or payment service is not taxable under this section or ss. 125.0104, 125.0108, 212.0305, and 212.055. In order to facilitate the remittance of such taxes, the counties that have elected to self-administer the taxes imposed under chapter 125 must allow advertising platforms to register, collect, and remit such taxes. Section 2. Section 509.013, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read: 509.013 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term: (1) "Advertising platform" means a person as defined in s. 1.01(3) who: (a) Provides an online application, software, a website, or a system through which a vacation rental located in this state is advertised or held out to the public as available to rent for transient occupancy;

(c) Provides a reservation or payment system that

for transient occupancy and for which the person collects or

facilitates a transaction for the renting of a vacation rental

(b) Provides or maintains a marketplace for the renting of

a vacation rental for transient occupancy; and

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receives, directly or indirectly, a fee in connection with the reservation or payment service provided for the rental transaction.

- $\underline{(3)}$ "Division" means the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- (8) (2) "Operator" means the owner, licensee, proprietor, lessee, manager, assistant manager, or appointed agent of a public lodging establishment or public food service establishment.
- (4) (3) "Guest" means any patron, customer, tenant, lodger, boarder, or occupant of a public lodging establishment or public food service establishment.
- (10) (a) (4) (a) "Public lodging establishment" includes a transient public lodging establishment as defined in subparagraph 1. and a nontransient public lodging establishment as defined in subparagraph 2.
- 1. "Transient public lodging establishment" means any unit, group of units, dwelling, building, or group of buildings within a single complex of buildings which is rented to guests more than three times in a calendar year for periods of less than 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, or which is advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented to guests.
- 2. "Nontransient public lodging establishment" means any unit, group of units, dwelling, building, or group of buildings within a single complex of buildings which is rented to guests for periods of at least 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, or which is advertised or held out to the public as a

place regularly rented to guests for periods of at least 30 days or 1 calendar month.

License classifications of public lodging establishments, and the definitions therefor, are set out in s. 509.242. For the purpose of licensure, the term does not include condominium common elements as defined in s. 718.103.

- (b) The following are excluded from the definitions in paragraph (a):
- 1. Any dormitory or other living or sleeping facility maintained by a public or private school, college, or university for the use of students, faculty, or visitors.
- 2. Any facility certified or licensed and regulated by the Agency for Health Care Administration or the Department of Children and Families or other similar place regulated under s. 381.0072.
- 3. Any place renting four rental units or less, unless the rental units are advertised or held out to the public to be places that are regularly rented to transients.
- 4. Any unit or group of units in a condominium, cooperative, or timeshare plan and any individually or collectively owned one-family, two-family, three-family, or four-family dwelling house or dwelling unit that is rented for periods of at least 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, and that is not advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented for periods of less than 1 calendar month, provided that no more than four rental units within a single complex of buildings are available for rent.
 - 5. Any migrant labor camp or residential migrant housing

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permitted by the Department of Health under ss. 381.008-381.00895.

- 6. Any establishment inspected by the Department of Health and regulated by chapter 513.
- 7. Any nonprofit organization that operates a facility providing housing only to patients, patients' families, and patients' caregivers and not to the general public.
- 8. Any apartment building inspected by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development or other entity acting on the department's behalf that is designated primarily as housing for persons at least 62 years of age. The division may require the operator of the apartment building to attest in writing that such building meets the criteria provided in this subparagraph. The division may adopt rules to implement this requirement.
- 9. Any roominghouse, boardinghouse, or other living or sleeping facility that may not be classified as a hotel, motel, timeshare project, vacation rental, nontransient apartment, bed and breakfast inn, or transient apartment under s. 509.242.
- (9) (a) (5) (a) "Public food service establishment" means any building, vehicle, place, or structure, or any room or division in a building, vehicle, place, or structure where food is prepared, served, or sold for immediate consumption on or in the vicinity of the premises; called for or taken out by customers; or prepared before prior to being delivered to another location for consumption. The term includes a culinary education program, as defined in s. 381.0072(2), which offers, prepares, serves, or sells food to the general public, regardless of whether it is inspected by another state agency for compliance with sanitation

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(b) The following are excluded from the definition in paragraph (a):

- 1. Any place maintained and operated by a public or private school, college, or university:
 - a. For the use of students and faculty; or
- b. Temporarily to serve such events as fairs, carnivals, food contests, cook-offs, and athletic contests.
- 2. Any eating place maintained and operated by a church or a religious, nonprofit fraternal, or nonprofit civic organization:
 - a. For the use of members and associates; or
- b. Temporarily to serve such events as fairs, carnivals, food contests, cook-offs, or athletic contests.

Upon request by the division, a church or a religious, nonprofit fraternal, or nonprofit civic organization claiming an exclusion under this subparagraph must provide the division documentation of its status as a church or a religious, nonprofit fraternal, or nonprofit civic organization.

- 3. Any eating place maintained and operated by an individual or entity at a food contest, cook-off, or a temporary event lasting from 1 to 3 days which is hosted by a church or a religious, nonprofit fraternal, or nonprofit civic organization. Upon request by the division, the event host must provide the division documentation of its status as a church or a religious, nonprofit fraternal, or nonprofit civic organization.
- 4. Any eating place located on an airplane, train, bus, or watercraft that $\frac{1}{2}$ is a common carrier.

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5. Any eating place maintained by a facility certified or licensed and regulated by the Agency for Health Care Administration or the Department of Children and Families or other similar place that is regulated under s. 381.0072.

- 6. Any place of business issued a permit or inspected by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services under s. 500.12.
- 7. Any place of business where the food available for consumption is limited to ice, beverages with or without garnishment, popcorn, or prepackaged items sold without additions or preparation.
- 8. Any theater, if the primary use is as a theater and if patron service is limited to food items customarily served to the admittees of theaters.
- 9. Any vending machine that dispenses any food or beverages other than potentially hazardous foods, as defined by division rule.
- 10. Any vending machine that dispenses potentially hazardous food and which is located in a facility regulated under s. 381.0072.
- 11. Any research and development test kitchen limited to the use of employees and which is not open to the general public.
- $\underline{(2)}$ "Director" means the Director of the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- $\underline{(11)}$ "Single complex of buildings" means all buildings or structures that are owned, managed, controlled, or operated under one business name and are situated on the same tract or

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plot of land that is not separated by a public street or highway.

- (12) "Temporary food service event" means any event of 30 days or less in duration where food is prepared, served, or sold to the general public.
- (13) (9) "Theme park or entertainment complex" means a complex comprised of at least 25 contiguous acres owned and controlled by the same business entity and which contains permanent exhibitions and a variety of recreational activities and has a minimum of 1 million visitors annually.
- (14) (10) "Third-party provider" means, for purposes of s. 509.049, any provider of an approved food safety training program that provides training or such a training program to a public food service establishment that is not under common ownership or control with the provider.
- (16) (11) "Transient establishment" means any public lodging establishment that is rented or leased to guests by an operator whose intention is that such guests' occupancy will be temporary.
- (17)(12) "Transient occupancy" means occupancy when it is the intention of the parties that the occupancy will be temporary. There is a rebuttable presumption that, when the dwelling unit occupied is not the sole residence of the guest, the occupancy is transient.
 - (15) "Transient" means a guest in transient occupancy.
- (6) (14) "Nontransient establishment" means any public lodging establishment that is rented or leased to guests by an operator whose intention is that the dwelling unit occupied will be the sole residence of the guest.

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(7)(15) "Nontransient occupancy" means occupancy when it is the intention of the parties that the occupancy will not be temporary. There is a rebuttable presumption that, when the dwelling unit occupied is the sole residence of the guest, the occupancy is nontransient.

(5) (16) "Nontransient" means a guest in nontransient occupancy.

Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (7) of section 509.032, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (d) is added to subsection (7) of that section, to read:

509.032 Duties.-

- (3) SANITARY STANDARDS; EMERGENCIES; TEMPORARY FOOD SERVICE EVENTS.—The division shall:
- (c) Administer a public notification process for temporary food service events and distribute educational materials that address safe food storage, preparation, and service procedures.
- 1. Sponsors of temporary food service events shall notify the division not less than 3 days before the scheduled event of the type of food service proposed, the time and location of the event, a complete list of food service vendors participating in the event, the number of individual food service facilities each vendor will operate at the event, and the identification number of each food service vendor's current license as a public food service establishment or temporary food service event licensee. Notification may be completed orally, by telephone, in person, or in writing. A public food service establishment or food service vendor may not use this notification process to circumvent the license requirements of this chapter.

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2. The division shall keep a record of all notifications received for proposed temporary food service events and shall provide appropriate educational materials to the event sponsors and notify the event sponsors of the availability of the food-recovery brochure developed under s. 595.420.

- 3.a. Unless excluded under <u>s. 509.013(9)(b)</u> s.

 509.013(5)(b), a public food service establishment or other food service vendor must obtain one of the following classes of license from the division: an individual license, for a fee of no more than \$105, for each temporary food service event in which it participates; or an annual license, for a fee of no more than \$1,000, that entitles the licensee to participate in an unlimited number of food service events during the license period. The division shall establish license fees, by rule, and may limit the number of food service facilities a licensee may operate at a particular temporary food service event under a single license.
- b. Public food service establishments holding current licenses from the division may operate under the regulations of such a license at temporary food service events.
 - (7) PREEMPTION AUTHORITY.-
- (a) The regulation of public lodging establishments and public food service establishments, including, but not limited to, sanitation standards, <u>licensing</u>, 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. This paragraph does not preempt the authority of a local government or local enforcement district to conduct inspections of public lodging and public food service

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establishments for compliance with the Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code, pursuant to ss. 553.80 and 633.206.

- (b) 1. A local law, ordinance, or regulation may not prohibit vacation rentals or regulate the duration or frequency of rental of vacation rentals. This paragraph does not apply to any local law, ordinance, or regulation adopted on or before June 1, 2011, including when such law, ordinance, or regulation is amended to be less restrictive or to comply with the local registration requirements provided in this paragraph, or when a law, ordinance, or regulation adopted after June 1, 2011, regulates vacation rentals, if such law, ordinance, or regulation is less restrictive than a law, ordinance, or regulation that was in effect on June 1, 2011. Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a local law, ordinance, or regulation may require the registration of vacation rentals with a local vacation rental registration program. Local governments may adopt a vacation rental registration program pursuant to subparagraph 3. and impose a fine for failure to register under the vacation rental registration program.
- 2. Local governments may charge a fee of no more than \$50 for processing an individual registration application or \$100 for processing a collective registration application. A local law, ordinance, or regulation may not require renewal of a registration more than once per year. However, if there is a change of ownership, the new owner may be required to submit a new application for registration.
- 3. As a condition of registration, the local law, ordinance, or regulation may only require the owner or operator

of a vacation rental to:

- a. Submit identifying information about the owner or the owner's agents and the subject vacation rental property.
- b. Obtain a license as a transient public lodging establishment issued by the division within 60 days after local registration.
- c. Obtain all required tax registrations, receipts, or certificates issued by the Department of Revenue, a county, or a municipal government.
- d. Update required information on a continuing basis to ensure it is current.
- e. Comply with parking standards and solid waste handling and containment requirements, so long as such standards and requirements are not imposed solely on vacation rentals.
- f. Designate and maintain at all times a responsible party who is capable of responding to complaints and other immediate problems related to the vacation rental, including being available by telephone at a listed phone number.
- g. Pay in full all recorded municipal or county code liens against the subject property. The local government may withdraw its acceptance of a registration on the basis of an unsatisfied recorded municipal or county code lien.
- 4.a. Within 15 business days after receiving an application for registration of a vacation rental, the local government must review the application for completeness and accept the registration of the vacation rental or issue a written notice specifying with particularity any areas that are deficient. Such notice may be provided by United States mail or electronically.
 - b. The vacation rental owner or operator and the local

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government may agree to a reasonable request to extend the timeframes provided in this subparagraph, particularly in the event of a force majeure or other extraordinary circumstance.

- c. When a local government denies an application for registration of a vacation rental, the local government must give written notice to the applicant. Such notice may be provided by United States mail or electronically. The notice must specify with particularity the factual reasons for the denial and include a citation to the applicable portions of an ordinance, a rule, a statute, or other legal authority for the denial of the registration. A local government may not deny an applicant from reapplying if the applicant cures the identified deficiencies.
- d. If the local government fails to accept or deny the registration within the timeframes provided in this subparagraph, the application is deemed accepted.
- e. Upon an accepted registration of a vacation rental, a local government shall assign a unique registration number to the vacation rental or other indicia of registration and provide the registration number or other indicia of registration to the owner or operator of the vacation rental in writing or electronically.
- 5. The local government may terminate or refuse to issue or renew a vacation rental registration when:
- a. The operation of the subject premises violates a registration requirement authorized pursuant to this paragraph or a local law, ordinance, or regulation that does not apply solely to vacation rentals; or
 - b. The premises and its owner are the subject of a final

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order or judgment lawfully directing the termination of the premises' use as a vacation rental.

- (d) The regulation of advertising platforms is preempted to the state as provided in this chapter.
- Section 4. Effective January 1, 2024, subsections (2) and (3) of section 509.241, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 509.241 Licenses required; exceptions.—
- (2) APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—Each person who plans to open a public lodging establishment or a public food service establishment shall apply for and receive a license from the division before prior to the commencement of operation. A condominium association, as defined in s. 718.103, which does not own any units classified as vacation rentals or timeshare projects under s. 509.242(1)(c) or (g) is not required to apply for or receive a public lodging establishment license. All applications for a vacation rental license must, if applicable, include the local registration number or other proof of registration required by local law, ordinance, or regulation. Upon receiving an application for a vacation rental license, the division may grant a temporary license that authorizes the vacation rental to begin operation while the application is pending and to post the information required under s. 509.243(1)(c). The temporary license automatically expires upon final agency action regarding the license application.
- (3) DISPLAY OF LICENSE.—Any license issued by the division must shall be conspicuously displayed to the public inside in the office or lobby of the licensed establishment. Public food service establishments that which offer catering services must shall display their license number on all advertising for

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catering services. The owner or operator of a vacation rental offered for transient occupancy through an advertising platform must also display the vacation rental license number and, if applicable, the local registration number.

Section 5. Effective January 1, 2024, section 509.243, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

509.243 Advertising platforms.-

- (1) (a) An advertising platform must require that a person who places an advertisement for the rental of a vacation rental:
- 1. Include in the advertisement the vacation rental license number and, if applicable, the local registration number; and
- 2. Attest to the best of the person's knowledge that the license number for the vacation rental property and the local registration are current, valid, and accurately stated in the advertisement.
- (b) An advertising platform must display the vacation rental license number and, if applicable, the local registration number. Effective July 1, 2024, the advertising platform must check that the vacation rental license number provided by the owner or operator appears as current in the information posted by the division pursuant to paragraph (c) and applies to the subject vacation rental before publishing the advertisement on its platform and again at the end of each calendar quarter that the advertisement remains on its platform.
- (c) By July 1, 2024, the division shall maintain vacation rental license information in a readily accessible electronic format that is sufficient to facilitate prompt compliance with the requirements of this subsection by an advertising platform or a person placing an advertisement on an advertising platform

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for transient rental of a vacation rental.

(2) An advertising platform must remove from public view an advertisement or a listing from its online application, software, website, or system within 15 business days after being notified by the division in writing that the subject advertisement or listing for the rental of a vacation rental located in this state fails to display a valid license number issued by the division.

- (3) If a guest uses a payment system on or through an advertising platform to pay for the rental of a vacation rental located in this state, the advertising platform must collect and remit all taxes due under ss. 125.0104, 125.0108, 205.044, 212.03, 212.0305, and 212.055 related to the rental as provided in s. 212.03(2)(b).
- (4) If the division has probable cause to believe that a person not licensed by the division has violated this chapter or any rule adopted pursuant thereto, the division may issue and deliver to such person a notice to cease and desist from the violation. The issuance of a notice to cease and desist does not constitute agency action for which a hearing under s. 120.569 or s. 120.57 may be sought. For the purpose of enforcing a cease and desist notice, the division may file a proceeding in the name of the state seeking the issuance of an injunction or a writ of mandamus against any person who violates any provision of the notice. If the division is required to seek enforcement of the notice for a penalty pursuant to s. 120.69, it is entitled to collect attorney fees and costs, together with any cost of collection.
 - (5) The division may fine an advertising platform an amount

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not to exceed \$1,000 per offense for violations of this section or of the rules of the division. For the purposes of this subsection, the division may regard as a separate offense each day or portion of a day in which an advertising platform is operated in violation of this section or rules of the division.

The division shall issue a written warning or notice and provide the advertising platform 15 days to cure a violation before commencing any legal proceeding under subsection (4).

- (6) Advertising platforms shall adopt an antidiscrimination policy to help prevent discrimination among their users and shall inform all users of their services that it is illegal to refuse accommodation to an individual based on race, creed, color, sex, pregnancy, physical disability, or national origin pursuant to s. 509.092.
- (7) Advertising platforms that comply with the requirements of this section are deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this chapter. This section does not create and is not intended to create a private cause of action against advertising platforms. An advertising platform may not be held liable for any action it takes voluntarily in good faith in relation to its users to comply with this chapter or the advertising platform's terms of service.

Section 6. Subsections (10) and (11) are added to section 509.261, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 509.261 Revocation or suspension of licenses; fines; procedure.—
- (10) The division may revoke, refuse to issue or renew, or suspend for a period of not more than 30 days a vacation rental license when:

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(a) The operation of the subject premises violates the terms of an applicable lease or property restriction, including any property restriction adopted pursuant to chapter 718, chapter 719, or chapter 720, as determined by a final order of a court of competent jurisdiction or a written decision by an arbitrator authorized to arbitrate a dispute relating to the subject property and a lease or property restriction;

- (b) The owner or operator fails to provide proof of registration, if required by local law, ordinance, or regulation;
- (c) The registration of the vacation rental is terminated by a local government as provided in s. 509.032(7)(b)5.; or
- (d) The premises and its owner are the subject of a final order or judgment lawfully directing the termination of the premises' use as a vacation rental.
- (11) The division may suspend, for a period of not more than 30 days, a vacation rental license when the owner or operator has been found by the code enforcement board, pursuant to s. 162.06, to have two or more code violations related to the vacation rental during a period of 90 days. The division shall issue a written warning or notice and provide an opportunity to cure a violation before commencing any legal proceeding under this subsection.
- Section 7. Subsection (12) of section 159.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 159.27 Definitions.—The following words and terms, unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning, shall have the following meanings:
 - (12) "Public lodging or restaurant facility" means property

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used for any public lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.242 or public food service establishment as defined in <u>s.</u> 509.013 <u>s. 509.013(5)</u> if it is part of the complex of, or necessary to, another facility qualifying under this part.

Section 8. Paragraph (jj) of subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended 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 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.

(jj) Complimentary meals.—Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are food or drinks that are furnished as part of a packaged room rate by any person offering for rent or lease any transient living accommodations as described in <u>s.</u>

509.013(10)(a) <u>s. 509.013(4)(a)</u> which are licensed under part I of chapter 509 and which are subject to the tax under s. 212.03, if a separate charge or specific amount for the food or drinks is not shown. Such food or drinks are considered to be sold at retail as part of the total charge for the transient living accommodations. Moreover, the person offering the accommodations is not considered to be the consumer of items purchased in furnishing such food or drinks and may purchase those items under conditions of a sale for resale.

Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 316.1955, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1955 Enforcement of parking requirements for persons who have disabilities.—

(4)

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a theme park or an entertainment complex as defined in $\underline{s.\ 509.013}\ \underline{s.\ 509.013}\ \underline{s.\ 509.013(9)}$ which provides parking in designated areas for persons who have disabilities may allow any vehicle that is transporting a person who has a disability to remain parked in a space reserved for persons who have disabilities throughout the period the theme park is open to the public for that day.

Section 10. Subsection (5) of section 404.056, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

404.056 Environmental radiation standards and projects;

certification of persons performing measurement or mitigation services; mandatory testing; notification on real estate documents; rules.—

(5) NOTIFICATION ON REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS.—Notification shall be provided on at least one document, form, or application executed at the time of, or <u>before</u> prior to, contract for sale and purchase of any building or execution of a rental agreement for any building. Such notification <u>must shall</u> contain the following language:

"RADON GAS: Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that, when it has accumulated in a building in sufficient quantities, may present health risks to persons who are exposed to it over time. Levels of radon that exceed federal and state guidelines have been found in buildings in Florida. Additional information regarding radon and radon testing may be obtained from your county health department."

The requirements of this subsection do not apply to any residential transient occupancy, as described in $\underline{s.509.013}$ $\underline{s.509.013}$ $\underline{s.509.013}$, provided that such occupancy is 45 days or less in duration.

Section 11. Subsection (6) of section 477.0135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

477.0135 Exemptions.-

(6) A license is not required of any individual providing makeup or special effects services in a theme park or entertainment complex to an actor, stunt person, musician, extra, or other talent, or providing makeup or special effects

services to the general public. The term "theme park or entertainment complex" has the same meaning as in $\underline{s.509.013}$ $\underline{s.509.013}$

Section 12. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 509.221, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.221 Sanitary regulations.-

(2)

(b) Within a theme park or entertainment complex as defined in $\underline{s.509.013}$ $\underline{s.509.013(9)}$, the bathrooms are not required to be in the same building as the public food service establishment, so long as they are reasonably accessible.

Section 13. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 553.5041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.5041 Parking spaces for persons who have disabilities.-

- (5) Accessible perpendicular and diagonal accessible parking spaces and loading zones must be designed and located to conform to ss. 502 and 503 of the standards.
- (b) If there are multiple entrances or multiple retail stores, the parking spaces must be dispersed to provide parking at the nearest accessible entrance. If a theme park or an entertainment complex as defined in $\underline{s.509.013} \ \underline{s.509.013(9)}$ provides parking in several lots or areas from which access to the theme park or entertainment complex is provided, a single lot or area may be designated for parking by persons who have disabilities, if the lot or area is located on the shortest accessible route to an accessible entrance to the theme park or entertainment complex or to transportation to such an accessible entrance.
 - Section 14. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section

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559.955, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.955 Home-based businesses; local government restrictions.—

- (5) The application of this section does not supersede:
- (b) Local laws, ordinances, or regulations related to transient public lodging establishments, as defined in \underline{s} . $\underline{509.013(10)(a)1}$. \underline{s} . $\underline{509.013(4)(a)1}$., that are not otherwise preempted under chapter 509.

Section 15. Subsection (2) of section 705.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

705.17 Exceptions.

(2) Sections 705.1015-705.106 do not apply to any personal property lost or abandoned on premises located within a theme park or entertainment complex, as defined in <u>s. 509.013</u> <u>s. 509.013(9)</u>, or operated as a zoo, a museum, or an aquarium, or on the premises of a public food service establishment or a public lodging establishment licensed under part I of chapter 509, if the owner or operator of such premises elects to comply with s. 705.185.

Section 16. Section 705.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

705.185 Disposal of personal property lost or abandoned on the premises of certain facilities.—When any lost or abandoned personal property is found on premises located within a theme park or entertainment complex, as defined in <u>s. 509.013</u> <u>s. 509.013(9)</u>, or operated as a zoo, a museum, or an aquarium, or on the premises of a public food service establishment or a public lodging establishment licensed under part I of chapter 509, if the owner or operator of such premises elects to comply

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with this section, any lost or abandoned property must be delivered to such owner or operator, who must take charge of the property and make a record of the date such property was found. If the property is not claimed by its owner within 30 days after it is found, or a longer period of time as may be deemed appropriate by the owner or operator of the premises, the owner or operator of the premises may not sell and must dispose of the property or donate it to a charitable institution that is exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code for sale or other disposal as the charitable institution deems appropriate. The rightful owner of the property may reclaim the property from the owner or operator of the premises at any time before the disposal or donation of the property in accordance with this section and the established policies and procedures of the owner or operator of the premises. A charitable institution that accepts an electronic device, as defined in s. 815.03(9), access to which is not secured by a password or other personal identification technology, shall make a reasonable effort to delete all personal data from the electronic device before its sale or disposal.

Section 17. Section 717.1355, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

717.1355 Theme park and entertainment complex tickets.—This chapter does not apply to any tickets for admission to a theme park or entertainment complex as defined in $\underline{s.509.013}$ $\underline{s.509.013}$, or to any tickets to a permanent exhibition or recreational activity within such theme park or entertainment complex.

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Section 18. Subsection (8) of section 877.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 877.24 Nonapplication of s. 877.22.—Section 877.22 does not apply to a minor who is:
- (8) Attending an organized event held at and sponsored by a theme park or entertainment complex as defined in $\underline{s.509.013} \ \underline{s.509.013} \$

Section 19. The application of this act does not supersede any current or future declaration or declaration of condominium adopted pursuant to chapter 718, Florida Statutes, cooperative document adopted pursuant to chapter 719, Florida Statutes, or declaration or declaration of covenant adopted pursuant to chapter 720, Florida Statutes.

Section 20. (1) The Department of Revenue is authorized, and all conditions are deemed to be met, to adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, for the purpose of implementing the amendment made by this act to s. 212.03, Florida Statutes, including establishing procedures to facilitate the remittance of taxes.

- (2) Notwithstanding any other law, emergency rules adopted pursuant to subsection (1) are effective for 6 months after adoption and may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt permanent rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules.
 - (3) This section expires January 1, 2026.

Section 21. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.