

Tab 1	SB 174 by Rodriguez ; Similar to CS/H 00033 Transportation Facility Designations/Charlie Kirk Memorial Avenue					
Tab 2	SB 194 by Martin (CO-INTRODUCERS) Gaetz ; Identical to CS/H 00125 Charlie Kirk Day of Remembrance					
~~321124~~	D	S	WD	FP, Jones	Delete everything after	02/24 03:09 PM
Tab 3	CS/SB 196 by HP, Sharief (CO-INTRODUCERS) Osgood, Davis, Rouson, Bernard, Berman ; Compare to H 00327 Uterine Fibroid Research Database					
Tab 4	SB 432 by Yarborough ; Similar to CS/CS/H 00309 Controlled Substances					
304338	D	S	RS	FP, Yarborough	Delete everything after	02/24 03:09 PM
840290	SD	S	RCS	FP, Yarborough	Delete everything after	02/24 03:09 PM
Tab 5	SB 524 by Simon ; Compare to CS/CS/H 00849 Department of Law Enforcement					
873924	D	S	RS	FP, Simon	Delete everything after	02/24 03:09 PM
432900	SD	S	RCS	FP, Simon	Delete everything after	02/24 03:09 PM
Tab 6	CS/SB 530 by RI, Simon (CO-INTRODUCERS) Pizzo ; Similar to H 01401 State Lotteries					
Tab 7	SB 646 by Gaetz ; Similar to CS/H 00477 Drug Paraphernalia					
961542	D	S	RCS	FP, Gaetz	Delete everything after	02/24 03:09 PM
Tab 8	SB 676 by Arrington (CO-INTRODUCERS) Leek ; Compare to CS/H 00559 Criminal Offenses					
605520	D	S	RCS	FP, Arrington	Delete everything after	02/24 03:09 PM
Tab 9	CS/SB 800 by RI, Mayfield ; Compare to CS/H 00839 Engineering					
820558	A	S	RCS	FP, Mayfield	Delete L.32 - 72.	02/24 03:09 PM
Tab 10	CS/SB 864 by HP, Sharief ; Identical to H 01515 Public Records/Uterine Fibroid Research Database					
Tab 11	CS/CS/SB 1062 by AED, ED, Brodeur (CO-INTRODUCERS) Burgess, Gaetz, Osgood, Massullo ; Compare to CS/H 01059 Speech and Debate Education					
Tab 12	SB 1072 by Calatayud (CO-INTRODUCERS) Pizzo ; Similar to H 00111 Antisemitism Task Force					
Tab 13	SB 1112 by Garcia ; Identical to H 01287 Labor Pool Act					
Tab 14	CS/SB 1180 by CA, Arrington ; Similar to CS/CS/H 01051 Community Development Districts					
182710	D	S	RCS	FP, Arrington	Delete everything after	02/24 03:10 PM
Tab 15	CS/SB 1404 by HP, Burton ; Similar to CS/H 01295 Memory Care					
589480	A	S	RS	FP, Burton	Delete L.81 - 341:	02/24 03:10 PM
840284	SA	S	RCS	FP, Burton	Delete L.81 - 374:	02/24 03:10 PM

Tab 16	CS/SB 1630 by CF, Grall ; Compare to CS/H 01121 Aging and Disability Services

Tab 17	CS/SB 1684 by AHS, Calatayud ; Similar to CS/CS/CS/H 01443 Parkinson's Disease Registry

Tab 18	CS/SB 1686 by HP, Calatayud ; Similar to CS/H 01445 Public Records/Parkinson's Disease Registry

The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

FISCAL POLICY
Senator Gruters, Chair
Senator Osgood, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, February 24, 2026

TIME: 9:00—11:00 a.m.

PLACE: Pat Thomas Committee Room, 412 Knott Building

MEMBERS: Senator Gruters, Chair; Senator Osgood, Vice Chair; Senators Arrington, Avila, Bernard, Boyd, Bracy Davis, Bradley, Burton, Calatayud, Davis, Gaetz, Jones, Leek, Mayfield, Passidomo, Rodriguez, Simon, Truenow, and Yarborough

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 174 Rodriguez (Similar CS/H 33)	Transportation Facility Designations/Charlie Kirk Memorial Avenue; Providing an honorary designation of a certain transportation facility in a specified county; directing the Department of Transportation to erect suitable markers, etc. TR 01/12/2026 Favorable ATD 02/18/2026 Favorable FP 02/24/2026 Favorable	Favorable Yeas 12 Nays 6
2	SB 194 Martin (Identical CS/H 125)	Charlie Kirk Day of Remembrance; Designating October 14 of each year as "Charlie Kirk Day of Remembrance"; authorizing the Governor to issue an annual proclamation, etc. GO 12/09/2025 Favorable HE 01/21/2026 Favorable FP 02/24/2026 Favorable	Favorable Yeas 12 Nays 6
3	CS/SB 196 Health Policy / Sharief (Compare H 327, H 1515, Linked CS/S 864)	Uterine Fibroid Research Database; Deleting a prohibition on the inclusion of personal identifying information in the uterine fibroid research database, etc. HP 02/11/2026 Fav/CS AHS 02/18/2026 Favorable FP 02/24/2026 Favorable	Favorable Yeas 19 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Fiscal Policy

Tuesday, February 24, 2026, 9:00—11:00 a.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
4	SB 432 Yarborough (Similar CS/CS/H 309)	Controlled Substances; Adding 7-Hydroxymitragynine as a Schedule I controlled substance; excepting from the list of Schedule I controlled substances certain xylazine animal drug products approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration and used for certain purposes; providing criminal penalties and requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment if a person sells, manufactures, or delivers or possesses with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver xylazine; creating the offense of trafficking in xylazine; providing criminal penalties and requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment and fines based on the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the offense, etc. CJ 01/12/2026 Favorable ACJ 01/21/2026 Favorable FP 02/24/2026 Fav/CS	Fav/CS Yeas 19 Nays 0
5	SB 524 Simon (Compare CS/CS/H 849)	Department of Law Enforcement; Specifying the circumstances under which an appointment or reappointment to the Medical Examiners Commission is considered in force; requiring the commission, rather than the Governor, to appoint district medical examiners for each medical examiner district; specifying that upon approval by the commission, rather than by the Governor, a physician member of the commission is eligible to serve as a district medical examiner; requiring the commission, rather than the Department of Law Enforcement, to establish or develop specified training components or courses, etc. CJ 01/12/2026 Favorable ACJ 01/21/2026 Favorable FP 02/05/2026 Temporarily Postponed FP 02/24/2026 Fav/CS	Fav/CS Yeas 18 Nays 0
6	CS/SB 530 Regulated Industries / Simon (Similar 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 of Security'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 02/18/2026 Favorable FP 02/24/2026 Favorable	Favorable Yeas 18 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Fiscal Policy

Tuesday, February 24, 2026, 9:00—11:00 a.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
7	SB 646 Gaetz (Similar CS/H 477)	Drug Paraphernalia; Revising the definition of “drug paraphernalia” to exclude certain narcotic-drug-testing products, etc. CJ 01/26/2026 Favorable ACJ 02/04/2026 Favorable FP 02/24/2026 Fav/CS	Fav/CS Yeas 18 Nays 0
8	SB 676 Arrington (Compare CS/H 559)	Criminal Offenses; Providing criminal penalties for persons who commit any act that causes, tends to cause, encourages, or contributes to a child committing offenses of specified severities; providing criminal penalties for persons who induce or endeavor to induce, by act, threat, command, or persuasion, a child to commit offenses of specified severities; creating the offense of causing or enticing a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor committing, animal cruelty, etc. CJ 01/12/2026 Favorable ACJ 01/21/2026 Favorable FP 02/24/2026 Fav/CS	Fav/CS Yeas 18 Nays 0
9	CS/SB 800 Regulated Industries / Mayfield (Compare CS/H 839)	Engineering; Providing penalties for persons found to have repeatedly engaged in the unlicensed practice of engineering; establishing the Engineering Student Loan Assistance Program; providing for the program’s management by the Florida Engineers Management Corporation; providing the purpose of the program, etc. RI 01/20/2026 Fav/CS AEG 02/18/2026 Favorable FP 02/24/2026 Fav/CS	Fav/CS Yeas 18 Nays 0
10	CS/SB 864 Health Policy / Sharief (Identical H 1515, Linked CS/S 196)	Public Records/Uterine Fibroid Research Database; Providing an exemption from public records requirements for certain records and personal identifying information submitted to the Department of Health for inclusion in the uterine fibroid research database; providing for future legislative review and repeal; providing a statement of public necessity, etc. HP 02/02/2026 Fav/CS AHS 02/12/2026 Favorable FP 02/24/2026 Favorable	Favorable Yeas 19 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Fiscal Policy

Tuesday, February 24, 2026, 9:00—11:00 a.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
11	CS/CS/SB 1062 Appropriations Committee on Pre-K - 12 Education / Education Pre-K - 12 / Brodeur (Compare CS/H 1059)	Speech and Debate Education; Designating Florida Speech and Debate Week annually in February; establishing the Florida Debate Initiative, Inc., (FDI) as a statewide speech and debate organization that performs certain functions in support of the Florida Civics and Debate Initiative (FCDI) in the Department of Education; providing the duties of FDI; specifying activities for FDI and FCDI, etc. ED 01/27/2026 Fav/CS AED 02/18/2026 Fav/CS FP 02/24/2026 Favorable	Favorable Yeas 19 Nays 0
12	SB 1072 Calatayud (Similar H 111)	Antisemitism Task Force; Creating the Antisemitism Task Force adjunct to the Office of Civil Rights within the Department of Legal Affairs for a specified purpose; requiring the department to provide administrative and staff support to the task force; requiring the task force to meet quarterly; requiring the task force to annually submit a report and policy recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date, etc. GO 02/02/2026 Favorable ACJ 02/18/2026 Favorable FP 02/24/2026 Favorable	Favorable Yeas 18 Nays 0
13	SB 1112 Garcia (Identical H 1287)	Labor Pool Act; Prohibiting a labor pool from charging a certain fee to a third-party user if such user directly employs a laborer for work; requiring a labor pool to register annually with the Department of Commerce; revising the remedies, damages, and costs a court may award the prevailing party in certain actions, etc. CM 01/28/2026 Favorable ATD 02/12/2026 Favorable FP 02/24/2026 Favorable	Favorable Yeas 19 Nays 0
14	CS/SB 1180 Community Affairs / Arrington (Similar CS/CS/H 1051)	Community Development Districts; Providing that specified provisions regarding synthetic turf do not apply to community development districts enforcing deed restrictions; providing that certain members of the governing body of a community development district may be removed by the electors of the community development district; requiring separate petitions for each member sought to be recalled; requiring a specified percentage of electors to sign the petition; providing the grounds for removal of elected members, etc. CA 01/27/2026 Fav/CS EE 02/04/2026 Favorable FP 02/24/2026 Fav/CS	Fav/CS Yeas 18 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Fiscal Policy

Tuesday, February 24, 2026, 9:00—11:00 a.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
15	CS/SB 1404 Health Policy / Burton (Similar CS/H 1295, Compare CS/S 1630)	Memory Care; Requiring licenses for assisted living facilities that provide memory care services; requiring an assisted living facility that serves memory care residents or holds itself out as providing memory care services to obtain a memory care services license; requiring the Agency for Health Care Administration to adopt rules governing memory care services licenses by a specified date; authorizing a facility that served memory care residents without a memory care services license before a specified date to continue to do so if certain requirements are met, etc. HP 02/02/2026 Fav/CS AHS 02/18/2026 Favorable FP 02/24/2026 Fav/CS	Fav/CS Yeas 18 Nays 0
16	CS/SB 1630 Children, Families, and Elder Affairs / Grall (Compare CS/H 1121, CS/S 1404)	Aging and Disability Services; Deleting expired requirements for Medicaid recipients to receive an offer for enrollment for long-term care services; requiring the CARES program to review or perform the initial assessment of an enrollee's level of care; providing procurement requirements for area agencies on aging; requiring that high-risk vulnerable adults be given priority consideration for receiving community-care-for-the-elderly services; revising professional and public guardians' continuing education requirements to include Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, etc. CF 01/27/2026 Fav/CS AHS 02/12/2026 Favorable FP 02/18/2026 Temporarily Postponed FP 02/24/2026 Favorable	Favorable Yeas 19 Nays 0
17	CS/SB 1684 Appropriations Committee on Health and Human Services / Calatayud (Similar CS/CS/CS/H 1443, Compare CS/H 1445, Linked CS/S 1686)	Parkinson's Disease Registry; Requiring physicians, osteopathic physicians, and advanced practice registered nurses, respectively, to report certain information to the Parkinson's disease registry; providing limited liability for physicians and advanced practice registered nurses under certain circumstances; revising the membership of the Parkinson's Disease Research Board; requiring the Institute for Parkinson's Disease at the University of South Florida, subject to appropriation, to establish and maintain a statewide Parkinson's disease registry for specified purposes, etc. HP 02/11/2026 Favorable AHS 02/18/2026 Fav/CS FP 02/24/2026 Favorable	Favorable Yeas 18 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Fiscal Policy

Tuesday, February 24, 2026, 9:00—11:00 a.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
18	CS/SB 1686 Health Policy / Calatayud (Similar CS/H 1445, Compare CS/CS/CS/H 1443, Linked CS/S 1684)	Public Records/Parkinson's Disease Registry; Providing an exemption from public records requirements for certain records and personal identifying information submitted to the Parkinson's Disease Registry; providing for future legislative review and repeal; providing a statement of public necessity, etc. HP 02/11/2026 Fav/CS AHS 02/18/2026 Favorable FP 02/24/2026 Favorable	Favorable Yeas 18 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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: SB 174

INTRODUCER: Senator Rodriguez

SUBJECT: Transportation Facility Designations/Charlie Kirk Memorial Avenue

DATE: February 23, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Johnson	Vickers	TR	Favorable
2.	Griffin	Nortelus	ATD	Favorable
3.	Johnson	Siples	FP	Favorable

I. Summary:

SB 174 designates that portion of S.R. 985/S.W. 107th Avenue between S.W. 24th Street and S.R. 90/S.W. 8th Street in Miami-Dade County as “Charlie Kirk Memorial Avenue” and directs the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to erect suitable markers.

The FDOT estimates its cost to install the required designation markers is \$2,400, which can be absorbed within existing resources. See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Section 334.071, F.S., provides that legislative designations of transportation facilities are for honorary or memorial purposes or to distinguish a particular facility. Such designations may not be construed as requiring any action by local governments or private parties regarding the changing of any street signs, mailing addresses, or 911 emergency telephone number system listings, unless the legislation specifically provides for such changes.¹

When the Legislature establishes road or bridge designations, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is required to place markers only at the termini specified for each highway segment or bridge designated and to erect any other markers it deems appropriate for the transportation facility.²

The FDOT may not erect the markers for honorary road or bridge designations unless the affected city or county commission enacts a resolution supporting the designation. When the

¹ Section 334.071(1), F.S.

² Section 334.071(2), F.S.

designated road or bridge segment is located in more than one city or county, each affected local government must pass resolutions supporting the designations before the installation of the markers.³

Charlie Kirk

Born in 1993, Charlie Kirk founded Turning Point USA, which mobilized young conservatives across the United States. He also wrote books, hosted a radio show, organized conferences, and appeared on college campuses, where he engaged in political debate. Mr. Kirk was assassinated in Utah on September 10, 2025.⁴

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates an undesignated section of Florida law designating that portion of S.R. 985/S.W. 107th Avenue between S.W. 24th Street and S.R. 90/S.W. 8th Street in Miami-Dade County as “Charlie Kirk Memorial Avenue” and directs the FDOT to erect suitable markers.

Section 2 provides that this 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 identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

³ Section 316.071(3), F.S.

⁴ Charlie Kirk, *Britannica.com*, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Charlie-Kirk#ref440983> (last visited January 5, 2026).

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The FDOT estimates that its cost to erect the designation markers required by this bill to be \$2,400. This assumes that a minimum of two markers are required at the FDOT's cost of no less than \$1,200 each.⁵ This estimate includes labor, materials, manufacturing, and installation. The FDOT expects to absorb this cost within existing resources.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates an undesignated section of law.

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.

⁵ Email from Jack Rogers, Legislative Affairs Director, Florida Department of Transportation, RE. Transportation Facility Designation Costs, December 9, 2024. (On file with Senate Committee on Transportation). Confirmed by an email from Jack Rogers, RE SB 174 – Charlie Kirk Designation, October 22, 2025. (On file with Senate Committee on Transportation).

By Senator Rodriguez

40-00403-26

2026174__

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to transportation facility designations; providing an honorary designation of a certain transportation facility in a specified county; directing the Department of Transportation to erect suitable markers; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Charlie Kirk Memorial Avenue designated; Department of Transportation to erect suitable markers.-

(1) That portion of S.R. 985/S.W. 107th Avenue between S.W. 24th Street and S.R. 90/S.W. 8th Street in Miami-Dade County is designated as "Charlie Kirk Memorial Avenue."

(2) The Department of Transportation is directed to erect suitable markers designating Charlie Kirk Memorial Avenue as described in subsection (1).

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

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

2/24/26

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

174

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name John Labriola

Phone 954-515-2084

Address PO Box 650216

Email JohnLabriola@cfsf.org

Street

Miami

City

FL

State

33265

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:

Christian Family Coalition Florida

☐

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.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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2/24

Meeting Date

Fiscal Pol

Committee

174

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Vance Ahrens

Phone

Address

6945 Crepe Myrtle Dr

Email

Street

Grant

City

FL

State

32949

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

Deliver both copies of this form to
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2/24/26

Meeting Date

SB 174

Bill Number or Topic

Senate Fiscal

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Kiara Nixon

Phone

904-422-1005

Address

5790 Royalty Rd

Street

Email

Kiara@equalground.org

Jacksonville

City

FL

State

32254

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:

Equal Ground Act

☐

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 \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

2/24/24

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

SB174

Bill Number or Topic

Senate Fiscal

Committee

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

Name Trinette Ballard

Phone 423-227-5402

Address 7140 Heritage Ridge Rd

Street

Email triball106@gmail.com

Tallahassee

City

FL

State

32312

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:

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

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

2/24/26
Meeting Date
Fiscal
Committee

SB174
Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Ashe Bradley Phone _____

Address _____ Email _____
Tampa FL 33615
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:

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)

APPEARANCE RECORD

SB174

Bill Number or Topic

Feb 24 2026

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

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

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Jacquelyn SteelePhone (850) 759-1343Address _____
StreetEmail jacquelyn@equal-ground.com

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:

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

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

SB 174
Bill Number or Topic

Meeting Date

Senate Fiscal

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Jada N. Brown

Phone

850-815-1160

Address

512 Norma St

Email

BrownJada98@yahoo.com

Street

Tallahassee FL

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
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

2-24-2026

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

SB 174

Bill Number or Topic

~~SB 174~~

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Andrew Shirvell

Phone 850-404-3414

Address P.O. Box 12152

Street

Email andrew@Floridavoicefortheunborn.com

Tallahassee FL

City

State

32317

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:

Florida Voice For the Unborn, Inc.

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. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

24 FEB 2026

Meeting Date

FISCAL POLICY

Committee

BILL

SNYDER

Name

Phone

Address

Email

Street

FL

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:

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
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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: SB 194

INTRODUCER: Senators Martin and Gaetz

SUBJECT: Charlie Kirk Day of Remembrance

DATE: February 23, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>McVaney</u>	<u>McVaney</u>	<u>GO</u>	Favorable
2.	<u>Jahnke</u>	<u>Bouck</u>	<u>HE</u>	Favorable
3.	<u>McVaney</u>	<u>Siples</u>	<u>FP</u>	Favorable

I. Summary:

SB 194 designates October 14 of each year as “Charlie Kirk Day of Remembrance.” The bill authorizes the Governor to issue a proclamation designating the day as “Charlie Kirk Day of Remembrance.”

The bill is not expected to impact state or local government revenues or expenditures.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Charlie Kirk

Charlie Kirk was a co-founder and executive director of Turning Point USA, Inc., a national student movement dedicated to identifying, organizing, and empowering young people to promote the principles of free markets and limited government.¹ Mr. Kirk was born “Charles James Kirk” on October 14, 1993, in Arlington Heights, Illinois. He died September 10, 2025, after being shot while speaking to a crowd at Utah Valley University in Orem, Utah.

Turning Point USA, Inc.

Turning Point USA, Inc. is a nonprofit corporation domiciled in Indiana.² “It is organized and operated exclusively for educational and charitable purposes in accordance with section 501(c)(3), to empower informed civic and cultural engagement grounded in American

¹ Turning Point USA, *Meet the Founder*, <https://tpusa.com/meetthefounder/> (last visited Jan. 14, 2026).

² Indiana Secretary of State: Business Services Division, *Public Business Search*, INBIZ, <https://bsd.sos.in.gov/PublicBusinessSearch> (search “turning point usa, inc.” as business name) (last visited Jan. 13, 2026) (on file with the Senate Committee on Governmental Oversight and Accountability).

exceptionalism and a positive spirit of action. Turning Point USA guides citizens through the development of knowledge, skills, values, and motivation, so they can meaningfully engage in their communities to restore traditional American values like patriotism, respect for life, liberty, family, and fiscal responsibility.”³

Turning Point USA’s student program educates young people about the importance of limited government, free markets, and freedom. There are club chapters on more than 3,500 high school and college campuses, where students are encouraged to be leaders in their communities and educate others about American ideals in a fun and compelling way.⁴

Legal Holidays and Special Observances in Florida

The legislature has designated numerous days as “legal holidays.” Whenever reference is made to “legal holidays” in contracts performed in Florida, the term is understood to include those holidays designated in s. 683.01, F.S., and any other days designated by law.⁵ Section 683.01, F.S., designates the following days as legal or public holidays:

- Sunday;
- New Year’s Day, January 1;
- Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., January 15;
- Birthday of Robert E. Lee, January 19;
- Lincoln’s Birthday, February 12;
- Susan B. Anthony’s Birthday, February 15;
- Washington’s Birthday, the third Monday in February;
- Tuskegee Airmen Commemoration Day, the fourth Thursday in March;
- Good Friday;
- Pascua Florida Day, April 2;
- Confederate Memorial Day, April 26;
- Memorial Day, the last Monday in May;
- Birthday of Jefferson Davis, June 3;
- Flag Day, June 14;
- Independence Day, July 4;
- Labor Day, the first Monday in September;
- Columbus Day and Farmers’ Day, the second Monday in October;
- Veterans’ Day, November 11;
- General Election Day.
- Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November;
- Christmas Day, December 25; and
- Shrove Tuesday, sometimes known as “Mardi Gras” in counties where carnival associations are organized for celebrating the day.

³ Turning Point U.S.A., Inc., Form 990: Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax (2021), available at https://apps.irs.gov/pub/epostcard/cor/800835023_202206_990_2023060921420938.pdf

⁴ Turning Point USA Students, *Start a Chapter*, <https://www.tpustudents.com/startachapter> (last visited Jan. 14, 2026).

⁵ Section 683.02, F.S.

Whenever a legal holiday falls on a Sunday, the Monday next following will be deemed the public holiday.⁶

In addition, the legislature has designated the following days for special observances statewide:

- Three Kings Day, January 6;⁷
- Arbor Day, the third Friday in January;⁸
- Florida Alzheimer's Disease Day, February 6;⁹
- Ronald Reagan Day, February 6;¹⁰
- Save the Florida Panther Day, the third Saturday of March;¹¹
- Medal of Honor Day, March 25;¹²
- Parents' and Children's Day, the first Sunday in April;¹³
- Everglades Day, April 7;¹⁴
- Pan-American Day, April 14;¹⁵
- Patriots' Day, April 19;¹⁶
- Law Enforcement Appreciation Day, May 1;¹⁷
- Law Day, May 1;¹⁸
- Child Welfare Professionals Recognition Day, the second Monday in May;¹⁹
- Law Enforcement Memorial Day, May 15;²⁰
- Teacher's Day, the third Friday in May;²¹
- Revive Awareness Day, June 6;²²
- Juneteenth Day, June 19;²³
- Purple Heart Day, August 7;²⁴
- Fentanyl Awareness and Education Day, August 21;²⁵
- Grandparents' Day and Family Caregivers' Day, the first Sunday after Labor Day;²⁶
- Florida Missing Children's Day, the second Monday in September;²⁷

⁶ Section 683.01(2), F.S.

⁷ Section 683.33, F.S.

⁸ Section 683.04, F.S.

⁹ Section 683.24, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 683.26, F.S.

¹¹ Section 683.18, F.S.

¹² Section 683.147, F.S.

¹³ Section 683.17, F.S.

¹⁴ Section 683.185, F.S.

¹⁵ Section 683.05, F.S.

¹⁶ Section 683.14, F.S.

¹⁷ Section 683.11, F.S.

¹⁸ Section 683.22, F.S.

¹⁹ Section 683.331, F.S.

²⁰ Section 683.115, F.S.

²¹ Section 683.15, F.S.

²² Section 683.3342, F.S.

²³ Section 683.21, F.S.

²⁴ Section 683.146, F.S.

²⁵ Section 683.3343, F.S.

²⁶ Section 683.10, F.S.

²⁷ Section 683.23, F.S.

- I am an American Day, the third Sunday in October;²⁸
- Retired Teachers' Day, the Sunday commencing the third week of November;²⁹
- Bill of Rights Day, December 15;³⁰ and
- Homeless Persons' Memorial Day, December 21.³¹

The legislature has directed the governor to annually proclaim various days of special observances. These days of special observances include:

- Pan-American Day, April 14;³²
- Holocaust Remembrance Day, January 27;³³
- Victims of Communism Day, November 7;³⁴ and
- 9/11 Heroes' Day, September 11.³⁵

Days of special observance, whether designated by the legislature or proclaimed by the Governor, have no impact on contracts in Florida or the operations of state government.³⁶

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill designates October 14, the anniversary of Mr. Kirk's birth, as "Charlie Kirk Remembrance Day." It also authorizes the Governor to issue a proclamation designating the same.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Not applicable. The bill does not require municipalities or counties to spend funds, reduce the authority of municipalities or counties to raise revenue, or reduce the percentage of state tax shared with municipalities and counties.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

²⁸ Section 683.145, F.S.

²⁹ Section 683.16, F.S.

³⁰ Section 683.25, F.S.

³¹ Section 683.325, F.S.

³² Section 683.05, F.S.

³³ Section 683.196, F.S.

³⁴ Section 683.34, F.S.

³⁵ Section 683.335, F.S.

³⁶ Section 110.117, F.S., delineates the paid holidays observed by state branches and agencies.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill is not expected to impact state or local government revenues or expenditures.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 683.338 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.



321124

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: WD	.	
02/24/2026	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Jones) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause
and insert:

Section 1. Section 683.338, Florida Statutes, is created to
read:

683.338 Day of Civic Engagement.—

(1) October 14 of each year is designated as a "Day of
Civic Engagement."

(2) The Governor may annually issue a proclamation



321124

designating October 14 as a "Day of Civic Engagement."

(3) The Department of Education, school districts, state universities, and state colleges are encouraged to hold events to promote civic engagement, including opportunities for individuals to engage in civil discourse.

Section 2. 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 a Day of Civic Engagement; creating
s. 683.338, F.S.; designating October 14 of each year
as a "Day of Civic Engagement"; authorizing the
Governor to issue an annual proclamation; providing
that the Department of Education, school districts,
state universities, and state colleges are encouraged
to hold events to promote civic engagement; providing
an effective date.

WHEREAS, George Floyd was born October 14, 1973, in
Fayetteville, North Carolina, and

WHEREAS, George Floyd died by asphyxiation after a police
officer kneeled on his neck for more than 9 minutes in
Minneapolis, Minnesota, on May 25, 2020, and

WHEREAS, the murder of George Floyd led to widespread civic
demonstrations across the United States, including in this
state, and



321124

WHEREAS, thousands of Floridians, including students, were inspired to exercise their first amendment rights of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly to join demonstrations calling for an end to racial injustice and police brutality, and

WHEREAS, George Floyd's tragic death was not only a national loss but also deeply felt within Florida's civic and educational communities, and

WHEREAS, Charlie Kirk was born October 14, 1993, in Arlington Heights, Illinois, and

WHEREAS, Charlie Kirk was a co-founder and the executive director of Turning Point USA, a nonprofit organization with thousands of chapters nationwide, including active chapters at colleges and universities across this state, where his work inspired Florida students to embrace civic participation and the principles of liberty and democracy, and

WHEREAS, Charlie Kirk's tragic death on September 10, 2025, was not only a national loss but also deeply felt within Florida's civic and educational communities, and

WHEREAS, the ideals of free speech, open debate, civic education, youth leadership, and civic engagement are fundamental for this state's civic and educational communities, NOW, THEREFORE,

By Senator Martin

33-00520-26

2026194

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to Charlie Kirk Day of Remembrance; creating s. 683.338, F.S.; designating October 14 of each year as "Charlie Kirk Day of Remembrance"; authorizing the Governor to issue an annual proclamation; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, Charlie Kirk was a champion of free speech, civil dialogue, and faith, and

WHEREAS, Charlie Kirk consistently promoted the values of individual liberty, open debate, civic engagement, and defense of constitutional principles, and

WHEREAS, Charlie Kirk believed in the power of free speech and the open debate of ideas as the foundation of a free society, and he dedicated his life to ensuring those principles were upheld on college and university campuses and in public life, and

WHEREAS, Charlie Kirk was a co-founder and the executive director of Turning Point USA, a nonprofit organization with thousands of chapters nationwide, including active chapters at colleges and universities across this state, where his work inspired Florida students to embrace civic participation and the principles of liberty and democracy, and

WHEREAS, through his public speaking, writing, and media presence, Charlie Kirk reached millions of Americans, including Floridians of all ages, encouraging them to take part in civic life and defend constitutional freedoms, and

WHEREAS, Charlie Kirk's life's work contributed to strengthening civic education, youth leadership, free speech,

Page 1 of 2

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

33-00520-26

2026194

and public discourse within this state and across the nation, and

WHEREAS, Charlie Kirk is honored for his contributions to free speech, open debate, civic education, youth leadership, and the advancement of individual liberties, which left a lasting impact on this state's students and civic organizations, and

WHEREAS, Charlie Kirk's tragic death on September 10, 2025, was not only a national loss but also deeply felt within Florida's civic and educational communities, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

Section 1. Section 683.338, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

683.338 Charlie Kirk Day of Remembrance.—

(1) October 14 of each year is designated as "Charlie Kirk Day of Remembrance."

(2) The Governor may annually issue a proclamation designating October 14 as "Charlie Kirk Day of Remembrance."

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

Page 2 of 2

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

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
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2/24

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

194

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Vance Ahrens

Phone

Address 6945 Crepe Myrtle Dr

Street

Email

Grant FL 32949

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:

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

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2-24-26

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

SB 194

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Andrew Shirvell

Phone

850-404-3414

Address

P.O. Box 12152

Street

Email

andrew@Floridavoicefor
theunborn.com

Tallahassee FL

City

State

32317

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:

Florida Voice For the Unborn, Inc.

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

2/29/26

Meeting Date

SB194

Bill Number or Topic

FISCAL POLICY

Committee

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

Name

GLENDIA ABBOTT (ABBOTT)

Phone

786-326-1181

Address

4305 SW 98 AV

Email

GLENDIA.ABBOTT@GMAIL.COM

Street

MIAMI

City

FL

State

33165

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

Deliver both copies of this form to
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2/24/26

Meeting Date

SB 194

Bill Number or Topic

Senate Fiscal

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Kiara Nixon

Phone

904-422-1005

Address

5790 Royalty Rd

Street

Email

kiara@equalman

Jacksonville

City

FL

State

32254

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:

Equal Grand

☐

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

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

2/24/26
Meeting Date
Fiscal Policy
Committee

194
Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name John Labriola Phone _____

Address PO Box 650216 Email JohnLabriola@cfcflorida.net
Miami FL 33265
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:

Christian Family Coalition Florida

☐ 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)

2124/26

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

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SB194

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Name

AShe Bradley

Phone

Address

Street

Tampa FL 33615

City

State

Zip

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)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

February 24, 2026

Meeting Date

SB 194

Bill Number or Topic

Fiscal Policy

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Jacquelyn Steele

Phone

(850) 799-1343

Address

Street

Email

jacquelyn@equal-ground.com

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
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

2/24

Meeting Date

~~SB 194~~

Committee

SB 194

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Jolie Jordan

Phone

Address

Street

Port Charlotte, FL 33952

City

State

Zip

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
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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

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

2-24-26

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

194

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Barbara DeVane

Phone 850-251-4280

Address 625 E. Broadway St
Street

Email barbadevane1@yahoo.com

Tallahassee FL 32308
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:

FL NOW

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

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42 Knott S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

Feb 24, 2026

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

SB194

Bill Number or Topic

321124

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Jacquelyn Steele

Phone

(850) 759-1343

Address

Street

Email

jacquelyn@equal-ground.com

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
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sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

Meeting Date

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

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

Deliver both copies of this form to
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2/24/26
Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy
Committee

194
Bill Number or Topic

321124
Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name John Labriola

Phone 954-515-2084

Address PO Box 650216
Street

Email John.Labriola@ctf.floridamar.net

Miami FL 33265
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:

Christian Family Coalition Florida

☐ 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)

2/24/20

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

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SB 194

Bill Number or Topic

321124

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Committee

Name

Ashe Bradley

Phone

Address

Street

Tampa FL

City

State

33615

Zip

Email

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

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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

2-24-26

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

SB 194

Bill Number or Topic

* 321124

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Andrew Shirvell

Phone

850-404-3414

Address

P.O. Box 12152

Street

Tallahassee FL 32317

City

State

Zip

Email

andrew@Floridavoice
Fortheunborn.com

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:

Florida Voice For the Unborn, Inc.

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)

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2/24/2026

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

SB 194

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment

321124

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Kiara Nixon

Phone

904-422-1005

Address

5790 Royalty Rd

Street

Email

Kiara@Equal-Grand.com

Jacksonville

City

FL

State

32251

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:

Equal Grand -

☐

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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/SB 196

INTRODUCER: Health Policy Committee and Senator Sharief and others

SUBJECT: Uterine Fibroid Research Database

DATE: February 23, 2026

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Smith	Brown	HP	Fav/CS
2. Gerbrandt	McKnight	AHS	Favorable
3. Smith	Siples	FP	Favorable

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 196 removes the prohibition against including personal identifying information in the uterine fibroid research database. Under current law, the Department of Health (DOH) is unable to effectively implement the legislative purpose of the uterine fibroid research database without identified information being submitted to the database.

The bill has a significant, negative fiscal impact on the DOH, which can likely be absorbed within existing resources. **See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.**

The bill provides that it will take effect on the same date that SB 864, or similar legislation, takes effect if enacted in the same legislative session or extension thereof.

II. Present Situation:

Uterine Fibroids¹

Uterine fibroids are tumors inside the uterus that grow on the muscular walls of the uterus. They are almost always benign (not cancerous). Fibroids can grow as a single tumor, or there can be multiple tumors, as small as an apple seed or as big as a grapefruit. Between 20 and 80 percent of women will have uterine fibroids before they turn 50. The Department of Health (DOH) reports,

¹ Department of Health, *Diseases & Conditions: Uterine Fibroids*, available at <http://floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/disease/uterine-fibroids/> (last visited Feb. 2, 2026).

“Black women are three times more likely to be diagnosed with fibroids than white women. They are also more likely to get them at a younger age and experience more severe symptoms.”

Most fibroids happen in women of reproductive age, and they can complicate getting or staying pregnant. The exact cause of uterine fibroids is unknown, but the hormones estrogen and progesterone play a role. Many women never have symptoms, but some do. Symptoms include abnormal bleeding, pelvic discomfort, pelvic pain, bladder problems, and bowel problems.

Fibroids may be treated depending on the impact they have on the affected woman’s life. Treatment may include hormonal contraceptives or surgeries removing fibroids themselves (myomectomy) or the whole uterus (hysterectomy). Additionally, a uterine artery embolization (UAE) can be an alternative to major surgery for some women, stopping blood flow to the fibroids, which causes them to die (and shrink) over time.

Uterine Fibroid Research Database

In 2022, the Legislature created s. 381.9312, F.S., requiring the DOH to develop and maintain an electronic uterine fibroid research database to encourage research on the diagnosis and treatment of uterine fibroids and to ensure women are provided relevant information and health care necessary to prevent and treat uterine fibroids.² The statute requires the database to include, at a minimum, the incidence and prevalence of women diagnosed with uterine fibroids in the state, demographic attributes of women diagnosed with uterine fibroids, and treatments and procedures used by health care providers.³ Health care providers who diagnose or treat a woman with uterine fibroids must submit information to the DOH for inclusion in the database in a form and manner adopted by rule.⁴ No such rule has been adopted and the database remains only partially implemented.

Current law prohibits the database from including any personal identifying information of women diagnosed with or treated for uterine fibroids.⁵ As a result, the DOH cannot collect personal health information for purposes such as deduplication and matching.⁶ Without the ability to collect personal health information to deduplicate records and match individuals across submissions, the DOH indicates that accurately analyzing and understanding uterine fibroids in Florida’s population is not achievable.⁷ The DOH cannot presently reliably determine the number of women with the condition or assess treatment outcomes.^{8,9}

² Section 381.9312(2)(a), F.S.

³ *Id.*

⁴ Section 381.9312(2)(b), F.S.

⁵ Section 381.9312(2)(c), F.S.

⁶ Department of Health, *HB 196 Legislative Bill Analysis* (received Jan. 28, 2026) (on file with the Senate Committee on Health Policy).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ Chapter 2022-50, Laws of Florida, provided funding to the DOH to implement the database. Because the DOH was prohibited from using identified uterine fibroid data, the DOH could analyze the prevalence of uterine fibroids in Florida’s population, and therefore, chose not to develop the database and funding reverted back to the General Revenue Fund.

Notwithstanding the statutory restriction on personal identifying information in the database, the DOH reports it employs a defense-in-depth security approach with multiple security layers to protect the deidentified data in the uterine fibroid research database.¹⁰

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 381.9312, F.S., which currently establishes the uterine fibroid research database, to delete a prohibition on the inclusion of any personal identifying information of women diagnosed with or treated for uterine fibroids in the database.

Section 2 provides an effective date of the same date that SB 864 or similar legislation takes effect if such legislation is adopted in the same legislative session or an extension thereof and becomes a law. 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 identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

¹⁰ *Id.*

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill has a significant, negative fiscal impact on the Department of Health (DOH). The DOH has sufficient cash in the Administrative Trust Fund to absorb the fiscal impact. According to the DOH, implementing the database will require \$994,502, of that \$5,913 is nonrecurring, in the following categories:

- Other Personal Services: \$123,372/Recurring.
- Expense: \$7,559/Recurring \$5,913/Nonrecurring.
- Contracted Services: \$857,559/Recurring as follows:
 - Database maintenance and enhancements: \$491,960.
 - Application System Developer: \$261,040 (\$130/hr x 2008/hrs).
 - Business Analyst: \$230,920 (\$115/hr x 2008/hrs).
 - Cloud-based storage: \$95,500.
 - Licensing: \$19,900.
 - Provider and Patient outreach and marketing: \$250,199.
- Human Resources: \$99/Recurring.¹¹

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 381.9312 of the Florida Statutes.

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 Health Policy on February 11, 2026:

The CS provides an effective date contingent on SB 864 or similar legislation becoming a law. The CS deletes a provision in the underlying bill that would have required, by reference, the DOH to add uterine fibroids to the list of reportable diseases maintained under s. 381.0031(4), 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.

¹¹ Department of Health, *HB 196 Legislative Bill Analysis* (received Jan. 28, 2026) (on file with the Senate Committee on Health Policy).

By the Committee on Health Policy; and Senators Sharief, Osgood,
Davis, Rouson, Bernard, and Berman

588-02782-26

2026196c1

1 A bill to be entitled
2 An act relating to the uterine fibroid research
3 database; amending s. 381.9312, F.S.; deleting a
4 prohibition on the inclusion of personal identifying
5 information in the uterine fibroid research database;
6 providing a contingent effective date.
7
8 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
9
10 Section 1. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section
11 381.9312, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
12 381.9312 Uterine fibroid research database; education and
13 public awareness.—
14 (2) UTERINE FIBROID RESEARCH DATABASE.—
15 ~~(c) The database may not include any personal identifying~~
16 ~~information of women diagnosed with or treated for uterine~~
17 ~~fibroids.~~
18 Section 2. This act shall take effect on the same date that
19 SB 864 or similar legislation takes effect, if such legislation
20 is adopted in the same legislative session or an extension
21 thereof and becomes a law.

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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2/24/26

Meeting Date

Senate Fiscal

Committee

SB 196

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Kia'ra Nixon

Phone

904-422-1005

Address

5790 Royalty Rd

Street

Email

Jacksonville

City

FL

State

32254

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:

Equal Ground.

☐

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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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/SB 432

INTRODUCER: Fiscal Policy Committee and Senator Yarborough

SUBJECT: Controlled Substances

DATE: February 24, 2026

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Vaughan	Stokes	CJ	Favorable
2. Atchley	Harkness	ACJ	Favorable
3. Vaughan	Siples	FP	Fav/CS

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 432 amends s. 893.03, F.S., to exempt from the list of Schedule I controlled substances, xylazine animal drug products approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for veterinary purposes. The term “xylazine” means the nonopioid tranquilizer methyl benzene compound frequently used in veterinary medicine as an emetic and sedative with analgesic and muscle relaxant properties.¹

The bill amends s. 893.13, F.S., to provide it is a first degree felony,² with a mandatory minimum prison term of 3 years for selling, manufacturing, delivering, or possessing with the intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver certain forms of xylazine.

Additionally, the bill amends s. 893.135, F.S., to create a first degree felony for “trafficking in xylazine.” A person may not knowingly sell, purchase, manufacture, deliver, or bring into this state, or knowingly be in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of xylazine or any salt thereof, or 28 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance. An offender convicted of such an offense must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment and fine, the length and amount of which varies depending upon the amount of xylazine involved in the offense.

¹ 15 U.S.C. s. 278u.

² Sections 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S

The bill creates s. 569.216, F.S., to prohibit licensed dealers and their employees from possessing, selling, delivering, or giving nitrous oxide from their licensed premises. A violation is a third degree felony.³ The bill provides exceptions for grocery stores and supermarkets, and for finished food products using nitrous oxide solely as a propellant. The Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) is directed to adopt rules to prevent nitrous oxide misuse for intoxication.

The bill may have a positive indeterminate prison bed impact (unquantifiable increase in prison beds) on the Department of Corrections. See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.

Section 3 of this bill takes effect July 1, 2026. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this bill takes effect October 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Xylazine

Currently, s. 893.03(1)(c)37., F.S., lists xylazine as a Schedule I drug. A substance in Schedule I has a high potential for abuse and has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States and in its use under medical supervision does not meet accepted safety standards.⁴ Xylazine is also known as “tranq”⁵ and is a central nervous system depressant that can cause drowsiness, amnesia, slow breathing, low heart rate and blood pressure.

Xylazine is FDA approved for use in animals as a sedative and pain reliever, it is not safe for use in humans and it is not known if the exposure can be reversed by naloxone.⁶ Naloxene is an FDA approved medicine used to quickly reverse an opioid overdose.⁷ Research has shown xylazine is often added to illicit opioids, including fentanyl, and people report using xylazine-containing fentanyl to lengthen its euphoric effects.⁸

Nitrous Oxide

Nitrous oxide, commonly known as “laughing gas,” is a colorless, non-flammable gas, with a sweetish odor. It is commonly used in medical, and dental procedures as a sedative.⁹ The U.S. FDA advises consumers not to inhale nitrous oxide products from any size canisters, tanks, or chargers. These products are marketed as both unflavored and flavored nitrous oxide

³ A third degree felony is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed five years and a \$5,000 fine, as provided in ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.

⁴ Section 893.03(1), F.S.

⁵ National Library of Medicine, *Increasing presence of xylazine in heroin and/or fentanyl deaths, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2010–2019*, Johnson J, Pizzicato L, Johnson C, Viner K., August 2021, available at <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33536231/> (last visited January 5, 2026).

⁶ U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *FDA alerts health care professionals of risks to patients exposed to xylazine in illicit drugs, November 8, 2022*, available at <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-alerts-health-care-professionals-risks-patients-exposed-xylazine-illicit-drugs> (last visited January 5, 2026).

⁷ Drugs.com, *Naloxene*, <https://www.drugs.com/naloxone.html> (last visited January 5, 2026).

⁸ National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Xylazine Research Topics*, available at <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/xylazine> (last visited on December 11, 2025).

⁹ WebMD, *What to Know About Laughing Gas (Nitrous Oxide)*, available at <https://www.webmd.com/a-to-z-guides/what-to-know-about-laughing-gas> (last visited February 24, 2026).

canisters and are sold as a food processing propellant for whipped cream and culinary food use. Intentional misuse or inhalation of contents can lead to serious adverse health events, including death.¹⁰

Meg Caldwell was a young woman whose death has drawn attention to the risks associated with nitrous oxide use. According to reports, she regularly inhaled nitrous oxide, a substance often sold in small canisters for recreational purposes, which can lead to serious health complications when misused. Following her passing, her family filed a lawsuit seeking to restrict the sale of nitrous oxide products.¹¹

Current Florida law does not specifically prohibit retail dealers from selling nitrous oxide for non-medical purposes.

Any person who knowingly distributes, sells, purchases, transfers, or possesses more than 16 grams of nitrous oxide commits a third degree felony.^{12,13}

Florida Controlled Substance Schedules

Section 893.03, F.S., classifies controlled substances into five categories or classifications, known as schedules. The schedules regulate the manufacture, distribution, preparation, and dispensing of substances listed in the schedules. The most important factors in determining which schedule may apply to a substance are the “potential for abuse”¹⁴ of the substance and whether there is a currently accepted medical use for the substance. The controlled substance schedules are described as follows:

- Schedule I substances (s. 893.03(1), F.S.) have a high potential for abuse and no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Use of these substances under medical supervision does not meet accepted safety standards.
- Schedule II substances (s. 893.03(2), F.S.) have a high potential for abuse and a currently accepted but severely restricted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of these substances may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.
- Schedule III substances (s. 893.03(3), F.S.) have a potential for abuse less than the Schedule I and Schedule II substances and a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of these substances may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence.

¹⁰ U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *FDA Advises Consumers Not to Inhale Nitrous Oxide Products*, available at <https://www.fda.gov/food/alerts-advisories-safety-information/fda-advises-consumers-not-inhale-nitrous-oxide-products> (last visited February 24, 2026).

¹¹ NBC News, *Florida woman’s family files lawsuit seeking to halt sales of Galaxy Gas and other nitrous oxide after her death*, <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/womans-family-files-lawsuit-seeking-halt-sales-galaxy-gas-death-rcna191059> (last visited February 24, 2026).

¹² Section 877.111, F.S.

¹³ Section 893.13(1), F.S. A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

¹⁴ Section 893.035(3)(a), F.S., defines “potential for abuse” as a substance that has properties as a central nervous system stimulant or depressant or a hallucinogen that create a substantial likelihood of the substance being: used in amounts that create a hazard to the user’s health or the safety of the community; diverted from legal channels and distributed through illegal channels; or taken on the user’s own initiative rather than on the basis of professional medical advice.

- Schedule IV substances (s. 893.03(4), F.S.) have a low potential for abuse relative to Schedule III substances and a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of these substances may lead to limited physical or psychological dependence relative to Schedule III substances.
- Schedule V substances (s. 893.03(5), F.S.) have a low potential for abuse relative to Schedule IV substances and a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of these substances may lead to limited physical or psychological dependence relative to Schedule IV substances.

Controlled Substance Analog

A “controlled substance analog” is defined in s. 893.0356(2)(a), F.S., as a substance which, due to its chemical structure and potential for abuse, meets the following criteria:

- The substance is substantially similar to that of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I; or
- Schedule II of s. 893.03, F.S.; and
- The substance has a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system or is represented or intended to have a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system substantially similar to or greater than that of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or Schedule II of s. 893.03, F.S.

Controlled Substance Offenses Under ss. 893.13 and 893.135, F.S.

Section 893.13, F.S., in part, punishes unlawful possession, sale, purchase, manufacture, and delivery of a controlled substance.¹⁵ The penalty for violating s. 893.13, F.S., generally depends on the act committed, the substance and quantity of the substance involved, and the location in which the violation occurred.

Section 893.13(1), F.S., prohibits a person from selling, manufacturing,¹⁶ or delivering,¹⁷ or possessing with the intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver a controlled substance. The penalty for selling a controlled substance varies depending on several factors, including the type and amount of the substance sold, and the location where the sale takes place. Generally, sale of a controlled substance is punishable as either a second degree felony¹⁸ or third degree felony.¹⁹

¹⁵ See e.g., s. 893.13(1)(a) and (b) and (6), F.S.

¹⁶ “Manufacture” means the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, cultivating, growing, conversion, or processing of a controlled substance, either directly or indirectly, by extraction from substances of natural origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, and includes any packaging of the substance or labeling or relabeling of its container, except that this term does not include the preparation, compounding, packaging, or labeling of a controlled substance by:

- A practitioner or pharmacist as an incident to his or her administering or delivering of a controlled substance in the course of his or her professional practice.
- A practitioner, or his or her authorized agent under the practitioner’s supervision, for the purpose of, or as an incident to, research, teaching, or chemical analysis, and not for sale. Section 893.02(15)(a), F.S.

¹⁷ “Deliver” or “delivery” means the actual, constructive, or attempted transfer from one person to another of a controlled substance, whether or not there is an agency relationship. Section 893.02(6), F.S.

¹⁸ A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

¹⁹ Section 893.13(1), F.S. A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

Drug trafficking, which is punished in s. 893.135, F.S., consists of knowingly selling, purchasing, manufacturing, delivering, or bringing into this state (importation), or knowingly being in actual or constructive possession of, certain Schedule I or Schedule II controlled substances in a statutorily-specified quantity. The statute only applies to a limited number of such controlled substances, and the controlled substances involved in the trafficking must meet a specified weight or quantity threshold.

Generally, a drug trafficking offense is punishable as a first degree felony.^{20,21} Section 893.135, F.S., outlines threshold amounts of the applicable controlled substance for each trafficking offense. All drug trafficking offenses are subject to mandatory minimum sentences and heightened fines, which are determined by the threshold amounts.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 893.03, F.S., to provide an exception for xylazine animal drug product approved by the United States FDA for veterinary purposes on the list of Schedule I controlled substances. The bill clarifies that this exception does not apply to the manufacture, importation, distribution, prescribing, or sale of xylazine for human use.

The bill amends s. 893.13, F.S., to provide it is a first degree felony,²² with a mandatory minimum prison term of 3 years for selling, manufacturing, delivering, or possessing with the intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver xylazine products that resemble candy or other food products or contains cartoon character imprints or trade or logos.

The bill amends s. 893.135, F.S., to create a first degree felony for “trafficking in xylazine.” A person may not knowingly sell, purchase, manufacture, deliver, or bring into this state, or knowingly be in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of xylazine or any salt thereof, or 28 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance. An offender convicted of such an offense must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment and fine, the length and amount of which varies depending upon the amount of xylazine involved in the offense. If the quantity involved is:

- Twenty-eight grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- One-hundred grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- Two-hundred grams or more, such person must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

²⁰A first degree felony is punishable by up to 30 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

²¹ Trafficking in certain controlled substances can be a capital offense under specified circumstances. See, e.g., s. 893.135(1)(h)2., F.S. (Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 400 grams or more of amphetamine . . . who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of amphetamine, a capital felony).

²² Sections 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.

The bill creates s. 569.216, F.S., to prohibit licensed dealers and their employees from possessing, selling, delivering, or giving nitrous oxide from their licensed premises. A violation is a third degree felony.²³ The bill provides exceptions for grocery stores and supermarkets, and for finished food products using nitrous oxide solely as a propellant. The DBPR is directed to adopt rules to prevent nitrous oxide misuse for intoxication.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

The bill does not appear to require cities and counties to expend funds or limit their authority to raise revenue or receive state-shared revenues as specified by Art. VII, s. 18 of the State Constitution.

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 Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR) and the Criminal Justice Impact Conference, which provides the final, official estimate of the prison bed impact, if any, of legislation, has determined that the bill may have a positive indeterminate prison bed impact (unquantifiable increase in prison beds) on the

²³ A third degree felony is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed five years and a \$5,000 fine, as provided in ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.

Department of Corrections (DOC). The EDR provides the following additional information regarding its estimate:

- Per the DOC, in FY 24-25, there were 1,159 new commitments to prison for the possession, sale, manufacture, or delivery, or trafficking of various drugs.
- Xylazine is currently included with various other drugs under the sale, manufacturing, delivery, and trafficking statutes. The new language for Xylazine presents language that could both increase the prison population, by adding it to the Level 7, 1st degree 3 year mandatory felony with fentanyl and its derivatives but also reduce it by not applying a mandatory minimum sentence for trafficking until it reaches 28 grams. Even though it is not known how many new commitments Xylazine represents, there were 70 new commitments for trafficking below the new threshold, and 362 new commitments for sale, manufacture, and delivery. The higher number of new commitments make it likely that more offenders involved with Xylazine will be incarcerated, the prison population is expected to be pushed in a positive direction, though the number of new inmates cannot be quantified.²⁴

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 893.03, 893.13, 893.135

The bill creates section of the Florida Statutes: 569.216

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 Fiscal Policy on February 24, 2026:

The committee substitute enacts “Meg’s Law,” establishing new restrictions on the sale and distribution of nitrous oxide and making violations by tobacco and nicotine dealers a third degree felony. Additionally, the committee substitute removes the proposed addition of 7-Hydroxymitragynine to the Schedule I controlled substances list.

²⁴ Office of Economic and Demographic Research, *SB 432- Controlled Substances*, (on file with the Senate Committee on Criminal Justice).

B. Amendments:

None.

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



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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RS	.	
02/24/2026	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Yarborough) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause
and insert:

Section 1. Effective July 1, 2026, paragraph (c) of
subsection (1) of section 893.03, Florida Statutes, is amended
to read:

893.03 Standards and schedules.—The substances enumerated
in this section are controlled by this chapter. The controlled
substances listed or to be listed in Schedules I, II, III, IV,



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and V are included by whatever official, common, usual, chemical, trade name, or class designated. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to include within any of the schedules contained in this section any excluded drugs listed within the purview of 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.22, styled "Excluded Substances"; 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.24, styled "Exempt Chemical Preparations"; 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.32, styled "Exempted Prescription Products"; or 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.34, styled "Exempt Anabolic Steroid Products."

(1) SCHEDULE I.—A substance in Schedule I has a high potential for abuse and has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States and in its use under medical supervision does not meet accepted safety standards. The following substances are controlled in Schedule I:

(c) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic substances or that contains any of their salts, isomers, including optical, positional, or geometric isomers, homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, esters, ethers, and salts of isomers, homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, esters, or ethers, if the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation or class description:

1. Alpha-Ethyltryptamine.
2. 4-Methylaminorex (2-Amino-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline).
3. Aminorex (2-Amino-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline).
4. DOB (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).



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- 40 5. 2C-B (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 41 6. Bufotenine.
- 42 7. Cannabis.
- 43 8. Cathinone.
- 44 9. DET (Diethyltryptamine).
- 45 10. 2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine.
- 46 11. DOET (4-Ethyl-2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine).
- 47 12. DMT (Dimethyltryptamine).
- 48 13. PCE (N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine) (Ethylamine
- 49 analog of phencyclidine).
- 50 14. JB-318 (N-Ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate).
- 51 15. N-Ethylamphetamine.
- 52 16. Fenethylamine.
- 53 17. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-hydroxyamphetamine.
- 54 18. Ibogaine.
- 55 19. LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide).
- 56 20. Mescaline.
- 57 21. Methcathinone.
- 58 22. 5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine.
- 59 23. PMA (4-Methoxyamphetamine).
- 60 24. PMMA (4-Methoxymethamphetamine).
- 61 25. DOM (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
- 62 26. MDEA (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine).
- 63 27. MDA (3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine).
- 64 28. JB-336 (N-Methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate).
- 65 29. N,N-Dimethylamphetamine.
- 66 30. Parahexyl.
- 67 31. Peyote.
- 68 32. PCPY (N-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)-pyrrolidine) (Pyrrolidine



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analog of phencyclidine).

33. Psilocybin.

34. Psilocyn.

35. *Salvia divinorum*, except for any drug product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration which contains *Salvia divinorum* or its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, if the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation.

36. Salvinorin A, except for any drug product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration which contains Salvinorin A or its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, if the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation.

37. Xylazine, except for a xylazine animal drug product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration and the use of which conforms to the approved application or is authorized under 21 U.S.C. s. 360b(a)(4). The manufacture, importation, distribution, prescribing, or sale of xylazine for human use is not subject to this exception.

38. TCP (1-[1-(2-Thienyl)-cyclohexyl]-piperidine) (Thiophene analog of phencyclidine).

39. 3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine.

40. Methyldone (3,4-Methylenedioxymethcathinone).

41. MDPV (3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone).

42. Methyldmethcathinone.

43. Methoxymethcathinone.

44. Fluoromethcathinone.



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- 98 45. Methylethcathinone.
- 99 46. CP 47,497 (2-(3-Hydroxycyclohexyl)-5-(2-methyloctan-2-
100 yl)phenol) and its dimethyloctyl (C8) homologue.
- 101 47. HU-210 [(6aR,10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-
102 methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol].
- 103 48. JWH-018 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- 104 49. JWH-073 (1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- 105 50. JWH-200 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-
106 naphthoyl)indole).
- 107 51. BZP (Benzylpiperazine).
- 108 52. Fluorophenylpiperazine.
- 109 53. Methylphenylpiperazine.
- 110 54. Chlorophenylpiperazine.
- 111 55. Methoxyphenylpiperazine.
- 112 56. DBZP (1,4-Dibenzylpiperazine).
- 113 57. TFMPP (Trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine).
- 114 58. MBDB (Methylbenzodioxolylbutanamine) or (3,4-
115 Methylenedioxy-N-methylbutanamine).
- 116 59. 5-Hydroxy-AMT (5-Hydroxy-alpha-methyltryptamine).
- 117 60. 5-Hydroxy-N-methyltryptamine.
- 118 61. 5-MeO-MiPT (5-Methoxy-N-methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine).
- 119 62. 5-MeO-AMT (5-Methoxy-alpha-methyltryptamine).
- 120 63. Methyltryptamine.
- 121 64. 5-MeO-DMT (5-Methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).
- 122 65. 5-Me-DMT (5-Methyl-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).
- 123 66. Tyramine (4-Hydroxyphenethylamine).
- 124 67. 5-MeO-DiPT (5-Methoxy-N,N-Diisopropyltryptamine).
- 125 68. DiPT (N,N-Diisopropyltryptamine).
- 126 69. DPT (N,N-Dipropyltryptamine).



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- 127 70. 4-Hydroxy-DiPT (4-Hydroxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine).
- 128 71. 5-MeO-DALT (5-Methoxy-N,N-Diallyltryptamine).
- 129 72. DOI (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
- 130 73. DOC (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
- 131 74. 2C-E (4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 132 75. 2C-T-4 (4-Isopropylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 133 76. 2C-C (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 134 77. 2C-T (4-Methylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 135 78. 2C-T-2 (4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 136 79. 2C-T-7 (4-(n)-Propylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 137 80. 2C-I (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 138 81. Butylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
- 139 methylaminobutyrophenone).
- 140 82. Ethcathinone.
- 141 83. Ethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone).
- 142 84. Naphyrone (Naphthylpyrovalerone).
- 143 85. Dimethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-dimethylcathinone).
- 144 86. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-diethylcathinone.
- 145 87. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-propiofenone.
- 146 88. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-bromopropiofenone.
- 147 89. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-propiofenone-2-oxime.
- 148 90. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylcathinone.
- 149 91. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylmethcathinone.
- 150 92. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylethcathinone.
- 151 93. Bromomethcathinone.
- 152 94. Buphedrone (alpha-Methylamino-butyrophenone).
- 153 95. Eutylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
- 154 ethylaminobutyrophenone).
- 155 96. Dimethylcathinone.



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97. Dimethylmethcathinone.
98. Pentylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-methylaminovalerophenone).
99. MDPMP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
100. MDPBP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-pyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
101. MOPPP (Methoxy-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
102. MPHP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinohexanophenone).
103. BTCP (Benzothiophenylcyclohexylpiperidine) or BCP (Benocyclidine).
104. F-MABP (Fluoromethylaminobutyrophenone).
105. MeO-PBP (Methoxypyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
106. Et-PBP (Ethylpyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
107. 3-Me-4-MeO-MCAT (3-Methyl-4-Methoxymethcathinone).
108. Me-EABP (Methylethylaminobutyrophenone).
109. Etizolam.
110. PPP (Pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
111. PBP (Pyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
112. PVP (Pyrrolidinovalerophenone) or (Pyrrolidinopentiophenone).
113. MPPP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
114. JWH-007 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
115. JWH-015 (1-Propyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
116. JWH-019 (1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
117. JWH-020 (1-Heptyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
118. JWH-072 (1-Propyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
119. JWH-081 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).
120. JWH-122 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).



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121. JWH-133 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-(2-methylpentan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).
122. JWH-175 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthylmethyl)indole).
123. JWH-201 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
124. JWH-203 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-chlorophenylacetyl)indole).
125. JWH-210 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-ethyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
126. JWH-250 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
127. JWH-251 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methylphenylacetyl)indole).
128. JWH-302 (1-Pentyl-3-(3-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
129. JWH-398 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole).
130. HU-211 ((6aS,10aS)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).
131. HU-308 ([(1R,2R,5R)-2-[2,6-Dimethoxy-4-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)phenyl]-7,7-dimethyl-4-bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-enyl]methanol).
132. HU-331 (3-Hydroxy-2-[(1R,6R)-3-methyl-6-(1-methylethenyl)-2-cyclohexen-1-yl]-5-pentyl-2,5-cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione).
133. CB-13 (4-Pentyloxy-1-(1-naphthoyl)naphthalene).
134. CB-25 (N-Cyclopropyl-11-(3-hydroxy-5-pentylphenoxy)-undecanamide).
135. CB-52 (N-Cyclopropyl-11-(2-hexyl-5-hydroxyphenoxy)-undecanamide).
136. CP 55,940 (2-[3-Hydroxy-6-propanol-cyclohexyl]-5-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)phenol).
137. AM-694 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole).
138. AM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
139. RCS-4 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole).



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- 214 140. RCS-8 (1-(2-Cyclohexylethyl)-3-(2-
215 methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
- 216 141. WIN55,212-2 ((R)-(+)-[2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-
217 morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-
218 naphthalenylmethanone).
- 219 142. WIN55,212-3 ([(3S)-2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-
220 morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-
221 naphthalenylmethanone).
- 222 143. Pentedrone (alpha-Methylaminovalerophenone).
- 223 144. Fluoroamphetamine.
- 224 145. Fluoromethamphetamine.
- 225 146. Methoxetamine.
- 226 147. Methiopropamine.
- 227 148. Methylbuphedrone (Methyl-alpha-
228 methylaminobutyrophenone).
- 229 149. APB ((2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
- 230 150. APDB ((2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
- 231 151. UR-144 (1-Pentyl-3-(2,2,3,3-
232 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
- 233 152. XLR11 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-
234 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
- 235 153. Chloro UR-144 (1-(Chloropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-
236 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
- 237 154. AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).
- 238 155. AM-2233 (1-[(N-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(2-
239 iodobenzoyl)indole).
- 240 156. STS-135 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)indole-3-
241 carboxamide).
- 242 157. URB-597 ((3'-(Aminocarbonyl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-



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243 cyclohexylcarbamate).

244 158. URB-602 ([1,1'-Biphenyl]-3-yl-carbamic acid,

245 cyclohexyl ester).

246 159. URB-754 (6-Methyl-2-[(4-methylphenyl)amino]-1-

247 benzoxazin-4-one).

248 160. 2C-D (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).

249 161. 2C-H (2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine).

250 162. 2C-N (4-Nitro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).

251 163. 2C-P (4-(n)-Propyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).

252 164. 25I-NBOMe (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-

253 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).

254 165. MDMA (3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine).

255 166. PB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-pentylindole-3-carboxylate).

256 167. Fluoro PB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-

257 carboxylate).

258 168. BB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indole-3-

259 carboxylate).

260 169. Fluoro AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-

261 3-carboxamide).

262 170. AB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-

263 pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

264 171. AB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-

265 (4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

266 172. ADB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-

267 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

268 173. Fluoro ADBICA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-

269 yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

270 174. 25B-NBOMe (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-

271 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).



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175. 25C-NBOMe (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
176. AB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).
177. FUB-PB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indole-3-carboxylate).
178. Fluoro-NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).
179. Fluoro-AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).
180. THJ-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indazole).
181. AM-855 ((4aR,12bR)-8-Hexyl-2,5,5-trimethyl-1,4,4a,8,9,10,11,12b-octahydronaphtho[3,2-c]isochromen-12-ol).
182. AM-905 ((6aR,9R,10aR)-3-[(E)-Hept-1-enyl]-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-6a,7,8,9,10,10a-hexahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).
183. AM-906 ((6aR,9R,10aR)-3-[(Z)-Hept-1-enyl]-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-6a,7,8,9,10,10a-hexahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).
184. AM-2389 ((6aR,9R,10aR)-3-(1-Hexyl-cyclobut-1-yl)-6a,7,8,9,10,10a-hexahydro-6,6-dimethyl-6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran-1,9-diol).
185. HU-243 ((6aR,8S,9S,10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-8,9-ditritio-7,8,10,10a-tetrahydro-6aH-benzo[c]chromen-1-ol).
186. HU-336 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-pentyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[c]chromene-1,4(6H)-dione).
187. MAPB ((2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
188. 5-IT (2-(1H-Indol-5-yl)-1-methyl-ethylamine).



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189. 6-IT (2-(1H-Indol-6-yl)-1-methyl-ethylamine).

190. Synthetic Cannabinoids.—Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule or contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of a synthetic cannabinoid found to be in any of the following chemical class descriptions, or homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, isomers (including optical, positional, or geometric), esters, ethers, salts, and salts of homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence of such homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers is possible within the specific chemical class or designation. Since nomenclature of these synthetically produced cannabinoids is not internationally standardized and may continually evolve, these structures or the compounds of these structures shall be included under this subparagraph, regardless of their specific numerical designation of atomic positions covered, if it can be determined through a recognized method of scientific testing or analysis that the substance contains properties that fit within one or more of the following categories:

a. Tetrahydrocannabinols.—Any tetrahydrocannabinols naturally contained in a plant of the genus *Cannabis*, the synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the plant or in the resinous extracts of the genus *Cannabis*, or synthetic substances, derivatives, and their isomers with similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity, including, but not limited to, Delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinols and their optical



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isomers, Delta 8 tetrahydrocannabinols and their optical isomers, Delta 6a,10a tetrahydrocannabinols and their optical isomers, or any compound containing a tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene structure with substitution at either or both the 3-position or 9-position, with or without substitution at the 1-position with hydroxyl or alkoxy groups, including, but not limited to:

(I) Tetrahydrocannabinol.

(II) HU-210 ((6aR,10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).

(III) HU-211 ((6aS,10aS)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).

(IV) JWH-051 ((6aR,10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).

(V) JWH-133 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-(2-methylpentan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).

(VI) JWH-057 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).

(VII) JWH-359 ((6aR,10aR)-1-Methoxy-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-(2,3-dimethylpentan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).

(VIII) AM-087 ((6aR,10aR)-3-(2-Methyl-6-bromohex-2-yl)-6,6,9-trimethyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).

(IX) AM-411 ((6aR,10aR)-3-(1-Adamantyl)-6,6,9-trimethyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).

(X) Parahexyl.

b. Naphthoylindoles, Naphthoylindazoles, Naphthoylcarbazoles, Naphthylmethylindoles, Naphthylmethylindazoles, and Naphthylmethylcarbazoles.—Any



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compound containing a naphthoylindole, naphthoylindazole, naphthoylcarbazole, naphthylmethylindole, naphthylmethylindazole, or naphthylmethylcarbazole structure, with or without substitution on the indole, indazole, or carbazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) JWH-007 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

(II) JWH-011 (1-(1-Methylhexyl)-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

(III) JWH-015 (1-Propyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

(IV) JWH-016 (1-Butyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

(V) JWH-018 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

(VI) JWH-019 (1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

(VII) JWH-020 (1-Heptyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

(VIII) JWH-022 (1-(4-Pentenyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

(IX) JWH-071 (1-Ethyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

(X) JWH-072 (1-Propyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

(XI) JWH-073 (1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

(XII) JWH-080 (1-Butyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).

(XIII) JWH-081 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).

(XIV) JWH-098 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).

(XV) JWH-116 (1-Pentyl-2-ethyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

(XVI) JWH-122 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).

(XVII) JWH-149 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).

(XVIII) JWH-164 (1-Pentyl-3-(7-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).

(XIX) JWH-175 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthylmethyl)indole).

(XX) JWH-180 (1-Propyl-3-(4-propyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).



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388 (XXI) JWH-182 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-propyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
389 (XXII) JWH-184 (1-Pentyl-3-[(4-methyl)-1-
390 naphthylmethyl]indole).
391 (XXIII) JWH-193 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(4-methyl-1-
392 naphthoyl)indole).
393 (XXIV) JWH-198 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(4-methoxy-1-
394 naphthoyl)indole).
395 (XXV) JWH-200 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-
396 naphthoyl)indole).
397 (XXVI) JWH-210 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-ethyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
398 (XXVII) JWH-387 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-bromo-1-naphthoyl)indole).
399 (XXVIII) JWH-398 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole).
400 (XXIX) JWH-412 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-fluoro-1-naphthoyl)indole).
401 (XXX) JWH-424 (1-Pentyl-3-(8-bromo-1-naphthoyl)indole).
402 (XXXI) AM-1220 (1-[(1-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(1-
403 naphthoyl)indole).
404 (XXXII) AM-1235 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-6-nitro-3-(1-
405 naphthoyl)indole).
406 (XXXIII) AM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-
407 naphthoyl)indole).
408 (XXXIV) Chloro JWH-018 (1-(Chloropentyl)-3-(1-
409 naphthoyl)indole).
410 (XXXV) Bromo JWH-018 (1-(Bromopentyl)-3-(1-
411 naphthoyl)indole).
412 (XXXVI) AM-2232 (1-(4-Cyanobutyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
413 (XXXVII) THJ-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-
414 naphthoyl)indazole).
415 (XXXVIII) MAM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(4-methyl-1-
416 naphthoyl)indole).



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(XXXIX) EAM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(4-ethyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).

(XL) EG-018 (9-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)carbazole).

(XLI) EG-2201 (9-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)carbazole).

c. Naphthoylpyrroles.—Any compound containing a naphthoylpyrrole structure, with or without substitution on the pyrrole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) JWH-030 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(II) JWH-031 (1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(III) JWH-145 (1-Pentyl-5-phenyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(IV) JWH-146 (1-Heptyl-5-phenyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(V) JWH-147 (1-Hexyl-5-phenyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(VI) JWH-307 (1-Pentyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(VII) JWH-309 (1-Pentyl-5-(1-naphthalenyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(VIII) JWH-368 (1-Pentyl-5-(3-fluorophenyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(IX) JWH-369 (1-Pentyl-5-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(X) JWH-370 (1-Pentyl-5-(2-methylphenyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

d. Naphthylmethylenindenes.—Any compound containing a naphthylmethylenindene structure, with or without substitution at the 3-position of the indene ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to, JWH-176 (3-Pentyl-1-



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(naphthylmethylene)indene).

e. Phenylacetylindoles and Phenylacetylindazoles.—Any compound containing a phenylacetylindole or phenylacetylindazole structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the phenyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) JWH-167 (1-Pentyl-3-(phenylacetyl)indole).

(II) JWH-201 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).

(III) JWH-203 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-chlorophenylacetyl)indole).

(IV) JWH-250 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).

(V) JWH-251 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methylphenylacetyl)indole).

(VI) JWH-302 (1-Pentyl-3-(3-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).

(VII) Cannabipiperidiethanone.

(VIII) RCS-8 (1-(2-Cyclohexylethyl)-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).

f. Cyclohexylphenols.—Any compound containing a cyclohexylphenol structure, with or without substitution at the 5-position of the phenolic ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the cyclohexyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) CP 47,497 (2-(3-Hydroxycyclohexyl)-5-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)phenol).

(II) Cannabicyclohexanol (CP 47,497 dimethyloctyl (C8) homologue).

(III) CP-55,940 (2-(3-Hydroxy-6-propanol-cyclohexyl)-5-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)phenol).

g. Benzoylindoles and Benzoylindazoles.—Any compound containing a benzoylindole or benzoylindazole structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any



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extent, whether or not substituted on the phenyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) AM-679 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole).

(II) AM-694 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole).

(III) AM-1241 (1-[(N-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(2-iodo-5-nitrobenzoyl)indole).

(IV) Pravadoline (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-2-methyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole).

(V) AM-2233 (1-[(N-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole).

(VI) RCS-4 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole).

(VII) RCS-4 C4 homologue (1-Butyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole).

(VIII) AM-630 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-2-methyl-6-iodo-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole).

h. Tetramethylcyclopropanoylindoles and Tetramethylcyclopropanoylindazoles.—Any compound containing a tetramethylcyclopropanoylindole or tetramethylcyclopropanoylindazole structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the tetramethylcyclopropyl group to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) UR-144 (1-Pentyl-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

(II) XLR11 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

(III) Chloro UR-144 (1-(Chloropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

(IV) A-796,260 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(2,2,3,3-



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tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

(V) A-834,735 (1-[4-(Tetrahydropyranyl)methyl]-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

(VI) M-144 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-2-methyl-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

(VII) FUB-144 (1-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

(VIII) FAB-144 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indazole).

(IX) XLR12 (1-(4,4,4-Trifluorobutyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

(X) AB-005 (1-[(1-Methyl-2-piperidiny)methyl]-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

i. Adamantoylindoles, Adamantoylindazoles, Adamantylindole carboxamides, and Adamantylindazole carboxamides.—Any compound containing an adamantoyl indole, adamantoyl indazole, adamantyl indole carboxamide, or adamantyl indazole carboxamide structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the adamantyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

(II) Fluoro AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(III) STS-135 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

(IV) AM-1248 (1-(1-Methylpiperidine)methyl-3-(1-adamantoyl)indole).

(V) AB-001 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-adamantoyl)indole).

(VI) APICA (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-pentylindole-3-carboxamide).



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(VII) Fluoro AB-001 (1-(Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-adamantoyl)indole).

j. Quinoliny lindolecarboxylates, Quinoliny lindazolecarboxylates, Quinoliny lindolecarboxamides, and Quinoliny lindazolecarboxamides.—Any compound containing a quinoliny lindole carboxylate, quinoliny lindazole carboxylate, isoquinoliny lindole carboxylate, isoquinoliny lindazole carboxylate, quinoliny lindole carboxamide, quinoliny lindazole carboxamide, isoquinoliny lindole carboxamide, or isoquinoliny lindazole carboxamide structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the quinoline or isoquinoline ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) PB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-penty lindole-3-carboxylate).

(II) Fluoro PB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxylate).

(III) BB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indole-3-carboxylate).

(IV) FUB-PB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indole-3-carboxylate).

(V) NPB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-penty lindazole-3-carboxylate).

(VI) Fluoro NPB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxylate).

(VII) FUB-NPB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxylate).

(VIII) THJ (8-Quinoliny 1-penty lindazole-3-carboxamide).

(IX) Fluoro THJ (8-Quinoliny 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

k. Naphthylindolecarboxylates and



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Naphthylindazolecarboxylates.—Any compound containing a naphthylindole carboxylate or naphthylindazole carboxylate structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) NM-2201 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxylate).

(II) SDB-005 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxylate).

(III) Fluoro SDB-005 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxylate).

(IV) FDU-PB-22 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indole-3-carboxylate).

(V) 3-CAF (2-Naphthalenyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)indazole-3-carboxylate).

1. Naphthylindole carboxamides and Naphthylindazole carboxamides.—Any compound containing a naphthylindole carboxamide or naphthylindazole carboxamide structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-pentylindole-3-carboxamide).

(II) Fluoro-NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

(III) Chloro-NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(chloropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

(IV) MN-18 (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

(V) Fluoro MN-18 (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-



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(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

m. Alkylcarbonyl indole carboxamides, Alkylcarbonyl indazole carboxamides, Alkylcarbonyl indole carboxylates, and Alkylcarbonyl indazole carboxylates.—Any compound containing an alkylcarbonyl group, including 1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl, 1-methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl, 1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl, 1-methoxy-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl, with an indole carboxamide, indazole carboxamide, indole carboxylate, or indazole carboxylate, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the alkylcarbonyl group to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) ADBICA, (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentylindole-3-carboxamide).

(II) Fluoro ADBICA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

(III) Fluoro ABICA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

(IV) AB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

(V) Fluoro AB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(VI) ADB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

(VII) Fluoro ADB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(VIII) AB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(IX) ADB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-



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yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(X) AB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XI) MA-CHMINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XII) MAB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XIII) AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

(XIV) Fluoro-AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XV) FUB-AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XVI) MDMB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XVII) MDMB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XVIII) MDMB-CHMICA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

(XIX) PX-1 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

(XX) PX-2 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XXI) PX-3 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XXII) PX-4 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XXIII) MO-CHMINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxylate).



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n. Cumylindolecarboxamides and Cumylindazolecarboxamides.—
Any compound containing a N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl) indole
carboxamide or N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl) indazole carboxamide
structure, with or without substitution on the indole or
indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the
phenyl ring of the cumyl group to any extent, including, but not
limited to:

(I) CUMYL-PICA (N-(2-Phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-pentylindole-3-
carboxamide).

(II) Fluoro CUMYL-PICA (N-(2-Phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-
(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

o. Other Synthetic Cannabinoids.—Any material, compound,
mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of a
Synthetic Cannabinoid, as described in sub-subparagraphs a.-n.:

(I) With or without modification or replacement of a
carbonyl, carboxamide, alkylene, alkyl, or carboxylate linkage
between either two core rings, or linkage between a core ring
and group structure, with or without the addition of a carbon or
replacement of a carbon;

(II) With or without replacement of a core ring or group
structure, whether or not substituted on the ring or group
structures to any extent; and

(III) Is a cannabinoid receptor agonist, unless
specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule or
contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United
States Food and Drug Administration.

191. Substituted Cathinones.—Unless specifically excepted,
listed in another schedule, or contained within a pharmaceutical
product approved by the United States Food and Drug



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Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation, including its salts, isomers, esters, or ethers, and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence of such salts is possible within any of the following specific chemical designations:

- a. Any compound containing a 2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone structure;
- b. Any compound containing a 2-amino-1-naphthyl-1-propanone structure; or
- c. Any compound containing a 2-amino-1-thiophenyl-1-propanone structure,

whether or not the compound is further modified:

(I) With or without substitution on the ring system to any extent with alkyl, alkylthio, thio, fused alkylenedioxy, alkoxy, haloalkyl, hydroxyl, nitro, fused furan, fused benzofuran, fused dihydrofuran, fused tetrahydropyran, fused alkyl ring, or halide substituents;

(II) With or without substitution at the 3-propanone position with an alkyl substituent or removal of the methyl group at the 3-propanone position;

(III) With or without substitution at the 2-amino nitrogen atom with alkyl, dialkyl, acetyl, or benzyl groups, whether or not further substituted in the ring system; or

(IV) With or without inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure, including, but not limited to:

- (A) Methcathinone.
- (B) Ethcathinone.
- (C) Methylone (3,4-Methylenedioxymethcathinone).



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707 (D) 2,3-Methylenedioxymethcathinone.
708 (E) MDPV (3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone).
709 (F) Methylnmethcathinone.
710 (G) Methoxymethcathinone.
711 (H) Fluoromethcathinone.
712 (I) Methylethcathinone.
713 (J) Butylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
714 methylaminobutyrophenone).
715 (K) Ethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone).
716 (L) BMDP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-benzylcathinone).
717 (M) Naphyrone (Naphthylpyrovalerone).
718 (N) Bromomethcathinone.
719 (O) Buphedrone (alpha-Methylaminobutyrophenone).
720 (P) Eutylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
721 ethylaminobutyrophenone).
722 (Q) Dimethylcathinone.
723 (R) Dimethylmethcathinone.
724 (S) Pentylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
725 methylaminovalerophenone).
726 (T) Pentedrone (alpha-Methylaminovalerophenone).
727 (U) MDPPP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
728 pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
729 (V) MDPBP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
730 pyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
731 (W) MPPP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
732 (X) PPP (Pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
733 (Y) PVP (Pyrrolidinovalerophenone) or
734 (Pyrrolidinopentiophenone).
735 (Z) MOPPP (Methoxy-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).



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(AA) MPHP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinohexanophenone).
(BB) F-MABP (Fluoromethylaminobutyrophenone).
(CC) Me-EABP (Methylethylaminobutyrophenone).
(DD) PBP (Pyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
(EE) MeO-PBP (Methoxypyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
(FF) Et-PBP (Ethylpyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
(GG) 3-Me-4-MeO-MCAT (3-Methyl-4-Methoxymethcathinone).
(HH) Dimethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-dimethylcathinone).
(II) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-diethylcathinone.
(JJ) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylcathinone.
(KK) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylmethcathinone.
(LL) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylethcathinone.
(MM) Methylbuphedrone (Methyl-alpha-methylaminobutyrophenone).
(NN) Methyl-alpha-methylaminohexanophenone.
(OO) N-Ethyl-N-methylcathinone.
(PP) PHP (Pyrrolidinohexanophenone).
(QQ) PV8 (Pyrrolidinoheptanophenone).
(RR) Chloromethcathinone.
(SS) 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-aminoacetophenone.
192. Substituted Phenethylamines.—Unless specifically
excepted or unless listed in another schedule, or contained
within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States
Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture,
or preparation, including its salts, isomers, esters, or ethers,
and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence
of such salts is possible within any of the following specific
chemical designations, any compound containing a phenethylamine



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structure, without a beta-keto group, and without a benzyl group attached to the amine group, whether or not the compound is further modified with or without substitution on the phenyl ring to any extent with alkyl, alkylthio, nitro, alkoxy, thio, halide, fused alkylenedioxy, fused furan, fused benzofuran, fused dihydrofuran, or fused tetrahydropyran substituents, whether or not further substituted on a ring to any extent, with or without substitution at the alpha or beta position by any alkyl substituent, with or without substitution at the nitrogen atom, and with or without inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure, including, but not limited to:

- a. 2C-B (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- b. 2C-E (4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- c. 2C-T-4 (4-Isopropylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- d. 2C-C (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- e. 2C-T (4-Methylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- f. 2C-T-2 (4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- g. 2C-T-7 (4-(n)-Propylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- h. 2C-I (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- i. 2C-D (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- j. 2C-H (2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- k. 2C-N (4-Nitro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- l. 2C-P (4-(n)-Propyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- m. MDMA (3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine).
- n. MBDB (Methylbenzodioxolylbutanamine) or (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-methylbutanamine).
- o. MDA (3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine).
- p. 2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine.
- q. Fluoroamphetamine.



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r. Fluoromethamphetamine.
s. MDEA (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine).
t. DOB (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
u. DOC (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
v. DOET (4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
w. DOI (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
x. DOM (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
y. PMA (4-Methoxyamphetamine).
z. N-Ethylamphetamine.
aa. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-hydroxyamphetamine.
bb. 5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine.
cc. PMMA (4-Methoxymethamphetamine).
dd. N,N-Dimethylamphetamine.
ee. 3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine.
ff. 4-APB (4-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
gg. 5-APB (5-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
hh. 6-APB (6-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
ii. 7-APB (7-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
jj. 4-APDB (4-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
kk. 5-APDB (5-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
ll. 6-APDB (6-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
mm. 7-APDB (7-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
nn. 4-MAPB (4-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
oo. 5-MAPB (5-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
pp. 6-MAPB (6-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
qq. 7-MAPB (7-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
rr. 5-EAPB (5-(2-Ethylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
ss. 5-MAPDB (5-(2-Methylaminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran),



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which does not include phenethylamine, mescaline as described in subparagraph 20., substituted cathinones as described in subparagraph 191., N-Benzyl phenethylamine compounds as described in subparagraph 193., or methamphetamine as described in subparagraph (2)(c)5.

193. N-Benzyl Phenethylamine Compounds.—Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, or contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation, including its salts, isomers, esters, or ethers, and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence of such salts is possible within any of the following specific chemical designations, any compound containing a phenethylamine structure without a beta-keto group, with substitution on the nitrogen atom of the amino group with a benzyl substituent, with or without substitution on the phenyl or benzyl ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, thio, alkylthio, halide, fused alkylenedioxy, fused furan, fused benzofuran, or fused tetrahydropyran substituents, whether or not further substituted on a ring to any extent, with or without substitution at the alpha position by any alkyl substituent, including, but not limited to:

a. 25B-NBOMe (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).

b. 25B-NBOH (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-hydroxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).

c. 25B-NBF (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine).



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- d. 25B-NBMD (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2,3-methylenedioxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
- e. 25I-NBOMe (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
- f. 25I-NBOH (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-hydroxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
- g. 25I-NBF (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine).
- h. 25I-NBMD (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2,3-methylenedioxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
- i. 25T2-NBOMe (4-Methylthio-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
- j. 25T4-NBOMe (4-Isopropylthio-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
- k. 25T7-NBOMe (4-(n)-Propylthio-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
- l. 25C-NBOMe (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
- m. 25C-NBOH (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-hydroxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
- n. 25C-NBF (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine).
- o. 25C-NBMD (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2,3-methylenedioxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
- p. 25H-NBOMe (2,5-Dimethoxy-[N-(2-methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
- q. 25H-NBOH (2,5-Dimethoxy-[N-(2-hydroxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
- r. 25H-NBF (2,5-Dimethoxy-[N-(2-



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fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine).

s. 25D-NBOMe (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine),

which does not include substituted cathinones as described in subparagraph 191.

194. Substituted Tryptamines.—Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, or contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing a 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)ethanamine, for example tryptamine, structure with or without mono- or di-substitution of the amine nitrogen with alkyl or alkenyl groups, or by inclusion of the amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure, whether or not substituted at the alpha position with an alkyl group, whether or not substituted on the indole ring to any extent with any alkyl, alkoxy, halo, hydroxyl, or acetoxy groups, including, but not limited to:

- a. Alpha-Ethyltryptamine.
- b. Bufotenine.
- c. DET (Diethyltryptamine).
- d. DMT (Dimethyltryptamine).
- e. MET (N-Methyl-N-ethyltryptamine).
- f. DALT (N,N-Diallyltryptamine).
- g. EiPT (N-Ethyl-N-isopropyltryptamine).
- h. MiPT (N-Methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine).
- i. 5-Hydroxy-AMT (5-Hydroxy-alpha-methyltryptamine).
- j. 5-Hydroxy-N-methyltryptamine.
- k. 5-MeO-MiPT (5-Methoxy-N-methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine).



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l. 5-MeO-AMT (5-Methoxy-alpha-methyltryptamine).
m. Methyltryptamine.
n. 5-MeO-DMT (5-Methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).
o. 5-Me-DMT (5-Methyl-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).
p. 5-MeO-DiPT (5-Methoxy-N,N-Diisopropyltryptamine).
q. DiPT (N,N-Diisopropyltryptamine).
r. DPT (N,N-Dipropyltryptamine).
s. 4-Hydroxy-DiPT (4-Hydroxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine).
t. 5-MeO-DALT (5-Methoxy-N,N-Diallyltryptamine).
u. 4-AcO-DMT (4-Acetoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).
v. 4-AcO-DiPT (4-Acetoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine).
w. 4-Hydroxy-DET (4-Hydroxy-N,N-diethyltryptamine).
x. 4-Hydroxy-MET (4-Hydroxy-N-methyl-N-ethyltryptamine).
y. 4-Hydroxy-MiPT (4-Hydroxy-N-methyl-N-
isopropyltryptamine).
z. Methyl-alpha-ethyltryptamine.
aa. Bromo-DALT (Bromo-N,N-diallyltryptamine),
which does not include tryptamine, psilocyn as described in
subparagraph 34., or psilocybin as described in subparagraph 33.
195. Substituted Phenylcyclohexylamines.—Unless
specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, or
contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United
States Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound,
mixture, or preparation containing a phenylcyclohexylamine
structure, with or without any substitution on the phenyl ring,
any substitution on the cyclohexyl ring, any replacement of the
phenyl ring with a thiophenyl or benzothiophenyl ring, with or
without substitution on the amine with alkyl, dialkyl, or alkoxy



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substituents, inclusion of the nitrogen in a cyclic structure,
or any combination of the above, including, but not limited to:

- a. BTCP (Benzothiophenylcyclohexylpiperidine) or BCP (Benocyclidine).
- b. PCE (N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine) (Ethylamine analog of phencyclidine).
- c. PCPY (N-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)-pyrrolidine) (Pyrrolidine analog of phencyclidine).
- d. PCPr (Phenylcyclohexylpropylamine).
- e. TCP (1-[1-(2-Thienyl)-cyclohexyl]-piperidine) (Thiophene analog of phencyclidine).
- f. PCEEA (Phenylcyclohexyl(ethoxyethylamine)).
- g. PCMPA (Phenylcyclohexyl(methoxypropylamine)).
- h. Methoxetamine.
- i. 3-Methoxy-PCE ((3-Methoxyphenyl)cyclohexylethylamine).
- j. Bromo-PCP ((Bromophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- k. Chloro-PCP ((Chlorophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- l. Fluoro-PCP ((Fluorophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- m. Hydroxy-PCP ((Hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- n. Methoxy-PCP ((Methoxyphenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- o. Methyl-PCP ((Methylphenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- p. Nitro-PCP ((Nitrophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- q. Oxo-PCP ((Oxophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- r. Amino-PCP ((Aminophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- 196. W-15, 4-chloro-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl)-2-piperidinylidene]-benzenesulfonamide.
- 197. W-18, 4-chloro-N-[1-[2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl]-2-piperidinylidene]-benzenesulfonamide.
- 198. AH-7921, 3,4-dichloro-N-[[1-



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(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl)methyl]-benzamide.

199. U47700, trans-3,4-dichloro-N-[2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-N-methyl-benzamide.

200. MT-45, 1-cyclohexyl-4-(1,2-diphenylethyl)-piperazine, dihydrochloride.

Section 2. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section 893.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.13 Prohibited acts; penalties.—

(1)

(i) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, and must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, if:

1. The person sells, manufactures, or delivers, or possesses with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, any of the following:

a. Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.;

b. Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)6.;

c. Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.;

d. Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)30.;

e. A fentanyl derivative, as described in s. 893.03(1)(a)63.;

f. Xylazine, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)37.;

g.f. A controlled substance analog, as described in s. 893.0356, of any substance described in sub-subparagraphs a.-f. ~~sub-subparagraphs a.-e.;~~ or

h.g. A mixture containing any substance described in sub-subparagraphs a.-g. ~~sub-subparagraphs a.-f.;~~ and

2. The substance or mixture listed in subparagraph 1. is in



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a form that resembles, or is mixed, granulated, absorbed, spray-dried, or aerosolized as or onto, coated on, in whole or in part, or solubilized with or into, a product, when such product or its packaging further has at least one of the following attributes:

a. Resembles the trade dress of a branded food product, consumer food product, or logo food product;

b. Incorporates an actual or fake registered copyright, service mark, or trademark;

c. Resembles candy, cereal, a gummy, a vitamin, or a chewable product, such as a gum or gelatin-based product; or

d. Contains a cartoon character imprint.

Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 893.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.135 Trafficking; mandatory sentences; suspension or reduction of sentences; conspiracy to engage in trafficking.—

(1) Except as authorized in this chapter or in chapter 499 and notwithstanding the provisions of s. 893.13:

(c)1. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of any morphine, opium, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 4 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, but less than 30 kilograms of such substance or mixture, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the



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quantity involved:

a. Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

2. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of hydrocodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.k., codeine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.g., or any salt thereof, or 28 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in hydrocodone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 50 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

b. Is 50 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 300 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of



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imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

d. Is 300 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$750,000.

3. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 7 grams or more of oxycodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.q., or any salt thereof, or 7 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in oxycodone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

a. Is 7 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 25 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 25 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

d. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$750,000.



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4.a. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of:

(I) Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.;

(II) Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)6.;

(III) Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.;

(IV) Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)30.;

(V) A fentanyl derivative, as described in s. 893.03(1)(a)63.;

(VI) A controlled substance analog, as described in s. 893.0356, of any substance described in sub-sub-subparagraphs (I)-(V); or

(VII) A mixture containing any substance described in sub-sub-subparagraphs (I)-(VI),

commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in dangerous fentanyl or fentanyl analogues," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

b. If the quantity involved under sub-subparagraph a.:

(I) Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years_T and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

(II) Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 20 years_T and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

(III) Is 28 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years_T and



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shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

c. A person 18 years of age or older who violates subparagraph a. by knowingly selling or delivering to a minor at least 4 grams of a substance or mixture listed in subparagraph a. shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of not less than 25 years and not exceeding life imprisonment, and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$1 million if the substance or mixture listed in sub-subparagraph a. is in a form that resembles, or is mixed, granulated, absorbed, spray-dried, or aerosolized as or onto, coated on, in whole or in part, or solubilized with or into, a product, when such product or its packaging further has at least one of the following attributes:

(I) Resembles the trade dress of a branded food product, consumer food product, or logo food product;

(II) Incorporates an actual or fake registered copyright, service mark, or trademark;

(III) Resembles candy, cereal, a gummy, a vitamin, or a chewable product, such as a gum or gelatin-based product; or

(IV) Contains a cartoon character imprint.

5. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 30 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 30 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits the first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs. A person who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking



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in illegal drugs under this subparagraph shall be punished by life imprisonment and is ineligible for any form of discretionary early release except pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149. However, if the court determines that, in addition to committing any act specified in this paragraph:

a. The person intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the intentional killing of an individual and such killing was the result; or

b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to a natural, though not inevitable, lethal result,

such person commits the capital felony of trafficking in illegal drugs, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

6. A person who knowingly brings into this state 60 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 60 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such substance, and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of a person, commits capital importation of illegal drugs, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to



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pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

7. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of xylazine, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)37., or any salt thereof, or 28 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in xylazine," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

b. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 200 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

Section 4. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect October 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



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1200 and insert:

1201 A bill to be entitled
1202 An act relating to controlled substances; amending s.
1203 893.03, F.S.; excepting from the list of Schedule I
1204 controlled substances certain xylazine animal drug
1205 products approved by the United States Food and Drug
1206 Administration and used for certain purposes; amending
1207 s. 893.13, F.S.; providing criminal penalties and
1208 requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment if
1209 a person sells, manufactures, or delivers or possesses
1210 with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver xylazine;
1211 amending s. 893.135, F.S.; creating the offense of
1212 trafficking in xylazine; providing criminal penalties
1213 and requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment
1214 and fines based on the quantity of the controlled
1215 substance involved in the offense; providing effective
1216 dates.



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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
02/24/2026	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Yarborough) recommended the following:

Senate Substitute for Amendment (304338) (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Section 2 of this act may be cited as "Meg's Law."

Section 2. Section 569.216, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

569.216 Prohibition on possessing, selling, furnishing, or



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giving nitrous oxide; exceptions; penalties.—

(1) It is unlawful for any dealer who is licensed or permitted under this chapter, or a dealer's agent or employee, to possess, sell, possess with intent to sell, deliver, or give, directly or indirectly, nitrous oxide on or from the dealer's licensed premises. A dealer or a dealer's agent or employee 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.

(2) This section does not apply to a grocery store or supermarket, as licensed or permitted by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, but does apply to a convenience business, as defined by s. 812.171.

(3) This section does not prohibit the purchase or sale of a finished food product in which nitrous oxide is used solely as a propellant.

(4) The Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall adopt rules regarding the sale and purchase of nitrous oxide to prevent the use of nitrous oxide for inducing a condition of intoxication. Such rules may address products containing nitrous oxide and finished food products in which nitrous oxide is used solely as a propellant.

Section 3. Effective July 1, 2026, paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 893.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.03 Standards and schedules.—The substances enumerated in this section are controlled by this chapter. The controlled substances listed or to be listed in Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V are included by whatever official, common, usual, chemical, trade name, or class designated. The provisions of



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this section shall not be construed to include within any of the schedules contained in this section any excluded drugs listed within the purview of 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.22, styled "Excluded Substances"; 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.24, styled "Exempt Chemical Preparations"; 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.32, styled "Exempted Prescription Products"; or 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.34, styled "Exempt Anabolic Steroid Products."

(1) SCHEDULE I.—A substance in Schedule I has a high potential for abuse and has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States and in its use under medical supervision does not meet accepted safety standards. The following substances are controlled in Schedule I:

(c) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic substances or that contains any of their salts, isomers, including optical, positional, or geometric isomers, homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, esters, ethers, and salts of isomers, homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, esters, or ethers, if the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation or class description:

1. Alpha-Ethyltryptamine.
2. 4-Methylaminorex (2-Amino-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline).
3. Aminorex (2-Amino-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline).
4. DOB (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
5. 2C-B (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
6. Bufotenine.



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- 69 7. Cannabis.
- 70 8. Cathinone.
- 71 9. DET (Diethyltryptamine).
- 72 10. 2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine.
- 73 11. DOET (4-Ethyl-2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine).
- 74 12. DMT (Dimethyltryptamine).
- 75 13. PCE (N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine) (Ethylamine
76 analog of phencyclidine).
- 77 14. JB-318 (N-Ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate).
- 78 15. N-Ethylamphetamine.
- 79 16. Fenethylamine.
- 80 17. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-hydroxyamphetamine.
- 81 18. Ibogaine.
- 82 19. LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide).
- 83 20. Mescaline.
- 84 21. Methcathinone.
- 85 22. 5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine.
- 86 23. PMA (4-Methoxyamphetamine).
- 87 24. PMMA (4-Methoxymethamphetamine).
- 88 25. DOM (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
- 89 26. MDEA (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine).
- 90 27. MDA (3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine).
- 91 28. JB-336 (N-Methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate).
- 92 29. N,N-Dimethylamphetamine.
- 93 30. Parahexyl.
- 94 31. Peyote.
- 95 32. PCPY (N-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)-pyrrolidine) (Pyrrolidine
96 analog of phencyclidine).
- 97 33. Psilocybin.



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34. Psilocyn.

35. *Salvia divinorum*, except for any drug product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration which contains *Salvia divinorum* or its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, if the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation.

36. Salvinorin A, except for any drug product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration which contains Salvinorin A or its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, if the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation.

37. Xylazine, except for a xylazine animal drug product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration and the use of which conforms to the approved application or is authorized under 21 U.S.C. s. 360b(a)(4). The manufacture, importation, distribution, prescribing, or sale of xylazine for human use is not subject to this exception.

38. TCP (1-[1-(2-Thienyl)-cyclohexyl]-piperidine) (Thiophene analog of phencyclidine).

39. 3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine.

40. Methylone (3,4-Methylenedioxymethcathinone).

41. MDPV (3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone).

42. Methylmethcathinone.

43. Methoxymethcathinone.

44. Fluoromethcathinone.

45. Methylethcathinone.

46. CP 47,497 (2-(3-Hydroxycyclohexyl)-5-(2-methyloctan-2-



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yl)phenol) and its dimethyloctyl (C8) homologue.

47. HU-210 [(6aR,10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol].

48. JWH-018 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

49. JWH-073 (1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

50. JWH-200 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

51. BZP (Benzylpiperazine).

52. Fluorophenylpiperazine.

53. Methylphenylpiperazine.

54. Chlorophenylpiperazine.

55. Methoxyphenylpiperazine.

56. DBZP (1,4-Dibenzylpiperazine).

57. TFMPP (Trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine).

58. MBDB (Methylbenzodioxolylbutanamine) or (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-methylbutanamine).

59. 5-Hydroxy-AMT (5-Hydroxy-alpha-methyltryptamine).

60. 5-Hydroxy-N-methyltryptamine.

61. 5-MeO-MiPT (5-Methoxy-N-methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine).

62. 5-MeO-AMT (5-Methoxy-alpha-methyltryptamine).

63. Methyltryptamine.

64. 5-MeO-DMT (5-Methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).

65. 5-Me-DMT (5-Methyl-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).

66. Tyramine (4-Hydroxyphenethylamine).

67. 5-MeO-DiPT (5-Methoxy-N,N-Diisopropyltryptamine).

68. DiPT (N,N-Diisopropyltryptamine).

69. DPT (N,N-Dipropyltryptamine).

70. 4-Hydroxy-DiPT (4-Hydroxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine).

71. 5-MeO-DALT (5-Methoxy-N,N-Diallyltryptamine).



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- 72. DOI (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
- 73. DOC (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
- 74. 2C-E (4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 75. 2C-T-4 (4-Isopropylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 76. 2C-C (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 77. 2C-T (4-Methylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 78. 2C-T-2 (4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 79. 2C-T-7 (4-(n)-Propylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 80. 2C-I (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 81. Butylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-methylaminobutyrophenone).
- 82. Ethcathinone.
- 83. Ethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone).
- 84. Naphyrone (Naphthylpyrovalerone).
- 85. Dimethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-dimethylcathinone).
- 86. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-diethylcathinone.
- 87. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-propiofenone.
- 88. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-bromopropiofenone.
- 89. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-propiofenone-2-oxime.
- 90. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylcathinone.
- 91. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylmethcathinone.
- 92. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylethcathinone.
- 93. Bromomethcathinone.
- 94. Buphedrone (alpha-Methylamino-butyrophenone).
- 95. Eutylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-ethylaminobutyrophenone).
- 96. Dimethylcathinone.
- 97. Dimethylmethcathinone.
- 98. Pentylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-



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methyaminovalerophenone).

99. MDPPP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).

100. MDPBP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-pyrrolidinobutyrophenone).

101. MOPPP (Methoxy-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).

102. MPHP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinohexanophenone).

103. BTCP (Benzothiophenylcyclohexylpiperidine) or BCP (Benocyclidine).

104. F-MABP (Fluoromethylaminobutyrophenone).

105. MeO-PBP (Methoxypyrrolidinobutyrophenone).

106. Et-PBP (Ethylpyrrolidinobutyrophenone).

107. 3-Me-4-MeO-MCAT (3-Methyl-4-Methoxymethcathinone).

108. Me-EABP (Methylethylaminobutyrophenone).

109. Etizolam.

110. PPP (Pyrrolidinopropiophenone).

111. PBP (Pyrrolidinobutyrophenone).

112. PVP (Pyrrolidinovalerophenone) or (Pyrrolidinopentiophenone).

113. MPPP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).

114. JWH-007 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

115. JWH-015 (1-Propyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

116. JWH-019 (1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

117. JWH-020 (1-Heptyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

118. JWH-072 (1-Propyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

119. JWH-081 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).

120. JWH-122 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).

121. JWH-133 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-(2-methylpentan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).



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- 214 122. JWH-175 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthylmethyl)indole) .
215 123. JWH-201 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole) .
216 124. JWH-203 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-chlorophenylacetyl)indole) .
217 125. JWH-210 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-ethyl-1-naphthoyl)indole) .
218 126. JWH-250 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole) .
219 127. JWH-251 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methylphenylacetyl)indole) .
220 128. JWH-302 (1-Pentyl-3-(3-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole) .
221 129. JWH-398 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole) .
222 130. HU-211 ((6aS,10aS)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-
223 (2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-
224 ol) .
225 131. HU-308 ([(1R,2R,5R)-2-[2,6-Dimethoxy-4-(2-methyloctan-
226 2-yl)phenyl]-7,7-dimethyl-4-bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-enyl]
227 methanol) .
228 132. HU-331 (3-Hydroxy-2-[(1R,6R)-3-methyl-6-(1-
229 methylethenyl)-2-cyclohexen-1-yl]-5-pentyl-2,5-cyclohexadiene-
230 1,4-dione) .
231 133. CB-13 (4-Pentyloxy-1-(1-naphthoyl)naphthalene) .
232 134. CB-25 (N-Cyclopropyl-11-(3-hydroxy-5-pentylphenoxy)-
233 undecanamide) .
234 135. CB-52 (N-Cyclopropyl-11-(2-hexyl-5-hydroxyphenoxy)-
235 undecanamide) .
236 136. CP 55,940 (2-[3-Hydroxy-6-propanol-cyclohexyl]-5-(2-
237 methyloctan-2-yl)phenol) .
238 137. AM-694 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole) .
239 138. AM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole) .
240 139. RCS-4 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole) .
241 140. RCS-8 (1-(2-Cyclohexylethyl)-3-(2-
242 methoxyphenylacetyl)indole) .



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- 243 141. WIN55,212-2 ((R)-(+) -[2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-
244 morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-
245 naphthalenylmethanone).
- 246 142. WIN55,212-3 ([(3S)-2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-
247 morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-
248 naphthalenylmethanone).
- 249 143. Pentedrone (alpha-Methylaminovalerophenone).
- 250 144. Fluoroamphetamine.
- 251 145. Fluoromethamphetamine.
- 252 146. Methoxetamine.
- 253 147. Methiopropamine.
- 254 148. Methylbuphedrone (Methyl-alpha-
255 methylaminobutyrophenone).
- 256 149. APB ((2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
- 257 150. APDB ((2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
- 258 151. UR-144 (1-Pentyl-3-(2,2,3,3-
259 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
- 260 152. XLR11 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-
261 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
- 262 153. Chloro UR-144 (1-(Chloropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-
263 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
- 264 154. AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).
- 265 155. AM-2233(1-[(N-Methyl-2-piperidiny)methyl]-3-(2-
266 iodobenzoyl)indole).
- 267 156. STS-135 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)indole-3-
268 carboxamide).
- 269 157. URB-597 ((3'-(Aminocarbonyl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-
270 cyclohexylcarbamate).
- 271 158. URB-602 ([1,1'-Biphenyl]-3-yl-carbamic acid,



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272 cyclohexyl ester) .
273 159. URB-754 (6-Methyl-2-[(4-methylphenyl)amino]-1-
274 benzoxazin-4-one) .
275 160. 2C-D (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine) .
276 161. 2C-H (2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine) .
277 162. 2C-N (4-Nitro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine) .
278 163. 2C-P (4-(n)-Propyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine) .
279 164. 25I-NBOMe (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
280 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
281 165. MDMA (3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine) .
282 166. PB-22 (8-Quinolinyll 1-pentylindole-3-carboxylate) .
283 167. Fluoro PB-22 (8-Quinolinyll 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-
284 carboxylate) .
285 168. BB-22 (8-Quinolinyll 1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indole-3-
286 carboxylate) .
287 169. Fluoro AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-
288 3-carboxamide) .
289 170. AB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-
290 pentylindazole-3-carboxamide) .
291 171. AB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-
292 (4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide) .
293 172. ADB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-
294 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide) .
295 173. Fluoro ADBICA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-
296 yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide) .
297 174. 25B-NBOMe (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
298 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
299 175. 25C-NBOMe (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
300 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) .



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176. AB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).
177. FUB-PB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indole-3-carboxylate).
178. Fluoro-NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).
179. Fluoro-AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).
180. THJ-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indazole).
181. AM-855 ((4aR,12bR)-8-Hexyl-2,5,5-trimethyl-1,4,4a,8,9,10,11,12b-octahydronaphtho[3,2-c]isochromen-12-ol).
182. AM-905 ((6aR,9R,10aR)-3-[(E)-Hept-1-enyl]-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-6a,7,8,9,10,10a-hexahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).
183. AM-906 ((6aR,9R,10aR)-3-[(Z)-Hept-1-enyl]-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-6a,7,8,9,10,10a-hexahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).
184. AM-2389 ((6aR,9R,10aR)-3-(1-Hexyl-cyclobut-1-yl)-6a,7,8,9,10,10a-hexahydro-6,6-dimethyl-6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran-1,9-diol).
185. HU-243 ((6aR,8S,9S,10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-8,9-ditritio-7,8,10,10a-tetrahydro-6aH-benzo[c]chromen-1-ol).
186. HU-336 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-pentyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[c]chromene-1,4(6H)-dione).
187. MAPB ((2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
188. 5-IT (2-(1H-Indol-5-yl)-1-methyl-ethylamine).
189. 6-IT (2-(1H-Indol-6-yl)-1-methyl-ethylamine).
190. Synthetic Cannabinoids.-Unless specifically excepted



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or unless listed in another schedule or contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of a synthetic cannabinoid found to be in any of the following chemical class descriptions, or homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, isomers (including optical, positional, or geometric), esters, ethers, salts, and salts of homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence of such homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers is possible within the specific chemical class or designation. Since nomenclature of these synthetically produced cannabinoids is not internationally standardized and may continually evolve, these structures or the compounds of these structures shall be included under this subparagraph, regardless of their specific numerical designation of atomic positions covered, if it can be determined through a recognized method of scientific testing or analysis that the substance contains properties that fit within one or more of the following categories:

a. Tetrahydrocannabinols.—Any tetrahydrocannabinols naturally contained in a plant of the genus *Cannabis*, the synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the plant or in the resinous extracts of the genus *Cannabis*, or synthetic substances, derivatives, and their isomers with similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity, including, but not limited to, Delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinols and their optical isomers, Delta 8 tetrahydrocannabinols and their optical isomers, Delta 6a,10a tetrahydrocannabinols and their optical



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isomers, or any compound containing a tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene structure with substitution at either or both the 3-position or 9-position, with or without substitution at the 1-position with hydroxyl or alkoxy groups, including, but not limited to:

(I) Tetrahydrocannabinol.

(II) HU-210 ((6aR,10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).

(III) HU-211 ((6aS,10aS)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).

(IV) JWH-051 ((6aR,10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).

(V) JWH-133 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-(2-methylpentan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).

(VI) JWH-057 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).

(VII) JWH-359 ((6aR,10aR)-1-Methoxy-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-(2,3-dimethylpentan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).

(VIII) AM-087 ((6aR,10aR)-3-(2-Methyl-6-bromohex-2-yl)-6,6,9-trimethyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).

(IX) AM-411 ((6aR,10aR)-3-(1-Adamantyl)-6,6,9-trimethyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).

(X) Parahexyl.

b. Naphthoylindoles, Naphthoylindazoles, Naphthoylcarbazoles, Naphthylmethylinindoles, Naphthylmethylinindazoles, and Naphthylmethylincarbazoles.—Any compound containing a naphthoylindole, naphthoylindazole, naphthoylcarbazole, naphthylmethylinindole,



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naphthylmethylindazole, or naphthylmethylcarbazole structure,
with or without substitution on the indole, indazole, or
carbazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the
naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

- (I) JWH-007 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (II) JWH-011 (1-(1-Methylhexyl)-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (III) JWH-015 (1-Propyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (IV) JWH-016 (1-Butyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (V) JWH-018 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (VI) JWH-019 (1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (VII) JWH-020 (1-Heptyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (VIII) JWH-022 (1-(4-Pentenyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (IX) JWH-071 (1-Ethyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (X) JWH-072 (1-Propyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (XI) JWH-073 (1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (XII) JWH-080 (1-Butyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (XIII) JWH-081 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (XIV) JWH-098 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (XV) JWH-116 (1-Pentyl-2-ethyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (XVI) JWH-122 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (XVII) JWH-149 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (XVIII) JWH-164 (1-Pentyl-3-(7-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (XIX) JWH-175 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthylmethyl)indole).
- (XX) JWH-180 (1-Propyl-3-(4-propyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (XXI) JWH-182 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-propyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
- (XXII) JWH-184 (1-Pentyl-3-[(4-methyl)-1-



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417 naphthylmethyl]indole).
418 (XXIII) JWH-193 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(4-methyl-1-
419 naphthoyl)indole).
420 (XXIV) JWH-198 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(4-methoxy-1-
421 naphthoyl)indole).
422 (XXV) JWH-200 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-
423 naphthoyl)indole).
424 (XXVI) JWH-210 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-ethyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
425 (XXVII) JWH-387 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-bromo-1-naphthoyl)indole).
426 (XXVIII) JWH-398 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole).
427 (XXIX) JWH-412 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-fluoro-1-naphthoyl)indole).
428 (XXX) JWH-424 (1-Pentyl-3-(8-bromo-1-naphthoyl)indole).
429 (XXXI) AM-1220 (1-[(1-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(1-
430 naphthoyl)indole).
431 (XXXII) AM-1235 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-6-nitro-3-(1-
432 naphthoyl)indole).
433 (XXXIII) AM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-
434 naphthoyl)indole).
435 (XXXIV) Chloro JWH-018 (1-(Chloropentyl)-3-(1-
436 naphthoyl)indole).
437 (XXXV) Bromo JWH-018 (1-(Bromopentyl)-3-(1-
438 naphthoyl)indole).
439 (XXXVI) AM-2232 (1-(4-Cyanobutyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
440 (XXXVII) THJ-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-
441 naphthoyl)indazole).
442 (XXXVIII) MAM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(4-methyl-1-
443 naphthoyl)indole).
444 (XXXIX) EAM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(4-ethyl-1-
445 naphthoyl)indole).



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(XL) EG-018 (9-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)carbazole).

(XLI) EG-2201 (9-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)carbazole).

c. Naphthoylpyrroles.—Any compound containing a naphthoylpyrrole structure, with or without substitution on the pyrrole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) JWH-030 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(II) JWH-031 (1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(III) JWH-145 (1-Pentyl-5-phenyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(IV) JWH-146 (1-Heptyl-5-phenyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(V) JWH-147 (1-Hexyl-5-phenyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(VI) JWH-307 (1-Pentyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(VII) JWH-309 (1-Pentyl-5-(1-naphthalenyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(VIII) JWH-368 (1-Pentyl-5-(3-fluorophenyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(IX) JWH-369 (1-Pentyl-5-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

(X) JWH-370 (1-Pentyl-5-(2-methylphenyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).

d. Naphthylmethylenindenes.—Any compound containing a naphthylmethylenindene structure, with or without substitution at the 3-position of the indene ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to, JWH-176 (3-Pentyl-1-(naphthylmethylene)indene).

e. Phenylacetylindoles and Phenylacetylindazoles.—Any



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compound containing a phenylacetylindole or phenylacetylindazole structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the phenyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

- (I) JWH-167 (1-Pentyl-3-(phenylacetyl)indole).
- (II) JWH-201 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
- (III) JWH-203 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-chlorophenylacetyl)indole).
- (IV) JWH-250 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
- (V) JWH-251 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methylphenylacetyl)indole).
- (VI) JWH-302 (1-Pentyl-3-(3-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
- (VII) Cannabipiperidiethanone.
- (VIII) RCS-8 (1-(2-Cyclohexylethyl)-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).

f. Cyclohexylphenols.—Any compound containing a cyclohexylphenol structure, with or without substitution at the 5-position of the phenolic ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the cyclohexyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

- (I) CP 47,497 (2-(3-Hydroxycyclohexyl)-5-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)phenol).
- (II) Cannabicyclohexanol (CP 47,497 dimethyloctyl (C8) homologue).
- (III) CP-55,940 (2-(3-Hydroxy-6-propanol-cyclohexyl)-5-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)phenol).

g. Benzoylindoles and Benzoylindazoles.—Any compound containing a benzoylindole or benzoylindazole structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the phenyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:



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(I) AM-679 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole).
(II) AM-694 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole).
(III) AM-1241 (1-[(N-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(2-iodo-5-nitrobenzoyl)indole).
(IV) Pravadoline (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-2-methyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole).
(V) AM-2233 (1-[(N-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole).
(VI) RCS-4 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole).
(VII) RCS-4 C4 homologue (1-Butyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole).
(VIII) AM-630 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-2-methyl-6-iodo-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole).
h. Tetramethylcyclopropanoylindoles and
Tetramethylcyclopropanoylindazoles.—Any compound containing a
tetramethylcyclopropanoylindole or
tetramethylcyclopropanoylindazole structure, with or without
substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent,
whether or not substituted on the tetramethylcyclopropyl group
to any extent, including, but not limited to:
(I) UR-144 (1-Pentyl-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
(II) XLR11 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
(III) Chloro UR-144 (1-(Chloropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
(IV) A-796,260 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
(V) A-834,735 (1-[4-(Tetrahydropyranyl)methyl]-3-(2,2,3,3-



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tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

(VI) M-144 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-2-methyl-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

(VII) FUB-144 (1-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

(VIII) FAB-144 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indazole).

(IX) XLR12 (1-(4,4,4-Trifluorobutyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

(X) AB-005 (1-[(1-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

i. Adamantoylindoles, Adamantoylindazoles, Adamantylindole carboxamides, and Adamantylindazole carboxamides.—Any compound containing an adamantoyl indole, adamantoyl indazole, adamantyl indole carboxamide, or adamantyl indazole carboxamide structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the adamantyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

(II) Fluoro AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(III) STS-135 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

(IV) AM-1248 (1-(1-Methylpiperidine)methyl-3-(1-adamantoyl)indole).

(V) AB-001 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-adamantoyl)indole).

(VI) APICA (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-pentylindole-3-carboxamide).

(VII) Fluoro AB-001 (1-(Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-adamantoyl)indole).



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j. Quinolinyndolecarboxylates, Quinolinyndazolecarboxylates, Quinolinyndolecarboxamides, and Quinolinyndazolecarboxamides.—Any compound containing a quinolinyndole carboxylate, quinolinyndazole carboxylate, isoquinolinyndole carboxylate, isoquinolinyndazole carboxylate, quinolinyndole carboxamide, quinolinyndazole carboxamide, isoquinolinyndole carboxamide, or isoquinolinyndazole carboxamide structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the quinoline or isoquinoline ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) PB-22 (8-Quinolinyndyl 1-pentyndole-3-carboxylate).

(II) Fluoro PB-22 (8-Quinolinyndyl 1-(fluoropentynd)indole-3-carboxylate).

(III) BB-22 (8-Quinolinyndyl 1-(cyclohexyldmethyl)indole-3-carboxylate).

(IV) FUB-PB-22 (8-Quinolinyndyl 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indole-3-carboxylate).

(V) NPB-22 (8-Quinolinyndyl 1-pentyndazole-3-carboxylate).

(VI) Fluoro NPB-22 (8-Quinolinyndyl 1-(fluoropentynd)indazole-3-carboxylate).

(VII) FUB-NPB-22 (8-Quinolinyndyl 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxylate).

(VIII) THJ (8-Quinolinyndyl 1-pentyndazole-3-carboxamide).

(IX) Fluoro THJ (8-Quinolinyndyl 1-(fluoropentynd)indazole-3-carboxamide).

k. Naphthyndolecarboxylates and Naphthyndazolecarboxylates.—Any compound containing a naphthyndole carboxylate or naphthyndazole carboxylate



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structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) NM-2201 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxylate).

(II) SDB-005 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxylate).

(III) Fluoro SDB-005 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxylate).

(IV) FDU-PB-22 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indole-3-carboxylate).

(V) 3-CAF (2-Naphthalenyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)indazole-3-carboxylate).

1. Naphthylindole carboxamides and Naphthylindazole carboxamides.—Any compound containing a naphthylindole carboxamide or naphthylindazole carboxamide structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-pentylindole-3-carboxamide).

(II) Fluoro-NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

(III) Chloro-NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(chloropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

(IV) MN-18 (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

(V) Fluoro MN-18 (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

m. Alkylcarbonyl indole carboxamides, Alkylcarbonyl



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indazole carboxamides, Alkylcarbonyl indole carboxylates, and Alkylcarbonyl indazole carboxylates.—Any compound containing an alkylcarbonyl group, including 1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl, 1-methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl, 1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl, 1-methoxy-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl, with an indole carboxamide, indazole carboxamide, indole carboxylate, or indazole carboxylate, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the alkylcarbonyl group to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) ADBICA, (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentylindole-3-carboxamide).

(II) Fluoro ADBICA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

(III) Fluoro ABICA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

(IV) AB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

(V) Fluoro AB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(VI) ADB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

(VII) Fluoro ADB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(VIII) AB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(IX) ADB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(X) AB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-



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(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XI) MA-CHMINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XII) MAB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XIII) AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

(XIV) Fluoro-AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XV) FUB-AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XVI) MDMB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XVII) MDMB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XVIII) MDMB-CHMICA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

(XIX) PX-1 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

(XX) PX-2 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XXI) PX-3 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XXII) PX-4 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

(XXIII) MO-CHMINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxylate).

n. Cumylindolecarboxamides and Cumylindazolecarboxamides.—
Any compound containing a N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl) indole



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carboxamide or N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl) indazole carboxamide structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the phenyl ring of the cumyl group to any extent, including, but not limited to:

(I) CUMYL-PICA (N-(2-Phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-pentylindole-3-carboxamide).

(II) Fluoro CUMYL-PICA (N-(2-Phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

o. Other Synthetic Cannabinoids.—Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of a Synthetic Cannabinoid, as described in sub-subparagraphs a.-n.:

(I) With or without modification or replacement of a carbonyl, carboxamide, alkylene, alkyl, or carboxylate linkage between either two core rings, or linkage between a core ring and group structure, with or without the addition of a carbon or replacement of a carbon;

(II) With or without replacement of a core ring or group structure, whether or not substituted on the ring or group structures to any extent; and

(III) Is a cannabinoid receptor agonist, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule or contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

191. Substituted Cathinones.—Unless specifically excepted, listed in another schedule, or contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation, including its salts, isomers, esters, or ethers, and salts of



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isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence of such salts is possible within any of the following specific chemical designations:

a. Any compound containing a 2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone structure;

b. Any compound containing a 2-amino-1-naphthyl-1-propanone structure; or

c. Any compound containing a 2-amino-1-thiophenyl-1-propanone structure,

whether or not the compound is further modified:

(I) With or without substitution on the ring system to any extent with alkyl, alkylthio, thio, fused alkylenedioxy, alkoxy, haloalkyl, hydroxyl, nitro, fused furan, fused benzofuran, fused dihydrofuran, fused tetrahydropyran, fused alkyl ring, or halide substituents;

(II) With or without substitution at the 3-propanone position with an alkyl substituent or removal of the methyl group at the 3-propanone position;

(III) With or without substitution at the 2-amino nitrogen atom with alkyl, dialkyl, acetyl, or benzyl groups, whether or not further substituted in the ring system; or

(IV) With or without inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure, including, but not limited to:

(A) Methcathinone.

(B) Ethcathinone.

(C) Methylone (3,4-Methylenedioxymethcathinone).

(D) 2,3-Methylenedioxymethcathinone.

(E) MDPV (3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone).



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736 (F) Methymethcathinone.
737 (G) Methoxymethcathinone.
738 (H) Fluoromethcathinone.
739 (I) Methylethcathinone.
740 (J) Butylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
741 methylaminobutyrophenone).
742 (K) Ethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone).
743 (L) BMDP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-benzylcathinone).
744 (M) Naphyrone (Naphthylpyrovalerone).
745 (N) Bromomethcathinone.
746 (O) Buphedrone (alpha-Methylaminobutyrophenone).
747 (P) Eutylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
748 ethylaminobutyrophenone).
749 (Q) Dimethylcathinone.
750 (R) Dimethylmethcathinone.
751 (S) Pentylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
752 methylaminovalerophenone).
753 (T) Pentedrone (alpha-Methylaminovalerophenone).
754 (U) MDPPP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
755 pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
756 (V) MDPBP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
757 pyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
758 (W) MPPP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
759 (X) PPP (Pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
760 (Y) PVP (Pyrrolidinovalerophenone) or
761 (Pyrrolidinopentiophenone).
762 (Z) MOPPP (Methoxy-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
763 (AA) MPHP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinohexanophenone).
764 (BB) F-MABP (Fluoromethylaminobutyrophenone).



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(CC) Me-EABP (Methylethylaminobutyrophenone).
(DD) PBP (Pyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
(EE) MeO-PBP (Methoxypyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
(FF) Et-PBP (Ethylpyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
(GG) 3-Me-4-MeO-MCAT (3-Methyl-4-Methoxymethcathinone).
(HH) Dimethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-dimethylcathinone).
(II) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-diethylcathinone.
(JJ) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylcathinone.
(KK) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylmethcathinone.
(LL) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylethcathinone.
(MM) Methylbuphedrone (Methyl-alpha-methylaminobutyrophenone).
(NN) Methyl-alpha-methylaminohexanophenone.
(OO) N-Ethyl-N-methylcathinone.
(PP) PHP (Pyrrolidinohexanophenone).
(QQ) PV8 (Pyrrolidinoheptanophenone).
(RR) Chloromethcathinone.
(SS) 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-aminoacetophenone.
192. Substituted Phenethylamines.—Unless specifically
excepted or unless listed in another schedule, or contained
within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States
Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture,
or preparation, including its salts, isomers, esters, or ethers,
and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence
of such salts is possible within any of the following specific
chemical designations, any compound containing a phenethylamine
structure, without a beta-keto group, and without a benzyl group
attached to the amine group, whether or not the compound is



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further modified with or without substitution on the phenyl ring to any extent with alkyl, alkylthio, nitro, alkoxy, thio, halide, fused alkylenedioxy, fused furan, fused benzofuran, fused dihydrofuran, or fused tetrahydropyran substituents, whether or not further substituted on a ring to any extent, with or without substitution at the alpha or beta position by any alkyl substituent, with or without substitution at the nitrogen atom, and with or without inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure, including, but not limited to:

- a. 2C-B (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- b. 2C-E (4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- c. 2C-T-4 (4-Isopropylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- d. 2C-C (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- e. 2C-T (4-Methylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- f. 2C-T-2 (4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- g. 2C-T-7 (4-(n)-Propylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- h. 2C-I (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- i. 2C-D (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- j. 2C-H (2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- k. 2C-N (4-Nitro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- l. 2C-P (4-(n)-Propyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- m. MDMA (3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine).
- n. MBDB (Methylbenzodioxolylbutanamine) or (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-methylbutanamine).
- o. MDA (3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine).
- p. 2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine.
- q. Fluoroamphetamine.
- r. Fluoromethamphetamine.
- s. MDEA (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine).



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t. DOB (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
u. DOC (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
v. DOET (4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
w. DOI (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
x. DOM (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
y. PMA (4-Methoxyamphetamine).
z. N-Ethylamphetamine.
aa. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-hydroxyamphetamine.
bb. 5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine.
cc. PMMA (4-Methoxymethamphetamine).
dd. N,N-Dimethylamphetamine.
ee. 3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine.
ff. 4-APB (4-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
gg. 5-APB (5-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
hh. 6-APB (6-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
ii. 7-APB (7-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
jj. 4-APDB (4-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
kk. 5-APDB (5-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
ll. 6-APDB (6-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
mm. 7-APDB (7-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
nn. 4-MAPB (4-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
oo. 5-MAPB (5-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
pp. 6-MAPB (6-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
qq. 7-MAPB (7-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
rr. 5-EAPB (5-(2-Ethylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
ss. 5-MAPDB (5-(2-Methylaminopropyl)-2,3-
dihydrobenzofuran),
which does not include phenethylamine, mescaline as described in



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subparagraph 20., substituted cathinones as described in
subparagraph 191., N-Benzyl phenethylamine compounds as
described in subparagraph 193., or methamphetamine as described
in subparagraph (2)(c)5.

193. N-Benzyl Phenethylamine Compounds.—Unless specifically
excepted or unless listed in another schedule, or contained
within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States
Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture,
or preparation, including its salts, isomers, esters, or ethers,
and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence
of such salts is possible within any of the following specific
chemical designations, any compound containing a phenethylamine
structure without a beta-keto group, with substitution on the
nitrogen atom of the amino group with a benzyl substituent, with
or without substitution on the phenyl or benzyl ring to any
extent with alkyl, alkoxy, thio, alkylthio, halide, fused
alkylenedioxy, fused furan, fused benzofuran, or fused
tetrahydropyran substituents, whether or not further substituted
on a ring to any extent, with or without substitution at the
alpha position by any alkyl substituent, including, but not
limited to:

a. 25B-NBOMe (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).

b. 25B-NBOH (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
hydroxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).

c. 25B-NBF (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine).

d. 25B-NBMD (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2,3-
methylenedioxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).



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- 881 e. 25I-NBOMe (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
882 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
- 883 f. 25I-NBOH (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
884 hydroxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
- 885 g. 25I-NBF (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
886 fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
- 887 h. 25I-NBMD (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2,3-
888 methylenedioxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
- 889 i. 25T2-NBOMe (4-Methylthio-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
890 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
- 891 j. 25T4-NBOMe (4-Isopropylthio-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
892 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
- 893 k. 25T7-NBOMe (4-(n)-Propylthio-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
894 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
- 895 l. 25C-NBOMe (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
896 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
- 897 m. 25C-NBOH (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
898 hydroxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
- 899 n. 25C-NBF (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
900 fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
- 901 o. 25C-NBMD (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2,3-
902 methylenedioxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
- 903 p. 25H-NBOMe (2,5-Dimethoxy-[N-(2-
904 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
- 905 q. 25H-NBOH (2,5-Dimethoxy-[N-(2-
906 hydroxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
- 907 r. 25H-NBF (2,5-Dimethoxy-[N-(2-
908 fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine) .
- 909 s. 25D-NBOMe (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-



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methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine),

which does not include substituted cathinones as described in subparagraph 191.

194. Substituted Tryptamines.—Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, or contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing a 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)ethanamine, for example tryptamine, structure with or without mono- or di-substitution of the amine nitrogen with alkyl or alkenyl groups, or by inclusion of the amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure, whether or not substituted at the alpha position with an alkyl group, whether or not substituted on the indole ring to any extent with any alkyl, alkoxy, halo, hydroxyl, or acetoxy groups, including, but not limited to:

- a. Alpha-Ethyltryptamine.
- b. Bufotenine.
- c. DET (Diethyltryptamine).
- d. DMT (Dimethyltryptamine).
- e. MET (N-Methyl-N-ethyltryptamine).
- f. DALT (N,N-Diallyltryptamine).
- g. EiPT (N-Ethyl-N-isopropyltryptamine).
- h. MiPT (N-Methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine).
- i. 5-Hydroxy-AMT (5-Hydroxy-alpha-methyltryptamine).
- j. 5-Hydroxy-N-methyltryptamine.
- k. 5-MeO-MiPT (5-Methoxy-N-methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine).
- l. 5-MeO-AMT (5-Methoxy-alpha-methyltryptamine).
- m. Methyltryptamine.



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n. 5-MeO-DMT (5-Methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).
o. 5-Me-DMT (5-Methyl-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).
p. 5-MeO-DiPT (5-Methoxy-N,N-Diisopropyltryptamine).
q. DiPT (N,N-Diisopropyltryptamine).
r. DPT (N,N-Dipropyltryptamine).
s. 4-Hydroxy-DiPT (4-Hydroxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine).
t. 5-MeO-DALT (5-Methoxy-N,N-Diallyltryptamine).
u. 4-AcO-DMT (4-Acetoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).
v. 4-AcO-DiPT (4-Acetoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine).
w. 4-Hydroxy-DET (4-Hydroxy-N,N-diethyltryptamine).
x. 4-Hydroxy-MET (4-Hydroxy-N-methyl-N-ethyltryptamine).
y. 4-Hydroxy-MiPT (4-Hydroxy-N-methyl-N-
isopropyltryptamine).
z. Methyl-alpha-ethyltryptamine.
aa. Bromo-DALT (Bromo-N,N-diallyltryptamine),
which does not include tryptamine, psilocyn as described in
subparagraph 34., or psilocybin as described in subparagraph 33.
195. Substituted Phenylcyclohexylamines.—Unless
specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, or
contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United
States Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound,
mixture, or preparation containing a phenylcyclohexylamine
structure, with or without any substitution on the phenyl ring,
any substitution on the cyclohexyl ring, any replacement of the
phenyl ring with a thiophenyl or benzothiophenyl ring, with or
without substitution on the amine with alkyl, dialkyl, or alkoxy
substituents, inclusion of the nitrogen in a cyclic structure,
or any combination of the above, including, but not limited to:



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- 968 a. BTCP (Benzothiophenylcyclohexylpiperidine) or BCP
969 (Benocyclidine).
- 970 b. PCE (N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine) (Ethylamine analog
971 of phencyclidine).
- 972 c. PCPY (N-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)-pyrrolidine) (Pyrrolidine
973 analog of phencyclidine).
- 974 d. PCPr (Phenylcyclohexylpropylamine).
- 975 e. TCP (1-[1-(2-Thienyl)-cyclohexyl]-piperidine) (Thiophene
976 analog of phencyclidine).
- 977 f. PCEEA (Phenylcyclohexyl(ethoxyethylamine)).
- 978 g. PCMPA (Phenylcyclohexyl(methoxypropylamine)).
- 979 h. Methoxetamine.
- 980 i. 3-Methoxy-PCE ((3-Methoxyphenyl)cyclohexylethylamine).
- 981 j. Bromo-PCP ((Bromophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- 982 k. Chloro-PCP ((Chlorophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- 983 l. Fluoro-PCP ((Fluorophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- 984 m. Hydroxy-PCP ((Hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- 985 n. Methoxy-PCP ((Methoxyphenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- 986 o. Methyl-PCP ((Methylphenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- 987 p. Nitro-PCP ((Nitrophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- 988 q. Oxo-PCP ((Oxophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- 989 r. Amino-PCP ((Aminophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
- 990 196. W-15, 4-chloro-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl)-2-
991 piperidinylidene]-benzenesulfonamide.
- 992 197. W-18, 4-chloro-N-[1-[2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl]-2-
993 piperidinylidene]-benzenesulfonamide.
- 994 198. AH-7921, 3,4-dichloro-N-[[1-
995 (dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]methyl]-benzamide.
- 996 199. U47700, trans-3,4-dichloro-N-[2-



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(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-N-methyl-benzamide.

200. MT-45, 1-cyclohexyl-4-(1,2-diphenylethyl)-piperazine, dihydrochloride.

Section 4. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section 893.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.13 Prohibited acts; penalties.—

(1)

(i) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, and must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, if:

1. The person sells, manufactures, or delivers, or possesses with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, any of the following:

a. Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.;

b. Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)6.;

c. Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.;

d. Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)30.;

e. A fentanyl derivative, as described in s. 893.03(1)(a)63.;

f. Xylazine, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)37.;

g.f. A controlled substance analog, as described in s. 893.0356, of any substance described in sub-subparagraphs a.-f. ~~sub-subparagraphs a.-e.;~~ or

h.g. A mixture containing any substance described in sub-subparagraphs a.-g. ~~sub-subparagraphs a.-f.;~~ and

2. The substance or mixture listed in subparagraph 1. is in a form that resembles, or is mixed, granulated, absorbed, spray-dried, or aerosolized as or onto, coated on, in whole or in



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part, or solubilized with or into, a product, when such product or its packaging further has at least one of the following attributes:

a. Resembles the trade dress of a branded food product, consumer food product, or logo food product;

b. Incorporates an actual or fake registered copyright, service mark, or trademark;

c. Resembles candy, cereal, a gummy, a vitamin, or a chewable product, such as a gum or gelatin-based product; or

d. Contains a cartoon character imprint.

Section 5. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 893.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.135 Trafficking; mandatory sentences; suspension or reduction of sentences; conspiracy to engage in trafficking.—

(1) Except as authorized in this chapter or in chapter 499 and notwithstanding the provisions of s. 893.13:

(c)1. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of any morphine, opium, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 4 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, but less than 30 kilograms of such substance or mixture, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

a. Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person



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shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

2. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of hydrocodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.k., codeine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.g., or any salt thereof, or 28 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in hydrocodone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 50 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

b. Is 50 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 300 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.



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d. Is 300 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$750,000.

3. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 7 grams or more of oxycodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.q., or any salt thereof, or 7 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in oxycodone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

a. Is 7 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 25 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 25 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

d. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$750,000.

4.a. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in



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actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of:

(I) Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.;

(II) Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)6.;

(III) Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.;

(IV) Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)30.;

(V) A fentanyl derivative, as described in s.

893.03(1)(a)63.;

(VI) A controlled substance analog, as described in s.

893.0356, of any substance described in sub-sub-subparagraphs

(I)-(V); or

(VII) A mixture containing any substance described in sub-sub-subparagraphs (I)-(VI),

commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in dangerous fentanyl or fentanyl analogues," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

b. If the quantity involved under sub-subparagraph a.:

(I) Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years₇ and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

(II) Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 20 years₇ and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

(III) Is 28 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years₇ and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

c. A person 18 years of age or older who violates sub-



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subparagraph a. by knowingly selling or delivering to a minor at least 4 grams of a substance or mixture listed in subparagraph a. shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of not less than 25 years and not exceeding life imprisonment, and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$1 million if the substance or mixture listed in sub-subparagraph a. is in a form that resembles, or is mixed, granulated, absorbed, spray-dried, or aerosolized as or onto, coated on, in whole or in part, or solubilized with or into, a product, when such product or its packaging further has at least one of the following attributes:

(I) Resembles the trade dress of a branded food product, consumer food product, or logo food product;

(II) Incorporates an actual or fake registered copyright, service mark, or trademark;

(III) Resembles candy, cereal, a gummy, a vitamin, or a chewable product, such as a gum or gelatin-based product; or

(IV) Contains a cartoon character imprint.

5. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 30 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 30 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits the first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs. A person who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs under this subparagraph shall be punished by life imprisonment and is ineligible for any form of



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discretionary early release except pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149. However, if the court determines that, in addition to committing any act specified in this paragraph:

a. The person intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the intentional killing of an individual and such killing was the result; or

b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to a natural, though not inevitable, lethal result,

such person commits the capital felony of trafficking in illegal drugs, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

6. A person who knowingly brings into this state 60 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 60 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such substance, and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of a person, commits capital importation of illegal drugs, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

7. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures,



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delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in
actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of
xylazine, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)37., or any salt
thereof, or 28 grams or more of any mixture containing any such
substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony
shall be known as "trafficking in xylazine," punishable as
provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the
quantity involved:

a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such
person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of
imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of
\$50,000.

b. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such
person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of
imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of
\$100,000.

c. Is 200 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to
a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall
be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

Section 6. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this
act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon
this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect October 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



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1229 An act relating to intoxicating substances; providing
1230 a short title; creating s. 569.216, F.S.; prohibiting
1231 tobacco or nicotine dealers, or their agents or
1232 employees, from possessing, selling, possessing with
1233 intent to sell, delivering, or giving, directly or
1234 indirectly, nitrous oxide on or from the dealer's
1235 licensed premises; providing criminal penalties;
1236 providing applicability; providing an exception;
1237 requiring the Department of Business and Professional
1238 Regulation to adopt rules; amending s. 893.03, F.S.;
1239 excepting from the list of Schedule I controlled
1240 substances certain xylazine animal drug products
1241 approved by the United States Food and Drug
1242 Administration and used for certain purposes; amending
1243 s. 893.13, F.S.; providing criminal penalties and
1244 requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment if
1245 a person sells, manufactures, or delivers or possesses
1246 with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver xylazine;
1247 amending s. 893.135, F.S.; creating the offense of
1248 trafficking in xylazine; providing criminal penalties
1249 and requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment
1250 and fines based on the quantity of the controlled
1251 substance involved in the offense; providing effective
1252 dates.

By Senator Yarborough

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to controlled substances; amending s. 893.03, F.S.; adding 7-Hydroxymitragynine as a Schedule I controlled substance; excepting from the list of Schedule I controlled substances certain xylazine animal drug products approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration and used for certain purposes; amending s. 893.13, F.S.; providing criminal penalties and requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment if a person sells, manufactures, or delivers or possesses with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver xylazine; amending s. 893.135, F.S.; creating the offense of trafficking in xylazine; providing criminal penalties and requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment and fines based on the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the offense; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Effective July 1, 2026, paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 893.03, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

893.03 Standards and schedules.—The substances enumerated in this section are controlled by this chapter. The controlled substances listed or to be listed in Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V are included by whatever official, common, usual, chemical, trade name, or class designated. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to include within any of the

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schedules contained in this section any excluded drugs listed within the purview of 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.22, styled "Excluded Substances"; 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.24, styled "Exempt Chemical Preparations"; 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.32, styled "Exempted Prescription Products"; or 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.34, styled "Exempt Anabolic Steroid Products."

(1) SCHEDULE I.—A substance in Schedule I has a high potential for abuse and has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States and in its use under medical supervision does not meet accepted safety standards. The following substances are controlled in Schedule I:

- (a) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following substances, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:
1. Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl.
 2. Acetylmethadol.
 3. Allylprodine.
 4. Alphacetylmethadol (except levo-alphacetylmethadol, also known as levo-alpha-acetylmethadol, levomethadyl acetate, or LAAM).
 5. Alphamethadol.
 6. Alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(alpha-methyl-betaphenyl) ethyl-4-piperidyl] propionanilide; 1-(1-methyl-2-phenylethyl)-4-(N-propanilido) piperidine).
 7. Alpha-methylthiofentanyl.
 8. Alphameprodine.

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59 9. Benzethidine.
 60 10. Benzylfentanyl.
 61 11. Betacetylmethadol.
 62 12. Beta-hydroxyfentanyl.
 63 13. Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl.
 64 14. Betameprodine.
 65 15. Betamethadol.
 66 16. Betaprodine.
 67 17. Clonitazene.
 68 18. Dextromoramide.
 69 19. Diampromide.
 70 20. Diethylthiambutene.
 71 21. Difenoxin.
 72 22. Dimenoxadol.
 73 23. Dimepheptanol.
 74 24. Dimethylthiambutene.
 75 25. Dioxaphetyl butyrate.
 76 26. Dipipanone.
 77 27. Ethylmethylthiambutene.
 78 28. Etonitazene.
 79 29. Etoxidine.
 80 30. Flunitrazepam.
 81 31. Furethidine.
 82 32. Hydroxypethidine.
 83 33. Ketobemidone.
 84 34. Levomoramide.
 85 35. Levophenacymorphan.
 86 36. Desmethyprodine (1-Methyl-4-Phenyl-4-
 87 Propionoxypiperidine).

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88 37. 3-Methylfentanyl (N-[3-methyl-1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-
 89 piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide).
 90 38. 3-Methylthiofentanyl.
 91 39. Morpheridine.
 92 40. Noracymethadol.
 93 41. Norlevorphanol.
 94 42. Normethadone.
 95 43. Norpipanone.
 96 44. Para-Fluorofentanyl.
 97 45. Phenadoxone.
 98 46. Phenampromide.
 99 47. Phenomorphan.
 100 48. Phenoperidine.
 101 49. PEPAP (1-(2-Phenylethyl)-4-Phenyl-4-
 102 Acetyloxypiperidine).
 103 50. Piritramide.
 104 51. Proheptazine.
 105 52. Properidine.
 106 53. Propiram.
 107 54. Racemoramide.
 108 55. Thenylfentanyl.
 109 56. Thiofentanyl.
 110 57. Tianeptide.
 111 58. Tilidine.
 112 59. Trimeperidine.
 113 60. Acetylfentanyl.
 114 61. Butyrylfentanyl.
 115 62. Beta-Hydroxythiofentanyl.
 116 63. Fentanyl derivatives. Unless specifically excepted,

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listed in another schedule, or contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation, including its salts, isomers, esters, or ethers, and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence of such salts is possible within any of the following specific chemical designations containing a 4-anilidopiperidine structure:

a. With or without substitution at the carbonyl of the aniline moiety with alkyl, alkenyl, carboalkoxy, cycloalkyl, methoxyalkyl, cyanoalkyl, or aryl groups, or furanyl, dihydrofuranyl, benzyl moiety, or rings containing heteroatoms sulfur, oxygen, or nitrogen;

b. With or without substitution at the piperidine amino moiety with a phenethyl, benzyl, alkylaryl (including heteroaromatics), alkyltetrazolyl ring, or an alkyl or carbomethoxy group, whether or not further substituted in the ring or group;

c. With or without substitution or addition to the piperidine ring to any extent with one or more methyl, carbomethoxy, methoxy, methoxymethyl, aryl, allyl, or ester groups;

d. With or without substitution of one or more hydrogen atoms for halogens, or methyl, alkyl, or methoxy groups, in the aromatic ring of the anilide moiety;

e. With or without substitution at the alpha or beta position of the piperidine ring with alkyl, hydroxyl, or methoxy groups;

f. With or without substitution of the benzene ring of the anilide moiety for an aromatic heterocycle; and

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g. With or without substitution of the piperidine ring for a pyrrolidine ring, perhydroazepine ring, or azepine ring;

excluding, Alfentanil, Carfentanil, Fentanyl, and Sufentanil; including, but not limited to:

(I) Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl.

(II) Alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(alpha-methyl-betaphenyl)ethyl-4-piperidyl] propionanilide; 1-(1-methyl-2-phenylethyl)-4-(N-propanilido) piperidine).

(III) Alpha-methylthiofentanyl.

(IV) Benzylfentanyl.

(V) Beta-hydroxyfentanyl.

(VI) Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl.

(VII) 3-Methylfentanyl (N-[3-methyl-1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide).

(VIII) 3-Methylthiofentanyl.

(IX) Para-Fluorofentanyl.

(X) Thenylfentanyl or Thienyl fentanyl.

(XI) Thiofentanyl.

(XII) Acetylfentanyl.

(XIII) Butyrylfentanyl.

(XIV) Beta-Hydroxythiofentanyl.

(XV) Lofentanil.

(XVI) Ocfentanil.

(XVII) Ohmfentanyl.

(XVIII) Benzodioxolefentanyl.

(XIX) Furanyl fentanyl.

(XX) Pentanoyl fentanyl.

(XXI) Cyclopentyl fentanyl.

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175 (XXII) Isobutyryl fentanyl.
 176 (XXIII) Remifentanyl.
 177 64. Nitazene derivatives. Unless specifically excepted,
 178 listed in another schedule, or contained within a pharmaceutical
 179 product approved by the United States Food and Drug
 180 Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation,
 181 including its salts, isomers, esters, or ethers, and salts of
 182 isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence of such salts
 183 is possible within any of the following specific chemical
 184 designations containing a benzimidazole ring with an ethylamine
 185 substitution at the 1-position and a benzyl ring substitution at
 186 the 2-position structure:
 187 a. With or without substitution on the benzimidazole ring
 188 with alkyl, alkoxy, carboalkoxy, amino, nitro, or aryl groups,
 189 or halogens;
 190 b. With or without substitution at the ethylamine amino
 191 moiety with alkyl, dialkyl, acetyl, or benzyl groups, whether or
 192 not further substituted in the ring system;
 193 c. With or without inclusion of the ethylamine amino moiety
 194 in a cyclic structure;
 195 d. With or without substitution of the benzyl ring; or
 196 e. With or without replacement of the benzyl ring with an
 197 aromatic ring, including, but not limited to:
 198 (I) Butonitazene.
 199 (II) Clonitazene.
 200 (III) Etodesnitazene.
 201 (IV) Etonitazene.
 202 (V) Flunitazene.
 203 (VI) Isotodesnitazene.

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204 (VII) Isotonitazene.
 205 (VIII) Metodesnitazene.
 206 (IX) Metonitazene.
 207 (X) Nitazene.
 208 (XI) N-Desethyl Etonitazene.
 209 (XII) N-Desethyl Isotonitazene.
 210 (XIII) N-Piperidino Etonitazene.
 211 (XIV) N-Pyrrolidino Etonitazene.
 212 (XV) Protonitazene.
 213 65. 7-Hydroxymitragynine (methyl (E)-2-[(2S,3S,7aS,12bS)-3-
 214 ethyl-7a-hydroxy-8-methoxy-2,3,4,6,7,12b-hexahydro-1H-
 215 indolo[2,3-a]quinolizin-2-yl]-3-methoxyprop-2-enoate)
 216 concentrated at a level above 400 parts per million on a dry-
 217 weight basis.
 218 (c) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in
 219 another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or
 220 preparation that contains any quantity of the following
 221 hallucinogenic substances or that contains any of their salts,
 222 isomers, including optical, positional, or geometric isomers,
 223 homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, esters, ethers, and
 224 salts of isomers, homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs,
 225 esters, or ethers, if the existence of such salts, isomers, and
 226 salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical
 227 designation or class description:
 228 1. Alpha-Ethyltryptamine.
 229 2. 4-Methylaminorex (2-Amino-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-
 230 oxazoline).
 231 3. Aminorex (2-Amino-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline).
 232 4. DOB (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).

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- 233 5. 2C-B (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 234 6. Bufotenine.
 235 7. Cannabis.
 236 8. Cathinone.
 237 9. DET (Diethyltryptamine).
 238 10. 2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine.
 239 11. DOET (4-Ethyl-2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine).
 240 12. DMT (Dimethyltryptamine).
 241 13. PCE (N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine) (Ethylamine
 242 analog of phencyclidine).
 243 14. JB-318 (N-Ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate).
 244 15. N-Ethylamphetamine.
 245 16. Fenethylamine.
 246 17. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-hydroxyamphetamine.
 247 18. Ibogaine.
 248 19. LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide).
 249 20. Mescaline.
 250 21. Methcathinone.
 251 22. 5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine.
 252 23. PMA (4-Methoxyamphetamine).
 253 24. PMMA (4-Methoxymethamphetamine).
 254 25. DOM (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
 255 26. MDEA (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine).
 256 27. MDA (3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine).
 257 28. JB-336 (N-Methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate).
 258 29. N,N-Dimethylamphetamine.
 259 30. Parahexyl.
 260 31. Peyote.
 261 32. PCPY (N-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)-pyrrolidine) (Pyrrolidine

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- 262 analog of phencyclidine).
 263 33. Psilocybin.
 264 34. Psilocyn.
 265 35. *Salvia divinorum*, except for any drug product approved
 266 by the United States Food and Drug Administration which contains
 267 *Salvia divinorum* or its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and
 268 salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, if the existence of such
 269 isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the
 270 specific chemical designation.
 271 36. Salvinorin A, except for any drug product approved by
 272 the United States Food and Drug Administration which contains
 273 Salvinorin A or its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of
 274 isomers, esters, and ethers, if the existence of such isomers,
 275 esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific
 276 chemical designation.
 277 37. Xylazine, except for a xylazine animal drug product
 278 approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration and
 279 the use of which conforms to the approved application or is
 280 authorized under 21 U.S.C. s. 360b(a)(4). The manufacture,
 281 importation, distribution, prescribing, or sale of xylazine for
 282 human use is not subject to this exception.
 283 38. TCP (1-[1-(2-Thienyl)-cyclohexyl]-piperidine)
 284 (Thiophene analog of phencyclidine).
 285 39. 3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine.
 286 40. Methylone (3,4-Methylenedioxymethcathinone).
 287 41. MDPV (3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone).
 288 42. Methylmethcathinone.
 289 43. Methoxymethcathinone.
 290 44. Fluoromethcathinone.

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- 291 45. Methylethcathinone.
- 292 46. CP 47,497 (2-(3-Hydroxycyclohexyl)-5-(2-methyloctan-2-
- 293 yl)phenol) and its dimethyloctyl (C8) homologue.
- 294 47. HU-210 [(6aR,10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-
- 295 methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol].
- 296 48. JWH-018 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- 297 49. JWH-073 (1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
- 298 50. JWH-200 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-
- 299 naphthoyl)indole).
- 300 51. BZP (Benzylpiperazine).
- 301 52. Fluorophenylpiperazine.
- 302 53. Methylphenylpiperazine.
- 303 54. Chlorophenylpiperazine.
- 304 55. Methoxyphenylpiperazine.
- 305 56. DBZP (1,4-Dibenzylpiperazine).
- 306 57. TFMPP (Trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine).
- 307 58. MBDB (Methylbenzodioxolylbutanamine) or (3,4-
- 308 Methylenedioxy-N-methylbutanamine).
- 309 59. 5-Hydroxy-AMT (5-Hydroxy-alpha-methyltryptamine).
- 310 60. 5-Hydroxy-N-methyltryptamine.
- 311 61. 5-MeO-MiPT (5-Methoxy-N-methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine).
- 312 62. 5-MeO-AMT (5-Methoxy-alpha-methyltryptamine).
- 313 63. Methyltryptamine.
- 314 64. 5-MeO-DMT (5-Methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).
- 315 65. 5-Me-DMT (5-Methyl-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).
- 316 66. Tyramine (4-Hydroxyphenethylamine).
- 317 67. 5-MeO-DiPT (5-Methoxy-N,N-Diisopropyltryptamine).
- 318 68. DiPT (N,N-Diisopropyltryptamine).
- 319 69. DPT (N,N-Dipropyltryptamine).

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- 320 70. 4-Hydroxy-DiPT (4-Hydroxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine).
- 321 71. 5-MeO-DALT (5-Methoxy-N,N-Diallyltryptamine).
- 322 72. DOI (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
- 323 73. DOC (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
- 324 74. 2C-E (4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 325 75. 2C-T-4 (4-Isopropylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 326 76. 2C-C (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 327 77. 2C-T (4-Methylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 328 78. 2C-T-2 (4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 329 79. 2C-T-7 (4-(n)-Propylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 330 80. 2C-I (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
- 331 81. Butylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
- 332 methylaminobutyrophenone).
- 333 82. Ethcathinone.
- 334 83. Ethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone).
- 335 84. Naphyrone (Naphthylpyrovalerone).
- 336 85. Dimethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-dimethylcathinone).
- 337 86. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-diethylcathinone.
- 338 87. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-propiofenone.
- 339 88. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-bromopropiofenone.
- 340 89. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-propiofenone-2-oxime.
- 341 90. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylcathinone.
- 342 91. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylmethcathinone.
- 343 92. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylethcathinone.
- 344 93. Bromomethcathinone.
- 345 94. Buphedrone (alpha-Methylamino-butyrophenone).
- 346 95. Eutylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
- 347 ethylaminobutyrophenone).
- 348 96. Dimethylcathinone.

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- 349 97. Dimethylmethcathinone.
 350 98. Pentylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
 351 methylaminovalerophenone).
 352 99. MDPPP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
 353 pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
 354 100. MDPBP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
 355 pyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
 356 101. MOPPP (Methoxy-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
 357 102. MPHP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinohexanophenone).
 358 103. BTCP (Benzothiophenylcyclohexylpiperidine) or BCP
 359 (Benocyclidine).
 360 104. F-MABP (Fluoromethylaminobutyrophenone).
 361 105. MeO-PBP (Methoxypyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
 362 106. Et-PBP (Ethylpyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
 363 107. 3-Me-4-MeO-MCAT (3-Methyl-4-Methoxymethcathinone).
 364 108. Me-EABP (Methylethylaminobutyrophenone).
 365 109. Etizolam.
 366 110. PPP (Pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
 367 111. PBP (Pyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
 368 112. PVP (Pyrrolidinovalerophenone) or
 369 (Pyrrolidinopentiophenone).
 370 113. MPPP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
 371 114. JWH-007 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
 372 115. JWH-015 (1-Propyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
 373 116. JWH-019 (1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
 374 117. JWH-020 (1-Heptyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
 375 118. JWH-072 (1-Propyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
 376 119. JWH-081 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).
 377 120. JWH-122 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).

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- 378 121. JWH-133 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-(2-methylpentan-
 379 2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).
 380 122. JWH-175 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthylmethyl)indole).
 381 123. JWH-201 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
 382 124. JWH-203 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-chlorophenylacetyl)indole).
 383 125. JWH-210 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-ethyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
 384 126. JWH-250 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
 385 127. JWH-251 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methylphenylacetyl)indole).
 386 128. JWH-302 (1-Pentyl-3-(3-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
 387 129. JWH-398 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole).
 388 130. HU-211 ((6aS,10aS)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-
 389 (2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-
 390 ol).
 391 131. HU-308 ([(1R,2R,5R)-2-[2,6-Dimethoxy-4-(2-methyloctan-
 392 2-yl)phenyl]-7,7-dimethyl-4-bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-enyl]
 393 methanol).
 394 132. HU-331 (3-Hydroxy-2-[(1R,6R)-3-methyl-6-(1-
 395 methylethenyl)-2-cyclohexen-1-yl]-5-pentyl-2,5-cyclohexadiene-
 396 1,4-dione).
 397 133. CB-13 (4-Pentyloxy-1-(1-naphthoyl)naphthalene).
 398 134. CB-25 (N-Cyclopropyl-11-(3-hydroxy-5-pentylphenoxy)-
 399 undecanamide).
 400 135. CB-52 (N-Cyclopropyl-11-(2-hexyl-5-hydroxyphenoxy)-
 401 undecanamide).
 402 136. CP 55,940 (2-[3-Hydroxy-6-propanol-cyclohexyl]-5-(2-
 403 methyloctan-2-yl)phenol).
 404 137. AM-694 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole).
 405 138. AM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
 406 139. RCS-4 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole).

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407 140. RCS-8 (1-(2-Cyclohexylethyl)-3-(2-
 408 methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
 409 141. WIN55,212-2 ((R)-(+)-[2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-
 410 morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-
 411 naphthalenylmethanone).
 412 142. WIN55,212-3 ([(3S)-2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-
 413 morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-
 414 naphthalenylmethanone).
 415 143. Pentedrone (alpha-Methylaminovalerophenone).
 416 144. Fluoroamphetamine.
 417 145. Fluoromethamphetamine.
 418 146. Methoxetamine.
 419 147. Methiopropamine.
 420 148. Methylbuphedrone (Methyl-alpha-
 421 methylaminobutyrophenone).
 422 149. APB ((2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
 423 150. APDB ((2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
 424 151. UR-144 (1-Pentyl-3-(2,2,3,3-
 425 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
 426 152. XLR11 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-
 427 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
 428 153. Chloro UR-144 (1-(Chloropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-
 429 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
 430 154. AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).
 431 155. AM-2233 (1-[(N-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(2-
 432 iodobenzoyl)indole).
 433 156. STS-135 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)indole-3-
 434 carboxamide).
 435 157. URB-597 ((3'-(Aminocarbonyl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-

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436 cyclohexylcarbamate).
 437 158. URB-602 ([1,1'-Biphenyl]-3-yl-carbamic acid,
 438 cyclohexyl ester).
 439 159. URB-754 (6-Methyl-2-[(4-methylphenyl)amino]-1-
 440 benzoxazin-4-one).
 441 160. 2C-D (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 442 161. 2C-H (2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 443 162. 2C-N (4-Nitro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 444 163. 2C-P (4-(n)-Propyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 445 164. 25I-NBOMe (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 446 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 447 165. MDMA (3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine).
 448 166. PB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-pentylindole-3-carboxylate).
 449 167. Fluoro PB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-
 450 carboxylate).
 451 168. BB-22 (8-Quinoliny 1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indole-3-
 452 carboxylate).
 453 169. Fluoro AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-
 454 3-carboxamide).
 455 170. AB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-
 456 pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).
 457 171. AB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-
 458 (4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).
 459 172. ADB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-
 460 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).
 461 173. Fluoro ADBICA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-
 462 yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).
 463 174. 25B-NBOMe (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 464 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).

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465 175. 25C-NBOMe (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 466 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 467 176. AB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-
 468 (cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).
 469 177. FUB-PB-22 (8-Quinoliny1 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indole-3-
 470 carboxylate).
 471 178. Fluoro-NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-
 472 3-carboxamide).
 473 179. Fluoro-AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-
 474 (fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).
 475 180. THJ-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indazole).
 476 181. AM-855 ((4aR,12bR)-8-Hexyl-2,5,5-trimethyl-
 477 1,4,4a,8,9,10,11,12b-octahydronaphtho[3,2-c]isochromen-12-ol).
 478 182. AM-905 ((6aR,9R,10aR)-3-[(E)-Hept-1-enyl]-9-
 479 (hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-6a,7,8,9,10,10a-
 480 hexahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).
 481 183. AM-906 ((6aR,9R,10aR)-3-[(Z)-Hept-1-enyl]-9-
 482 (hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-6a,7,8,9,10,10a-
 483 hexahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).
 484 184. AM-2389 ((6aR,9R,10aR)-3-(1-Hexyl-cyclobut-1-yl)-
 485 6a,7,8,9,10,10a-hexahydro-6,6-dimethyl-6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran-1,9
 486 diol).
 487 185. HU-243 ((6aR,8S,9S,10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-
 488 dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-8,9-ditritio-7,8,10,10a-
 489 tetrahydro-6aH-benzo[c]chromen-1-ol).
 490 186. HU-336 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-pentyl-
 491 6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[c]chromene-1,4(6H)-dione).
 492 187. MAPB ((2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
 493 188. 5-IT (2-(1H-Indol-5-yl)-1-methyl-ethylamine).

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494 189. 6-IT (2-(1H-Indol-6-yl)-1-methyl-ethylamine).
 495 190. Synthetic Cannabinoids.—Unless specifically excepted
 496 or unless listed in another schedule or contained within a
 497 pharmaceutical product approved by the United States Food and
 498 Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or
 499 preparation that contains any quantity of a synthetic
 500 cannabinoid found to be in any of the following chemical class
 501 descriptions, or homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs,
 502 isomers (including optical, positional, or geometric), esters,
 503 ethers, salts, and salts of homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic
 504 analogs, isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence of
 505 such homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, isomers, esters,
 506 ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers is
 507 possible within the specific chemical class or designation.
 508 Since nomenclature of these synthetically produced cannabinoids
 509 is not internationally standardized and may continually evolve,
 510 these structures or the compounds of these structures shall be
 511 included under this subparagraph, regardless of their specific
 512 numerical designation of atomic positions covered, if it can be
 513 determined through a recognized method of scientific testing or
 514 analysis that the substance contains properties that fit within
 515 one or more of the following categories:
 516 a. Tetrahydrocannabinols.—Any tetrahydrocannabinols
 517 naturally contained in a plant of the genus *Cannabis*, the
 518 synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the plant
 519 or in the resinous extracts of the genus *Cannabis*, or synthetic
 520 substances, derivatives, and their isomers with similar chemical
 521 structure and pharmacological activity, including, but not
 522 limited to, Delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinols and their optical

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523 isomers, Delta 8 tetrahydrocannabinols and their optical
 524 isomers, Delta 6a,10a tetrahydrocannabinols and their optical
 525 isomers, or any compound containing a tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene
 526 structure with substitution at either or both the 3-position or
 527 9-position, with or without substitution at the 1-position with
 528 hydroxyl or alkoxy groups, including, but not limited to:

529 (I) Tetrahydrocannabinol.

530 (II) HU-210 ((6aR,10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-
 531 (2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-
 532 ol).

533 (III) HU-211 ((6aS,10aS)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-
 534 (2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-
 535 ol).

536 (IV) JWH-051 ((6aR,10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-
 537 (2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).

538 (V) JWH-133 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-(2-methylpentan-
 539 2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).

540 (VI) JWH-057 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-
 541 2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).

542 (VII) JWH-359 ((6aR,10aR)-1-Methoxy-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-(2,3-
 543 dimethylpentan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene).

544 (VIII) AM-087 ((6aR,10aR)-3-(2-Methyl-6-bromohex-2-yl)-
 545 6,6,9-trimethyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).

546 (IX) AM-411 ((6aR,10aR)-3-(1-Adamantyl)-6,6,9-trimethyl-
 547 6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).

548 (X) Parahexyl.

549 b. Naphthoylindoles, Naphthoylindazoles,
 550 Naphthoylcarbazoles, Naphthylmethylindoles,
 551 Naphthylmethylindazoles, and Naphthylmethylcarbazoles.-Any

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552 compound containing a naphthoylindole, naphthoylindazole,
 553 naphthoylcarbazole, naphthylmethylindole,
 554 naphthylmethylindazole, or naphthylmethylcarbazole structure,
 555 with or without substitution on the indole, indazole, or
 556 carbazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the
 557 naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

558 (I) JWH-007 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

559 (II) JWH-011 (1-(1-Methylhexyl)-2-methyl-3-(1-
 560 naphthoyl)indole).

561 (III) JWH-015 (1-Propyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

562 (IV) JWH-016 (1-Butyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

563 (V) JWH-018 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

564 (VI) JWH-019 (1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

565 (VII) JWH-020 (1-Heptyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

566 (VIII) JWH-022 (1-(4-Pentenyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

567 (IX) JWH-071 (1-Ethyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

568 (X) JWH-072 (1-Propyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

569 (XI) JWH-073 (1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

570 (XII) JWH-080 (1-Butyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).

571 (XIII) JWH-081 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).

572 (XIV) JWH-098 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-
 573 naphthoyl)indole).

574 (XV) JWH-116 (1-Pentyl-2-ethyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).

575 (XVI) JWH-122 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).

576 (XVII) JWH-149 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(4-methyl-1-
 577 naphthoyl)indole).

578 (XVIII) JWH-164 (1-Pentyl-3-(7-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).

579 (XIX) JWH-175 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthylmethyl)indole).

580 (XX) JWH-180 (1-Propyl-3-(4-propyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).

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581 (XXI) JWH-182 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-propyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
 582 (XXII) JWH-184 (1-Pentyl-3-[(4-methyl)-1-
 583 naphthylmethyl]indole).
 584 (XXIII) JWH-193 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(4-methyl-1-
 585 naphthoyl)indole).
 586 (XXIV) JWH-198 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(4-methoxy-1-
 587 naphthoyl)indole).
 588 (XXV) JWH-200 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-
 589 naphthoyl)indole).
 590 (XXVI) JWH-210 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-ethyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
 591 (XXVII) JWH-387 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-bromo-1-naphthoyl)indole).
 592 (XXVIII) JWH-398 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole).
 593 (XXIX) JWH-412 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-fluoro-1-naphthoyl)indole).
 594 (XXX) JWH-424 (1-Pentyl-3-(8-bromo-1-naphthoyl)indole).
 595 (XXXI) AM-1220 (1-[(1-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(1-
 596 naphthoyl)indole).
 597 (XXXII) AM-1235 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-6-nitro-3-(1-
 598 naphthoyl)indole).
 599 (XXXIII) AM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-
 600 naphthoyl)indole).
 601 (XXXIV) Chloro JWH-018 (1-(Chloropentyl)-3-(1-
 602 naphthoyl)indole).
 603 (XXXV) Bromo JWH-018 (1-(Bromopentyl)-3-(1-
 604 naphthoyl)indole).
 605 (XXXVI) AM-2232 (1-(4-Cyanobutyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
 606 (XXXVII) THJ-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-
 607 naphthoyl)indazole).
 608 (XXXVIII) MAM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(4-methyl-1-
 609 naphthoyl)indole).

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610 (XXXIX) EAM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(4-ethyl-1-
 611 naphthoyl)indole).
 612 (XL) EG-018 (9-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)carbazole).
 613 (XLI) EG-2201 (9-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-
 614 naphthoyl)carbazole).
 615 c. Naphthoylpyrroles.—Any compound containing a
 616 naphthoylpyrrole structure, with or without substitution on the
 617 pyrrole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the
 618 naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:
 619 (I) JWH-030 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).
 620 (II) JWH-031 (1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).
 621 (III) JWH-145 (1-Pentyl-5-phenyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).
 622 (IV) JWH-146 (1-Heptyl-5-phenyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).
 623 (V) JWH-147 (1-Hexyl-5-phenyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole).
 624 (VI) JWH-307 (1-Pentyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-(1-
 625 naphthoyl)pyrrole).
 626 (VII) JWH-309 (1-Pentyl-5-(1-naphthalenyl)-3-(1-
 627 naphthoyl)pyrrole).
 628 (VIII) JWH-368 (1-Pentyl-5-(3-fluorophenyl)-3-(1-
 629 naphthoyl)pyrrole).
 630 (IX) JWH-369 (1-Pentyl-5-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(1-
 631 naphthoyl)pyrrole).
 632 (X) JWH-370 (1-Pentyl-5-(2-methylphenyl)-3-(1-
 633 naphthoyl)pyrrole).
 634 d. Naphthylmethylenindenes.—Any compound containing a
 635 naphthylmethylenindene structure, with or without substitution
 636 at the 3-position of the indene ring to any extent, whether or
 637 not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any extent, including,
 638 but not limited to, JWH-176 (3-Pentyl-1-

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639 (naphthylmethylene)indene).

640 e. Phenylacetylindoles and Phenylacetylindazoles.—Any
641 compound containing a phenylacetylindole or phenylacetylindazole
642 structure, with or without substitution on the indole or
643 indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the
644 phenyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

645 (I) JWH-167 (1-Pentyl-3-(phenylacetyl)indole).
646 (II) JWH-201 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
647 (III) JWH-203 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-chlorophenylacetyl)indole).
648 (IV) JWH-250 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
649 (V) JWH-251 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methylphenylacetyl)indole).
650 (VI) JWH-302 (1-Pentyl-3-(3-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
651 (VII) Cannabipiperidiethanone.
652 (VIII) RCS-8 (1-(2-Cyclohexylethyl)-3-(2-
653 methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).

654 f. Cyclohexylphenols.—Any compound containing a
655 cyclohexylphenol structure, with or without substitution at the
656 5-position of the phenolic ring to any extent, whether or not
657 substituted on the cyclohexyl ring to any extent, including, but
658 not limited to:

659 (I) CP 47,497 (2-(3-Hydroxycyclohexyl)-5-(2-methyloctan-2-
660 yl)phenol).
661 (II) Cannabicyclohexanol (CP 47,497 dimethyloctyl (C8)
662 homologue).
663 (III) CP-55,940 (2-(3-Hydroxy-6-propanol-cyclohexyl)-5-(2-
664 methyloctan-2-yl)phenol).

665 g. Benzoylindoles and Benzoylindazoles.—Any compound
666 containing a benzoylindole or benzoylindazole structure, with or
667 without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any

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668 extent, whether or not substituted on the phenyl ring to any
669 extent, including, but not limited to:

670 (I) AM-679 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole).
671 (II) AM-694 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole).
672 (III) AM-1241 (1-[(N-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(2-
673 iodo-5-nitrobenzoyl)indole).
674 (IV) Pravadoline (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-2-methyl-3-(4-
675 methoxybenzoyl)indole).
676 (V) AM-2233 (1-[(N-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(2-
677 iodobenzoyl)indole).
678 (VI) RCS-4 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole).
679 (VII) RCS-4 C4 homologue (1-Butyl-3-(4-
680 methoxybenzoyl)indole).
681 (VIII) AM-630 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-2-methyl-6-iodo-
682 3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole).

683 h. Tetramethylcyclopropanoylindoles and
684 Tetramethylcyclopropanoylindazoles.—Any compound containing a
685 tetramethylcyclopropanoylindole or
686 tetramethylcyclopropanoylindazole structure, with or without
687 substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent,
688 whether or not substituted on the tetramethylcyclopropyl group
689 to any extent, including, but not limited to:

690 (I) UR-144 (1-Pentyl-3-(2,2,3,3-
691 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
692 (II) XLR11 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-
693 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
694 (III) Chloro UR-144 (1-(Chloropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-
695 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
696 (IV) A-796,260 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(2,2,3,3-

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697 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

698 (V) A-834,735 (1-[4-(Tetrahydropyranyl)methyl]-3-(2,2,3,3-

699 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

700 (VI) M-144 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-2-methyl-3-(2,2,3,3-

701 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

702 (VII) FUB-144 (1-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-

703 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

704 (VIII) FAB-144 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-

705 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indazole).

706 (IX) XLR12 (1-(4,4,4-Trifluorobutyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-

707 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

708 (X) AB-005 (1-[(1-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(2,2,3,3-

709 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).

710 i. Adamantoylindoles, Adamantoylindazoles, Adamantylindole

711 carboxamides, and Adamantylindazole carboxamides.—Any compound

712 containing an adamantoyl indole, adamantoyl indazole, adamantyl

713 indole carboxamide, or adamantyl indazole carboxamide structure,

714 with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to

715 any extent, whether or not substituted on the adamantyl ring to

716 any extent, including, but not limited to:

717 (I) AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

718 (II) Fluoro AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-

719 3-carboxamide).

720 (III) STS-135 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)indole-3-

721 carboxamide).

722 (IV) AM-1248 (1-(1-Methylpiperidine)methyl-3-(1-

723 adamantoyl)indole).

724 (V) AB-001 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-adamantoyl)indole).

725 (VI) APICA (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-pentylindole-3-carboxamide).

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726 (VII) Fluoro AB-001 (1-(Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-

727 adamantoyl)indole).

728 j. Quinolinylindolecarboxylates,

729 Quinolinylindazolecarboxylates, Quinolinylindolecarboxamides,

730 and Quinolinylindazolecarboxamides.—Any compound containing a

731 quinolinylindole carboxylate, quinolinylindazole carboxylate,

732 isoquinolinylindole carboxylate, isoquinolinylindazole

733 carboxylate, quinolinylindole carboxamide, quinolinylindazole

734 carboxamide, isoquinolinylindole carboxamide, or

735 isoquinolinylindazole carboxamide structure, with or without

736 substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent,

737 whether or not substituted on the quinoline or isoquinoline ring

738 to any extent, including, but not limited to:

739 (I) PB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-pentylindole-3-carboxylate).

740 (II) Fluoro PB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-

741 carboxylate).

742 (III) BB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indole-3-

743 carboxylate).

744 (IV) FUB-PB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indole-3-

745 carboxylate).

746 (V) NPB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxylate).

747 (VI) Fluoro NPB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-

748 3-carboxylate).

749 (VII) FUB-NPB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-

750 3-carboxylate).

751 (VIII) THJ (8-Quinolinyl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

752 (IX) Fluoro THJ (8-Quinolinyl 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-

753 carboxamide).

754 k. Naphthylindolecarboxylates and

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755 Naphthylindazolecarboxylates.—Any compound containing a
 756 naphthylindole carboxylate or naphthylindazole carboxylate
 757 structure, with or without substitution on the indole or
 758 indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the
 759 naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to:

760 (I) NM-2201 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)indole-3-
 761 carboxylate).

762 (II) SDB-005 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-pentylindazole-3-
 763 carboxylate).

764 (III) Fluoro SDB-005 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-
 765 (fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxylate).

766 (IV) FDU-PB-22 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indole-3-
 767 carboxylate).

768 (V) 3-CAF (2-Naphthalenyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)indazole-3-
 769 carboxylate).

770 1. Naphthylindole carboxamides and Naphthylindazole
 771 carboxamides.—Any compound containing a naphthylindole
 772 carboxamide or naphthylindazole carboxamide structure, with or
 773 without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any
 774 extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any
 775 extent, including, but not limited to:

776 (I) NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-pentylindole-3-carboxamide).

777 (II) Fluoro-NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-
 778 3-carboxamide).

779 (III) Chloro-NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-
 780 (chloropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

781 (IV) MN-18 (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-pentylindazole-3-
 782 carboxamide).

783 (V) Fluoro MN-18 (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-

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784 (fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

785 m. Alkylcarbonyl indole carboxamides, Alkylcarbonyl
 786 indazole carboxamides, Alkylcarbonyl indole carboxylates, and
 787 Alkylcarbonyl indazole carboxylates.—Any compound containing an
 788 alkylcarbonyl group, including 1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl,
 789 1-methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl, 1-amino-1-oxo-3-
 790 phenylpropan-2-yl, 1-methoxy-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl, with an
 791 indole carboxamide, indazole carboxamide, indole carboxylate, or
 792 indazole carboxylate, with or without substitution on the indole
 793 or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on
 794 the alkylcarbonyl group to any extent, including, but not
 795 limited to:

796 (I) ADBICA, (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-
 797 pentylindole-3-carboxamide).

798 (II) Fluoro ADBICA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-
 799 yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

800 (III) Fluoro ABICA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-
 801 (fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

802 (IV) AB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-
 803 pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

804 (V) Fluoro AB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-
 805 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

806 (VI) ADB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-
 807 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide).

808 (VII) Fluoro ADB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-
 809 oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

810 (VIII) AB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-
 811 (4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

812 (IX) ADB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-

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813 yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

814 (X) AB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-

815 (cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

816 (XI) MA-CHMINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-

817 (cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

818 (XII) MAB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-

819 yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

820 (XIII) AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-

821 pentyindazole-3-carboxamide).

822 (XIV) Fluoro-AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-

823 (fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

824 (XV) FUB-AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-

825 fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

826 (XVI) MDMB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-

827 2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

828 (XVII) MDMB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-

829 2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

830 (XVIII) MDMB-CHMICA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-

831 2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

832 (XIX) PX-1 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(5-

833 fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

834 (XX) PX-2 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(5-

835 fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

836 (XXI) PX-3 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-

837 (cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

838 (XXII) PX-4 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(4-

839 fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide).

840 (XXIII) MO-CHMINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-

841 2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxylate).

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842 n. Cumylindolecarboxamides and Cumylindazolecarboxamides.—

843 Any compound containing a N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl) indole

844 carboxamide or N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl) indazole carboxamide

845 structure, with or without substitution on the indole or

846 indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the

847 phenyl ring of the cumyl group to any extent, including, but not

848 limited to:

849 (I) CUMYL-PICA (N-(2-Phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-pentylindole-3-

850 carboxamide).

851 (II) Fluoro CUMYL-PICA (N-(2-Phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-

852 (fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide).

853 o. Other Synthetic Cannabinoids.—Any material, compound,

854 mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of a

855 Synthetic Cannabinoid, as described in sub-subparagraphs a.-n.:

856 (I) With or without modification or replacement of a

857 carbonyl, carboxamide, alkylene, alkyl, or carboxylate linkage

858 between either two core rings, or linkage between a core ring

859 and group structure, with or without the addition of a carbon or

860 replacement of a carbon;

861 (II) With or without replacement of a core ring or group

862 structure, whether or not substituted on the ring or group

863 structures to any extent; and

864 (III) Is a cannabinoid receptor agonist, unless

865 specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule or

866 contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United

867 States Food and Drug Administration.

868 191. Substituted Cathinones.—Unless specifically excepted,

869 listed in another schedule, or contained within a pharmaceutical

870 product approved by the United States Food and Drug

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Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation, including its salts, isomers, esters, or ethers, and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence of such salts is possible within any of the following specific chemical designations:

- a. Any compound containing a 2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone structure;
- b. Any compound containing a 2-amino-1-naphthyl-1-propanone structure; or
- c. Any compound containing a 2-amino-1-thiophenyl-1-propanone structure,

whether or not the compound is further modified:

(I) With or without substitution on the ring system to any extent with alkyl, alkylthio, thio, fused alkylenedioxy, alkoxy, haloalkyl, hydroxyl, nitro, fused furan, fused benzofuran, fused dihydrofuran, fused tetrahydropyran, fused alkyl ring, or halide substituents;

(II) With or without substitution at the 3-propanone position with an alkyl substituent or removal of the methyl group at the 3-propanone position;

(III) With or without substitution at the 2-amino nitrogen atom with alkyl, dialkyl, acetyl, or benzyl groups, whether or not further substituted in the ring system; or

(IV) With or without inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure, including, but not limited to:

- (A) Methcathinone.
- (B) Ethcathinone.
- (C) Methylone (3,4-Methylenedioxymethcathinone).

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- (D) 2,3-Methylenedioxymethcathinone.
- (E) MDPV (3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone).
- (F) Methylmethcathinone.
- (G) Methoxymethcathinone.
- (H) Fluoromethcathinone.
- (I) Methylethcathinone.
- (J) Butylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-methylaminobutyrophenone).
- (K) Ethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone).
- (L) BMDP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-benzylcathinone).
- (M) Naphyrone (Naphthylpyrovalerone).
- (N) Bromomethcathinone.
- (O) Buphedrone (alpha-Methylaminobutyrophenone).
- (P) Eutylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-ethylaminobutyrophenone).
- (Q) Dimethylcathinone.
- (R) Dimethylmethcathinone.
- (S) Pentylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-methylaminovalerophenone).
- (T) Pentedrone (alpha-Methylaminovalerophenone).
- (U) MDPPP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
- (V) MDPBP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-pyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
- (W) MPPP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
- (X) PPP (Pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
- (Y) PVP (Pyrrolidinovalerophenone) or (Pyrrolidinopentiophenone).
- (Z) MOPPP (Methoxy-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).

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929 (AA) MPHP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinohexanophenone).
 930 (BB) F-MABP (Fluoromethylaminobutyrophenone).
 931 (CC) Me-EABP (Methylethylaminobutyrophenone).
 932 (DD) PBP (Pyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
 933 (EE) MeO-PBP (Methoxypyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
 934 (FF) Et-PBP (Ethylpyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
 935 (GG) 3-Me-4-MeO-MCAT (3-Methyl-4-Methoxymethcathinone).
 936 (HH) Dimethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-
 937 dimethylcathinone).
 938 (II) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-diethylcathinone.
 939 (JJ) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylcathinone.
 940 (KK) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylmethcathinone.
 941 (LL) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylmethcathinone.
 942 (MM) Methylbuphedrone (Methyl-alpha-
 943 methylaminobutyrophenone).
 944 (NN) Methyl-alpha-methylaminohexanophenone.
 945 (OO) N-Ethyl-N-methylcathinone.
 946 (PP) PHP (Pyrrolidinohexanophenone).
 947 (QQ) PV8 (Pyrrolidinoheptanophenone).
 948 (RR) Chloromethcathinone.
 949 (SS) 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-aminoacetophenone.
 950 192. Substituted Phenethylamines.—Unless specifically
 951 excepted or unless listed in another schedule, or contained
 952 within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States
 953 Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture,
 954 or preparation, including its salts, isomers, esters, or ethers,
 955 and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence
 956 of such salts is possible within any of the following specific
 957 chemical designations, any compound containing a phenethylamine

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958 structure, without a beta-keto group, and without a benzyl group
 959 attached to the amine group, whether or not the compound is
 960 further modified with or without substitution on the phenyl ring
 961 to any extent with alkyl, alkylthio, nitro, alkoxy, thio,
 962 halide, fused alkylenedioxy, fused furan, fused benzofuran,
 963 fused dihydrofuran, or fused tetrahydropyran substituents,
 964 whether or not further substituted on a ring to any extent, with
 965 or without substitution at the alpha or beta position by any
 966 alkyl substituent, with or without substitution at the nitrogen
 967 atom, and with or without inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom
 968 in a cyclic structure, including, but not limited to:
 969 a. 2C-B (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 970 b. 2C-E (4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 971 c. 2C-T-4 (4-Isopropylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 972 d. 2C-C (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 973 e. 2C-T (4-Methylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 974 f. 2C-T-2 (4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 975 g. 2C-T-7 (4-(n)-Propylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 976 h. 2C-I (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 977 i. 2C-D (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 978 j. 2C-H (2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 979 k. 2C-N (4-Nitro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 980 l. 2C-P (4-(n)-Propyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).
 981 m. MDMA (3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine).
 982 n. MBDB (Methylbenzodioxolylbutanamine) or (3,4-
 983 Methylenedioxy-N-methylbutanamine).
 984 o. MDA (3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine).
 985 p. 2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine.
 986 q. Fluoroamphetamine.

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987 r. Fluoromethamphetamine.
 988 s. MDEA (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine).
 989 t. DOB (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
 990 u. DOC (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
 991 v. DOET (4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
 992 w. DOI (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
 993 x. DOM (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).
 994 y. PMA (4-Methoxyamphetamine).
 995 z. N-Ethylamphetamine.
 996 aa. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-hydroxyamphetamine.
 997 bb. 5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine.
 998 cc. PMMA (4-Methoxymethamphetamine).
 999 dd. N,N-Dimethylamphetamine.
 1000 ee. 3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine.
 1001 ff. 4-APB (4-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
 1002 gg. 5-APB (5-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
 1003 hh. 6-APB (6-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
 1004 ii. 7-APB (7-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
 1005 jj. 4-APDB (4-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
 1006 kk. 5-APDB (5-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
 1007 ll. 6-APDB (6-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
 1008 mm. 7-APDB (7-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
 1009 nn. 4-MAPB (4-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
 1010 oo. 5-MAPB (5-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
 1011 pp. 6-MAPB (6-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
 1012 qq. 7-MAPB (7-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
 1013 rr. 5-EAPB (5-(2-Ethylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
 1014 ss. 5-MAPDB (5-(2-Methylaminopropyl)-2,3-
 1015 dihydrobenzofuran),

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1016
 1017 which does not include phenethylamine, mescaline as described in
 1018 subparagraph 20., substituted cathinones as described in
 1019 subparagraph 191., N-Benzyl phenethylamine compounds as
 1020 described in subparagraph 193., or methamphetamine as described
 1021 in subparagraph (2)(c)5.
 1022 193. N-Benzyl Phenethylamine Compounds.—Unless specifically
 1023 excepted or unless listed in another schedule, or contained
 1024 within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States
 1025 Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture,
 1026 or preparation, including its salts, isomers, esters, or ethers,
 1027 and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence
 1028 of such salts is possible within any of the following specific
 1029 chemical designations, any compound containing a phenethylamine
 1030 structure without a beta-keto group, with substitution on the
 1031 nitrogen atom of the amino group with a benzyl substituent, with
 1032 or without substitution on the phenyl or benzyl ring to any
 1033 extent with alkyl, alkoxy, thio, alkylthio, halide, fused
 1034 alkylendioxy, fused furan, fused benzofuran, or fused
 1035 tetrahydropyran substituents, whether or not further substituted
 1036 on a ring to any extent, with or without substitution at the
 1037 alpha position by any alkyl substituent, including, but not
 1038 limited to:
 1039 a. 25B-NBOMe (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1040 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1041 b. 25B-NBOH (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1042 hydroxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1043 c. 25B-NBF (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1044 fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine).

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1045 d. 25B-NBMD (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2,3-
 1046 methylenedioxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1047 e. 25I-NBOMe (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1048 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1049 f. 25I-NBOH (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1050 hydroxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1051 g. 25I-NBF (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1052 fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1053 h. 25I-NBMD (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2,3-
 1054 methylenedioxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1055 i. 25T2-NBOMe (4-Methylthio-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1056 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1057 j. 25T4-NBOMe (4-Isopropylthio-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1058 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1059 k. 25T7-NBOMe (4-(n)-Propylthio-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1060 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1061 l. 25C-NBOMe (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1062 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1063 m. 25C-NBOH (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1064 hydroxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1065 n. 25C-NBF (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1066 fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1067 o. 25C-NBMD (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2,3-
 1068 methylenedioxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1069 p. 25H-NBOMe (2,5-Dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1070 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1071 q. 25H-NBOH (2,5-Dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1072 hydroxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1073 r. 25H-NBF (2,5-Dimethoxy-[N-(2-

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1074 fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine).
 1075 s. 25D-NBOMe (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
 1076 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine),
 1077
 1078 which does not include substituted cathinones as described in
 1079 subparagraph 191.
 1080 194. Substituted Tryptamines.—Unless specifically excepted
 1081 or unless listed in another schedule, or contained within a
 1082 pharmaceutical product approved by the United States Food and
 1083 Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or
 1084 preparation containing a 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)ethanamine, for
 1085 example tryptamine, structure with or without mono- or di-
 1086 substitution of the amine nitrogen with alkyl or alkenyl groups,
 1087 or by inclusion of the amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic
 1088 structure, whether or not substituted at the alpha position with
 1089 an alkyl group, whether or not substituted on the indole ring to
 1090 any extent with any alkyl, alkoxy, halo, hydroxyl, or acetoxy
 1091 groups, including, but not limited to:
 1092 a. Alpha-Ethyltryptamine.
 1093 b. Bufotenine.
 1094 c. DET (Diethyltryptamine).
 1095 d. DMT (Dimethyltryptamine).
 1096 e. MET (N-Methyl-N-ethyltryptamine).
 1097 f. DALT (N,N-Diallyltryptamine).
 1098 g. EiPT (N-Ethyl-N-isopropyltryptamine).
 1099 h. MiPT (N-Methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine).
 1100 i. 5-Hydroxy-AMT (5-Hydroxy-alpha-methyltryptamine).
 1101 j. 5-Hydroxy-N-methyltryptamine.
 1102 k. 5-MeO-MiPT (5-Methoxy-N-methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine).

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- 1103 1. 5-MeO-AMT (5-Methoxy-alpha-methyltryptamine).
 1104 m. Methyltryptamine.
 1105 n. 5-MeO-DMT (5-Methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).
 1106 o. 5-Me-DMT (5-Methyl-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).
 1107 p. 5-MeO-DiPT (5-Methoxy-N,N-Diisopropyltryptamine).
 1108 q. DiPT (N,N-Diisopropyltryptamine).
 1109 r. DPT (N,N-Dipropyltryptamine).
 1110 s. 4-Hydroxy-DiPT (4-Hydroxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine).
 1111 t. 5-MeO-DALT (5-Methoxy-N,N-Diallyltryptamine).
 1112 u. 4-AcO-DMT (4-Acetoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine).
 1113 v. 4-AcO-DiPT (4-Acetoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine).
 1114 w. 4-Hydroxy-DET (4-Hydroxy-N,N-diethyltryptamine).
 1115 x. 4-Hydroxy-MET (4-Hydroxy-N-methyl-N-ethyltryptamine).
 1116 y. 4-Hydroxy-MiPT (4-Hydroxy-N-methyl-N-
 1117 isopropyltryptamine).
 1118 z. Methyl-alpha-ethyltryptamine.
 1119 aa. Bromo-DALT (Bromo-N,N-diallyltryptamine),
 1120
 1121 which does not include tryptamine, psilocyn as described in
 1122 subparagraph 34., or psilocybin as described in subparagraph 33.
 1123 195. Substituted Phenylcyclohexylamines.—Unless
 1124 specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, or
 1125 contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United
 1126 States Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound,
 1127 mixture, or preparation containing a phenylcyclohexylamine
 1128 structure, with or without any substitution on the phenyl ring,
 1129 any substitution on the cyclohexyl ring, any replacement of the
 1130 phenyl ring with a thiophenyl or benzothiophenyl ring, with or
 1131 without substitution on the amine with alkyl, dialkyl, or alkoxy

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- 1132 substituents, inclusion of the nitrogen in a cyclic structure,
 1133 or any combination of the above, including, but not limited to:
 1134 a. BTCP (Benzothiophenylcyclohexylpiperidine) or BCP
 1135 (Benocyclidine).
 1136 b. PCE (N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine) (Ethylamine analog
 1137 of phencyclidine).
 1138 c. PCPY (N-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)-pyrrolidine) (Pyrrolidine
 1139 analog of phencyclidine).
 1140 d. PCPr (Phenylcyclohexylpropylamine).
 1141 e. TCP (1-[1-(2-Thienyl)-cyclohexyl]-piperidine) (Thiophene
 1142 analog of phencyclidine).
 1143 f. PCEEA (Phenylcyclohexyl(ethoxyethylamine)).
 1144 g. PCMPA (Phenylcyclohexyl(methoxypropylamine)).
 1145 h. Methoxetamine.
 1146 i. 3-Methoxy-PCE ((3-Methoxyphenyl)cyclohexylethylamine).
 1147 j. Bromo-PCP ((Bromophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
 1148 k. Chloro-PCP ((Chlorophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
 1149 l. Fluoro-PCP ((Fluorophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
 1150 m. Hydroxy-PCP ((Hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
 1151 n. Methoxy-PCP ((Methoxyphenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
 1152 o. Methyl-PCP ((Methylphenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
 1153 p. Nitro-PCP ((Nitrophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
 1154 q. Oxo-PCP ((Oxophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
 1155 r. Amino-PCP ((Aminophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine).
 1156 196. W-15, 4-chloro-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl)-2-
 1157 piperidinylidene]-benzenesulfonamide.
 1158 197. W-18, 4-chloro-N-[1-[2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl]-2-
 1159 piperidinylidene]-benzenesulfonamide.
 1160 198. AH-7921, 3,4-dichloro-N-[[1-

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(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl)methyl]-benzamide.

199. U47700, trans-3,4-dichloro-N-[2-

(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-N-methyl-benzamide.

200. MT-45, 1-cyclohexyl-4-(1,2-diphenylethyl)-piperazine, dihydrochloride.

Section 2. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section 893.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.13 Prohibited acts; penalties.—

(1)

(i) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, and must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, if:

1. The person sells, manufactures, or delivers, or possesses with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, any of the following:

a. Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.;

b. Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)6.;

c. Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.;

d. Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)30.;

e. A fentanyl derivative, as described in s.

893.03(1)(a)63.;

f. Xylazine, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)37.;

g. A controlled substance analog, as described in s.

893.0356, of any substance described in sub-subparagraphs a.-f.

~~a.-e.~~; or

h.-g. A mixture containing any substance described in sub-subparagraphs a.-g. ~~a.-f.~~; and

2. The substance or mixture listed in subparagraph 1. is in

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a form that resembles, or is mixed, granulated, absorbed, spray-dried, or aerosolized as or onto, coated on, in whole or in part, or solubilized with or into, a product, when such product or its packaging further has at least one of the following attributes:

a. Resembles the trade dress of a branded food product, consumer food product, or logo food product;

b. Incorporates an actual or fake registered copyright, service mark, or trademark;

c. Resembles candy, cereal, a gummy, a vitamin, or a chewable product, such as a gum or gelatin-based product; or
d. Contains a cartoon character imprint.

Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 893.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.135 Trafficking; mandatory sentences; suspension or reduction of sentences; conspiracy to engage in trafficking.—

(1) Except as authorized in this chapter or in chapter 499 and notwithstanding the provisions of s. 893.13:

(c)1. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of any morphine, opium, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 4 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, but less than 30 kilograms of such substance or mixture, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the

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quantity involved:

a. Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

2. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of hydrocodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.k., codeine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.g., or any salt thereof, or 28 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in hydrocodone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 50 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

b. Is 50 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 300 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of

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imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

d. Is 300 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$750,000.

3. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 7 grams or more of oxycodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.q., or any salt thereof, or 7 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in oxycodone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

a. Is 7 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 25 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 25 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

d. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$750,000.

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1277 4.a. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures,
 1278 delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in
 1279 actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of:
 1280 (I) Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.;
 1281 (II) Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)6.;
 1282 (III) Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.;
 1283 (IV) Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)30.;
 1284 (V) A fentanyl derivative, as described in s.
 1285 893.03(1)(a)63.;
 1286 (VI) A controlled substance analog, as described in s.
 1287 893.0356, of any substance described in sub-sub-paragraphs
 1288 (I)-(V); or
 1289 (VII) A mixture containing any substance described in sub-
 1290 sub-paragraphs (I)-(VI),
 1291
 1292 commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be
 1293 known as "trafficking in dangerous fentanyl or fentanyl
 1294 analogues," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or
 1295 s. 775.084.
 1296 b. If the quantity involved under sub-subparagraph a.:
 1297 (I) Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person
 1298 shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment
 1299 of 7 years~~7~~ and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
 1300 (II) Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such
 1301 person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of
 1302 imprisonment of 20 years~~7~~ and shall be ordered to pay a fine of
 1303 \$100,000.
 1304 (III) Is 28 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced
 1305 to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years~~7~~ and

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1306 shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.
 1307 c. A person 18 years of age or older who violates sub-
 1308 subparagraph a. by knowingly selling or delivering to a minor at
 1309 least 4 grams of a substance or mixture listed in sub-
 1310 subparagraph a. shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term
 1311 of not less than 25 years and not exceeding life imprisonment,
 1312 and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$1 million if the
 1313 substance or mixture listed in sub-subparagraph a. is in a form
 1314 that resembles, or is mixed, granulated, absorbed, spray-dried,
 1315 or aerosolized as or onto, coated on, in whole or in part, or
 1316 solubilized with or into, a product, when such product or its
 1317 packaging further has at least one of the following attributes:
 1318 (I) Resembles the trade dress of a branded food product,
 1319 consumer food product, or logo food product;
 1320 (II) Incorporates an actual or fake registered copyright,
 1321 service mark, or trademark;
 1322 (III) Resembles candy, cereal, a gummy, a vitamin, or a
 1323 chewable product, such as a gum or gelatin-based product; or
 1324 (IV) Contains a cartoon character imprint.
 1325 5. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures,
 1326 delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in
 1327 actual or constructive possession of, 30 kilograms or more of
 1328 any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine,
 1329 hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an
 1330 isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s.
 1331 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 30 kilograms or
 1332 more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits the
 1333 first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs. A person
 1334 who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking

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in illegal drugs under this subparagraph shall be punished by life imprisonment and is ineligible for any form of discretionary early release except pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149. However, if the court determines that, in addition to committing any act specified in this paragraph:

a. The person intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the intentional killing of an individual and such killing was the result; or

b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to a natural, though not inevitable, lethal result,

such person commits the capital felony of trafficking in illegal drugs, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

6. A person who knowingly brings into this state 60 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 60 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such substance, and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of a person, commits capital importation of illegal drugs, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to

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pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

7. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of xylazine as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)37. or any salt thereof, or 28 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in xylazine," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

b. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 200 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

Section 4. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect July 1, 2026, this act shall take effect October 1, 2026.

02/24/26

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

432

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name **Candice Ericks**

Phone **954-648-1204**

Address **205 S. Adams St.**

Email

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32301

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:

Seminole County Sheriffs Office

☐ 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.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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2/24/26

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

SB 0432

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Walker Ellison

Phone

904 534 4340

Address

4343 Hollygate dr

Street

Email

Walker.Ellison4@gmail.com

Jax

City

FL

State

32258

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)

APPEARANCE RECORD

2/24/2026

Meeting Date

432

Bill Number or Topic

Fiscal Policy

Committee

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

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Molly Hudson

Phone

(386) 214 5536

Address

123 W. Indians Ave

Email

mhudson@volusia-sheriff.gov

Street

Deland

Fl.

3272

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:

Volusia Sheriff's Office

☐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. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](https://flsenate.gov/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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/SB 524

INTRODUCER: Fiscal Policy Committee and Senator Simon

SUBJECT: Department of Law Enforcement

DATE: February 24, 2026

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Vaughan	Stokes	CJ	Favorable
2. Kolich	Harkness	ACJ	Favorable
3. Vaughan	Siples	FP	Fav/CS

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 524 amends s. 406.02, F.S., to revise appointments and reappointments to the Medical Examiners Commission. The bill specifies that individuals appointed or reappointed by the Governor remain active until resignation, disqualification or a new member is appointed by the Governor.

Additionally, the Medical Examiners Commission must approve the appointment of district medical examiners by a majority vote to fill vacancies.

The bill amends s. 406.06, F.S., to transfer the authority to appoint district medical examiners from the Governor to the Medical Examiners Commission.

The bill amends s. 112.195, F.S., to authorize the Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) to adopt rules to implement the Florida Medal of Valor and the Florida Blue/Red Heart Medal program.

The bill amends s. 406.135, F.S., to authorize an eye bank, an organ procurement organization, or a tissue bank, as those terms are defined in s. 765.511, F.S., to view or copy autopsy reports under certain conditions.

The bill amends s. 624.34, F.S., to define terms including “agent,” “adjuster,” “applicant for licensure,” “control person,” “insurance agency,” “navigator,” and “producer.”

The bill requires the FDLE to accept and process fingerprints of natural persons who are control persons of a licensee or applicant for licensure under the Florida Insurance Code. A full set of fingerprints must be submitted to the Department of Financial Services (DFS) or an authorized vendor, which must forward them to the FDLE for state processing and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing.

The bill requires fingerprints to be entered into the statewide automated biometric identification system and retained until DFS notifies the FDLE that retention is no longer needed.

The bill authorizes the FDLE to exchange state, multistate, and federal criminal history records with DFS for licensing decisions, including issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation of licenses. DFS must review the results of state and federal criminal history checks and determine whether the applicant meets licensure requirements. The costs of fingerprint processing and retention must be borne by the applicant.

The bill creates s. 624.341, F.S., to require the FDLE to accept and process fingerprints of natural persons who are control persons of a licensee or applicant for licensure with the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR), including officers, directors, managers, and certain shareholders.

A full set of fingerprints must be submitted to the OIR or an authorized vendor, which must forward them to the FDLE for state processing and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing.

The bill requires fingerprints to be entered into the statewide automated biometric identification system and retained until the OIR notifies the FDLE that retention is no longer needed.

The bill authorizes the FDLE to exchange state, multistate, and federal criminal history records with the OIR for licensing decisions, including issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation of certificates of authority, registrations, or licenses. The OIR must review the results of state and federal criminal history checks and determine whether the applicant meets licensure requirements. The costs of fingerprint processing and retention must be borne by the applicant.

The bill creates s. 943.0417, F.S., requiring the Florida Deputy Sheriffs Association to continue a statewide grant program to recruit, train, and certify deputy sheriff candidates who cannot afford law enforcement academy tuition. Grants go to local agencies, with priority for fiscally constrained counties, and the association may coordinate with the FDLE.

The bill creates s. 943.0536, F.S., to require the FDLE's Criminal Justice Information Program to collect, process, store, maintain, and disseminate immigration detainer information. Each law enforcement agency must capture and electronically submit the fingerprints of qualifying offenders who are in custody and subject to an immigration detainer, and the FDLE must create a record containing the offender's immigration detainer information upon receipt.

The bill amends s. 943.11, F.S., to specify that Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC) must act independently of any criminal justice agency. The Criminal Justice Professionalism Program is required to provide staff support for the commission.

The bill amends s. 943.1395, F.S., to revise the notification process for serving administrative complaints on a certified law enforcement, correctional, and correctional probation officer or instructor. The CJSTC staff must attempt notification via certified mail and via email, if possible. If proof of service is not provided, staff will attempt contact utilizing the last known telephone number and a notice to the licensee posted on the front page of the CJSTC's website.

The bill amends various sections of ch. 943, F.S., to provide that law enforcement officer curriculum is established by the CJSTC not the FDLE.

The bill does not have a fiscal impact on state government. *See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.*

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

The FDLE provides statewide leadership, coordination, and administrative support for key public safety oversight bodies. The FDLE staffs and supports the CJSTC, which sets minimum employment and training standards for law enforcement, correctional, and correctional probation officers; administers certification and decertification processes; and oversees officer training curricula and compliance. The FDLE also staffs and supports the Medical Examiners Commission, which oversees Florida's district medical examiner system, promotes consistent medicolegal death investigation practices, and ensures statewide standards and accountability for death investigations. The FDLE is responsible for processing criminal history background checks and fingerprint submissions for a wide range of professions and regulatory programs, including those involving licensure and employment eligibility.¹

Medical Examiners

Florida medical examiners are local district officers appointed by the Governor to one of 25 medical examiner districts under ch. 406, F.S.² The Medical Examiners Act was enacted by the 1970 Legislature in order to establish minimum and uniform standards of excellence in statewide medical examiner services.³

Medical Examiners Commission

Medical examiners are governed by the Medical Examiners Commission, which is administratively housed within the FDLE. The commission consists of nine members who serve four-year terms and are selected as follows:

- Two physicians licensed pursuant to ch. 458, F.S., or ch. 459, F.S., and who are active district medical examiners (appointed by the Governor);

¹ Section 943.053, F.S.

² Section 406.06, F.S.

³ Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *Medical Examiners Commission*, available at <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/MEC/MEC-Home> (last visited January 15, 2026).

- One member who is a funeral director licensed pursuant to ch. 497, F.S., (appointed by the Governor);
- One state attorney (appointed by the Governor);
- One public defender (appointed by the Governor);
- One sheriff (appointed by the Governor); and
- One county commissioner (appointed by the Governor)
- The Attorney General or her or his designated representative.
- The State Surgeon General or her or his designated representative.⁴

Upon the expiration of the terms of office, the Governor must appoint two members for terms of 4 years, two members for terms of 3 years, two members for terms of 2 years, and one member for a term of 1 year. An appointment to fill a vacancy must be for the unexpired portion of the term.

District medical examiners

District medical examiners are appointed by the Governor for each medical examiner district from nominees who are practicing physicians in pathology, whose nominations are submitted to the Governor by the Medical Examiners Commission. The term of office of each district medical examiner is 3 years. An appointment to fill a vacancy must be for the unexpired portion of the term.⁵ Current law requires district medical examiners to determine the cause of death in certain circumstances and to make any investigations, examinations, and autopsies necessary to make that determination as he or she shall deem necessary or as requested by the state attorney.⁶

Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC)

The CJSTC is established under s. 943.11, F.S. The CJSTC is an independent policy making body that ensures that Florida's criminal justice officers are ethical, qualified, and well-trained. The CJSTC is responsible for creating entry-level curricula and certification testing for criminal justice officers in Florida, establishing minimum standards for employment and certification, and revoking the certification of officers who fail to maintain these minimum standards of conduct.⁷

An individual must be at least 19 years of age to become a certified law enforcement officer or a certified correctional probation officer and must be at least 18 years of age to become a certified correctional officer. Additionally, the individual must be a citizen of the United States, may not have been convicted of a felony or received a dishonorable discharge from the military, must pass a physical exam, and have good moral character as determined by a background investigation. Certification as a law enforcement officer or correctional officer requires a high

⁴ Section 406.02, F.S.

⁵ Section 406.06, F.S.

⁶ Section 406.11, F.S.

⁷ Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Professionalism Division, *Overview of the Professionalism Division*, <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/CJSTC/Overview.aspx> (last visited January 15, 2026).

school diploma or equivalent (GED). Certification as a correctional probation officer requires a bachelor's degree.^{8,9}

Investigations of Law Enforcement Officers

The CJSTC may initiate disciplinary action against a certified officer when there is a finding that the officer has failed to maintain compliance with statutory requirements, including good moral character standards¹⁰ or other grounds for revocation.¹¹ An administrative complaint can be served after the CJSTC completes its investigation and a probable cause panel determines that sufficient grounds exist to proceed. The CJSTC is authorized to impose penalties such as revocation, suspension, probation, retraining, or reprimand in accordance with disciplinary guidelines adopted by rule.

Every law enforcement agency and correctional agency must establish and put into operation a system for the receipt, investigation, and determination of complaints received from any person. This must be the procedure for investigating a complaint against a law enforcement and correctional officer determining whether to proceed with disciplinary action or to file disciplinary charges.¹² When law enforcement or correctional agency personnel prepare an investigative report or summary, the person preparing the report must, at the time the report is completed verify that the contents are true and accurate based on the person's personal knowledge, information, and belief and include a specific statement.^{13, 14}

Officer Bill of Rights

Law enforcement officers' and correctional officers' rights are outlined in the Florida Statutes, these are commonly referred to as, "law enforcement officers' bill of rights."^{15,16} Whenever a law enforcement officer or correctional officer is under investigation and subject to interrogation by members of his or her agency for any reason that could lead to disciplinary action, suspension, demotion, or dismissal, the interrogation must be conducted under the following conditions:

- The interrogation must be conducted at a reasonable hour;
- The interrogation must take place either at the office of the command of the investigating officer or at the local precinct, police unit, or correctional unit in which the incident allegedly occurred;

⁸ Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *Criminal Justice Professionalism Services Officer Requirements How To Become a Certified Officer in Florida*, <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/cjstc/officer-requirements/how-to-become-an-officer> (last visited January 15, 2026).

⁹ Section 943.1395, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 943.1395(7), F.S.

¹¹ Section 943.13(4), F.S.

¹² Section s. 112.533, F.S.

¹³ Section 112.533, F.S.

¹⁴ Section 112.533(4)(a)2., F.S. "I, the undersigned, do hereby swear, under penalty of perjury, that, to the best of my personal knowledge, information, and belief, I have not knowingly or willfully deprived, or allowed another to deprive, the subject of the investigation of any of the rights contained in ss. 112.532 and 112.533, Florida Statutes."

¹⁵ Section 112.532, F.S.

¹⁶ Whenever a law enforcement officer or correctional officer is under investigation and subject to interrogation by members of his or her agency for any reason that could lead to disciplinary action, suspension, demotion, or dismissal, the interrogation must be conducted under certain conditions. Section 112.532, F.S.

- The officer under investigation must be informed of the rank, name, and command of the officer in charge of the investigation, the interrogating officer, and all persons present during the interrogation. All questions directed to the officer under interrogation must be asked by or through one interrogator during any one interrogation;
- The officer must be informed of the nature of the investigation before any interrogation begins, and must be informed of the names of all complainants;
- Interrogating sessions must be for reasonable periods and must be timed to allow for personal necessities and rest periods;
- The officer under interrogation may not be subjected to offensive language or be threatened with transfer, dismissal, or disciplinary action. A promise or reward may not be made as an inducement to answer questions;
- If the officer under interrogation is under arrest, or is likely to be placed under arrest, he or she must be completely informed of all his or her rights before commencing the interrogation; and
- At the request of the officer under investigation, he or she has the right to counsel, who must be present at all times during the interrogation.¹⁷

Under the bill of rights, a dismissal, demotion, transfer, reassignment, or other personnel action that might result in loss of pay or benefits or that might otherwise be considered a punitive measure may not be taken against any law enforcement officer or correctional officer unless the law enforcement officer or correctional officer is notified of the action and the reason or reasons for the action before the effective date of the action.¹⁸ If the potential disciplinary action consists of suspension with loss of pay, demotion, or dismissal, the officer or the officer's representative must, upon request, be provided with a complete copy of the investigative file, including the final investigative report and all evidence, and with the opportunity to address the findings in the report with the employing law enforcement agency before imposing disciplinary action consisting of suspension with loss of pay, demotion, or dismissal. The contents of the complaint and investigation must remain confidential until such time as the employing law enforcement agency makes a final determination whether to issue a notice of disciplinary action consisting of suspension with loss of pay, demotion, or dismissal.¹⁹

No law enforcement officer or correctional officer may be discharged; disciplined; demoted; denied promotion, transfer, or reassignment; or otherwise discriminated against in regard to his or her employment or appointment, or be threatened with any such treatment, by reason of his or her exercise of the rights granted by this part.²⁰

Background Checks

The FDLE is authorized to exchange fingerprint data with the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) as part of national criminal history checks.²¹ The Federal Bureau of Investigation

¹⁷ Section 112.532(1), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 112.532(4)(a), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 112.532(4)(b), F.S.

²⁰ Section 112.532(5), F.S.

²¹ Section 943.054, F.S.

(FBI) is the principal investigative arm of the DOJ.²² The FDLE provides access to criminal history information to noncriminal justice agencies, such as the DFS, for use in evaluating insurance licensure applications.²³

Individuals applying for licenses, such as insurance agents, adjusters, and other regulated professionals, must submit to fingerprint-based background screenings.²⁴ Fingerprints must be submitted electronically through a LiveScan vendor approved by the FDLE. The FDLE processes the fingerprints and transmits the results to the appropriate licensing authority, typically DFS, to determine the applicant's eligibility.²⁵

The FBI will not approve access to national criminal history record information for the purpose of licensing or employment unless all of the following criteria are satisfied:

- The statute must exist as a result of a legislative enactment;
- It must require the fingerprinting of applicants who are subjected to a national criminal history record check.
- It must authorize the use of FBI records for the screening of applicants;
- It must specify the specific categories of licensees or employees falling within its purview, thereby avoiding overbreadth;
- It may not authorize receipt of the criminal history record information to a private entity.²⁶

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 406.02, F.S., to revise appointments and reappointments to the Medical Examiners Commission. The bill specifies that individuals appointed or reappointed by the Governor remain active until resignation, disqualification or a new member is appointed by the Governor.

Additionally, the Medical Examiners Commission must approve the appointment of district medical examiners by a majority vote to fill vacancies.

The bill amends s. 406.06, F.S., to transfer the authority to appoint district medical examiners from the Governor to the Medical Examiners Commission.

The bill amends s. 112.195, F.S., to authorize the FDLE to adopt rules to implement the Florida Medal of Valor and the Florida Blue/Red Heart Medal program.

²² Florida Department of Financial Services, *Fingerprinting Information*, available at <https://www.myfloridacfo.com/division/agents/licensing/agents-and-adjusters/fingerprinting-information> (last visited February 24, 2026).

²³ Section 943.053(3)(a), F.S.

²⁴ Section 626.171(4), F.S.

²⁵ Florida Department of Financial Services, *Fingerprinting Information*, <https://www.myfloridacfo.com/division/agents/licensing/agents-and-adjusters/fingerprinting-information> (last visited on February 24, 2026).

²⁶ Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *Agency Analysis of 2026 House Bill 1263*, (Feb. 5, 2026).

The bill amends s. 406.135, F.S., to authorize an eye bank, an organ procurement organization, or a tissue bank, as those terms are defined in s. 765.511, F.S., to view or copy autopsy reports under certain conditions.

The bill amends s. 624.34, F.S., to define terms including “agent,” “adjuster,” “applicant for licensure,” “control person,” “insurance agency,” “navigator,” and “producer.”

The bill requires the FDLE to accept and process fingerprints of natural persons who are control persons of a licensee or applicant for licensure under the Florida Insurance Code. A full set of fingerprints must be submitted to the DFS or an authorized vendor, which must forward them to the FDLE for state processing and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing.

The bill requires fingerprints to be entered into the statewide automated biometric identification system and retained until DFS notifies the FDLE that retention is no longer needed.

The bill authorizes the FDLE to exchange state, multistate, and federal criminal history records with DFS for licensing decisions, including issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation of licenses. DFS must review the results of state and federal criminal history checks and determine whether the applicant meets licensure requirements. The costs of fingerprint processing and retention must be borne by the applicant.

The bill creates s. 624.341, F.S., to require the FDLE to accept and process fingerprints of natural persons who are control persons of a licensee or applicant for licensure with the OIR, including officers, directors, managers, and certain shareholders.

A full set of fingerprints must be submitted to the OIR or an authorized vendor, which must forward them to the FDLE for state processing and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing.

The bill requires fingerprints to be entered into the statewide automated biometric identification system and retained until the OIR notifies the FDLE that retention is no longer needed.

The bill authorizes the FDLE to exchange state, multistate, and federal criminal history records with the OIR for licensing decisions, including issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation of certificates of authority, registrations, or licenses. The OIR must review the results of state and federal criminal history checks and determine whether the applicant meets licensure requirements. The costs of fingerprint processing and retention must be borne by the applicant.

The bill creates s. 943.0417, F.S., requiring the Florida Deputy Sheriffs Association to continue a statewide grant program to recruit, train, and certify deputy sheriff candidates who cannot afford law enforcement academy tuition. Grants go to local agencies, with priority for fiscally constrained counties, and the association may coordinate with the FDLE.

The bill creates s. 943.0536, F.S., to require the FDLE’s Criminal Justice Information Program to collect, process, store, maintain, and disseminate immigration detainer information. Each law enforcement agency must capture and electronically submit the fingerprints of qualifying

offenders who are in custody and subject to an immigration detainer, and the FDLE must create a record containing the offender's immigration detainer information upon receipt.

The bill amends s. 943.11, F.S., to specify that Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC) must act independently of any criminal justice agency. The Criminal Justice Professionalism Program is required to provide staff support for the commission.

The bill amends s. 943.1395, F.S., to revise the notification process for serving administrative complaints on a certified law enforcement, correctional, and correctional probation officer or instructor. The CJSTC staff must attempt notification via certified mail and via email, if possible. If proof of service is not provided, staff will attempt contact utilizing the last known telephone number and a notice to the licensee posted on the front page of the CJSTC's website.

The bill amends various sections of ch. 943, F.S., to provide that law enforcement officer curriculum is established by the CJSTC not the FDLE.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

The bill does not appear to require cities and counties to expend funds or limit their authority to raise revenue or receive state-shared revenues as specified by Article VII, s. 18, of the State Constitution.

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 FDLE advised the bill will not have a fiscal impact to state government.²⁷

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 406.02, 406.06, 943.0536, 943.11, 943.1395, 943.1726, 943.17261, 943.1727, and 943.17299.

The bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 624.341, 943.0417

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

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

CS by Fiscal Policy on February 24, 2026:

The committee substitute creates s. 624.341, F.S. by adding new provisions requiring fingerprinting and criminal history checks for certain insurance licensees and their control persons, including the authority of the Department of Law Enforcement to accept fingerprints and exchange criminal history records for persons applying to the Office of Insurance Regulation. It also authorizes the Department of Law Enforcement to adopt rules for the Florida Medal of Valor and Florida Blue/Red Heart Medal program, permits organ and tissue banks to access specified autopsy reports to facilitate anatomical gifts, creates a statewide law enforcement apprenticeship grant program, and establishes procedures for the collection, storage, and expunction of immigration detainer information.

B. Amendments:

None.

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

²⁷ Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *2026 Agency Analysis - SB 524 Department of Law Enforcement*, (on file with the Senate Committee on Criminal Justice).



873924

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RS	.	
02/24/2026	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Simon) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause
and insert:

Section 1. Effective upon becoming a law, subsection (4) is
added to section 112.195, Florida Statutes, to read:

112.195 Florida Medal of Valor and Florida Blue/Red Heart
Medal.—

(4) The Department of Law Enforcement may adopt rules to
implement this section.



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Section 2. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 406.02, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

406.02 Medical Examiners Commission; membership; terms; duties; staff.—

(2) The term of office of the physicians appointed to the commission shall be 4 years. The term of office of the state attorney, public defender, sheriff, and county commissioner each shall be 4 years unless she or he leaves that office sooner, in which case her or his appointment will terminate. The term of office of the funeral director shall be 4 years. Upon the expiration of the present terms of office, the Governor shall appoint two members for terms of 4 years, two members for terms of 3 years, two members for terms of 2 years, and one member for a term of 1 year. An appointment to fill a vacancy shall be for the unexpired portion of the term. An appointment or reappointment is considered in force until the appointee resigns, the appointee is no longer qualified for the position, or the Governor appoints a new member.

(4) The Medical Examiners Commission shall:

(a) Initiate cooperative policies with any agency of the state or political subdivision thereof.

(b) Approve the appointment of district medical examiners by a majority vote to fill vacancies.

(c) Remove or suspend district medical examiners pursuant to this act and have the authority to investigate violations of this act.

(d)~~(e)~~ Oversee the distribution of state funds for the medical examiner districts and may make such agreements and contracts, subject to approval of the executive director of the



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Department of Law Enforcement, as may be necessary to effect the provisions of this chapter.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 406.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

406.06 District medical examiners; associates; suspension of medical examiners.—

(1) (a) ~~A district medical examiner shall be appointed by~~
The Medical Examiners Commission shall appoint a district
medical examiner, who must be a practicing physician in
pathology, Governor for each medical examiner district ~~from~~
~~nominees who are practicing physicians in pathology, whose~~
~~nominations are submitted to the Governor by the Medical~~
~~Examiners Commission.~~ The term of office of each district
medical examiner shall be 3 years. An appointment to fill a
vacancy shall be for the unexpired portion of the term.

(b) A physician member of the Medical Examiners Commission
is shall be eligible to serve as a district medical examiner
upon approval by the Medical Examiners Commission ~~Governor~~.

Section 4. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (3) of
section 406.135, Florida Statutes, to read:

406.135 Autopsies; confidentiality of photographs and video
and audio recordings; confidentiality of reports of minor
victims of domestic violence; exemption.—

(3)

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (2), in order to facilitate
an anatomical gift or a transplantation, an eye bank, an organ
procurement organization, or a tissue bank as those terms are
defined in s. 765.511, pursuant to a written request containing
proof of the intent of the deceased, the deceased's family, or



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the deceased's health care surrogate to make an anatomical gift in accordance with chapter 765, may:

1. View or copy an autopsy report of a minor whose death was related to an act of domestic violence; and

2. View or copy an autopsy report of a person whose manner of death was determined by a medical examiner to have been by suicide.

Section 5. Section 943.0417, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

943.0417 Statewide law enforcement apprenticeship program.—
The Florida Deputy Sheriffs Association, Inc., shall continue the statewide law enforcement grant program certified by the Department of Education to recruit, select, train, certify, and retain deputy sheriff candidates who lack the funds to attend a certified law enforcement academy within this state. The grants must be awarded to local law enforcement agencies, with priority given for fiscally constrained counties. The association may coordinate with the department to implement the program.

Section 6. Section 943.0536, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

943.0536 Immigration detainer information; collection and storage; fingerprinting.—

(1) As used in this section, the terms "immigration detainer" and "law enforcement agency" have the same meaning as in s. 908.102.

(2) The department's Criminal Justice Information Program, acting as this state's central criminal justice information repository, shall collect, process, store, maintain, and disseminate immigration detainer information.



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(3)(a) Each law enforcement agency shall capture and electronically submit to the department, in the manner prescribed by rule, the fingerprints of a qualifying offender as defined in s. 943.325 who is in its custody and subject to an immigration detainer.

(b) Upon receipt of the fingerprints required to be submitted pursuant to paragraph (a), the department must create a record containing the qualifying offender's immigration detainer information.

Section 7. Section 943.0581, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.0581 Administrative expunction for arrests or immigration detainer records made contrary to law or by mistake.—

(1) Notwithstanding any law dealing generally with the preservation and destruction of public records, the department may adopt a rule pursuant to chapter 120 for the administrative expunction of any nonjudicial record of an arrest or record containing immigration detainer information described in s. 943.0536 of a minor or an adult made contrary to law or by mistake.

(2) A law enforcement agency shall apply to the department in the manner prescribed by rule for the administrative expunction of any nonjudicial record of any arrest or record containing immigration detainer information described in s. 943.0536 of a minor or an adult who is subsequently determined by the agency, at its discretion, or by the final order of a court of competent jurisdiction, to have been arrested or detained contrary to law or by mistake.



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(3) An adult or, in the case of a minor child, the parent or legal guardian of the minor child, may apply to the department in the manner prescribed by rule for the administrative expunction of any nonjudicial record of an arrest or record containing immigration detainer information described in s. 943.0536 alleged to have been made contrary to law or by mistake, provided that the application is supported by the endorsement of the head of the arresting or detaining agency or his or her designee or the state attorney of the judicial circuit in which the arrest or detainment occurred or his or her designee.

(4) An application for administrative expunction shall include the date and time of the arrest, the name of the person arrested, the offender-based tracking system (OBTS) number, and the crime or crimes charged. The application shall be on the submitting agency's letterhead and shall be signed by the head of the submitting agency or his or her designee.

(5) If the person was arrested on a warrant, capias, or pickup order, a request for an administrative expunction may be made by the sheriff of the county in which the warrant, capias, or pickup order was issued or his or her designee or by the state attorney of the judicial circuit in which the warrant, capias, or pickup order was issued or his or her designee.

(6) An application for an administrative expunction of a record containing immigration detainer information as described in s. 943.0536 must include the date and time the person was detained, the person's name, the OBTS number, and information relating to the immigration detainer. The application must be on the submitting agency's letterhead and must be signed by the



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head of the submitting agency or his or her designee.

(7) An application or endorsement under this section is not admissible as evidence in any judicial or administrative proceeding and may not be construed in any way as an admission of liability in connection with an arrest.

Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 943.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.11 Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission; membership; meetings; compensation.—

(1)(a) There is created a Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission within the Department of Law Enforcement. The Criminal Justice Professionalism Program shall provide staff support to the commission as authorized in s. 943.09; however, the commission must act independently of any criminal justice agency. The commission shall be composed of 19 members, consisting of the Secretary of Corrections or a designated assistant; the Attorney General or a designee; the Director of the Division of the Florida Highway Patrol; and 16 members appointed by the Governor, consisting of 3 sheriffs; 3 chiefs of police; 5 law enforcement officers who are of the rank of sergeant or below within the employing agency; 2 correctional officers, 1 of whom is an administrator of a state correctional institution and 1 of whom is of the rank of sergeant or below within the employing agency; 1 training center director; 1 person who is in charge of a county correctional institution; and 1 resident of the state who falls into none of the foregoing classifications. Prior to the appointment, the sheriff, chief of police, law enforcement officer, and correctional officer members must have had at least 4 years' experience as law



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enforcement officers or correctional officers.

Section 9. Present subsection (10) of section 943.1395, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (11), and a new subsection (10) is added to that section, to read:

943.1395 Certification for employment or appointment; concurrent certification; reemployment or reappointment; inactive status; revocation; suspension; investigation.—

(10) Notwithstanding s. 120.60(5), if an administrative complaint is served on a certified law enforcement officer, a correctional officer, a correctional probation officer, or an instructor, commission staff must provide service by certified mail to the licensee's last known address of record and, if possible, by e-mail. If the person providing service does not provide commission staff with proof of service, commission staff must call the last known telephone number of record and cause a short, plain notice to the licensee to be posted on the front page of the commission's website.

Section 10. Section 943.1726, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.1726 Continued employment training relating to diabetic emergencies.—The commission ~~department~~ shall establish an online continued employment training component relating to diabetic emergencies. The training component shall include, but need not be limited to, instruction on the recognition of symptoms of such an emergency, distinguishing such an emergency from alcohol intoxication or drug overdose, and appropriate first aid for such an emergency. Completion of the training component may count toward the 40 hours of instruction for continued employment or appointment as a law enforcement officer required



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under s. 943.135.

Section 11. Section 943.17261, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.17261 ~~Department of Law Enforcement~~, Training related to medical use of marijuana.—The commission ~~Department of Law Enforcement~~ shall develop a 4-hour online initial training course, and a 2-hour online continuing education course, which shall be made available for use by all law enforcement agencies in this state. Such training shall cover the legal parameters of marijuana-related activities governed by ss. 381.986 and 381.988 relating to criminal laws governing marijuana.

Section 12. Section 943.1727, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.1727 Continued employment training relating to autism spectrum disorder.—The commission ~~department~~ shall establish a continued employment training component relating to autism spectrum disorder as defined in s. 627.6686. The training component shall include, but need not be limited to, instruction on the recognition of the symptoms and characteristics of an individual on the autism disorder spectrum and appropriate responses to an individual exhibiting such symptoms and characteristics. Completion of the training component may count toward the 40 hours of instruction for continued employment or appointment as a law enforcement officer required under s. 943.135.

Section 13. Section 943.17299, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.17299 Continued employment training relating to Alzheimer's disease and related forms of dementia.—The



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~~commission department~~ shall establish an online, continued employment training component relating to Alzheimer's disease and related forms of dementia. The training component must be developed in consultation with the Department of Elder Affairs and must include, but need not be limited to, instruction on interacting with persons with Alzheimer's disease or a related form of dementia, including instruction on techniques for recognizing behavioral symptoms and characteristics, effective communication, employing the use of alternatives to physical restraints, and identifying signs of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. Completion of the training component may count toward the 40 hours of instruction for continued employment or appointment as a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer required under s. 943.135.

Section 14. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon this act becoming a law, 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 the Department of Law Enforcement;
amending s. 112.195, F.S.; authorizing the Department
of Law Enforcement to adopt rules relating to the
Florida Medal of Valor and the Florida Blue/Red Heart
Medal; amending s. 406.02, F.S.; specifying the



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circumstances under which an appointment or reappointment to the Medical Examiners Commission is considered in force; requiring the commission to approve the appointment of district medical examiners by a majority vote to fill vacancies; amending s. 406.06, F.S.; requiring the commission, rather than the Governor, to appoint district medical examiners for each medical examiner district; specifying that upon approval by the commission, rather than by the Governor, a physician member of the commission is eligible to serve as a district medical examiner; amending s. 406.135, F.S.; authorizing eye banks, organ procurement organizations, and tissue banks, in order to facilitate anatomical gifts or transplantations, to view or copy specified autopsy reports under certain circumstances; creating s. 943.0417, F.S.; requiring the Florida Deputy Sheriffs Association, Inc., to continue the statewide law enforcement grant program certified by the Department of Education for certain purposes; creating s. 943.0536, F.S.; defining the terms "immigration detainer" and "law enforcement agency"; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement's Criminal Justice Information Program to collect, process, store, maintain, and disseminate immigration detainer information; requiring each law enforcement agency to capture and electronically submit to the department the fingerprints of certain qualifying offenders; requiring the department to create certain records;



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amending s. 943.0581, F.S.; authorizing the department to adopt rules; requiring law enforcement agencies to apply to the department for the administrative expunction of specified nonjudicial records containing immigration detainer information of minors and adults made contrary to law or by mistake; authorizing individuals to apply to the department for the administrative expunction of such records; specifying application requirements; amending s. 943.11, F.S.; requiring the Criminal Justice Professionalism Program to provide staff support to the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission; requiring the commission to act independently of any criminal justice agency; amending s. 943.1395, F.S.; requiring commission staff to provide service by certified mail to a certain licensee's last known address of record and, if possible, by e-mail; requiring commission staff to take specified action if the person providing service does not provide commission staff with proof of service; amending ss. 943.1726, 943.17261, 943.1727, and 943.17299, F.S.; requiring the commission, rather than the Department of Law Enforcement, to establish or develop specified training components or courses; providing effective dates.



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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
02/24/2026	.	
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	.	

The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Simon) recommended the following:

Senate Substitute for Amendment (873924) (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Effective upon becoming a law, subsection (4) is added to section 112.195, Florida Statutes, to read:

112.195 Florida Medal of Valor and Florida Blue/Red Heart Medal.—

(4) The Department of Law Enforcement may adopt rules to



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implement this section.

Section 2. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 406.02, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

406.02 Medical Examiners Commission; membership; terms; duties; staff.—

(2) The term of office of the physicians appointed to the commission shall be 4 years. The term of office of the state attorney, public defender, sheriff, and county commissioner each shall be 4 years unless she or he leaves that office sooner, in which case her or his appointment will terminate. The term of office of the funeral director shall be 4 years. Upon the expiration of the present terms of office, the Governor shall appoint two members for terms of 4 years, two members for terms of 3 years, two members for terms of 2 years, and one member for a term of 1 year. An appointment to fill a vacancy shall be for the unexpired portion of the term. An appointment or reappointment is considered in force until the appointee resigns, the appointee is no longer qualified for the position, or the Governor appoints a new member.

(4) The Medical Examiners Commission shall:

(a) Initiate cooperative policies with any agency of the state or political subdivision thereof.

(b) Approve the appointment of district medical examiners by a majority vote to fill vacancies.

(c) Remove or suspend district medical examiners pursuant to this act and have the authority to investigate violations of this act.

(d) ~~(e)~~ Oversee the distribution of state funds for the medical examiner districts and may make such agreements and



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contracts, subject to approval of the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement, as may be necessary to effect the provisions of this chapter.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 406.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

406.06 District medical examiners; associates; suspension of medical examiners.—

(1) (a) ~~A district medical examiner shall be appointed by~~
The Medical Examiners Commission shall appoint a district
medical examiner, who must be a practicing physician in
pathology, Governor for each medical examiner district ~~from~~
~~nominees who are practicing physicians in pathology, whose~~
~~nominations are submitted to the Governor by the Medical~~
~~Examiners Commission.~~ The term of office of each district
medical examiner shall be 3 years. An appointment to fill a
vacancy shall be for the unexpired portion of the term.

(b) A physician member of the Medical Examiners Commission
~~is shall be~~ eligible to serve as a district medical examiner
upon approval by the Medical Examiners Commission Governor.

Section 4. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (3) of section 406.135, Florida Statutes, to read:

406.135 Autopsies; confidentiality of photographs and video and audio recordings; confidentiality of reports of minor victims of domestic violence; exemption.—

(3)

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (2), in order to facilitate
an anatomical gift or a transplantation, an eye bank, an organ
procurement organization, or a tissue bank as those terms are
defined in s. 765.511, pursuant to a written request containing



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proof of the intent of the deceased, the deceased's family, or
the deceased's health care surrogate to make an anatomical gift
in accordance with chapter 765, may:

1. View or copy an autopsy report of a minor whose death
was related to an act of domestic violence; and

2. View or copy an autopsy report of a person whose manner
of death was determined by a medical examiner to have been by
suicide.

Section 5. Effective upon becoming a law, section 624.34,
Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

624.34 Authority of Department of Law Enforcement to accept
fingerprints of, and exchange criminal history records with
respect to, certain persons.—

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Adjuster" means a public adjuster as defined in s.
626.854 or an all-lines adjuster as defined in s. 626.8548.

(b) "Agent" means a general lines agent, life agent, health
agent, or title agent, as each type of agent is defined under s.
626.015. The term includes a producer, but does not include a
customer representative, limited customer representative, or
service representative.

(c) "Applicant for licensure" means a person or an entity
that has applied to the department for a license as an agent, an
insurance agency, an adjuster, a customer representative, a
service representative, or a navigator.

(d) "Control person," with respect to an applicant for
licensure, means any of the following:

1. A person who holds the title of owner, partner,
director, president, senior vice president, treasurer, or



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limited liability company member.

2. A person who holds any of the officer, general partner, manager, or managing member positions named in the governing documents. As used in this subparagraph, the term "governing documents" includes bylaws, articles of incorporation or organization, partnership agreements, shareholder agreements, and management or operating agreements.

3. A director on the board of directors.

4. A shareholder in whose name shares are registered in the records of a corporation for profit, whether incorporated under the laws of this state or organized under the laws of any other jurisdiction and existing in that legal form, who directly or indirectly has the power to vote 10 percent or more of a class of voting securities, or to sell or direct the sale of 10 percent or more of a class of voting securities. As used in this subparagraph, the term "shareholder" means a person who owns at least one share of a corporation and whose ownership is reflected in the records of the corporation.

(e) "Customer representative" has the same meaning as in s. 626.015.

(f) "Insurance agency" has the same meaning as in s. 626.015.

(g) "License" means a license issued by the Department of Financial Services.

(h) "Licensee" means a person or an entity that has a license.

(i) "Navigator" has the same meaning as in s. 626.9951.

(j) "Producer" means a person required to be licensed under the laws of this state to sell, solicit, or negotiate insurance.



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(k) "Service representative" has the same meaning as in s. 626.015.

(2) The Legislature finds that criminal activity of agents, customer representatives, adjusters, service representatives, or navigators poses a particular danger to the residents of this state. Floridians rely, in good faith, on the honest conduct of such persons. To safeguard the residents of this state, the Legislature finds it necessary to ensure that individuals who are licensees or control persons of licensees do not have a criminal record.

(3) The Department of Law Enforcement ~~shall~~ ~~may~~ accept and process fingerprints taken of a natural person who is a control person of a licensee or an applicant for licensure ~~organizers, incorporators, subscribers, officers, stockholders, directors, or any other persons involved, directly or indirectly, in the organization, operation, or management of:~~

~~(a) Any insurer or proposed insurer transacting or proposing to transact insurance in this state.~~

~~(b) Any other entity which is examined or investigated or which is eligible to be examined or investigated under the provisions of the Florida Insurance Code.~~

~~(2) The Department of Law Enforcement may accept fingerprints of individuals who apply for a license as an agent, customer representative, adjuster, service representative, or navigator or the fingerprints of the majority owner, sole proprietor, partners, officers, and directors of a corporation or other legal entity that applies for licensure with the department or office under the Florida Insurance Code.~~

(4) A full set of fingerprints of a natural person



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described in subsection (3) must be submitted to the Department of Financial Services or to a vendor, an entity, or an agency authorized under s. 943.053(13). The Department of Financial Services, vendor, entity, or agency shall forward the fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing, and the Department of Law Enforcement shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing pursuant to s. 624.34(5). Fees for state and federal fingerprint processing must be borne by the person submitting them. The state cost for fingerprint processing is as provided in s. 943.053(3) (e).

~~(5)(3)~~ The Department of Law Enforcement may, to the extent authorized ~~provided for~~ by federal law, exchange state, multistate, and federal criminal history records with the Department of Financial Services ~~department or office~~ for the purpose of the issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation of a ~~certificate of authority, certification, or~~ license to operate in this state.

(6) The full set of fingerprints for each natural person described in subsection (3) must be submitted in accordance with rules adopted by the Department of Financial Services.

(a) Fingerprints may be submitted through a third-party vendor authorized by the Department of Law Enforcement.

(b) The Department of Law Enforcement shall conduct a state criminal history background check, and a federal criminal history background check must be conducted through the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(c) All fingerprints submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement must be submitted and entered into the statewide



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185 automated biometric identification system established in s.
186 943.05(2) (b) and be available for use in accordance with s.
187 943.05(2) (g) and (h). The Department of Financial Services shall
188 inform the Department of Law Enforcement of the name of any
189 person whose fingerprints no longer need to be retained.

190 (d) The costs of fingerprint processing, including the cost
191 of retaining the fingerprints, must be borne by the natural
192 person subject to the background check.

193 (e) The Department of Financial Services shall review the
194 results of the state and federal criminal history background
195 checks and determine whether the applicant meets the
196 requirements for a license to operate in this state.

197 ~~(4) The Department of Law Enforcement may accept~~
198 ~~fingerprints of any other person required by statute or rule to~~
199 ~~submit fingerprints to the department or office or any applicant~~
200 ~~or licensee regulated by the department or office who is~~
201 ~~required to demonstrate that he or she has not been convicted of~~
202 ~~or pled guilty or nolo contendere to a felony or a misdemeanor.~~

203 ~~(5) The Department of Law Enforcement shall, upon receipt~~
204 ~~of fingerprints from the department or office, submit the~~
205 ~~fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to check~~
206 ~~federal criminal history records.~~

207 (7)(6) The Department of Financial Services shall use the
208 statewide criminal records obtained through the Department of
209 Law Enforcement, the federal criminal records obtained through
210 the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the local criminal
211 records obtained through local law enforcement agencies shall be
212 used by the department and office for the purpose of issuance,
213 denial, suspension, or revocation of certificates of authority,



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~~certifications, or~~ licenses issued to operate in this state.

Section 6. Effective upon becoming a law, section 624.341, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

624.341 Authority of Department of Law Enforcement to accept fingerprints of, and exchange criminal history records with respect to, certain persons applying to the Office of Insurance Regulation.—

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Applicant for licensure" means a person or an entity that has applied to the office for a license.

(b) "Control person," with respect to a licensee or applicant for licensure, means any of the following:

1. A person who holds the title of president, treasurer, chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief operations officer, chief legal officer, chief risk officer, chief underwriting officer, chief actuary, chief compliance officer, claims manager, director of claims, director of underwriting, underwriting manager, or attorney in fact.

2. A person who holds any of the officer, general partner, manager, or managing member positions named in the governing documents. As used in this subparagraph, the term "governing documents" includes bylaws, articles of incorporation or organization, partnership agreements, shareholder agreements, and management or operating agreements.

3. A director on the board of directors.

4. A shareholder in whose name shares are registered in the records of a corporation for profit, whether incorporated under the laws of this state or organized under the laws of any other jurisdiction and existing in that legal form, who directly or



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indirectly has the power to vote 10 percent or more of a class of voting securities, or to sell or direct the sale of 10 percent or more of a class of voting securities. As used in this subparagraph, the term "shareholder" means a person who owns at least one share of a corporation and whose ownership is reflected in the records of the corporation.

(c) "License" means a certificate of authority, certification, registration, or license issued by the office.

(d) "Licensee" means a person or an entity that has a license.

(2) The Legislature finds that criminal activity of insurers poses a particular danger to the residents of this state. Floridians rely, in good faith, on the honest conduct of those who issue and manage insurance policies and other insurance instruments in this state. To safeguard the residents of this state, the Legislature finds it necessary to ensure that natural persons who are licensees or control persons of licensees do not have a criminal record.

(3) The Department of Law Enforcement shall accept and process fingerprints taken of a natural person who is a control person of a licensee of the office or an applicant for licensure with the office.

(4) A full set of fingerprints of a natural person described in subsection (3) must be submitted to the office or to a vendor, an entity, or an agency authorized under s. 943.053(13). The office, vendor, entity, or agency shall forward the fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing, and the Department of Law Enforcement shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for



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national processing pursuant to s. 624.34(5). Fees for state and federal fingerprint processing must be borne by the person submitting them. The state cost for fingerprint processing is as provided in s. 943.053(3)(e).

(5) The Department of Law Enforcement may, to the extent authorized by federal law, exchange state, multistate, and federal criminal history records with the office for the purpose of the issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation of a certificate of authority, certification, registration, or license to operate in this state.

(6) The full set of fingerprints for each natural person described in subsection (3) must be submitted in accordance with rules adopted by the commission.

(a) Fingerprints may be submitted through a third-party vendor authorized by the Department of Law Enforcement.

(b) The Department of Law Enforcement shall conduct a state criminal history background check, and a federal criminal history background check shall be conducted through the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(c) All fingerprints submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement must be submitted and entered into the statewide automated biometric identification system established in s. 943.05(2)(b) and be available for use in accordance with s. 943.05(2)(g) and (h). The office shall inform the Department of Law Enforcement of the name of any person whose fingerprints no longer need to be retained.

(d) The costs of fingerprint processing, including the cost of retaining the fingerprints, must be borne by the natural person subject to the background check.



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(e) The office shall review the results of the state and federal criminal history background checks and determine whether the applicant meets the requirements for a certificate of authority, certification, registration, or license to operate in this state.

(7) The office shall use the statewide criminal records obtained through the Department of Law Enforcement, the federal criminal records obtained through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the local criminal records obtained through local law enforcement agencies for the purpose of issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation of certificates of authority, certifications, registrations, or licenses required to operate in this state.

Section 7. Section 943.0417, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

943.0417 Statewide law enforcement apprenticeship program.—
The Florida Deputy Sheriffs Association, Inc., shall continue the statewide law enforcement grant program certified by the Department of Education to recruit, select, train, certify, and retain deputy sheriff candidates who lack the funds to attend a certified law enforcement academy within this state. The grants must be awarded to local law enforcement agencies, with priority given for fiscally constrained counties. The association may coordinate with the department to implement the program.

Section 8. Section 943.0536, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

943.0536 Immigration detainer information; collection and storage; fingerprinting.—

(1) As used in this section, the terms "immigration



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330 detainer" and "law enforcement agency" have the same meaning as
331 in s. 908.102.

332 (2) The department's Criminal Justice Information Program,
333 acting as this state's central criminal justice information
334 repository, shall collect, process, store, maintain, and
335 disseminate immigration detainer information.

336 (3)(a) Each law enforcement agency shall capture and
337 electronically submit to the department, in the manner
338 prescribed by rule, the fingerprints of a qualifying offender as
339 defined in s. 943.325 who is in its custody and subject to an
340 immigration detainer.

341 (b) Upon receipt of the fingerprints required to be
342 submitted pursuant to paragraph (a), the department shall create
343 a record containing the qualifying offender's immigration
344 detainer information.

345 Section 9. Section 943.0581, Florida Statutes, is amended
346 to read:

347 943.0581 Administrative expunction for arrests or
348 immigration detainer records made contrary to law or by
349 mistake.—

350 (1) Notwithstanding any law dealing generally with the
351 preservation and destruction of public records, the department
352 may adopt a rule pursuant to chapter 120 for the administrative
353 expunction of any nonjudicial record of an arrest or record
354 containing immigration detainer information described in s.
355 943.0536 of a minor or an adult made contrary to law or by
356 mistake.

357 (2) A law enforcement agency shall apply to the department
358 in the manner prescribed by rule for the administrative



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expunction of any nonjudicial record of any arrest or record
containing immigration detainer information described in s.
943.0536 of a minor or an adult who is subsequently determined
by the agency, at its discretion, or by the final order of a
court of competent jurisdiction, to have been arrested or
detained contrary to law or by mistake.

(3) An adult or, in the case of a minor child, the parent
or legal guardian of the minor child, may apply to the
department in the manner prescribed by rule for the
administrative expunction of any nonjudicial record of an arrest
or record containing immigration detainer information described
in s. 943.0536 alleged to have been made contrary to law or by
mistake, provided that the application is supported by the
endorsement of the head of the arresting or detaining agency or
his or her designee or the state attorney of the judicial
circuit in which the arrest or detainment occurred or his or her
designee.

(4) An application for administrative expunction shall
include the date and time of the arrest, the name of the person
arrested, the offender-based tracking system (OBTS) number, and
the crime or crimes charged. The application shall be on the
submitting agency's letterhead and shall be signed by the head
of the submitting agency or his or her designee.

(5) If the person was arrested on a warrant, capias, or
pickup order, a request for an administrative expunction may be
made by the sheriff of the county in which the warrant, capias,
or pickup order was issued or his or her designee or by the
state attorney of the judicial circuit in which the warrant,
capias, or pickup order was issued or his or her designee.



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(6) An application for an administrative expunction of a record containing immigration detainer information as described in s. 943.0536 must include the date and time the person was detained, the person's name, the OBTS number, and information relating to the immigration detainer. The application must be on the submitting agency's letterhead and must be signed by the head of the submitting agency or his or her designee.

(7) An application or endorsement under this section is not admissible as evidence in any judicial or administrative proceeding and may not be construed in any way as an admission of liability in connection with an arrest.

Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 943.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.11 Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission; membership; meetings; compensation.—

(1)(a) There is created a Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission within the Department of Law Enforcement. The Criminal Justice Professionalism Program shall provide staff support to the commission as authorized in s. 943.09; however, the commission must act independently of any criminal justice agency. The commission shall be composed of 19 members, consisting of the Secretary of Corrections or a designated assistant; the Attorney General or a designee; the Director of the Division of the Florida Highway Patrol; and 16 members appointed by the Governor, consisting of 3 sheriffs; 3 chiefs of police; 5 law enforcement officers who are of the rank of sergeant or below within the employing agency; 2 correctional officers, 1 of whom is an administrator of a state correctional institution and 1 of whom is of the rank of sergeant or below



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within the employing agency; 1 training center director; 1 person who is in charge of a county correctional institution; and 1 resident of the state who falls into none of the foregoing classifications. Prior to the appointment, the sheriff, chief of police, law enforcement officer, and correctional officer members must have had at least 4 years' experience as law enforcement officers or correctional officers.

Section 11. Present subsection (10) of section 943.1395, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (11), and a new subsection (10) is added to that section, to read:

943.1395 Certification for employment or appointment; concurrent certification; reemployment or reappointment; inactive status; revocation; suspension; investigation.—

(10) Notwithstanding s. 120.60(5), if an administrative complaint is served on a certified law enforcement officer, a correctional officer, a correctional probation officer, or an instructor, commission staff must provide service by certified mail to the licensee's last known address of record and, if possible, by e-mail. If the person providing service does not provide commission staff with proof of service, commission staff must call the last known telephone number of record and cause a short, plain notice to the licensee to be posted on the front page of the commission's website.

Section 12. Section 943.1726, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.1726 Continued employment training relating to diabetic emergencies.—The commission ~~department~~ shall establish an online continued employment training component relating to diabetic emergencies. The training component shall include, but need not



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be limited to, instruction on the recognition of symptoms of such an emergency, distinguishing such an emergency from alcohol intoxication or drug overdose, and appropriate first aid for such an emergency. Completion of the training component may count toward the 40 hours of instruction for continued employment or appointment as a law enforcement officer required under s. 943.135.

Section 13. Section 943.17261, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.17261 ~~Department of Law Enforcement~~, Training related to medical use of marijuana.—The commission ~~Department of Law Enforcement~~ shall develop a 4-hour online initial training course, and a 2-hour online continuing education course, which shall be made available for use by all law enforcement agencies in this state. Such training shall cover the legal parameters of marijuana-related activities governed by ss. 381.986 and 381.988 relating to criminal laws governing marijuana.

Section 14. Section 943.1727, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.1727 Continued employment training relating to autism spectrum disorder.—The commission ~~department~~ shall establish a continued employment training component relating to autism spectrum disorder as defined in s. 627.6686. The training component shall include, but need not be limited to, instruction on the recognition of the symptoms and characteristics of an individual on the autism disorder spectrum and appropriate responses to an individual exhibiting such symptoms and characteristics. Completion of the training component may count toward the 40 hours of instruction for continued employment or



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appointment as a law enforcement officer required under s.
943.135.

Section 15. Section 943.17299, Florida Statutes, is amended
to read:

943.17299 Continued employment training relating to
Alzheimer's disease and related forms of dementia.—The
commission ~~department~~ shall establish an online, continued
employment training component relating to Alzheimer's disease
and related forms of dementia. The training component must be
developed in consultation with the Department of Elder Affairs
and must include, but need not be limited to, instruction on
interacting with persons with Alzheimer's disease or a related
form of dementia, including instruction on techniques for
recognizing behavioral symptoms and characteristics, effective
communication, employing the use of alternatives to physical
restraints, and identifying signs of abuse, neglect, or
exploitation. Completion of the training component may count
toward the 40 hours of instruction for continued employment or
appointment as a law enforcement officer, correctional officer,
or correctional probation officer required under s. 943.135.

Section 16. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this
act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon
this act becoming a law, 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:



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A bill to be entitled
An act relating to the Department of Law Enforcement;
amending s. 112.195, F.S.; authorizing the Department
of Law Enforcement to adopt rules relating to the
Florida Medal of Valor and the Florida Blue/Red Heart
Medal; amending s. 406.02, F.S.; specifying the
circumstances under which an appointment or
reappointment to the Medical Examiners Commission is
considered in force; requiring the commission to
approve the appointment of district medical examiners
by a majority vote to fill vacancies; amending s.
406.06, F.S.; requiring the commission, rather than
the Governor, to appoint district medical examiners
for each medical examiner district; specifying that
upon approval by the commission, rather than by the
Governor, a physician member of the commission is
eligible to serve as a district medical examiner;
amending s. 406.135, F.S.; authorizing eye banks,
organ procurement organizations, and tissue banks, in
order to facilitate anatomical gifts or
transplantations, to view or copy specified autopsy
reports under certain circumstances; amending s.
624.34, F.S.; defining terms; providing legislative
findings; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement
to accept and process fingerprints taken of natural
persons who are control persons of a licensee or are
applicants for licensure; deleting provisions
authorizing the department to accept fingerprints of
specified persons or entities; requiring that a full



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set of fingerprints of a certain natural person be submitted to the Department of Financial Services or specified authorized vendors, entities, or agencies; requiring the forwarding of the fingerprints to specified entities; providing for the fees and costs of such fingerprints; authorizing the Department of Law Enforcement to exchange criminal history records with the Department of Financial Services for a specified purpose; requiring that the full set of fingerprints be submitted in accordance with rules adopted by the Department of Financial Services; providing duties and responsibilities regarding the fingerprints and fingerprinting; requiring the Department of Financial Services to use certain criminal history records for specified purposes; creating s. 624.341, F.S.; defining terms; providing legislative findings; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to accept and process fingerprints taken of natural persons who are control persons of a licensee or are applicants for licensure; requiring that a full set of fingerprints of a certain natural person be submitted to the Office of Insurance Regulation of the Financial Services Commission or specified authorized vendors, entities, or agencies; requiring the forwarding of the fingerprints to specified entities; providing for the fees and costs of such fingerprints; authorizing the department to exchange criminal history records with the office for a specified purpose; requiring that the full set of



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fingerprints be submitted in accordance with rules adopted by the Financial Services Commission; providing duties and responsibilities regarding the fingerprints and fingerprinting; requiring the office to use certain criminal history records for specified purposes; creating s. 943.0417, F.S.; requiring the Florida Deputy Sheriffs Association, Inc., to continue the statewide law enforcement grant program certified by the Department of Education for certain purposes; creating s. 943.0536, F.S.; defining the terms "immigration detainer" and "law enforcement agency"; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement's Criminal Justice Information Program to collect, process, store, maintain, and disseminate immigration detainer information; requiring each law enforcement agency to capture and electronically submit to the department the fingerprints of certain qualifying offenders; requiring the department to create certain records; amending s. 943.0581, F.S.; authorizing the department to adopt rules; requiring law enforcement agencies to apply to the department for the administrative expunction of specified nonjudicial records containing immigration detainer information of minors and adults made contrary to law or by mistake; authorizing individuals to apply to the department for the administrative expunction of such records; specifying application requirements; amending s. 943.11, F.S.; requiring the Criminal Justice Professionalism Program to provide staff support to the Criminal Justice



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Standards and Training Commission; requiring the
commission to act independently of any criminal
justice agency; amending s. 943.1395, F.S.; requiring
commission staff to provide service by certified mail
to a certain licensee's last known address of record
and, if possible, by e-mail; requiring commission
staff to take specified action if the person providing
service does not provide commission staff with proof
of service; amending ss. 943.1726, 943.17261,
943.1727, and 943.17299, F.S.; requiring the
commission, rather than the Department of Law
Enforcement, to establish or develop specified
training components or courses; providing effective
dates.

By Senator Simon

3-00680-26

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1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to the Department of Law Enforcement;
 3 amending s. 406.02, F.S.; specifying the circumstances
 4 under which an appointment or reappointment to the
 5 Medical Examiners Commission is considered in force;
 6 requiring the commission to approve the appointment of
 7 district medical examiners by a majority vote to fill
 8 vacancies; amending s. 406.06, F.S.; requiring the
 9 commission, rather than the Governor, to appoint
 10 district medical examiners for each medical examiner
 11 district; specifying that upon approval by the
 12 commission, rather than by the Governor, a physician
 13 member of the commission is eligible to serve as a
 14 district medical examiner; amending s. 943.11, F.S.;
 15 requiring the Criminal Justice Professionalism Program
 16 to provide staff support to the Criminal Justice
 17 Standards and Training Commission; requiring the
 18 commission to act independently of any criminal
 19 justice agency; amending s. 943.1395, F.S.; requiring
 20 commission staff to provide service by certified mail
 21 to a certain licensee's last known address of record
 22 and, if possible, by e-mail; requiring commission
 23 staff to take specified action if the person providing
 24 service does not provide commission staff with proof
 25 of service; amending ss. 943.1726, 943.17261,
 26 943.1727, and 943.17299, F.S.; requiring the
 27 commission, rather than the Department of Law
 28 Enforcement, to establish or develop specified
 29 training components or courses; providing an effective

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

3-00680-26

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30 date.
 31
 32 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
 33
 34 Section 1. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 406.02,
 35 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 36 406.02 Medical Examiners Commission; membership; terms;
 37 duties; staff.—
 38 (2) The term of office of the physicians appointed to the
 39 commission shall be 4 years. The term of office of the state
 40 attorney, public defender, sheriff, and county commissioner each
 41 shall be 4 years unless she or he leaves that office sooner, in
 42 which case her or his appointment will terminate. The term of
 43 office of the funeral director shall be 4 years. Upon the
 44 expiration of the present terms of office, the Governor shall
 45 appoint two members for terms of 4 years, two members for terms
 46 of 3 years, two members for terms of 2 years, and one member for
 47 a term of 1 year. An appointment to fill a vacancy shall be for
 48 the unexpired portion of the term. An appointment or
 49 reappointment is considered in force until the appointee
 50 resigns, the appointee is no longer qualified for the position,
 51 or the Governor appoints a new member.
 52 (4) The Medical Examiners Commission shall:
 53 (a) Initiate cooperative policies with any agency of the
 54 state or political subdivision thereof.
 55 (b) Approve the appointment of district medical examiners
 56 by a majority vote to fill vacancies.
 57 (c) Remove or suspend district medical examiners pursuant
 58 to this act and have the authority to investigate violations of

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59 this act.

60 ~~(d)(e)~~ Oversee the distribution of state funds for the
61 medical examiner districts and may make such agreements and
62 contracts, subject to approval of the executive director of the
63 Department of Law Enforcement, as may be necessary to effect the
64 provisions of this chapter.

65 Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 406.06, Florida
66 Statutes, is amended to read:

67 406.06 District medical examiners; associates; suspension
68 of medical examiners.—

69 (1) (a) ~~A district medical examiner shall be appointed by~~
70 The Medical Examiners Commission shall appoint a district
71 medical examiner, who must be a practicing physician in
72 pathology, Governor for each medical examiner district ~~from~~
73 ~~nominees who are practicing physicians in pathology, whose~~
74 ~~nominations are submitted to the Governor by the Medical~~
75 ~~Examiners Commission.~~ The term of office of each district
76 medical examiner shall be 3 years. An appointment to fill a
77 vacancy shall be for the unexpired portion of the term.

78 (b) A physician member of the Medical Examiners Commission
79 ~~is shall be~~ eligible to serve as a district medical examiner
80 upon approval by the Medical Examiners Commission Governor.

81 Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section
82 943.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

83 943.11 Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission;
84 membership; meetings; compensation.—

85 (1) (a) There is created a Criminal Justice Standards and
86 Training Commission within the Department of Law Enforcement.
87 The Criminal Justice Professionalism Program shall provide staff

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88 support to the commission as authorized in s. 943.09; however,
89 the commission must act independently of any criminal justice
90 agency. The commission shall be composed of 19 members,
91 consisting of the Secretary of Corrections or a designated
92 assistant; the Attorney General or a designee; the Director of
93 the Division of the Florida Highway Patrol; and 16 members
94 appointed by the Governor, consisting of 3 sheriffs; 3 chiefs of
95 police; 5 law enforcement officers who are of the rank of
96 sergeant or below within the employing agency; 2 correctional
97 officers, 1 of whom is an administrator of a state correctional
98 institution and 1 of whom is of the rank of sergeant or below
99 within the employing agency; 1 training center director; 1
100 person who is in charge of a county correctional institution;
101 and 1 resident of the state who falls into none of the foregoing
102 classifications. Prior to the appointment, the sheriff, chief of
103 police, law enforcement officer, and correctional officer
104 members must have had at least 4 years' experience as law
105 enforcement officers or correctional officers.

106 Section 4. Present subsection (10) of section 943.1395,
107 Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (11), and a new
108 subsection (10) is added to that section, to read:

109 943.1395 Certification for employment or appointment;
110 concurrent certification; reemployment or reappointment;
111 inactive status; revocation; suspension; investigation.—

112 (10) Notwithstanding s. 120.60(5), if an administrative
113 complaint is served on a certified law enforcement officer, a
114 correctional officer, a correctional probation officer, or an
115 instructor, commission staff must provide service by certified
116 mail to the licensee's last known address of record and, if

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possible, by e-mail. If the person providing service does not provide commission staff with proof of service, commission staff must call the last known telephone number of record and cause a short, plain notice to the licensee to be posted on the front page of the commission's website.

Section 5. Section 943.1726, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.1726 Continued employment training relating to diabetic emergencies.—The commission ~~department~~ shall establish an online continued employment training component relating to diabetic emergencies. The training component shall include, but need not be limited to, instruction on the recognition of symptoms of such an emergency, distinguishing such an emergency from alcohol intoxication or drug overdose, and appropriate first aid for such an emergency. Completion of the training component may count toward the 40 hours of instruction for continued employment or appointment as a law enforcement officer required under s. 943.135.

Section 6. Section 943.17261, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.17261 ~~Department of Law Enforcement,~~ Training related to medical use of marijuana.—The commission ~~Department of Law Enforcement~~ shall develop a 4-hour online initial training course, and a 2-hour online continuing education course, which shall be made available for use by all law enforcement agencies in this state. Such training shall cover the legal parameters of marijuana-related activities governed by ss. 381.986 and 381.988 relating to criminal laws governing marijuana.

Section 7. Section 943.1727, Florida Statutes, is amended

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to read:

943.1727 Continued employment training relating to autism spectrum disorder.—The commission ~~department~~ shall establish a continued employment training component relating to autism spectrum disorder as defined in s. 627.6686. The training component shall include, but need not be limited to, instruction on the recognition of the symptoms and characteristics of an individual on the autism disorder spectrum and appropriate responses to an individual exhibiting such symptoms and characteristics. Completion of the training component may count toward the 40 hours of instruction for continued employment or appointment as a law enforcement officer required under s. 943.135.

Section 8. Section 943.17299, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.17299 Continued employment training relating to Alzheimer's disease and related forms of dementia.—The commission ~~department~~ shall establish an online, continued employment training component relating to Alzheimer's disease and related forms of dementia. The training component must be developed in consultation with the Department of Elder Affairs and must include, but need not be limited to, instruction on interacting with persons with Alzheimer's disease or a related form of dementia, including instruction on techniques for recognizing behavioral symptoms and characteristics, effective communication, employing the use of alternatives to physical restraints, and identifying signs of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. Completion of the training component may count toward the 40 hours of instruction for continued employment or

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3-00680-26

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175 appointment as a law enforcement officer, correctional officer,
176 or correctional probation officer required under s. 943.135.
177 Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

SB 524

Bill Number or Topic

~~873924~~ 432900

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

2/24/2026

Meeting Date

Senate Fiscal Policy

Committee

Name Will Grissom

Phone 850.410.7000

Address 2331 Phillips Road

Street

Email Williamgrissom@fdle.state.fl.us

Tallahassee

City

FL

State

32308

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 Department
of Law Enforcement

☐ 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.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

Meeting Date

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

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐

I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☒

I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

Florida Department
of Law Enforcement

☐

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. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/SB 530

INTRODUCER: Regulated Industries Committee and Senators Simon and Pizzo

SUBJECT: State Lotteries

DATE: February 23, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Baird</u>	<u>Imhof</u>	<u>RI</u>	Fav/CS
2.	<u>Sanders</u>	<u>Betta</u>	<u>AEG</u>	Favorable
3.	<u>Baird</u>	<u>Siples</u>	<u>FP</u>	Favorable

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

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 requires 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 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 has an indeterminate impact to state revenues and expenditures. *See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.*

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 one dollar weekly drawing.⁵ Since then, the Lottery has grown to include approximately 85 different scratch-off games available at over 13,000 retailer locations, with lottery ticket prices ranging from one dollar to \$50.⁶

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, *About*, <https://floridalottery.com/about> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026). *See also*, Florida Lottery, *Our History: Over Three Decades of Fun, 1986 – 1999*, <https://floridalottery.com/about#accordion-fa2a0d8721-item-dd8693faba> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

⁶ Florida Lottery, *Scratch Offs*, <https://floridalottery.com/games/scratch-offs> (last visited Feb. 26, 2026).

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 generated over \$155 billion in revenues and transferred more than \$48 billion to education.⁹ During Fiscal Year 2024-25, the Lottery achieved \$9.1 billion in sales and transferred over \$2.16 billion to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund (EETF). Florida ranked first among U.S. lotteries in total sales and seventh in per capita sales for Fiscal Year 2024-25.¹⁰ The Lottery also maintains one of the lowest operating expense rates among state lotteries.¹¹

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.¹²
- Maintain weekly or more frequent records of lottery transactions, including ticket distribution to retailers, revenue received, and claims for prizes.¹³
- Conduct a "continuing study" to identify any defects in the law or rules that could result in abuses in the administration of the lottery.¹⁴
- 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.¹⁵
- 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.¹⁶

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.¹⁷

⁷ Section 24.121, F.S.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ Florida Lottery, *Annual Report Comprehensive Financial Report for the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2025, and 2024* (January 29, 2026), <https://floralottery.com/content/dam/flalottery-web/files/annual-reports/2025-financial-report.pdf>, (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

¹⁰ Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA), *Review of the Florida Lottery: 2025*, Report 26-01 (January 2026), p. 1, <https://oppaga.fl.gov/Documents/Reports/26-01.pdf> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

¹¹ *Id.* at p. i.

¹² Section 24.105(4), F.S.

¹³ Section 24.105(6), F.S.

¹⁴ Section 24.105(7), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 24.108(7), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 24.105(9), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 24.108, F.S.

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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

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.²⁰ Because of the sensitive nature of these contracts, the Lottery is mandated to investigate the financial responsibility, security, and integrity of every vendor submitting a bid or proposal.²¹

The Lottery has competitively procured the services of Thomas Howell Ferguson, P.A. in Tallahassee and their staff assist Division employees in overseeing lottery draws.²²

Lottery Retailers

The Lottery utilizes a vast network of more than 13,000 authorized retailers²³ 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.²⁴ The Lottery is empowered to immediately suspend or terminate a retailer’s contract for the commission of any fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.²⁵

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.²⁶

¹⁸ Section 24.105(9)(a), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 24.103(1), F.S.

²⁰ Section 24.103(2), F.S.

²¹ Section 24.111(2), F.S.

²² Department of Lottery, *2026 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis for SB 530* (Dec. 4, 2025) (on file with the Senate Committee on Regulated Industries).

²³ Florida Lottery, *Do Business with Us, Retailers*, <https://floridalottery.com/business/retailers> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

²⁴ Section 24.108(2), F.S.

²⁵ Section 24.112(5), F.S.

²⁶ Florida Lottery, *About Us, 2010-2019*, <https://floridalottery.com/about#accordion-fa2a0d8721-item-981fabe38e> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026). *See also*, Department of Lottery, *2026 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis for SB 530* (Dec. 4, 2025) (on file with the Senate Committee on Regulated Industries), available at: The Florida Senate, Committees, Committee on Regulated Industries, 2026 Meeting Records, *January 27, 2026 Meeting Records, Post-Meeting Packet*, <https://www.flsenate.gov/Committees/DownloadMeetingDocument/8137>, p. 23 (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

The Lottery is currently required to *lease all vending machines* that dispense online lottery tickets, instant lottery tickets or both.²⁷ The owner of the vending machines must post a performance bond for the duration of the contract.²⁸

Before a contract is signed, the Lottery must investigate the potential retailer's financial responsibility, integrity, reputation, and the security of their business premises.²⁹ 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.³⁰ 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.³¹

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.³² 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.³³ 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.³⁴

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).³⁵

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.³⁶ The Division is the primary enforcement authority that deals with lottery crimes.

²⁷ Section 24.111(2)(h), F.S.

²⁸ Section 24.111(2)(i), F.S.

²⁹ Section 24.112(2), F.S.

³⁰ Section 24.112(15), F.S.

³¹ Section 24.112(15)(a), F.S.

³² Section 24.112(15)(d), F.S. The law does however allow casino-style themes and titles for their tickets or static signage.

³³ Section 24.1055(2), F.S.

³⁴ Department of Lottery, *2026 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis for SB 530* (Dec. 4, 2025) (on file with the Senate Committee on Regulated Industries)

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ Section 24.118(3)(d), F.S.

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.³⁷ 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.³⁸

During Fiscal Year 2024-25, the Division completed 286 claims investigations, shut down an unauthorized online lottery courier service,³⁹ completed 52 compliance investigations and 2,025 retailer inspections.⁴⁰ These investigations led to eight arrest warrants, eight arrests, four retailer terminations, and one retailer suspension.⁴¹

There is uncertainty as to whether s. 24.118, F.S., captures all 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.⁴²

Additionally, officers and employees of the Lottery are prevented from purchasing a lottery ticket.⁴³ This limits the Lottery’s ability to conduct undercover operations that involve officers purchasing lottery tickets to draw out criminal activity by retailers.

Security Study

Currently, the Lottery is authorized to engage an independent firm experienced in security procedures to conduct a comprehensive study and evaluation of all aspects of the Lottery’s security. The report must be conducted as the Lottery deems appropriate, but at least once every two years. The report’s overall evaluation of security is provided to the Governor and the Legislature. Recommendations related to security are considered confidential and are only presented to the Governor and the Auditor General. If it is determined the confidential security recommendations should be disclosed for purposes of effecting legislative change, the report is disclosed to the Legislature. Such security recommendations remain confidential.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 24.103, F.S., relating to definitions, 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 the winning numbers for a specific game. The term “retailer” is amended to include

³⁷ Section 24.108(1), F.S.

³⁸ Section 24.108(2), F.S.

³⁹ Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA), *Review of the Florida Lottery: 2025*, Report 26-01 (January 2026), <https://oppaga.fl.gov/Documents/Reports/26-01.pdf> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

⁴⁰ *Id* at 11. Of the 286 investigations, 233 stemmed from altered ticket claims, 33 from lost or stolen ticket claims, 12 from false claims and eight from check fraud claims.

⁴¹ *Id* at 11.

⁴² 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; <https://oppaga.fl.gov/Documents/Reports/23-02.pdf> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

⁴³ Section 24.116(2), F.S.

the Lottery as an option of who can sell lottery tickets. The term “major procurement” is amended to remove obsolete language related to the startup of the Lottery.

Section 2 amends s. 24.105, F.S., relating to powers and duties of the Lottery, 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 amends s. 24.108, F.S., relating to the Division of Security, to enhance operational flexibility for the Division in monitoring lottery draw games that do not use a ball machine. This section leaves in the stringent requirement 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.

This section removes obsolete language pertaining to the Lottery start up. The bill requires the Lottery to conduct the required biennial independent comprehensive security audit by July 1, 2027, and once every two years thereafter.

Section 4 amends s. 24.111, F.S., relating to lottery vendors, to remove the requirement 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 amends s. 24.112, F.S., relating to retailers of lottery tickets and authorization of 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 amends s. 24.116, F.S., relating to unlawful purchase of lottery tickets, 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 amends s. 24.118, F.S., relating to other prohibited acts; to create a new third degree felony for persons who knowingly and willfully submit a false claim for payment to the Lottery.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ A third degree felony is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed five years and up to a \$5,000 fine. Sections 775.082, 775.083, F.S., and 775.084. Under s. 775.084, violent career criminals, habitual felony offenders, habitual violent felony offenders or three-time felony offenders, the court may sentence such third degree felony offenders to five to 10 years, not exceeding 15 years, imprisonment.

Additionally, the bill creates an additional new third degree felony for any retailer or retailer's employee who knowingly facilitates, participates in, or otherwise assists in the theft of a lottery ticket as a felony in the third degree as provided in ss. 775.082, 775.083, and 775.084, F.S.⁴⁵

The bill amends the definitions of "patron" and "customer" to include a sworn law enforcement officer of the Lottery who, in the course of their official duties, presents a lottery ticket to a lottery retailer to claim a prize.

Section 8 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:

The increase in retailer bond from twice to three times the average ticket sales may effect retailers' insurance premiums, securities or available cash funds.

⁴⁵ A third degree felony is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed five years and up to a \$5,000 fine. Sections 775.082, 775.083, F.S., and 775.084. Under s. 775.084, violent career criminals, habitual felony offenders, habitual violent felony offenders or three-time felony offenders, the court may sentence such third degree felony offenders to five to 10 years, not exceeding 15 years, imprisonment.

The bill creates third degree felonies related to false claims and theft of lottery tickets by a retailer or retailer's employee. To the extent the Division investigates, makes arrests and such cases are successfully prosecuted, retailers and their employees may incur costs associated with defense of such claims. Such convictions carry up to a five year prison sentence and a \$5,000 fine.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill has an indeterminate impact to state revenues and expenditures. The Lottery anticipates a positive fiscal impact on expenditures from cost savings due to a reduction in time required by a third-party auditor, increased flexibility, and the changes made to Division of Security personnel dedicated to monitoring promotional drawings.⁴⁶

The bill creates two new third degree felonies for violations of s. 24.118, F.S., which are punishable by up to five years in prison. The impact to prison beds and to the State Court system is indeterminate, but likely insignificant.

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 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 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.

⁴⁶ *Id.*

By the Committee on Regulated Industries; and Senators Simon and Pizzo

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1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to state lotteries; amending s.
 3 24.103, F.S.; defining the term "ball machine";
 4 revising the definitions of the terms "major
 5 procurement" and "retailer"; amending s. 24.105, F.S.;
 6 revising the powers and duties of the Department of
 7 the Lottery; amending s. 24.108, F.S.; revising the
 8 schedule for the department to have a certain report
 9 produced and submitted to the Governor and the
 10 Legislature; amending s. 24.111, F.S.; revising the
 11 information required to be provided to the department
 12 by persons who submit a bid, a proposal, or an offer
 13 to negotiate a contract for major procurement;
 14 amending s. 24.112, F.S.; revising the bond amount a
 15 retailer may be required to post for the period within
 16 which the retailer is required to remit lottery funds
 17 to the department; revising certain requirements
 18 relating to lottery vending machines; amending s.
 19 24.116, F.S.; authorizing the Division of Security's
 20 sworn law enforcement officers to purchase and present
 21 lottery tickets to a lottery retailer to claim a prize
 22 under certain circumstances; amending s. 24.118, F.S.;
 23 revising certain prohibitions and penalties relating
 24 to presenting a counterfeit or altered state lottery
 25 ticket; prohibiting certain false claims relating to
 26 state lottery tickets; prohibiting a lottery retailer
 27 or an employee thereof from using such position to
 28 knowingly facilitate, participate in, or otherwise
 29 assist in the theft of a lottery ticket from a retail

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30 establishment, patron, or customer; providing criminal
 31 penalties; defining the terms "patron" and "customer";
 32 providing an effective date.
 33
 34 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
 35
 36 Section 1. Present subsections (1) through (6) of section
 37 24.103, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (2)
 38 through (7), respectively, a new subsection (1) is added to that
 39 section, and present subsections (2) and (4) of that section are
 40 amended, to read:
 41 24.103 Definitions.—As used in this act:
 42 (1) "Ball machine" means a device that mechanically mixes a
 43 set of numbered balls and then randomly draws from that mix to
 44 determine the winning numbers for a specific game.
 45 (3)(2) "Major procurement" means a procurement for a
 46 contract for the printing of tickets for use in any lottery
 47 game, ~~consultation services for the startup of the lottery~~, any
 48 goods or services involving the official recording for lottery
 49 game play purposes of a player's selections in any lottery game
 50 involving player selections, any goods or services involving the
 51 receiving of a player's selection directly from a player in any
 52 lottery game involving player selections, any goods or services
 53 involving the drawing, determination, or generation of winners
 54 in any lottery game, the security report services provided for
 55 in this act, or any goods and services relating to marketing and
 56 promotion which exceed a value of \$25,000.
 57 (5)(4) "Retailer" means the department or a person who
 58 sells lottery tickets on behalf of the department pursuant to a

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contract.

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

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

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

(a) The type of lottery games to be conducted, except that:

1. The ~~No~~ name of an elected official may not ~~shall~~ appear on the ticket or play slip of any lottery game or on any prize or on any instrument used for the payment of prizes, unless such prize is in the form of a state warrant.

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

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

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

(17) ~~Have the authority to~~ Enter into agreements with other states for the operation and promotion of a multistate lottery if such agreements are in the best interest of the state lottery. ~~The authority conferred by this subsection is not~~

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~~effective until 1 year after the first day of lottery ticket sales.~~

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

24.108 Division of Security; duties; security report.—

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

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

(b) The portion of the security report containing the overall evaluation of the department in terms of each aspect of security must ~~shall~~ be presented to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The portion of the security report containing specific recommendations is ~~shall be~~ confidential and must ~~shall~~ be presented only to the secretary, the Governor, and the Auditor General; however, upon certification that such information is necessary for the purpose of effecting legislative changes, such information must ~~shall~~ be disclosed to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who may disclose such information to members of the Legislature and legislative staff as necessary to effect such purpose. However, any person who receives a copy of such information or other

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information which is confidential pursuant to this act or rule of the department shall maintain its confidentiality. The confidential portion of the report is exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

~~(c) Thereafter, similar studies of security shall be conducted as the department deems appropriate but at least once every 2 years.~~

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 24.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

24.111 Vendors; disclosure and contract requirements.-

(2) The department shall investigate the financial responsibility, security, and integrity of each vendor with which it intends to negotiate a contract for major procurement. Such investigation may include an investigation of the financial responsibility, security, and integrity of any or all persons whose names and addresses are required to be disclosed pursuant to paragraph (a). Any person who submits a bid, a proposal, or an offer as part of a major procurement must, at the time of submitting such bid, proposal, or offer, provide the following:

(a) A disclosure of the vendor's name and address and, as applicable, the name and address and any additional disclosures necessary for an investigation of the financial responsibility, security, and integrity of the following:

1. If the vendor is a corporation, the officers, directors, and each stockholder in such corporation; except that, in the case of owners of equity securities of a publicly traded corporation, only the names and addresses of those known to the corporation to own beneficially 5 percent or more of such securities need be disclosed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) A disclosure of all the states and jurisdictions in which the vendor has applied for, has sought renewal of, has received, has been denied, has pending, or has had revoked a gaming license or contract of any kind and of the disposition of such in each such state or jurisdiction. If any gaming license or contract has been revoked or has not been renewed or any gaming license or contract application has been either denied or is pending and has remained pending for more than 6 months, all of the facts and circumstances underlying this failure to receive such a license must be disclosed.

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

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

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

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

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

The department ~~may~~ shall not contract with any vendor who fails to make the disclosures required by this subsection, and any contract with a vendor who has failed to make the required disclosures ~~is~~ shall be unenforceable. Any contract with any vendor who does not comply with such requirements for periodically updating such disclosures during the tenure of such contract as may be specified in such contract may be terminated by the department. This subsection ~~must~~ shall be construed broadly and liberally to achieve the ends of full disclosure of all information necessary to allow for a full and complete evaluation by the department of the competence, integrity, background, and character of vendors for major procurements.

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

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

(9) (a) The department may 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 three times ~~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. For the first 90 days of sales of a new retailer, the amount of the bond may not exceed three times ~~twice~~ the average estimated lottery ticket sales for the period within which the retailer is required to remit lottery funds to the department. This paragraph does ~~shall~~ not apply to lottery tickets which are prepaid by the retailer.

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

1. Purchase blanket bonds covering all or selected retailers.

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

a.1. ~~1.~~ Certificates of deposit issued by solvent banks or savings associations organized and existing under the laws of this state or under the laws of the United States and having

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their principal place of business in this state.

~~b.2-~~ United States bonds, notes, and bills for which the full faith and credit of the government of the United States is pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

~~c.3-~~ General obligation bonds and notes of any political subdivision of the state.

~~d.4-~~ Corporate bonds of any corporation that is not an affiliate or subsidiary of the depositor.

3. Allow a retailer to remit funds to the department for deposit in an interest-bearing bank account held by the department.

Such securities ~~shall~~ must be held in trust and ~~shall~~ have at all times a market value at least equal to an amount required by the department.

(15) A vending machine may be used to dispense ~~online lottery tickets, instant lottery tickets, or~~ both online and instant lottery tickets.

(a) The vending machine must:

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

2. Be capable of being electronically deactivated for a period of 5 minutes or more; ~~and-~~

3. Be designed to prevent its use for any purpose other than dispensing a lottery ticket.

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 24.116, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

24.116 Unlawful purchase of lottery tickets; penalty.-

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

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relative living in the same household with such officer or employee may not purchase a lottery ticket. Sworn law enforcement officers employed by the Division of Security may purchase lottery tickets and present lottery tickets to a lottery retailer to claim a prize when such purchase or presentation of lottery tickets is necessary for the performance of the officers' official duties, including, but not limited to, compliance operations and investigations.

Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 24.118, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (5) and (6) are added to that section, to read:

24.118 Other prohibited acts; penalties.-

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

(a) Knowingly presents a counterfeit or altered state lottery ticket;

(b) Knowingly transfers a counterfeit or altered state lottery ticket to another to present for payment; or

(c) With intent to defraud, falsely makes, alters, forges, passes, or counterfeits a state lottery ticket;~~-or~~

~~(d) Files with the department a claim for payment based upon facts alleged by the claimant which facts are untrue and known by the claimant to be untrue when the claim is made;~~

~~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:

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291 (a) Falsify or conceal a material fact;
292 (b) Make a false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or
293 representation relating to a material fact; or
294 (c) Make or use any false document, knowing the document
295 contains a false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry
296 relating to a material fact.
297
298 A person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the
299 third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,
300 or s. 775.084.
301 (6) THEFT OF LOTTERY TICKET BY RETAILER.—
302 (a) A lottery retailer or an employee thereof may not use
303 his or her position to knowingly facilitate, participate in, or
304 otherwise assist in the theft of any lottery ticket from the
305 retail establishment or from a patron or customer of the retail
306 establishment.
307 (b) A person who violates paragraph (a) commits a felony of
308 the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
309 775.083, or s. 775.084.
310 (c) As used in this subsection, the terms “patron” and
311 “customer” include a sworn law enforcement officer of the
312 Division of Security presenting a lottery ticket to a lottery
313 retailer to claim a prize during the performance of the law
314 enforcement officer’s official duties.
315 Section 8. 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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/SB 646

INTRODUCER: Fiscal Policy Committee and Senator Gaetz

SUBJECT: Drug Paraphernalia

DATE: February 24, 2026

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Vaughan	Stokes	CJ	Favorable
2. Atchley	Harkness	ACJ	Favorable
3. Vaughan	Siples	FP	Fav/CS

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 646 amends s. 893.145, F.S., relating to drug paraphernalia, to exclude from the definition of “drug paraphernalia” narcotic drug testing products that are used to determine whether a controlled substance contains dangerous fentanyl or fentanyl analogues, or xylazine.

The bill may have a negative insignificant prison bed impact on the Department of Corrections. *See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.*

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Drug testing kits or “drug checking” has become a common harm reduction method used to test illicit substances.¹ There are various types of drug-checking kits. Some test the potency of a substance, meaning they can provide information about the strength of a substance, by ascertaining how much of a drug it contains. Others test for the purity of a substance and the

¹ Science Direct, *Adulterants and altruism: A qualitative investigation of “drug checkers” in North America*, available at <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0955395919302609?via%3Dihub> (last visited January 15, 2026)

presence of other drugs. This helps identify whether the substance content is as it has been sold, or if it also contains other drugs or harmful substances.²

Currently, testing equipment used, intended for use, or designed for use in identifying, or in analyzing the strength, effectiveness, or purity of, controlled substances, excluding narcotic-drug-testing products that are used solely to determine whether a controlled substance contains fentanyl³ or any other controlled substance.⁴ This exclusion does not apply to a narcotic-drug-testing product that can measure or determine the quantity, weight, or potency of a controlled substance.⁵

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), fentanyl test strips are “small strips of paper that can detect the presence of fentanyl in all different kinds of drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, etc. and drug forms (pills, powder, and injectables).”⁶

Xylazine test strips are small strips of paper that can be placed within a personal sample of drugs to detect the presence of xylazine. Such strips may be used to inform decisions about drug use practices; for example, upon receiving a positive test result, an individual may opt to not use the drugs or use them in a less risky manner.⁷

Scheduling of a Controlled Substance

Section 893.03, F.S., classifies controlled substances into five categories or classifications, known as schedules. The schedules regulate the manufacture, distribution, preparation, and dispensing of substances listed in the schedules. The most important factors in determining which schedule may apply to a substance are the “potential for abuse”⁸ of the substance and whether there is a currently accepted medical use for the substance. The controlled substance schedules are described as follows:

- Schedule I substances (s. 893.03(1), F.S.) have a high potential for abuse and no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Use of these substances under medical supervision does not meet accepted safety standards.
- Schedule II substances (s. 893.03(2), F.S.) have a high potential for abuse and a currently accepted but severely restricted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of these substances may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.

² Recovered, Drug-Checking Test Kits, available at <https://recovered.org/drug-safety-resources/drug-checking-kits> (last visited January 15, 2026).

³ Section 893.03(2)(b)9, F.S.

⁴ Section 893.135(1)(c)4.a, F.S.

⁵ Section 893.145, F.S.

⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *What You Can Do to Test for Fentanyl*, available at https://www.cdc.gov/stop-overdose/safety/?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/stopoverdose/fentanyl/fentanyl-test-strips.html (last visited on January 15, 2026).

⁷ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Fentanyl and Xylazine Test Strips*, available at <https://www.samhsa.gov/substance-use/treatment/overdose-prevention/fentanyl-xylazine-test-strips> (last visited January 15, 2026).

⁸ Section 893.035(3)(a), F.S., defines “potential for abuse” as a substance that has properties as a central nervous system stimulant or depressant or a hallucinogen that create a substantial likelihood of the substance being: used in amounts that create a hazard to the user’s health or the safety of the community; diverted from legal channels and distributed through illegal channels; or taken on the user’s own initiative rather than on the basis of professional medical advice.

- Schedule III substances (s. 893.03(3), F.S.) have a potential for abuse less than the Schedule I and Schedule II substances and a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of these substances may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence. Abuse of anabolic steroids may lead to physical damage.
- Schedule IV substances (s. 893.03(4), F.S.) have a low potential for abuse relative to Schedule III substances and a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of these substances may lead to limited physical or psychological dependence relative to Schedule III substances.
- Schedule V substances (s. 893.03(5), F.S.) have a low potential for abuse relative to Schedule IV substances and a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of these substances may lead to limited physical or psychological dependence relative to Schedule IV substances.

“Fentanyl is a powerful synthetic opioid that is similar to morphine but is 50 to 100 times more potent. It is a prescription drug that is also used and made illegally.”⁹ Fentanyl is a Schedule (2)(b) controlled substance.¹⁰

Xylazine is classified as a Schedule I drug. Xylazine is FDA approved for use in animals as a sedative and pain reliever, it is not safe for use in humans and it is not known if the exposure can be reversed by naloxone.¹¹ Research has shown xylazine is often added to illicit opioids, including fentanyl, and people report using xylazine-containing fentanyl to lengthen its euphoric effects.¹²

Controlled Substance Analog

A “controlled substance analog” is defined in s. 893.0356(2)(a), F.S., as a substance which, due to its chemical structure and potential for abuse, meets the following criteria:

- The substance is substantially similar to that of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or Schedule II of s. 893.03, F.S.; and
- The substance has a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system or is represented or intended to have a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system substantially similar to or greater than that of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or Schedule II of s. 893.03, F.S.

Drug Paraphernalia Statutes

“Drug paraphernalia” means *all equipment, products, and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting,*

⁹ *Fentanyl DrugFacts*, National Institute on Drug Abuse (footnotes omitted), available at <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugfacts/fentanyl> (last visited on Feb. 7, 2023). As a medicine, fentanyl is “typically used to treat patients with severe pain, especially after surgery[,]” and “is also sometimes used to treat patients with chronic pain who are physically tolerant to other opioids.” *Id.*

¹⁰ Section 893.03(2)(b)9., F.S.

¹¹ U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *FDA alerts health care professionals of risks to patients exposed to xylazine in illicit drugs*, November 8, 2022, available at <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-alerts-health-care-professionals-risks-patients-exposed-xylazine-illicit-drugs> (last visited January 5, 2026).

¹² National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Xylazine Research Topics*, available at <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/xylazine> (last visited on December 11, 2025).

manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, transporting, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance in violation of ch. 893, *F.S.*, or s. 877.111, *F.S.*¹³ Drug paraphernalia is contraband which is subject to civil forfeiture.¹⁴

Drug paraphernalia, in part includes all of the following:

- Testing equipment.
- Scales and balances.
- Separation gins and sifters.
- Hypodermic syringes or needles.¹⁵

When determining in a criminal case whether an object constitutes drug paraphernalia, a jury or judge must consider, in addition to all other logically relevant factors, the following:

- Statements by an owner or by anyone in control of the object concerning its use.
- The proximity of the object, in time and space, to a direct violation of this act.
- The proximity of the object to controlled substances.
- The existence of any residue of controlled substances on the object.
- Direct or circumstantial evidence of the intent of an owner, or of anyone in control of the object, to deliver it to persons who he or she knows, or should reasonably know, intend to use the object to facilitate a violation of this act. The innocence of an owner, or of anyone in control of the object, as to a direct violation of this act shall not prevent a finding that the object is intended for use, or designed for use, as drug paraphernalia.
- Instructions, oral or written, provided with the object concerning its use.
- Descriptive materials accompanying the object which explain or depict its use.
- Any advertising concerning its use.
- The manner in which the object is displayed for sale.
- Whether the owner, or anyone in control of the object, is a legitimate supplier of like or related items to the community, such as a licensed distributor of or dealer in tobacco products.
- Direct or circumstantial evidence of the ratio of sales of the object or objects to the total sales of the business enterprise.
- The existence and scope of legitimate uses for the object in the community.
- Expert testimony concerning its use.¹⁶

It is a first degree misdemeanor¹⁷ to:

¹³ Section 877.111, *F.S.*, prohibits inhaling, etc., of certain substances.

¹⁴ Section 893.145, *F.S.*

¹⁵ Section 893.145(4), *F.S.*, additional items considered paraphernalia include: testing equipment used, intended for use, or designed for use in identifying, or in analyzing the strength, effectiveness, or purity of, controlled substances, excluding narcotic-drug-testing products that are used solely to determine whether a controlled substance contains fentanyl as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9, *F.S.* or any other controlled substance specified in s. 893.135(1)(c)4.a, *F.S.* This exclusion does not apply to a narcotic-drug-testing product that can measure or determine the quantity, weight, or potency of a controlled substance.

¹⁶ Section 893.146, *F.S.*

¹⁷ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by a term of not more than one year in county jail and a fine not exceeding \$1,000. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, *F.S.*

- Use, or possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia to test a controlled substance.¹⁸
- Advertise objects in a publication when it is known or reasonable to know that the purpose is to promote the sale of objects designed or intended for use as drug paraphernalia.¹⁹

It is a third degree felony²⁰ to:

- Deliver, possess with intent to deliver, or manufacture with intent to deliver drug paraphernalia, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that it will be used to test a controlled substance in violation of s. 893.147, F.S.²¹
- Use, possess with the intent to use, or manufacture with the intent to use drug paraphernalia, knowing or under circumstances in which one reasonably should know that it will be used to transport a controlled substance or contraband as defined in s. 932.701(2)(a)1., F.S.²²

Immunity from Arrest, Charge, Prosecution, or Penalization

A person acting in good faith who seeks medical assistance for an individual experiencing, or believed to be experiencing, a drug-related overdose may not be arrested, charged, prosecuted, or penalized for possession of a controlled substance or use or possession of drug paraphernalia.²³ Similar immunity is provided for the person who experiences, or has a good faith belief that he or she is experiencing, drug-related overdose and is in need of medical assistance.^{24,25}

The immunity statute appears to provide immunity from arrest, etc., for a violation of s. 893.147(1), F.S. (use or possession), assuming a testing product was used or possessed and the criteria of s. 893.147, F.S., were met. However, there are other offenses in s. 893.147, F.S., which might be applicable to a testing product and that may not qualify for immunity.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 893.145, F.S., relating to drug paraphernalia, to exclude from the definition of “drug paraphernalia” narcotic drug testing products that are used to determine whether a controlled substance contains dangerous fentanyl or fentanyl analogues, or xylazine.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

The bill does not appear to require cities and counties to expend funds or limit their authority to raise revenue or receive state-shared revenues as specified by Art. VII, s. 18 of the State Constitution.

¹⁸ Section 893.147(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 893.147(5), F.S.

²⁰ A third degree felony is generally punishable by not more than five years in state prison and a fine not exceeding \$5,000. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S. *But see* ss. 775.082(10) and 921.00241, F.S. (prison diversion).

²¹ Section 893.147(2), F.S.

²² Section 893.147(4), F.S.

²³ Section 893.21(1), F.S.

²⁴ Section 893.21, F.S.

²⁵ Section 893.21(2), F.S.

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 Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR) and the Criminal Justice Impact Conference, which provides the final, official estimate of the prison bed impact, if any, of legislation, has determined that the bill may have a negative insignificant prison bed impact on the Department of Corrections (DOC), meaning that the bill may reduce the number of individuals admitted to prison. The EDR provides the following additional information regarding its estimate:

- Per the DOC, in FY 24-25, there were two new commitments to prison for violations under s. 893.147, F.S.²⁶

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

²⁶ Office of Economic and Demographic Research, *SB 646- Drug Paraphernalia*, (on file with the Senate Committee on Criminal Justice).

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 893.145 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 Fiscal Policy on February 24, 2026:

The committee substitute removes the bill's legislative findings and intent and narrows the exemption for drug-testing products by limiting it to tests that detect fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, or xylazine.

B. Amendments:

None.

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



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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
02/24/2026	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Gaetz) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause
and insert:

Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 893.145, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

893.145 "Drug paraphernalia" defined.—The term "drug
paraphernalia" means all equipment, products, and materials of
any kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for use
in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting,



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manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, transporting, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance in violation of this chapter or s. 877.111. Drug paraphernalia is deemed to be contraband which shall be subject to civil forfeiture. The term includes, but is not limited to:

(4) Testing equipment used, intended for use, or designed for use in identifying, or in analyzing the strength, effectiveness, or purity of, controlled substances, excluding narcotic-drug-testing products that are used solely to determine whether a controlled substance contains fentanyl as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9., dangerous fentanyl or fentanyl analogues as ~~or any other controlled substance~~ specified in s. 893.135(1)(c)4.a., or xylazine as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)37. This exclusion does not apply to a narcotic-drug-testing product that can measure or determine the quantity, weight, or potency of a controlled substance.

Section 2. 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 drug paraphernalia; amending s.
893.145, F.S.; revising the definition of "drug
paraphernalia" to exclude certain narcotic-drug-



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40

testing products; providing an effective date.

By Senator Gaetz

1-00876-26

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to drug paraphernalia; providing legislative findings and intent; amending s. 893.145, F.S.; revising the definition of "drug paraphernalia" to exclude certain narcotic-drug-testing products; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. (1) The Legislature finds and declares that this state continues to experience unprecedented deaths caused by synthetic opioids, stimulants, and other adulterated or misrepresented substances in the illicit drug supply.

(2) In the 2024 Annual Report of the Florida Medical Examiners, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, the most frequently occurring drugs found in decedents were fentanyl and fentanyl analogs, benzodiazepines, cannabinoids, morphine, xylazine, cocaine, methamphetamine, amphetamine, gabapentin, cathinones, and oxycodone.

(3) The Legislature recognizes that drug-testing products, including test strips, reagent kits, and related products, are evidence-based harm reduction strategies that do not encourage drug use, but, instead, prevent overdose and death by allowing individuals and communities to identify the presence of dangerous controlled substances and adulterants.

(4) It is the intent of the Legislature to decriminalize the possession, distribution, and use of drug-testing products so that residents of this state can access life-saving information about controlled substances and adulterants before

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

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tragedy occurs.

Section 2. Section 893.145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.145 "Drug paraphernalia" defined.—The term "drug paraphernalia" means all equipment, products, and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, ~~testing~~, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, transporting, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance in violation of this chapter or s. 877.111. Drug paraphernalia is deemed to be contraband which shall be subject to civil forfeiture. The term includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Kits used, intended for use, or designed for use in the planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, or harvesting of any species of plant which is a controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be derived.

(2) Kits used, intended for use, or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, or preparing controlled substances.

(3) Isomerization devices used, intended for use, or designed for use in increasing the potency of any species of plant which is a controlled substance.

(4) Testing equipment used, intended for use, or designed for use in identifying, or in analyzing the strength, effectiveness, or purity of, controlled substances. The term does not include test strips, reagent kits, or any other,

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59 ~~excluding~~ narcotic-drug-testing products that are used solely to
 60 determine whether a controlled substance contains fentanyl as
 61 described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9. or dangerous fentanyl or fentanyl
 62 analogues as any other controlled substance specified in s.
 63 893.135(1)(c)4.a., xylazine, cocaine, amphetamines, cathinones,
 64 or any other controlled substance or adulterant. This exclusion
 65 does not apply to a narcotic-drug-testing product that can
 66 measure or determine the quantity, weight, or potency of a
 67 controlled substance.

68 (5) Scales and balances used, intended for use, or designed
 69 for use in weighing or measuring controlled substances.

70 (6) Diluents and adulterants, such as quinine
 71 hydrochloride, caffeine, dimethyl sulfone, mannitol, mannite,
 72 dextrose, and lactose, used, intended for use, or designed for
 73 use in diluting controlled substances; or substances such as
 74 damiana leaf, marshmallow leaf, and mullein leaf, used, intended
 75 for use, or designed for use as carrier mediums of controlled
 76 substances.

77 (7) Separation gins and sifters used, intended for use, or
 78 designed for use in removing twigs and seeds from, or in
 79 otherwise cleaning or refining, cannabis.

80 (8) Blenders, bowls, containers, spoons, and mixing devices
 81 used, intended for use, or designed for use in compounding
 82 controlled substances.

83 (9) Capsules, balloons, envelopes, and other containers
 84 used, intended for use, or designed for use in packaging small
 85 quantities of controlled substances.

86 (10) Containers and other objects used, intended for use,
 87 or designed for use in storing, concealing, or transporting

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88 controlled substances.

89 (11) Hypodermic syringes, needles, and other objects used,
 90 intended for use, or designed for use in parenterally injecting
 91 controlled substances into the human body.

92 (12) Objects used, intended for use, or designed for use in
 93 ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing controlled
 94 substances, as described in s. 893.03, or substances described
 95 in s. 877.111(1) into the human body, such as:

96 (a) Metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic, or
 97 ceramic pipes, with or without screens, permanent screens,
 98 hashish heads, or punctured metal bowls.

99 (b) Water pipes.

100 (c) Carburetion tubes and devices.

101 (d) Smoking and carburetion masks.

102 (e) Roach clips: meaning objects used to hold burning
 103 material, such as a cannabis cigarette, that has become too
 104 small or too short to be held in the hand.

105 (f) Miniature cocaine spoons, and cocaine vials.

106 (g) Chamber pipes.

107 (h) Carburetor pipes.

108 (i) Electric pipes.

109 (j) Air-driven pipes.

110 (k) Chillums.

111 (l) Bongs.

112 (m) Ice pipes or chillers.

113 (n) A cartridge or canister, which means a small metal
 114 device used to contain nitrous oxide.

115 (o) A charger, sometimes referred to as a "cracker," which
 116 means a small metal or plastic device that contains an interior

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117 pin that may be used to expel nitrous oxide from a cartridge or
118 container.

119 (p) A charging bottle, which means a device that may be
120 used to expel nitrous oxide from a cartridge or canister.

121 (q) A whip-it, which means a device that may be used to
122 expel nitrous oxide.

123 (r) A tank.

124 (s) A balloon.

125 (t) A hose or tube.

126 (u) A 2-liter-type soda bottle.

127 (v) Duct tape.

128 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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/SB 676

INTRODUCER: Fiscal Policy Committee and Senators Arrington and Leek

SUBJECT: Criminal Offenses

DATE: February 25, 2026

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. <u>Cellon</u>	<u>Stokes</u>	<u>CJ</u>	Favorable
2. <u>Atchley</u>	<u>Harkness</u>	<u>ACJ</u>	Favorable
3. <u>Cellon</u>	<u>Siples</u>	<u>FP</u>	Fav/CS

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 676 amends ss. 828.12, 828.122 and 828.126, F.S., to create a third degree felony offense for a person eighteen years of age or older who causes or entices a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor, commits a violation of the following sections of law:

- Aggravated animal cruelty pursuant to s. 828.12(2), F.S.
- Fighting or baiting animals pursuant to s. 828.122, F.S.
- Sexual activities involving animals pursuant to s. 828.126, F.S.

The bill amends the Offense Severity Ranking Chart to rank new offenses created by the bill and increase the ranking for the offense of fighting or baiting animals.

The bill requires a court-ordered psychological evaluation and, if recommended, counseling or treatment for a length of time as prescribed by the juvenile court for a juvenile who commits an act of animal cruelty as described in s. 828.12, F.S. The bill addresses the responsibilities of the parent or guardian of the juvenile.

Beginning January 1, 2027, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement is required to expand the information available on its animal cruelty website with information provided by the county jails and the county Clerks. The information is to be posted for certain time limits, and the bill includes a procedure for the information to be removed from the website.

The bill includes provisions for maximum civil penalties for city or county animal control or cruelty ordinances.

The bill may have a positive indeterminate prison bed impact on the Department of Corrections. See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill takes effect on October 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Crimes Victimizing Animals

Aggravated Animal Cruelty

A person who intentionally commits an act to any animal, or a person who owns or has the custody or control of any animal and fails to act, which results in the cruel death, or excessive or repeated infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering, or causes the same to be done, commits aggravated animal cruelty. This offense is a third degree felony.^{1,2}

Fighting or Baiting Animals

A person who knowingly commits any of the following acts commits a third degree felony:

- Baiting,³ breeding, training, transporting, selling, owning, possessing, or using any wild or domestic animal for the purpose of animal fighting⁴ or baiting;
- Owning, possessing, or selling equipment for use in any such activity;
- Owning, leasing, managing, operating, or having control of any property kept or used for such activities;
- Promoting, staging, advertising, or charging any admission fee to a fight or baiting between two or more animals;
- Performing any service or act to facilitate animal fighting or baiting, including but not limited to, providing security, refereeing, or handling or transporting animals or being a stakeholder of any money wagered on animal fighting or baiting;

¹ A third degree felony is generally punishable by not more than 5 years in prison and a fine not exceeding \$5,000; ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F. S. As part of the sentence for the offense of aggravated animal cruelty the court may impose a fine of *not more than* \$10,000.

² A person convicted of a violation of s. 828.12(2), F.S., where the finder of fact determines that the violation includes the knowing and intentional torture or torment of an animal that injures, mutilates, or kills the animal, must be ordered to pay a minimum mandatory fine of \$2,500 and undergo psychological counseling or complete an anger management treatment program. A person convicted of a second or subsequent violation of s. 828.12(2), F.S., must be required to pay a minimum mandatory fine of \$5,000 and serve a minimum mandatory period of incarceration of 6 months. In addition, the person shall be released only upon expiration of sentence, is not eligible for parole, control release, or any form of early release, and must serve 100 percent of the court-imposed sentence. Any plea of nolo contendere shall be considered a conviction for purposes of s. 828.12(2), F.S.

³ “Baiting” means to attack with violence, to provoke, or to harass an animal with one or more animals for the purpose of training an animal for, or to cause an animal to engage in, fights with or among other animals. In addition, “baiting” means the use of live animals in the training of racing greyhounds. Section 828.122(2)(b), F.S.

⁴ “Animal fighting” means fighting between roosters or other birds or between dogs, bears, or other animals. Section 828.122(2)(a), F.S.

- Removing or facilitating the removal of any animal impounded under s. 828.122, F.S., from an agency where the animal is impounded or from a location designated by the court, without prior authorization from the court.
- Betting or wagering any money or other valuable consideration on the fighting or baiting of animals; or
- Attending the fighting or baiting of animals.⁵

Sexual Activities Involving Animals

“Sexual contact with an animal” means any act committed between a person and an animal for the purpose of sexual gratification, abuse, or financial gain which involves:

- Contact between the sex organ or anus of one and the mouth, sex organ, or anus of the other;
- The fondling of the sex organ or anus of an animal; or
- The insertion, however slight, of any part of the body of a person or any object into the vaginal or anal opening of an animal, or the insertion of any part of the body of an animal into the vaginal or anal opening of a person.⁶

A person commits a third degree felony⁷ if he or she knowingly:

- Engages in any sexual contact with an animal;
- Causes, aids, or abets another person to engage in any sexual contact with an animal;
- Permits any sexual contact with an animal to be conducted on any premises under his or her charge or control;
- Organizes, promotes, conducts, aids, abets, participates in as an observer, or advertises, offers, or accepts an offer of an animal for the purpose of sexual contact with such animal, or performs any service in the furtherance of an act involving any sexual contact with an animal; or
- Films, distributes, or possesses any pornographic image or video of a person and an animal engaged in any of the prohibited activities.^{8,9}

Criminal Punishment Code

The Criminal Punishment Code¹⁰ (Code) is Florida’s primary sentencing policy. Noncapital felonies sentenced under the Code receive an offense severity level ranking (Levels 1-10).¹¹

⁵ Section 828.122(3)(a)-(h), F.S., is a third degree felony which is punishable by up to 5 years in prison and a fine not to exceed \$5,000; ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

⁶ Section 828.126(1)(a)-(c), F.S. *See also* the definition in s. 775.0847(1)(g), F.S., “sexual bestiality means any sexual act, actual or simulated, between a person and an animal involving the sex organ of the one and the mouth, anus, or female genitals of the other.”

⁷ A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine; ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

⁸ Section 828.126, F.S.

⁹ A study of incidents from 1975 to 2015 found that 31.6 percent of animal sex offenders also sexually offended adults and children. Additionally, 52.9 percent of animal sex offenders had a prior or subsequent criminal record involving human sexual abuse, animal abuse, interpersonal violence, substances or property offenses. The Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, *Arrest and Prosecution of Animal Sex Abuse (Bestiality) Offenders in the United States, 1975 – 2015*, May 2019, available at <http://jaapl.org/content/early/2019/05/16/JAAPL.003836-19> (last visited February 24, 2026).

¹⁰ Sections 921.002-921.0027, F.S.; *See* chs. 97-194 and 98-204, L.O.F. The Code is effective for offenses committed on or after October 1, 1998.

¹¹ Offenses are either ranked in the offense severity level ranking chart in s. 921.0022, F.S., or are ranked by default based on a ranking assigned to the felony degree of the offense as provided in s. 921.0023, F.S.

The maximum sentence that can be imposed for a criminal offense is generally based on the degree of the misdemeanor or felony:

- Sixty days in a county jail for a second degree misdemeanor;
- One year in a county jail for a first degree misdemeanor;
- Five years in state prison for a third degree felony;
- Fifteen years in state prison for a second degree felony;
- Generally, 30 years to life in state prison for a first degree felony; and
- The death penalty, or life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for a capital felony.¹²

Severity Ranking Chart

Section 921.0022(1) and (2), F.S., provides the offense severity ranking chart that must be used with the Criminal Punishment Code worksheet to compute a sentence score for each felony offender whose offense was committed on or after October 1, 1998. The chart has 10 offense levels, ranked from least severe to most severe.

Section 921.0023, F.S., provides that until the Legislature specifically assigns an offense to a severity level in the offense severity ranking chart, the severity level is within the following parameters:

- A third degree felony is within offense level 1;
- A second degree felony is within offense level 4;
- A first degree felony is within offense level 7;
- A first degree punishable by life felony is within offense level 9; and
- A life felony is within offense level 10.

Points are assigned and accrue based upon the offense severity level ranking assigned to the primary offense, additional offenses, and prior offenses. Sentence points escalate as the severity level escalates. Points may also be added or multiplied for other factors such as victim injury or the commission of certain offenses. The lowest permissible sentence is any non-state prison sanction in which total sentence points equal to or less than 44 points, unless the court determines that a prison sentence is appropriate. If total sentence points exceed 44 points, the lowest permissible sentence in prison months is calculated by subtracting 28 points from the total sentence points and decreasing the remaining total by 25 percent.¹³ Absent mitigation,¹⁴ the permissible sentencing range under the Code is generally the lowest permissible sentence scored up to and including the maximum penalty provided under s. 775.082, F.S.¹⁵

¹² Section 775.082, F.S. Fines may also be imposed, and those fines escalate based on the degree of the offense. Section 775.083, F.S., provides the following maximum fines: \$500 for a second degree misdemeanor; \$1,000 for a first degree misdemeanor; \$5,000 for a third degree felony; and \$10,000 for a second degree felony and a first degree felony.

¹³ Section 921.0024, F.S. Unless otherwise noted, information on the Code is from this source.

¹⁴ The court may “mitigate” or “depart downward” from the scored lowest permissible sentence, if the court finds a mitigating circumstance. Section 921.0026, F.S., provides a list of mitigating circumstances.

¹⁵ If the scored lowest permissible sentence exceeds the maximum penalty in s. 775.082, F.S., the sentence required by the Code must be imposed. If total sentence points are greater than or equal to 363 points, the court may sentence the offender to life imprisonment. Section 921.0024(2), F.S.

Juvenile Counseling or Treatment

The Department of Juvenile Justice is authorized to utilize juvenile assessment centers to the fullest extent possible for the purpose of conducting predisposition assessments and evaluations of youth. Such assessments and evaluations may include, but are not limited to:

- Needs assessment;
- Substance abuse evaluations;
- Physical and mental health evaluations;
- Psychological evaluations;
- Behavioral assessments;
- Educational assessments;
- Aptitude testing; and
- Vocational testing.¹⁶

To the extent possible, the youth's parents or guardians and other family members should be involved in the assessment and evaluation process. All information, conclusions, treatment recommendations, and reports derived from any assessment and evaluation performed on a youth must be included as a part of the youth's commitment packet and accompany the youth if he or she is placed in a residential commitment facility.¹⁷

Additionally, a court may order a child who has been found to have committed a delinquent act, or before such finding with the consent of any parent or legal custodian of the child, to be treated by a physician, receive mental health, substance abuse, or intellectual disability services from a psychiatrist, psychologist, or other appropriate service provider, and be placed in a residential facility if necessary.¹⁸

Florida's Animal Abuse Website

In 2025, the Legislature required the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) to post on its website, in a searchable format prescribed by the department, the names of those individuals who have been convicted of, or who have entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, an animal cruelty violation under s. 828.12, F.S.¹⁹

Animal Abuse Registries in Florida

Hillsborough County was the first county in Florida to establish an animal abuser registry,²⁰ requiring that any individual residing in Hillsborough County, who has been convicted of an animal abuse offense on or after November 1, 2016, must self-register within 10 business days after their release from incarceration or from the date of his or her conviction.²¹ The registry

¹⁶ Section. 985.135(7), F.S.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ Section. 985.18(2), F.S.

¹⁹ Ch. 2025-102, Laws of Fla. *See Aggravated Animal Cruelty* (FDLE), <https://web.fdle.state.fl.us/dexter/about.jsf> (last visited Feb. 24, 2026).

²⁰ By requiring FDLE to create a specified database related to animal cruelty offenders, the bill does not require such offenders to affirmatively register specified information with the department.

²¹ *Hillsborough County Animal Abuser Registry*; <https://hcfi.gov/residents/animals-and-pets/animal-abuser-registry/about-the-animal-abuser-registry> (last visited Feb. 24, 2026). *See also* Tampa Bay Creative Loafing, Kate Bradshaw,

contains the names, residences, photographs, and other related information of those living in the county who are convicted of an animal offense on or after November 1, 2016.²² Registrants must remain on the registry for a period of three years for a first conviction of a misdemeanor abuse offense; for a period of five years for a first conviction of a felony abuse offense; or for a period of 10 years for a second or subsequent conviction of either a misdemeanor or felony abuse offense.²³

In addition, registrants are not allowed to own, possess, or reside in the same household or on the same property as an animal while on the registry; prohibited from working with a companion animal, with or without compensation; and strictly prohibited from adopting, purchasing, or otherwise obtaining certain animals from any animal shelter, pet seller, or other person or entity involved in the exchange of animals by adoption, sale, or other means.²⁴

Animal abuser registries also exist in the following local jurisdictions, among others:

- Marion County.²⁵
- Lee County.²⁶
- Seminole County.²⁷
- Miami-Dade County.²⁸
- Volusia County.²⁹
- City of Tallahassee.³⁰
- Collier County.³¹

Civil Penalties Related to Animal Control or Cruelty Violations

Section 828.27, F.S., authorizes the governing body of a county or municipality to enact ordinances³² relating to animal control³³ or animal cruelty,³⁴ which must provide, in part:

- That a violation of such an ordinance is a civil infraction.
- A maximum civil penalty not to exceed \$500.

February 11, 2016, *The Worst Offenders: Hillsborough May Become the First County in Florida to Adopt an Animal Abuser Registry*; <https://www.cltampa.com/news/the-worst-offenders-hillsborough-may-become-the-first-county-in-florida-to-adopt-an-animal-abuser-registry-12289553> (last visited Feb. 24, 2026).

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ Marion County, <https://animalservices.marionfl.org/animal-control/animal-control-and-pet-laws/animal-abuser-registry> (last visited Feb. 24, 2026).

²⁶ Lee County, <https://www.sheriffleefl.org/animal-abuser-search/> (last visited Feb. 24, 2026).

²⁷ Seminole County, <https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/prepare-seminole/animal-services/animal-abuse-registry.stml> (last visited Feb. 24, 2026).

²⁸ Miami-Dade County, <https://www.miamidade.gov/Apps/ASD/crueltyweb/> (last visited Feb. 24, 2026).

²⁹ Volusia County, <https://www.volusia.org/services/public-protection/animal-services/animal-abuse-listing.stml> (last visited Feb. 24, 2026).

³⁰ City of Tallahassee, <https://www.talgov.com/animals/asc-abuse> (last visited Feb. 24, 2026).

³¹ Collier County, <https://www2.colliersheriff.org/animalabusesearch/Enjoined> (last visited Feb. 24, 2026).

³² “Ordinance” means any ordinance relating to the control of or cruelty to animals enacted by the governing body of a county or municipality the violation of which is a civil infraction. s. 828.27(1)(g), F.S.

³³ “Control” means the regulation of the possession, ownership, care, and custody of animals. s. 828.27(1)(c), F.S.

³⁴ “Cruelty” means any act of neglect, torture, or torment that causes unjustifiable pain or suffering of an animal. s. 828.27(1)(d), F.S.

- A civil penalty of less than the maximum civil penalty if the person who has committed the civil infraction does not contest the citation.
- For the issuance of a citation by an officer who has probable cause to believe that a person has committed an act in violation of an ordinance.³⁵
- For the contesting of a citation in the county court.

A county or municipality may enact any ordinance relating to animal control or animal cruelty which is identical to the provisions of ch. 828, F.S., or any other state law, except as to penalty, but may not pass an ordinance that conflicts with such provisions.³⁶

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 828.12, F.S., to provide that it is a third degree felony offense for a person eighteen years of age or older to cause or entice a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor to commit an offense of aggravated animal cruelty under s. 828.12(2), F.S.

The bill requires a juvenile court to order a minor who commits an animal cruelty offense under s. 828.12(1) or (2), F.S., to undergo a psychological evaluation and, if recommended, receive counseling or treatment for a length of time as prescribed by the juvenile court. Under the bill, the minor's parent or guardian, or the state if the minor is a ward of the state, must pay the cost of such evaluation, counseling, or treatment. If the juvenile court makes a finding of indigency and significant financial hardship, it must waive the fee or reduce it to an amount deemed appropriate. If the minor's parent or guardian willfully refuses to follow the recommended treatment for the minor, the juvenile court may hold the parent or guardian in contempt.

Additionally, the bill updates requirements related to information about animal abuse offenders that the FDLE must post on its website. Specifically, the bill requires:

- Specified information to appear on the website to include an offender's name, including all aliases, the date of birth, race, county of conviction, charge or charges, case number, disposition, description of any identifying marks and tattoos, and a photograph taken at the time of booking related to the animal cruelty offense of each individual who has been convicted of, or who has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a violation of s. 828.12, F.S.
- Each clerk of court and county detention facility to provide such information to the FDLE.
- The FDLE to post such information for:
 - Three years from the date of conviction, for a first misdemeanor conviction;
 - Five years from the date of conviction, for a first felony conviction; and
 - 10 years from the date of conviction, for any subsequent conviction.
- The FDLE to develop a procedure to allow a person whose conviction has been overturned or who has received a sealing of the criminal history record for which his or her information was publicly posted to petition for the removal of his or her information. The FDLE must

³⁵ Any person who willfully refuses to sign and accept a citation issued by an officer commits a second degree misdemeanor, punishable by up to 60 days in county jail and a \$500 fine under ss. 775.082, and 775.083, F.S. s. 828.27(5), F.S.

³⁶ s. 828.27(7), F.S.

remove such information from the website within 30 days after receiving a petition with adequate documentation, and may adopt rules to implement such requirement.

Section 2 amends s. 828.122, F.S., to provide that it is a third degree felony offense for a person eighteen years of age or older to *cause or entice a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor to commit an offense* of fighting or baiting animals, under s. 828.122, F.S.

Section 3 amends s. 828.126, F.S., to provide that it is a third degree felony offense for a person eighteen years of age or older to *cause or entice a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor to commit an offense* of sexual activities involving animals, under s. 828.126, F.S.

Section 4 amends s. 828.27, F.S., increasing the maximum civil penalty that the governing body of a county or municipality may enact under s. 828.27(2), F.S., related to specified animal control or animal cruelty ordinances. Instead of a maximum fine of \$500, the bill authorizes a county or municipality to enact a maximum fine of:

- \$2,500 for a first violation.
- \$5,000 for a second violation.
- \$7,500 for a third or subsequent violation.

Section 5 amends s. 921.0022, F.S., the Offense Severity Ranking Chart, to:

- Elevate the crime of fighting or baiting an animal from a Level 1 to a Level 5;
- Rank the offense for causing or enticing a minor to commit, or committing in the presence of a minor aggravated animal cruelty as a Level 6;
- Rank the offense for causing or enticing a minor to commit, or committing in the presence of a minor fighting or baiting animals as a Level 6; and
- Rank the offense for causing or enticing a minor to commit, or committing in the presence of a minor, sexual activities involving animals as a Level 7.

The bill takes effect October 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

The bill does not appear to require cities or counties to expend funds or limit their authority to raise revenue or receive state-shared revenues as specified by Article VII, s. 18, of the State Constitution.

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 Office of Economic and Demographic Research estimated the bill will have a positive indeterminate prison bed impact.³⁷

This bill amends s. 828.12, F.S., adding a Level 6, 3rd degree felony for when “a person 18 years of age or older...causes or entices a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor commits” the following Level 5, 3rd degree felony: “a person who intentionally commits an act to any animal, or a person who owns or has the custody or control of any animal and fails to act, which results in the cruel death, or excessive or repeated infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering, or causes the same to be done, commits aggravated animal cruelty...” Per DOC, in FY 24-25, there were 20 new commitments for the Level 5, 3rd degree felony. It is not known how many of these involved a minor, nor is it known how many additional commitments would be added with a minor involved.

Additionally, the bill amends s. 828.122, F.S., adding a Level 6, 3rd degree felony for when “a person 18 years of age or older...causes or entices a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor commits...” the current Level 1, 3rd degree felony for a list of acts related to animal fighting or baiting. It then raises this felony to a Level 5, 3rd degree felony. Per DOC, in FY 24-25, there were no new commitments for this Level 1, 3rd degree felony.

Finally, the bill amends s. 828.126, F.S., adding a Level 7, 3rd degree felony for when “a person 18 years of age or older...causes or entices a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor commits...” a Level 6, 3rd degree felony for a list of acts related to sexual activities involving animals. Per DOC, in FY 24-25, there were 5 new commitments for this Level 6, 3rd degree felony. It is not known how many of these involved a minor, nor is it known how many additional commitments would be added

³⁷ Office of Economic and Demographic Research, *SB 676 – Criminal Offenses*, (on file with the Senate Committee on Criminal Justice).

with a minor involved. Per DOC, in FY 24-25, there was one new commitment involving such an act, though sexual conduct is broadly defined.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 828.12, 828.122, 828.126, 828.27, 921.0022.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

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

CS by Fiscal Policy on February 24, 2026:

The committee substitute:

- Creates a requirement for a juvenile court-ordered psychological evaluation and counseling for a juvenile who commits an act of animal cruelty as defined in s. 828.12, F.S. and addresses the responsibilities of the parent or guardian of the juvenile.
- Requires FDLE to expand the information on its animal cruelty website with information provided by the county jails and the county Clerks, and makes additional modifications.
- Includes provisions for maximum civil penalties for city or county animal control or cruelty.
- Removes provisions relating to contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

B. Amendments:

None.



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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
02/24/2026	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Arrington) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause
and insert:

Section 1. Present subsections (4) through (7) of section 828.12, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (6) through (9), respectively, new subsections (4) and (5) are added to that section, present subsection (7) of that section is amended, and subsections (1) and (2) of that section are republished, to read:



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828.12 Cruelty to animals.—

(1) A person who unnecessarily overloads, overdrives, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance or shelter, or unnecessarily mutilates, or kills any animal, or causes the same to be done, or carries in or upon any vehicle, or otherwise, any animal in a cruel or inhumane manner, commits animal cruelty, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

(2) A person who intentionally commits an act to any animal, or a person who owns or has the custody or control of any animal and fails to act, which results in the cruel death, or excessive or repeated infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering, or causes the same to be done, commits aggravated animal cruelty, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

(a) A person convicted of a violation of this subsection, where the finder of fact determines that the violation includes the knowing and intentional torture or torment of an animal that injures, mutilates, or kills the animal, shall be ordered to pay a minimum mandatory fine of \$2,500 and undergo psychological counseling or complete an anger management treatment program.

(b) A person convicted of a second or subsequent violation of this subsection shall be required to pay a minimum mandatory fine of \$5,000 and serve a minimum mandatory period of incarceration of 6 months. In addition, the person shall be released only upon expiration of sentence, is not eligible for parole, control release, or any form of early release, and must serve 100 percent of the court-imposed sentence. Any plea of



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nolo contendere shall be considered a conviction for purposes of this subsection.

(4) A person 18 years of age or older commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if he or she causes or entices a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor commits, a violation of subsection (2).

(5) (a) If a minor commits an act of animal cruelty as described in subsection (1) or subsection (2), the juvenile court must order the minor to undergo a psychological evaluation and, if recommended, receive counseling or treatment for a length of time as prescribed by the juvenile court.

(b) The minor's parent or guardian, or the state if the minor is a ward of the state, shall pay the cost of the psychological evaluation, counseling, or treatment as ordered by the juvenile court in paragraph (a). If the juvenile court makes a finding of indigency and significant financial hardship, the court shall waive the fee or reduce it to an amount deemed appropriate. If the minor's parent or guardian willfully refuses to follow the recommended treatment for the minor, the juvenile court may hold the parent or guardian in contempt.

(9) (a) ~~(7)~~ Before Beginning January 1, 2027 2026, the Department of Law Enforcement shall post on its website, in a searchable format prescribed by the department, the name and all aliases, date of birth, race, county of conviction, charge or charges, case number, disposition, and description of any identifying marks and tattoos and a photograph taken at the time of booking related to the animal cruelty offense of each individual names of those individuals who has have been



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convicted of, or who has ~~have~~ entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a violation of this section.

(b) The department shall post the information about each individual as required in paragraph (a) for the following periods:

1. Three years from the date of conviction, for a first conviction of a misdemeanor offense.

2. Five years from the date of conviction, for a first conviction of a felony offense.

3. Ten years from the date of conviction, for a subsequent conviction of either a misdemeanor or felony offense.

(c) The department shall develop a procedure to allow a person whose conviction has been overturned or who has received a sealing of the criminal history record for which his or her information was publicly posted as required in paragraph (a) to petition for the removal of his or her information. The department, after receiving a petition with adequate documentation, must remove such information from the website within 30 days. The department may adopt rules to implement this paragraph.

(d) Each clerk of court and county detention facility must provide the Department of Law Enforcement with the information, data, and images required in paragraph (a).

Section 2. Present subsections (4) through (10) of section 828.122, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5) through (11), respectively, a new subsection (4) is added to that section, and subsection (3) of that section is amended, to read:



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828.122 Fighting or baiting animals; offenses; penalties.—

(3) Any person who knowingly commits any of the following acts commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084:

(a) Baiting, breeding, training, transporting, selling, owning, possessing, or using any wild or domestic animal for the purpose of animal fighting or baiting;

(b) Owning, possessing, or selling equipment for use in any activity described in paragraph (a);

(c) Owning, leasing, managing, operating, or having control of any property kept or used for any activity described in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b);

(d) Promoting, staging, advertising, or charging any admission fee to a fight or baiting between two or more animals;

(e) Performing any service or act to facilitate animal fighting or baiting, including, but not limited to, providing security, refereeing, or handling or transporting animals or being a stakeholder of any money wagered on animal fighting or baiting;

(f) Removing or facilitating the removal of any animal impounded under this section from an agency where the animal is impounded or from a location designated by the court under subsection (5) ~~(4)~~, subsection (6) ~~(5)~~, or subsection (8) ~~(7)~~, without the prior authorization of the court;

(g) Betting or wagering any money or other valuable consideration on the fighting or baiting of animals; or

(h) Attending the fighting or baiting of animals.

Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection to the



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contrary, possession of the animal alone does not constitute a violation of this section.

(4) A person 18 years of age or older commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if he or she causes or entices a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor commits, a violation of subsection (3).

Section 3. Present subsections (4) and (5) of section 828.126, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5) and (6), respectively, a new subsection (4) is added to that section, and subsection (2) of that section is republished, to read:

828.126 Sexual activities involving animals.—

(2) A person may not:

(a) Knowingly engage in any sexual contact with an animal;

(b) Knowingly cause, aid, or abet another person to engage in any sexual contact with an animal;

(c) Knowingly permit any sexual contact with an animal to be conducted on any premises under his or her charge or control;

(d) Knowingly organize, promote, conduct, aid, abet, participate in as an observer, or advertise, offer, solicit, or accept an offer of an animal for the purpose of sexual contact with such animal, or perform any service in the furtherance of an act involving any sexual contact with an animal; or

(e) Knowingly film, distribute, or possess any pornographic image or video of a person and an animal engaged in any of the activities prohibited by this section.

(4) A person 18 years of age or older commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.



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775.083, or s. 775.084, if he or she causes or entices a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor commits, a violation of subsection (2).

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 828.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

828.27 Local animal control or cruelty ordinances; penalty.—

(2) The governing body of a county or municipality is authorized to enact ordinances relating to animal control or cruelty, which ordinances must provide:

(a) That a violation of such an ordinance is a civil infraction.

(b) A maximum civil penalty not to exceed:

1. Two thousand five hundred dollars for a first violation.

2. Five thousand dollars for a second violation.

3. Seven thousand five hundred dollars for a third or subsequent violation ~~\$500~~.

(c) A civil penalty of less than the maximum civil penalty if the person who has committed the civil infraction does not contest the citation.

(d) For the issuance of a citation by an officer who has probable cause to believe that a person has committed an act in violation of an ordinance.

(e) For the contesting of a citation in the county court.

(f) That, if a person fails to pay the civil penalty, fails to appear in court to contest the citation, or fails to appear in court as required by subsection (6), the court may issue an order to show cause upon the request of the governing body of the county or municipality. This order shall require such



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persons to appear before the court to explain why action on the citation has not been taken. If any person who is issued such order fails to appear in response to the court's directive, that person may be held in contempt of court.

(g) Such procedures and provisions as are necessary to implement any ordinances enacted under the authority of this section.

Section 5. Paragraphs (a), (e), (f), and (g) of subsection (3) of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity ranking chart.—

(3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART

(a) LEVEL 1

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
24.118(3) (a)	3rd	Counterfeit or altered state lottery ticket.
104.0616(2)	3rd	Unlawfully distributing, ordering, requesting, collecting, delivering, or possessing vote-by-mail ballots.
212.054(2) (b)	3rd	Discretionary sales surtax; limitations, administration, and collection.



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202	212.15 (2) (b)	3rd	Failure to remit sales taxes, amount \$1,000 or more but less than \$20,000.
203	316.1935 (1)	3rd	Fleeing or attempting to elude law enforcement officer.
204	319.30 (5)	3rd	Sell, exchange, give away certificate of title or identification number plate.
205	319.35 (1) (a)	3rd	Tamper, adjust, change, etc., an odometer.
206	320.26 (1) (a)	3rd	Counterfeit, manufacture, or sell registration license plates or validation stickers.
207	322.212 (1) (a) - (c)	3rd	Possession of forged, stolen, counterfeit, or unlawfully issued driver license; possession of simulated identification.
208	322.212 (4)	3rd	Supply or aid in supplying unauthorized driver license or identification card.
209			



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210	322.212(5)(a)	3rd	False application for driver license or identification card.
211	414.39(3)(a)	3rd	Fraudulent misappropriation of public assistance funds by employee/official, value more than \$200.
212	443.071(1)	3rd	False statement or representation to obtain or increase reemployment assistance benefits.
213	509.151(1)	3rd	Defraud an innkeeper, food or lodging value \$1,000 or more.
214	517.302(1)	3rd	Violation of the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act.
215	713.69	3rd	Tenant removes property upon which lien has accrued, value \$1,000 or more.
216	812.014(3)(c)	3rd	Petit theft (3rd conviction); theft of any property not specified in subsection (2).
	815.04(4)(a)	3rd	Offense against intellectual



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property (i.e., computer
programs, data).

217

817.52(2) 3rd Hiring with intent to defraud,
motor vehicle services.

218

817.569(2) 3rd Use of public record or public
records information or
providing false information to
facilitate commission of a
felony.

219

826.01 3rd Bigamy.

220

~~828.122(3) 3rd Fighting or baiting animals.~~

221

831.04(1) 3rd Any erasure, alteration, etc.,
of any replacement deed, map,
plat, or other document listed
in s. 92.28.

222

831.31(1)(a) 3rd Sell, deliver, or possess
counterfeit controlled
substances, all but s.
893.03(5) drugs.

223

832.041(1) 3rd Stopping payment with intent to
defraud \$150 or more.

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225	832.05 (2) (b) & (4) (c)	3rd	Knowing, making, issuing worthless checks \$150 or more or obtaining property in return for worthless check \$150 or more.
226	838.15 (2)	3rd	Commercial bribe receiving.
227	838.16	3rd	Commercial bribery.
228	843.18	3rd	Fleeing by boat to elude a law enforcement officer.
229	847.011 (1) (a)	3rd	Sell, distribute, etc., obscene, lewd, etc., material (2nd conviction).
230	849.09 (1) (a) - (d)	3rd	Lottery; set up, promote, etc., or assist therein, conduct or advertise drawing for prizes, or dispose of property or money by means of lottery.
231	849.23	3rd	Gambling-related machines; "common offender" as to property rights.
232	849.25 (2)	3rd	Engaging in bookmaking.



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860.08	3rd	Interfere with a railroad signal.
860.13(1)(a)	3rd	Operate aircraft while under the influence.
893.13(2)(a)2.	3rd	Purchase of cannabis.
893.13(6)(a)	3rd	Possession of cannabis (more than 20 grams).
934.03(1)(a)	3rd	Intercepts, or procures any other person to intercept, any wire or oral communication.
(e) LEVEL 5		
Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
316.027(2)(a)	3rd	Accidents involving personal injuries other than serious bodily injury, failure to stop; leaving scene.
316.1935(3)(a)	2nd	Driving at high speed or with wanton disregard for safety while fleeing or attempting to



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elude law enforcement officer
who is in a patrol vehicle with
siren and lights activated.

243

316.80 (2) 2nd Unlawful conveyance of fuel;
obtaining fuel fraudulently.

244

322.34 (6) 3rd Careless operation of motor
vehicle with suspended license,
resulting in death or serious
bodily injury.

245

327.30 (5) (a) 2. 3rd Vessel accidents involving
personal injuries other than
serious bodily injury; leaving
scene.

246

365.172 2nd Misuse of emergency
(14) (b) 2. communications system resulting
in death.

247

379.365 (2) (c) 1. 3rd Violation of rules relating to:
willful molestation of stone
crab traps, lines, or buoys;
illegal bartering, trading, or
sale, conspiring or aiding in
such barter, trade, or sale, or
supplying, agreeing to supply,
aiding in supplying, or giving



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away stone crab trap tags or
certificates; making, altering,
forging, counterfeiting, or
reproducing stone crab trap
tags; possession of forged,
counterfeit, or imitation stone
crab trap tags; and engaging in
the commercial harvest of stone
crabs while license is
suspended or revoked.

248

379.367(4) 3rd Willful molestation of a
commercial harvester's spiny
lobster trap, line, or buoy.

249

379.407(5) (b) 3. 3rd Possession of 100 or more
undersized spiny lobsters.

250

381.0041(11) (b) 3rd Donate blood, plasma, or organs
knowing HIV positive.

251

440.10(1) (g) 2nd Failure to obtain workers'
compensation coverage.

252

440.105(5) 2nd Unlawful solicitation for the
purpose of making workers'
compensation claims.

253

440.381(2) 3rd Submission of false,



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misleading, or incomplete
information with the purpose of
avoiding or reducing workers'
compensation premiums.

254

624.401(4)(b)2. 2nd Transacting insurance without a
certificate or authority;
premium collected \$20,000 or
more but less than \$100,000.

255

626.902(1)(c) 2nd Representing an unauthorized
insurer; repeat offender.

256

790.01(3) 3rd Unlawful carrying of a
concealed firearm.

257

790.162 2nd Threat to throw or discharge
destructive device.

258

790.163(1) 2nd False report of bomb,
explosive, weapon of mass
destruction, or use of firearms
in violent manner.

259

790.221(1) 2nd Possession of short-barreled
shotgun or machine gun.

260

790.23 2nd Felons in possession of
firearms, ammunition, or



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electronic weapons or devices.

796.05(1) 2nd Live on earnings of a
prostitute; 1st offense.

800.04(6)(c) 3rd Lewd or lascivious conduct;
offender less than 18 years of
age.

800.04(7)(b) 2nd Lewd or lascivious exhibition;
offender 18 years of age or
older.

806.111(1) 3rd Possess, manufacture, or
dispense fire bomb with intent
to damage any structure or
property.

810.145(4) 3rd Commercial digital voyeurism
dissemination.

810.145(7)(a) 2nd Digital voyeurism; 2nd or
subsequent offense.

810.145(8)(a) 2nd Digital voyeurism; certain
minor victims.

812.014(2)(d)3. 2nd Grand theft, 2nd degree; theft
from 20 or more dwellings or



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their unenclosed curtilage, or
any combination.

269

812.0145(2)(b) 2nd Theft from person 65 years of
age or older; \$10,000 or more
but less than \$50,000.

270

812.015 3rd Retail theft; property stolen
(8)(a) & (c) - is valued at \$750 or more and
(e) one or more specified acts.

271

812.015(8)(f) 3rd Retail theft; multiple thefts
within specified period.

272

812.015(8)(g) 3rd Retail theft; committed with
specified number of other
persons.

273

812.019(1) 2nd Stolen property; dealing in or
trafficking in.

274

812.081(3) 2nd Trafficking in trade secrets.

275

812.131(2)(b) 3rd Robbery by sudden snatching.

276

812.16(2) 3rd Owning, operating, or
conducting a chop shop.

277

817.034(4)(a)2. 2nd Communications fraud, value



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\$20,000 to \$50,000.

278

817.234 (11) (b) 2nd Insurance fraud; property value
\$20,000 or more but less than
\$100,000.

279

817.2341 (1) , 3rd Filing false financial
 (2) (a) & statements, making false
 (3) (a) entries of material fact or
 false statements regarding
 property values relating to the
 solvency of an insuring entity.

280

817.568 (2) (b) 2nd Fraudulent use of personal
 identification information;
 value of benefit, services
 received, payment avoided, or
 amount of injury or fraud,
 \$5,000 or more or use of
 personal identification
 information of 10 or more
 persons.

281

817.611 (2) (a) 2nd Traffic in or possess 5 to 14
 counterfeit credit cards or
 related documents.

282

817.625 (2) (b) 2nd Second or subsequent fraudulent
 use of scanning device,



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skimming device, or reencoder.

825.1025(4)

3rd

Lewd or lascivious exhibition
in the presence of an elderly
person or disabled adult.

828.12(2)

3rd

Tortures any animal with intent
to inflict intense pain,
serious physical injury, or
death.

828.122(3)

3rd

Fighting or baiting animals.

836.14(4)

2nd

Person who willfully promotes
for financial gain a sexually
explicit image of an
identifiable person without
consent.

839.13(2)(b)

2nd

Falsifying records of an
individual in the care and
custody of a state agency
involving great bodily harm or
death.

843.01(1)

3rd

Resist officer with violence to
person; resist arrest with
violence.



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290	847.0135 (5) (b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition using computer; offender 18 years or older.
291	847.0137 (2) & (3)	3rd	Transmission of pornography by electronic device or equipment.
292	847.0138 (2) & (3)	3rd	Transmission of material harmful to minors to a minor by electronic device or equipment.
293	874.05 (1) (b)	2nd	Encouraging or recruiting another to join a criminal gang; second or subsequent offense.
294	874.05 (2) (a)	2nd	Encouraging or recruiting person under 13 years of age to join a criminal gang.
295	893.13 (1) (a) 1.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other s. 893.03 (1) (a), (1) (b), (1) (d), (2) (a), (2) (b), or (2) (c) 5. drugs).
	893.13 (1) (c) 2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cannabis (or other s. 893.03 (1) (c), (2) (c) 1.,



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(2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6.,
(2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9.,
(2)(c)10., (3), or (4) drugs)
within 1,000 feet of a child
care facility, school, or
state, county, or municipal
park or publicly owned
recreational facility or
community center.

296

893.13(1)(d)1. 1st Sell, manufacture, or deliver
cocaine (or other s.
893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d),
(2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5.
drugs) within 1,000 feet of
university.

297

893.13(1)(e)2. 2nd Sell, manufacture, or deliver
cannabis or other drug
prohibited under s.
893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1.,
(2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6.,
(2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9.,
(2)(c)10., (3), or (4) within
1,000 feet of property used for
religious services or a
specified business site.

298

893.13(1)(f)1. 1st Sell, manufacture, or deliver



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cocaine (or other s.
893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d),
or (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5.
drugs) within 1,000 feet of
public housing facility.

893.13(4)(b) 2nd Use or hire of minor; deliver
to minor other controlled
substance.

893.1351(1) 3rd Ownership, lease, or rental for
trafficking in or manufacturing
of controlled substance.

(f) LEVEL 6

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description

316.027(2)(b)	2nd	Leaving the scene of a crash involving serious bodily injury.

316.193(2)(b)	3rd	Felony DUI, 4th or subsequent conviction.

316.1935(4)(a)	2nd	Aggravated fleeing or eluding.



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309	327.30 (5) (a) 3.	2nd	Vessel accidents involving serious bodily injury; leaving scene.
310	400.9935 (4) (c)	2nd	Operating a clinic, or offering services requiring licensure, without a license.
311	499.0051 (2)	2nd	Knowing forgery of transaction history, transaction information, or transaction statement.
312	499.0051 (3)	2nd	Knowing purchase or receipt of prescription drug from unauthorized person.
313	499.0051 (4)	2nd	Knowing sale or transfer of prescription drug to unauthorized person.
314	775.0875 (1)	3rd	Taking firearm from law enforcement officer.
315	784.021 (1) (a)	3rd	Aggravated assault; deadly weapon without intent to kill.
	784.021 (1) (b)	3rd	Aggravated assault; intent to commit felony.



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316	784.041	3rd	Felony battery; domestic battery by strangulation.
317	784.048 (3)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; credible threat.
318	784.048 (5)	3rd	Aggravated stalking of person under 16.
319	784.07 (2) (c)	2nd	Aggravated assault on law enforcement officer.
320	784.074 (1) (b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on sexually violent predators facility staff.
321	784.08 (2) (b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on a person 65 years of age or older.
322	784.081 (2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on specified official or employee.
323	784.082 (2)	2nd	Aggravated assault by detained person on visitor or other detainee.
324	784.083 (2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on code inspector.



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325	787.02 (2)	3rd	False imprisonment; restraining with purpose other than those in s. 787.01.
326	787.025 (2) (a)	3rd	Luring or enticing a child.
327	790.115 (2) (d)	2nd	Discharging firearm or weapon on school property.
328	790.161 (2)	2nd	Make, possess, or throw destructive device with intent to do bodily harm or damage property.
329	790.164 (1)	2nd	False report concerning bomb, explosive, weapon of mass destruction, act of arson or violence to state property, or use of firearms in violent manner.
330	790.19	2nd	Shooting or throwing deadly missiles into dwellings, vessels, or vehicles.
331	794.011 (8) (a)	3rd	Solicitation of minor to participate in sexual activity by custodial adult.



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332	794.05 (1)	2nd	Unlawful sexual activity with specified minor.
333	800.04 (5) (d)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation; victim 12 years of age or older but less than 16 years of age; offender less than 18 years.
334	800.04 (6) (b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious conduct; offender 18 years of age or older.
335	806.031 (2)	2nd	Arson resulting in great bodily harm to firefighter or any other person.
336	810.02 (3) (c)	2nd	Burglary of occupied structure; unarmed; no assault or battery.
337	810.145 (8) (b)	2nd	Digital voyeurism; certain minor victims; 2nd or subsequent offense.
338	812.014 (2) (b) 1.	2nd	Property stolen \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, grand theft in 2nd degree.
339	812.014 (2) (c) 5.	3rd	Grand theft; third degree;



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firearm.

340

812.014 (6) 2nd Theft; property stolen \$3,000
or more; coordination of
others.

341

812.015 (9) (a) 2nd Retail theft; property stolen
\$750 or more; second or
subsequent conviction.

342

812.015 (9) (b) 2nd Retail theft; aggregated
property stolen within 120 days
is \$3,000 or more; coordination
of others.

343

812.015 (9) (d) 2nd Retail theft; multiple thefts
within specified period.

344

812.015 (9) (e) 2nd Retail theft; committed with
specified number of other
persons and use of social media
platform.

345

812.13 (2) (c) 2nd Robbery, no firearm or other
weapon (strong-arm robbery).

346

817.4821 (5) 2nd Possess cloning paraphernalia
with intent to create cloned
cellular telephones.



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347

817.49(2)(b)2. 2nd Willful making of a false
report of a crime resulting in
death.

348

817.505(4)(b) 2nd Patient brokering; 10 or more
patients.

349

817.5695(3)(b) 2nd Exploitation of person 65 years
of age or older, value \$10,000
or more, but less than \$50,000.

350

825.102(1) 3rd Abuse of an elderly person or
disabled adult.

351

825.102(3)(c) 3rd Neglect of an elderly person or
disabled adult.

352

825.1025(3) 3rd Lewd or lascivious molestation
of an elderly person or
disabled adult.

353

825.103(3)(c) 3rd Exploiting an elderly person or
disabled adult and property is
valued at less than \$10,000.

354

827.03(2)(c) 3rd Abuse of a child.

355

827.03(2)(d) 3rd Neglect of a child.



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356

827.071 (5) 3rd Possess, control, or
intentionally view any
photographic material, motion
picture, etc., which includes
child pornography.

357

828.12 (4) 3rd Causing or enticing a minor to
commit, or committing in the
presence of a minor, animal
cruelty.

358

828.122 (4) 3rd Causing or enticing a minor to
commit, or committing in the
presence of a minor, fighting
or baiting animals.

359

828.126 (3) 3rd Sexual activities involving
animals.

360

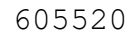
836.05 2nd Threats; extortion.

361

836.10 2nd Written or electronic threats
to kill, do bodily injury, or
conduct a mass shooting or an
act of terrorism.

362

843.12 3rd Aids or assists person to
escape.



847.011	3rd	Distributing, offering to distribute, or possessing with intent to distribute obscene materials depicting minors.

847.012	3rd	Knowingly using a minor in the production of materials harmful to minors.

847.0135(2)	3rd	Facilitates sexual conduct of or with a minor or the visual depiction of such conduct.

893.131	2nd	Distribution of controlled substances resulting in overdose or serious bodily injury.

914.23 2nd Retaliation against a witness,
victim, or informant, with
bodily injury.

918.13(2)(b)	2nd	Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence relating to a capital felony.

944.35(3) (a) 2. 3rd Committing malicious battery
upon or inflicting cruel or



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inhuman treatment on an inmate
or offender on community
supervision, resulting in great
bodily harm.

944.40 2nd Escapes.

944.46 3rd Harboring, concealing, aiding
escaped prisoners.

944.47(1)(a)5. 2nd Introduction of contraband
(firearm, weapon, or explosive)
into correctional facility.

951.22(1)(i) 3rd Firearm or weapon introduced
into county detention facility.

(g) LEVEL 7

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
316.027(2)(c)	1st	Accident involving death, failure to stop; leaving scene.
316.193(3)(c)2.	3rd	DUI resulting in serious bodily injury.



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316.1935 (3) (b)	1st	Causing serious bodily injury or death to another person; driving at high speed or with wanton disregard for safety while fleeing or attempting to elude law enforcement officer who is in a patrol vehicle with siren and lights activated.
327.35 (3) (a) 3.b.	3rd	Vessel BUI resulting in serious bodily injury.
402.319 (2)	2nd	Misrepresentation and negligence or intentional act resulting in great bodily harm, permanent disfiguration, permanent disability, or death.
409.920 (2) (b) 1.a.	3rd	Medicaid provider fraud; \$10,000 or less.
409.920 (2) (b) 1.b.	2nd	Medicaid provider fraud; more than \$10,000, but less than \$50,000.
456.065 (2)	3rd	Practicing a health care profession without a license.
456.065 (2)	2nd	Practicing a health care



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profession without a license
which results in serious bodily
injury.

387

458.327(1) 3rd Practicing medicine without a
license.

388

459.013(1) 3rd Practicing osteopathic medicine
without a license.

389

460.411(1) 3rd Practicing chiropractic
medicine without a license.

390

461.012(1) 3rd Practicing podiatric medicine
without a license.

391

462.17 3rd Practicing naturopathy without
a license.

392

463.015(1) 3rd Practicing optometry without a
license.

393

464.016(1) 3rd Practicing nursing without a
license.

394

465.015(2) 3rd Practicing pharmacy without a
license.

395

466.026(1) 3rd Practicing dentistry or dental



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hygiene without a license.

467.201 3rd Practicing midwifery without a
license.

468.366 3rd Delivering respiratory care
services without a license.

483.828 (1) 3rd Practicing as clinical
laboratory personnel without a
license.

483.901 (7) 3rd Practicing medical physics
without a license.

484.013 (1) (c) 3rd Preparing or dispensing optical
devices without a prescription.

484.053 3rd Dispensing hearing aids without
a license.

494.0018 (2) 1st Conviction of any violation of
chapter 494 in which the total
money and property unlawfully
obtained exceeded \$50,000 and
there were five or more
victims.

560.123 (8) (b) 1. 3rd Failure to report currency or



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payment instruments exceeding
\$300 but less than \$20,000 by a
money services business.

404

560.125(5)(a)

3rd

Money services business by
unauthorized person, currency
or payment instruments
exceeding \$300 but less than
\$20,000.

405

655.50(10)(b)1.

3rd

Failure to report financial
transactions exceeding \$300 but
less than \$20,000 by financial
institution.

406

775.21(10)(a)

3rd

Sexual predator; failure to
register; failure to renew
driver license or
identification card; other
registration violations.

407

775.21(10)(b)

3rd

Sexual predator working where
children regularly congregate.

408

775.21(10)(g)

3rd

Failure to report or providing
false information about a
sexual predator; harbor or
conceal a sexual predator.

409



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782.051(3)	2nd	Attempted felony murder of a person by a person other than the perpetrator or the perpetrator of an attempted felony.
782.07(1)	2nd	Killing of a human being by the act, procurement, or culpable negligence of another (manslaughter).
782.071	2nd	Killing of a human being or unborn child by the operation of a motor vehicle in a reckless manner (vehicular homicide).
782.072	2nd	Killing of a human being by the operation of a vessel in a reckless manner (vessel homicide).
784.045(1)(a)1.	2nd	Aggravated battery; intentionally causing great bodily harm or disfigurement.
784.045(1)(a)2.	2nd	Aggravated battery; using deadly weapon.



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416	784.045 (1) (b)	2nd	Aggravated battery; perpetrator aware victim pregnant.
417	784.048 (4)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; violation of injunction or court order.
418	784.048 (7)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; violation of court order.
419	784.07 (2) (d)	1st	Aggravated battery on law enforcement officer.
420	784.074 (1) (a)	1st	Aggravated battery on sexually violent predators facility staff.
421	784.08 (2) (a)	1st	Aggravated battery on a person 65 years of age or older.
422	784.081 (1)	1st	Aggravated battery on specified official or employee.
423	784.082 (1)	1st	Aggravated battery by detained person on visitor or other detainee.
424	784.083 (1)	1st	Aggravated battery on code inspector.



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425	787.025 (2) (b)	2nd	Luring or enticing a child; second or subsequent offense.
426	787.025 (2) (c)	2nd	Luring or enticing a child with a specified prior conviction.
427	787.06 (3) (a) 2.	1st	Human trafficking using coercion for labor and services of an adult.
428	787.06 (3) (e) 2.	1st	Human trafficking using coercion for labor and services by the transfer or transport of an adult from outside Florida to within the state.
429	790.07 (4)	1st	Specified weapons violation subsequent to previous conviction of s. 790.07 (1) or (2).
430	790.16 (1)	1st	Discharge of a machine gun under specified circumstances.
431	790.165 (2)	2nd	Manufacture, sell, possess, or deliver hoax bomb.
	790.165 (3)	2nd	Possessing, displaying, or threatening to use any hoax



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bomb while committing or
attempting to commit a felony.

432

790.166(3) 2nd Possessing, selling, using, or
attempting to use a hoax weapon
of mass destruction.

433

790.166(4) 2nd Possessing, displaying, or
threatening to use a hoax
weapon of mass destruction
while committing or attempting
to commit a felony.

434

790.23 1st,PBL Possession of a firearm by a
person who qualifies for the
penalty enhancements provided
for in s. 874.04.

435

794.08(4) 3rd Female genital mutilation;
consent by a parent, guardian,
or a person in custodial
authority to a victim younger
than 18 years of age.

436

796.05(1) 1st Live on earnings of a
prostitute; 2nd offense.

437

796.05(1) 1st Live on earnings of a
prostitute; 3rd and subsequent



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offense.

438

800.04 (5) (c) 1. 2nd Lewd or lascivious molestation;
victim younger than 12 years of
age; offender younger than 18
years of age.

439

800.04 (5) (c) 2. 2nd Lewd or lascivious molestation;
victim 12 years of age or older
but younger than 16 years of
age; offender 18 years of age
or older.

440

800.04 (5) (e) 1st Lewd or lascivious molestation;
victim 12 years of age or older
but younger than 16 years;
offender 18 years or older;
prior conviction for specified
sex offense.

441

806.01 (2) 2nd Maliciously damage structure by
fire or explosive.

442

810.02 (3) (a) 2nd Burglary of occupied dwelling;
unarmed; no assault or battery.

443

810.02 (3) (b) 2nd Burglary of unoccupied
dwelling; unarmed; no assault
or battery.



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444	810.02 (3) (d)	2nd	Burglary of occupied conveyance; unarmed; no assault or battery.
445	810.02 (3) (e)	2nd	Burglary of authorized emergency vehicle.
446	812.014 (2) (a) 1.	1st	Property stolen, valued at \$100,000 or more or a semitrailer deployed by a law enforcement officer; property stolen while causing other property damage; 1st degree grand theft.
447	812.014 (2) (b) 2.	2nd	Property stolen, cargo valued at less than \$50,000, grand theft in 2nd degree.
448	812.014 (2) (b) 3.	2nd	Property stolen, emergency medical equipment; 2nd degree grand theft.
449	812.014 (2) (b) 4.	2nd	Property stolen, law enforcement equipment from authorized emergency vehicle.
450	812.014 (2) (g)	2nd	Grand theft; second degree;



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firearm with previous
conviction of s.
812.014(2)(c)5.

451

812.0145(2)(a) 1st Theft from person 65 years of
age or older; \$50,000 or more.

452

812.019(2) 1st Stolen property; initiates,
organizes, plans, etc., the
theft of property and traffics
in stolen property.

453

812.131(2)(a) 2nd Robbery by sudden snatching.

454

812.133(2)(b) 1st Carjacking; no firearm, deadly
weapon, or other weapon.

455

817.034(4)(a)1. 1st Communications fraud, value
greater than \$50,000.

456

817.234(8)(a) 2nd Solicitation of motor vehicle
accident victims with intent to
defraud.

457

817.234(9) 2nd Organizing, planning, or
participating in an intentional
motor vehicle collision.

458

817.234(11)(c) 1st Insurance fraud; property value



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\$100,000 or more.

459

817.2341
(2) (b) &
(3) (b)

1st Making false entries of material fact or false statements regarding property values relating to the solvency of an insuring entity which are a significant cause of the insolvency of that entity.

460

817.418 (2) (a)

3rd Offering for sale or
advertising personal protective
equipment with intent to
defraud.

461

817.504 (1) (a)

3rd Offering or advertising a
vaccine with intent to defraud.

462

817.535 (2) (a)

3rd Filing false lien or other
unauthorized document.

463

817.611 (2) (b)

2nd Traffic in or possess 15 to 49
counterfeit credit cards or
related documents.

464

825.102 (3) (b)

2nd Neglecting an elderly person or disabled adult causing great bodily harm, disability, or disfigurement.



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465

825.103(3)(b) 2nd Exploiting an elderly person or
disabled adult and property is
valued at \$10,000 or more, but
less than \$50,000.

466

827.03(2)(b) 2nd Neglect of a child causing
great bodily harm, disability,
or disfigurement.

467

827.04(3) 3rd Impregnation of a child under
16 years of age by person 21
years of age or older.

468

827.071(2) & (3) 2nd Use or induce a child in a
sexual performance, or promote
or direct such performance.

469

827.071(4) 2nd Possess with intent to promote
any photographic material,
motion picture, etc., which
includes child pornography.

470

828.126(4) 3rd Causing or enticing a minor to
commit, or committing in the
presence of a minor, sexual
activities involving animals.

471

837.05(2) 3rd Giving false information about



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alleged capital felony to a law
enforcement officer.

838.015 2nd Bribery.

838.016 2nd Unlawful compensation or reward
for official behavior.

838.021(3)(a) 2nd Unlawful harm to a public
servant.

838.22 2nd Bid tampering.

843.0855(2) 3rd Impersonation of a public
officer or employee.

843.0855(3) 3rd Unlawful simulation of legal
process.

843.0855(4) 3rd Intimidation of a public
officer or employee.

847.0135(3) 3rd Solicitation of a child, via a
computer service, to commit an
unlawful sex act.

847.0135(4) 2nd Traveling to meet a minor to
commit an unlawful sex act.



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482	872.06	2nd	Abuse of a dead human body.
	874.05 (2) (b)	1st	Encouraging or recruiting person under 13 to join a criminal gang; second or subsequent offense.
483			
	874.10	1st, PBL	Knowingly initiates, organizes, plans, finances, directs, manages, or supervises criminal gang-related activity.
484			
	893.13 (1) (c) 1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other drug prohibited under s. 893.03 (1) (a), (1) (b), (1) (d), (2) (a), (2) (b), or (2) (c) 5.) within 1,000 feet of a child care facility, school, or state, county, or municipal park or publicly owned recreational facility or community center.
485			
	893.13 (1) (e) 1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine or other drug prohibited under s. 893.03 (1) (a), (1) (b), (1) (d), (2) (a), (2) (b), or (2) (c) 5.,



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within 1,000 feet of property
used for religious services or
a specified business site.

893.13(4)(a) 1st Use or hire of minor; deliver
to minor other controlled
substance.

893.135(1)(a)1. 1st Trafficking in cannabis, more
than 25 lbs., less than 2,000
lbs.

893.135 1st Trafficking in cocaine, more
(1)(b)1.a. than 28 grams, less than 200
grams.

893.135 1st Trafficking in illegal drugs,
(1)(c)1.a. more than 4 grams, less than 14
grams.

893.135 1st Trafficking in hydrocodone, 28
(1)(c)2.a. grams or more, less than 50
grams.

893.135 1st Trafficking in hydrocodone, 50
(1)(c)2.b. grams or more, less than 100
grams.

893.135 1st Trafficking in oxycodone, 7



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493	(1) (c) 3.a.		grams or more, less than 14 grams.
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in oxycodone, 14
	(1) (c) 3.b.		grams or more, less than 25 grams.
494			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in fentanyl, 4
	(1) (c) 4.b. (I)		grams or more, less than 14 grams.
495			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in phencyclidine,
	(1) (d) 1.a.		28 grams or more, less than 200 grams.
496			
	893.135 (1) (e) 1.	1st	Trafficking in methaqualone,
			200 grams or more, less than 5 kilograms.
497			
	893.135 (1) (f) 1.	1st	Trafficking in amphetamine, 14
			grams or more, less than 28 grams.
498			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in flunitrazepam, 4
	(1) (g) 1.a.		grams or more, less than 14 grams.
499			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in gamma-
	(1) (h) 1.a.		hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), 1



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kilogram or more, less than 5
kilograms.

893.135 1st Trafficking in 1,4-Butanediol,
(1)(j)1.a. 1 kilogram or more, less than 5
kilograms.

893.135 1st Trafficking in Phenethylamines,
(1)(k)2.a. 10 grams or more, less than 200
grams.

893.135 1st Trafficking in synthetic
(1)(m)2.a. cannabinoids, 280 grams or
more, less than 500 grams.

893.135 1st Trafficking in synthetic
(1)(m)2.b. cannabinoids, 500 grams or
more, less than 1,000 grams.

893.135 1st Trafficking in n-benzyl
(1)(n)2.a. phenethylamines, 14 grams or
more, less than 100 grams.

893.1351(2) 2nd Possession of place for
trafficking in or manufacturing
of controlled substance.

896.101(5)(a) 3rd Money laundering, financial
transactions exceeding \$300 but



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less than \$20,000.

507

896.104(4)(a)1. 3rd Structuring transactions to
evade reporting or registration
requirements, financial
transactions exceeding \$300 but
less than \$20,000.

508

943.0435(4)(c) 2nd Sexual offender vacating
permanent residence; failure to
comply with reporting
requirements.

509

943.0435(8) 2nd Sexual offender; remains in
state after indicating intent
to leave; failure to comply
with reporting requirements.

510

943.0435(9)(a) 3rd Sexual offender; failure to
comply with reporting
requirements.

511

943.0435(13) 3rd Failure to report or providing
false information about a
sexual offender; harbor or
conceal a sexual offender.

512

943.0435(14) 3rd Sexual offender; failure to
report and reregister; failure



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to respond to address
verification; providing false
registration information.

513

944.607(9)

3rd

Sexual offender; failure to
comply with reporting
requirements.

514

944.607(10) (a)

3rd

Sexual offender; failure to
submit to the taking of a
digitized photograph.

515

944.607(12)

3rd

Failure to report or providing
false information about a
sexual offender; harbor or
conceal a sexual offender.

516

944.607(13)

3rd

Sexual offender; failure to
report and reregister; failure
to respond to address
verification; providing false
registration information.

517

985.4815(10)

3rd

Sexual offender; failure to
submit to the taking of a
digitized photograph.

518

985.4815(12)

3rd

Failure to report or providing
false information about a



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sexual offender; harbor or
conceal a sexual offender.

985.4815(13) 3rd Sexual offender; failure to
report and reregister; failure
to respond to address
verification; providing false
registration information.

Section 6. This act shall take effect October 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 animal welfare; amending s. 828.12,
F.S.; creating the offense of causing or enticing a
minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor
committing, animal cruelty; requiring a court to order
a minor who commits specified acts of animal cruelty
to undergo a psychological evaluation and, if
recommended, receive counseling or treatment for a
specified time period; requiring the minor's parent or
guardian or the state to pay the cost of such
evaluation, counseling, and treatment; providing an
exception; authorizing the court to hold the parent or
guardian in contempt under certain circumstances;



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requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to post on its website specified information relating to each individual convicted of specified animal cruelty offenses; specifying time periods for which the information shall be posted; requiring the department to develop a procedure to allow a person to petition for the removal of his or her information under specified circumstances; requiring the department to remove specified information under specified circumstances; specifying the time period within which such information must be removed; authorizing the department to adopt rules; requiring clerks of court and county detention facilities to provide the Department of Law Enforcement with specified information, data, and images; amending s. 828.122, F.S.; creating the offense of causing or enticing a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor committing, fighting or baiting animals; amending s. 828.126, F.S.; creating the offense of causing or enticing a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor committing, sexual activities involving animals; amending s. 828.27, F.S.; increasing the maximum civil penalty for specified violations of ordinances relating to animal control or cruelty; amending s. 921.0022, F.S.; increasing the level on the offense severity ranking chart for fighting or baiting animals; ranking offenses created by the act on the offense severity ranking chart; providing an effective date.

By Senator Arrington

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1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to criminal offenses; amending s.
 3 827.04, F.S.; providing criminal penalties for persons
 4 who commit any act that causes, tends to cause,
 5 encourages, or contributes to a child committing
 6 offenses of specified severities; providing criminal
 7 penalties for persons who induce or endeavor to
 8 induce, by act, threat, command, or persuasion, a
 9 child to commit offenses of specified severities;
 10 amending s. 828.12, F.S.; creating the offense of
 11 causing or enticing a minor to commit, or in the
 12 presence of a minor committing, animal cruelty;
 13 amending s. 828.122, F.S.; creating the offense of
 14 causing or enticing a minor to commit, or in the
 15 presence of a minor committing, fighting or baiting
 16 animals; amending s. 828.126, F.S.; creating the
 17 offense of causing or enticing a minor to commit, or
 18 in the presence of a minor committing, sexual
 19 activities involving animals; amending s. 921.0022,
 20 F.S.; increasing the level on the offense severity
 21 ranking chart for fighting or baiting animals; ranking
 22 offenses created by the act on the offense severity
 23 ranking chart; conforming a cross-reference; amending
 24 ss. 39.201, 90.4025, 382.356, 409.2355, and 742.107,
 25 F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an
 26 effective date.

28 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
 29

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30 Section 1. Present subsections (2) and (3) of section
 31 827.04, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) and
 32 (4), respectively, a new subsection (2) is added to that
 33 section, and subsection (1) of that section is amended, to read:
 34 827.04 Contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a
 35 child; penalty.—
 36 (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a ~~any~~ person who:
 37 (a) Commits any act which causes, tends to cause,
 38 encourages, or contributes to a child becoming a delinquent or
 39 dependent child or a child in need of services; or
 40 (b) Induces or endeavors to induce, by act, threat,
 41 command, or persuasion, a child to commit or perform any act,
 42 follow any course of conduct, or live in a manner that causes or
 43 tends to cause such child to become or to remain a dependent or
 44 delinquent child or a child in need of services,
 45 commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as
 46 provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 47 (2) (a) A person who commits any act that causes, tends to
 48 cause, encourages, or contributes to a child committing an
 49 offense that is:
 50 1. A felony of the third degree, commits a misdemeanor of
 51 the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
 52 775.083.
 53 2. A felony of the second degree, commits a felony of the
 54 third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,
 55 or s. 775.084.
 56 3. A felony of the first degree, commits a felony of the
 57 second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,
 58

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59 or s. 775.084.

60 4. A capital felony, commits a felony of the first degree,
 61 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

62 (b) A person who induces or endeavors to induce, by act,
 63 threat, command, or persuasion, a child to commit an offense
 64 that is:

65 1. A felony of the third degree, commits a misdemeanor of
 66 the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
 67 775.083.

68 2. A felony of the second degree, commits a felony of the
 69 third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,
 70 or s. 775.084.

71 3. A felony of the first degree, commits a felony of the
 72 second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,
 73 or s. 775.084.

74 4. A capital felony, commits a felony of the first degree,
 75 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

76 Section 2. Present subsections (4) through (7) of section
 77 828.12, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5)
 78 through (8), respectively, a new subsection (4) is added to that
 79 section, and subsection (2) of that section is republished, to
 80 read:

81 828.12 Cruelty to animals.—

82 (2) A person who intentionally commits an act to any
 83 animal, or a person who owns or has the custody or control of
 84 any animal and fails to act, which results in the cruel death,
 85 or excessive or repeated infliction of unnecessary pain or
 86 suffering, or causes the same to be done, commits aggravated
 87 animal cruelty, a felony of the third degree, punishable as

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88 provided in s. 775.082 or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or
 89 both.

90 (a) A person convicted of a violation of this subsection,
 91 where the finder of fact determines that the violation includes
 92 the knowing and intentional torture or torment of an animal that
 93 injures, mutilates, or kills the animal, shall be ordered to pay
 94 a minimum mandatory fine of \$2,500 and undergo psychological
 95 counseling or complete an anger management treatment program.

96 (b) A person convicted of a second or subsequent violation
 97 of this subsection shall be required to pay a minimum mandatory
 98 fine of \$5,000 and serve a minimum mandatory period of
 99 incarceration of 6 months. In addition, the person shall be
 100 released only upon expiration of sentence, is not eligible for
 101 parole, control release, or any form of early release, and must
 102 serve 100 percent of the court-imposed sentence. Any plea of
 103 nolo contendere shall be considered a conviction for purposes of
 104 this subsection.

105 (4) A person 18 years of age or older commits a felony of
 106 the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
 107 775.083, or s. 775.084, if he or she causes or entices a minor
 108 to commit, or in the presence of a minor commits, a violation of
 109 subsection (2).

110 Section 3. Present subsections (4) through (10) of section
 111 828.122, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5)
 112 through (11), respectively, a new subsection (4) is added to
 113 that section, and subsection (3) of that section is amended, to
 114 read:

115 828.122 Fighting or baiting animals; offenses; penalties.—

116 (3) A ~~Any~~ person who knowingly commits any of the following

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acts commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084:

(a) Baiting, breeding, training, transporting, selling, owning, possessing, or using any wild or domestic animal for the purpose of animal fighting or baiting;

(b) Owning, possessing, or selling equipment for use in any activity described in paragraph (a);

(c) Owning, leasing, managing, operating, or having control of any property kept or used for any activity described in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b);

(d) Promoting, staging, advertising, or charging any admission fee to a fight or baiting between two or more animals;

(e) Performing any service or act to facilitate animal fighting or baiting, including, but not limited to, providing security, refereeing, or handling or transporting animals or being a stakeholder of any money wagered on animal fighting or baiting;

(f) Removing or facilitating the removal of any animal impounded under this section from an agency where the animal is impounded or from a location designated by the court under subsection (5) ~~(4)~~, subsection (6) ~~(5)~~, or subsection (8) ~~(7)~~, without the prior authorization of the court;

(g) Betting or wagering any money or other valuable consideration on the fighting or baiting of animals; or

(h) Attending the fighting or baiting of animals.

Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection to the contrary, possession of the animal alone does not constitute a violation of this section.

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(4) A person 18 years of age or older commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if he or she causes or entices a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor commits a violation of subsection (3).

Section 4. Subsection (6) is added to section 828.126, Florida Statutes, and subsection (2) of that section is republished, to read:

828.126 Sexual activities involving animals.—

(2) A person may not:

(a) Knowingly engage in any sexual contact with an animal;

(b) Knowingly cause, aid, or abet another person to engage in any sexual contact with an animal;

(c) Knowingly permit any sexual contact with an animal to be conducted on any premises under his or her charge or control;

(d) Knowingly organize, promote, conduct, aid, abet, participate in as an observer, or advertise, offer, solicit, or accept an offer of an animal for the purpose of sexual contact with such animal, or perform any service in the furtherance of an act involving any sexual contact with an animal; or

(e) Knowingly film, distribute, or possess any pornographic image or video of a person and an animal engaged in any of the activities prohibited by this section.

(6) A person 18 years of age or older commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if he or she causes or entices a minor to commit, or in the presence of a minor commits a violation of subsection (2).

Section 5. Paragraphs (a), (e), (f), and (g) of subsection

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(3) of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity ranking chart.—

(3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART

(a) LEVEL 1

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
24.118(3) (a)	3rd	Counterfeit or altered state lottery ticket.
104.0616(2)	3rd	Unlawfully distributing, ordering, requesting, collecting, delivering, or possessing vote-by-mail ballots.
212.054(2) (b)	3rd	Discretionary sales surtax; limitations, administration, and collection.
212.15(2) (b)	3rd	Failure to remit sales taxes, amount \$1,000 or more but less than \$20,000.
316.1935(1)	3rd	Fleeing or attempting to elude law enforcement officer.

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319.30(5) 3rd Sell, exchange, give away certificate of title or identification number plate.

319.35(1) (a) 3rd Tamper, adjust, change, etc., an odometer.

320.26(1) (a) 3rd Counterfeit, manufacture, or sell registration license plates or validation stickers.

322.212 (1) (a) - (c) 3rd Possession of forged, stolen, counterfeit, or unlawfully issued driver license; possession of simulated identification.

322.212(4) 3rd Supply or aid in supplying unauthorized driver license or identification card.

322.212(5) (a) 3rd False application for driver license or identification card.

414.39(3) (a) 3rd Fraudulent misappropriation of public assistance funds by employee/official, value more than \$200.

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194	443.071(1)	3rd	False statement or representation to obtain or increase reemployment assistance benefits.
195	509.151(1)	3rd	Defraud an innkeeper, food or lodging value \$1,000 or more.
196	517.302(1)	3rd	Violation of the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act.
197	713.69	3rd	Tenant removes property upon which lien has accrued, value \$1,000 or more.
198	812.014(3)(c)	3rd	Petit theft (3rd conviction); theft of any property not specified in subsection (2).
199	815.04(4)(a)	3rd	Offense against intellectual property (i.e., computer programs, data).
200	817.52(2)	3rd	Hiring with intent to defraud, motor vehicle services.
	817.569(2)	3rd	Use of public record or public records information or

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			providing false information to facilitate commission of a felony.
201	826.01	3rd	Bigamy.
202	~~828.122(3)~~	~~3rd~~	~~Fighting or baiting animals.~~
203	831.04(1)	3rd	Any erasure, alteration, etc., of any replacement deed, map, plat, or other document listed in s. 92.28.
204	831.31(1)(a)	3rd	Sell, deliver, or possess counterfeit controlled substances, all but s. 893.03(5) drugs.
205	832.041(1)	3rd	Stopping payment with intent to defraud \$150 or more.
206	832.05(2)(b) & (4)(c)	3rd	Knowing, making, issuing worthless checks \$150 or more or obtaining property in return for worthless check \$150 or more.
207	838.15(2)	3rd	Commercial bribe receiving.
208			

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209	838.16	3rd	Commercial bribery.
210	843.18	3rd	Fleeing by boat to elude a law enforcement officer.
211	847.011(1)(a)	3rd	Sell, distribute, etc., obscene, lewd, etc., material (2nd conviction).
	849.09(1)(a)-(d)	3rd	Lottery; set up, promote, etc., or assist therein, conduct or advertise drawing for prizes, or dispose of property or money by means of lottery.
212	849.23	3rd	Gambling-related machines; "common offender" as to property rights.
213	849.25(2)	3rd	Engaging in bookmaking.
214	860.08	3rd	Interfere with a railroad signal.
215	860.13(1)(a)	3rd	Operate aircraft while under the influence.
216	893.13(2)(a)2.	3rd	Purchase of cannabis.
217			

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218	893.13(6)(a)	3rd	Possession of cannabis (more than 20 grams).
	934.03(1)(a)	3rd	Intercepts, or procures any other person to intercept, any wire or oral communication.
219	(e) LEVEL 5		
220			
221			
	Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
222	316.027(2)(a)	3rd	Accidents involving personal injuries other than serious bodily injury, failure to stop; leaving scene.
223	316.1935(3)(a)	2nd	Driving at high speed or with wanton disregard for safety while fleeing or attempting to elude law enforcement officer who is in a patrol vehicle with siren and lights activated.
224	316.80(2)	2nd	Unlawful conveyance of fuel; obtaining fuel fraudulently.
225	322.34(6)	3rd	Careless operation of motor vehicle with suspended license,

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resulting in death or serious
bodily injury.

226

327.30(5)(a)2.

3rd

Vessel accidents involving
personal injuries other than
serious bodily injury; leaving
scene.

227

365.172

2nd

(14)(b)2.

Misuse of emergency
communications system resulting
in death.

228

379.365(2)(c)1.

3rd

Violation of rules relating to:
willful molestation of stone
crab traps, lines, or buoys;
illegal bartering, trading, or
sale, conspiring or aiding in
such barter, trade, or sale, or
supplying, agreeing to supply,
aiding in supplying, or giving
away stone crab trap tags or
certificates; making, altering,
forging, counterfeiting, or
reproducing stone crab trap
tags; possession of forged,
counterfeit, or imitation stone
crab trap tags; and engaging in
the commercial harvest of stone
crabs while license is

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suspended or revoked.

229

379.367(4)

3rd

Willful molestation of a
commercial harvester's spiny
lobster trap, line, or buoy.

230

379.407(5)(b)3.

3rd

Possession of 100 or more
undersized spiny lobsters.

231

381.0041(11)(b)

3rd

Donate blood, plasma, or organs
knowing HIV positive.

232

440.10(1)(g)

2nd

Failure to obtain workers'
compensation coverage.

233

440.105(5)

2nd

Unlawful solicitation for the
purpose of making workers'
compensation claims.

234

440.381(2)

3rd

Submission of false,
misleading, or incomplete
information with the purpose of
avoiding or reducing workers'
compensation premiums.

235

624.401(4)(b)2.

2nd

Transacting insurance without a
certificate or authority;
premium collected \$20,000 or
more but less than \$100,000.

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236 626.902(1)(c) 2nd Representing an unauthorized
insurer; repeat offender.

237 790.01(3) 3rd Unlawful carrying of a
concealed firearm.

238 790.162 2nd Threat to throw or discharge
destructive device.

239 790.163(1) 2nd False report of bomb,
explosive, weapon of mass
destruction, or use of firearms
in violent manner.

240 790.221(1) 2nd Possession of short-barreled
shotgun or machine gun.

241 790.23 2nd Felons in possession of
firearms, ammunition, or
electronic weapons or devices.

242 796.05(1) 2nd Live on earnings of a
prostitute; 1st offense.

243 800.04(6)(c) 3rd Lewd or lascivious conduct;
offender less than 18 years of
age.

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800.04(7)(b) 2nd Lewd or lascivious exhibition;
offender 18 years of age or
older.

245 806.111(1) 3rd Possess, manufacture, or
dispense fire bomb with intent
to damage any structure or
property.

246 810.145(4) 3rd Commercial digital voyeurism
dissemination.

247 810.145(7)(a) 2nd Digital voyeurism; 2nd or
subsequent offense.

248 810.145(8)(a) 2nd Digital voyeurism; certain
minor victims.

249 812.014(2)(d)3. 2nd Grand theft, 2nd degree; theft
from 20 or more dwellings or
their unenclosed curtilage, or
any combination.

250 812.0145(2)(b) 2nd Theft from person 65 years of
age or older; \$10,000 or more
but less than \$50,000.

251 812.015 3rd Retail theft; property stolen
(8)(a) & (c) - is valued at \$750 or more and

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252 (e) one or more specified acts.

812.015(8) (f) 3rd Retail theft; multiple thefts
within specified period.

253 812.015(8) (g) 3rd Retail theft; committed with
specified number of other
persons.

254 812.019(1) 2nd Stolen property; dealing in or
trafficking in.

255 812.081(3) 2nd Trafficking in trade secrets.

256 812.131(2) (b) 3rd Robbery by sudden snatching.

257 812.16(2) 3rd Owning, operating, or
conducting a chop shop.

258 817.034(4) (a)2. 2nd Communications fraud, value
\$20,000 to \$50,000.

259 817.234(11) (b) 2nd Insurance fraud; property value
\$20,000 or more but less than
\$100,000.

260 817.2341(1), 3rd Filing false financial
(2) (a) & statements, making false
(3) (a) entries of material fact or

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261 false statements regarding
property values relating to the
solvency of an insuring entity.

817.568(2) (b) 2nd Fraudulent use of personal
identification information;
value of benefit, services
received, payment avoided, or
amount of injury or fraud,
\$5,000 or more or use of
personal identification
information of 10 or more
persons.

262 817.611(2) (a) 2nd Traffic in or possess 5 to 14
counterfeit credit cards or
related documents.

263 817.625(2) (b) 2nd Second or subsequent fraudulent
use of scanning device,
skimming device, or reencoder.

264 825.1025(4) 3rd Lewd or lascivious exhibition
in the presence of an elderly
person or disabled adult.

265 828.12(2) 3rd Tortures any animal with intent
to inflict intense pain,
serious physical injury, or

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death.

266

828.122(3)

3rd

Fighting or baiting animals.

267

836.14(4)

2nd

Person who willfully promotes for financial gain a sexually explicit image of an identifiable person without consent.

268

839.13(2)(b)

2nd

Falsifying records of an individual in the care and custody of a state agency involving great bodily harm or death.

269

843.01(1)

3rd

Resist officer with violence to person; resist arrest with violence.

270

847.0135(5)(b)

2nd

Lewd or lascivious exhibition using computer; offender 18 years or older.

271

847.0137
(2) & (3)

3rd

Transmission of pornography by electronic device or equipment.

272

847.0138
(2) & (3)

3rd

Transmission of material harmful to minors to a minor by

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electronic device or equipment.

273

874.05(1)(b)

2nd

Encouraging or recruiting another to join a criminal gang; second or subsequent offense.

274

874.05(2)(a)

2nd

Encouraging or recruiting person under 13 years of age to join a criminal gang.

275

893.13(1)(a)1.

2nd

Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. drugs).

276

893.13(1)(c)2.

2nd

Sell, manufacture, or deliver cannabis (or other s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) drugs) within 1,000 feet of a child care facility, school, or state, county, or municipal park or publicly owned recreational facility or community center.

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277

893.13(1)(d)1. 1st Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. drugs) within 1,000 feet of university.

278

893.13(1)(e)2. 2nd Sell, manufacture, or deliver cannabis or other drug prohibited under s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) within 1,000 feet of property used for religious services or a specified business site.

279

893.13(1)(f)1. 1st Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), or (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. drugs) within 1,000 feet of public housing facility.

280

893.13(4)(b) 2nd Use or hire of minor; deliver to minor other controlled substance.

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281

893.1351(1) 3rd Ownership, lease, or rental for trafficking in or manufacturing of controlled substance.

282

283

284

(f) LEVEL 6

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description

285

316.027(2)(b)	2nd	Leaving the scene of a crash involving serious bodily injury.

286

316.193(2)(b)	3rd	Felony DUI, 4th or subsequent conviction.

287

316.1935(4)(a)	2nd	Aggravated fleeing or eluding.

288

327.30(5)(a)3.	2nd	Vessel accidents involving serious bodily injury; leaving scene.

289

400.9935(4)(c)	2nd	Operating a clinic, or offering services requiring licensure, without a license.

290

499.0051(2)	2nd	Knowing forgery of transaction history, transaction

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information, or transaction
statement.

291

499.0051(3) 2nd Knowing purchase or receipt of
prescription drug from
unauthorized person.

292

499.0051(4) 2nd Knowing sale or transfer of
prescription drug to
unauthorized person.

293

775.0875(1) 3rd Taking firearm from law
enforcement officer.

294

784.021(1)(a) 3rd Aggravated assault; deadly
weapon without intent to kill.

295

784.021(1)(b) 3rd Aggravated assault; intent to
commit felony.

296

784.041 3rd Felony battery; domestic
battery by strangulation.

297

784.048(3) 3rd Aggravated stalking; credible
threat.

298

784.048(5) 3rd Aggravated stalking of person
under 16.

299

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784.07(2)(c) 2nd Aggravated assault on law
enforcement officer.

300

784.074(1)(b) 2nd Aggravated assault on sexually
violent predators facility
staff.

301

784.08(2)(b) 2nd Aggravated assault on a person
65 years of age or older.

302

784.081(2) 2nd Aggravated assault on specified
official or employee.

303

784.082(2) 2nd Aggravated assault by detained
person on visitor or other
detainee.

304

784.083(2) 2nd Aggravated assault on code
inspector.

305

787.02(2) 3rd False imprisonment; restraining
with purpose other than those
in s. 787.01.

306

787.025(2)(a) 3rd Luring or enticing a child.

307

790.115(2)(d) 2nd Discharging firearm or weapon
on school property.

308

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309	790.161(2)	2nd	Make, possess, or throw destructive device with intent to do bodily harm or damage property.
310	790.164(1)	2nd	False report concerning bomb, explosive, weapon of mass destruction, act of arson or violence to state property, or use of firearms in violent manner.
311	790.19	2nd	Shooting or throwing deadly missiles into dwellings, vessels, or vehicles.
312	794.011(8)(a)	3rd	Solicitation of minor to participate in sexual activity by custodial adult.
313	794.05(1)	2nd	Unlawful sexual activity with specified minor.
314	800.04(5)(d)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation; victim 12 years of age or older but less than 16 years of age; offender less than 18 years.
	800.04(6)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious conduct;

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315	806.031(2)	2nd	offender 18 years of age or older.
316	810.02(3)(c)	2nd	Arson resulting in great bodily harm to firefighter or any other person.
317	810.145(8)(b)	2nd	Burglary of occupied structure; unarmed; no assault or battery.
318	812.014(2)(b)1.	2nd	Digital voyeurism; certain minor victims; 2nd or subsequent offense.
319	812.014(2)(c)5.	3rd	Property stolen \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, grand theft in 2nd degree.
320	812.014(6)	2nd	Grand theft; third degree; firearm.
321	812.015(9)(a)	2nd	Theft; property stolen \$3,000 or more; coordination of others.
322			Retail theft; property stolen \$750 or more; second or subsequent conviction.

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812.015(9)(b) 2nd Retail theft; aggregated property stolen within 120 days is \$3,000 or more; coordination of others.

812.015(9)(d) 2nd Retail theft; multiple thefts within specified period.

812.015(9)(e) 2nd Retail theft; committed with specified number of other persons and use of social media platform.

812.13(2)(c) 2nd Robbery, no firearm or other weapon (strong-arm robbery).

817.4821(5) 2nd Possess cloning paraphernalia with intent to create cloned cellular telephones.

817.49(2)(b)2. 2nd Willful making of a false report of a crime resulting in death.

817.505(4)(b) 2nd Patient brokering; 10 or more patients.

817.5695(3)(b) 2nd Exploitation of person 65 years of age or older, value \$10,000

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or more, but less than \$50,000.

825.102(1) 3rd Abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult.

825.102(3)(c) 3rd Neglect of an elderly person or disabled adult.

825.1025(3) 3rd Lewd or lascivious molestation of an elderly person or disabled adult.

825.103(3)(c) 3rd Exploiting an elderly person or disabled adult and property is valued at less than \$10,000.

827.03(2)(c) 3rd Abuse of a child.

827.03(2)(d) 3rd Neglect of a child.

827.071(5) 3rd Possess, control, or intentionally view any photographic material, motion picture, etc., which includes child pornography.

828.12(4) 3rd Causing or enticing a minor to commit, or committing in the presence of a minor, animal

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cruelty.

338

828.122(4)

3rd

Causing or enticing a minor to
commit, or committing in the
presence of a minor, fighting
or baiting animals.

339

828.126(3)

3rd

Sexual activities involving
 animals.

340

836.05

2nd

Threats; extortion.

341

836.10

2nd

Written or electronic threats
 to kill, do bodily injury, or
 conduct a mass shooting or an
 act of terrorism.

342

843.12

3rd

Aids or assists person to
 escape.

343

847.011

3rd

Distributing, offering to
 distribute, or possessing with
 intent to distribute obscene
 materials depicting minors.

344

847.012

3rd

Knowingly using a minor in the
 production of materials harmful
 to minors.

345

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847.0135(2)

3rd

Facilitates sexual conduct of
 or with a minor or the visual
 depiction of such conduct.

346

893.131

2nd

Distribution of controlled
 substances resulting in
 overdose or serious bodily
 injury.

347

914.23

2nd

Retaliation against a witness,
 victim, or informant, with
 bodily injury.

348

918.13(2)(b)

2nd

Tampering with or fabricating
 physical evidence relating to a
 capital felony.

349

944.35(3)(a)2.

3rd

Committing malicious battery
 upon or inflicting cruel or
 inhuman treatment on an inmate
 or offender on community
 supervision, resulting in great
 bodily harm.

350

944.40

2nd

Escapes.

351

944.46

3rd

Harboring, concealing, aiding
 escaped prisoners.

352

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944.47(1)(a)5.	2nd	Introduction of contraband (firearm, weapon, or explosive) into correctional facility.	
951.22(1)(i)	3rd	Firearm or weapon introduced into county detention facility.	
(g) LEVEL 7			
Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description	
316.027(2)(c)	1st	Accident involving death, failure to stop; leaving scene.	
316.193(3)(c)2.	3rd	DUI resulting in serious bodily injury.	
316.1935(3)(b)	1st	Causing serious bodily injury or death to another person; driving at high speed or with wanton disregard for safety while fleeing or attempting to elude law enforcement officer who is in a patrol vehicle with siren and lights activated.	
327.35(3)(a)3.b.	3rd	Vessel BUI resulting in serious bodily injury.	

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402.319(2)	2nd	Misrepresentation and negligence or intentional act resulting in great bodily harm, permanent disfiguration, permanent disability, or death.	
409.920 (2)(b)1.a.	3rd	Medicaid provider fraud; \$10,000 or less.	
409.920 (2)(b)1.b.	2nd	Medicaid provider fraud; more than \$10,000, but less than \$50,000.	
456.065(2)	3rd	Practicing a health care profession without a license.	
456.065(2)	2nd	Practicing a health care profession without a license which results in serious bodily injury.	
458.327(1)	3rd	Practicing medicine without a license.	
459.013(1)	3rd	Practicing osteopathic medicine without a license.	
460.411(1)	3rd	Practicing chiropractic	

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medicine without a license.

369

461.012(1) 3rd Practicing podiatric medicine
without a license.

370

462.17 3rd Practicing naturopathy without
a license.

371

463.015(1) 3rd Practicing optometry without a
license.

372

464.016(1) 3rd Practicing nursing without a
license.

373

465.015(2) 3rd Practicing pharmacy without a
license.

374

466.026(1) 3rd Practicing dentistry or dental
hygiene without a license.

375

467.201 3rd Practicing midwifery without a
license.

376

468.366 3rd Delivering respiratory care
services without a license.

377

483.828(1) 3rd Practicing as clinical
laboratory personnel without a
license.

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378

483.901(7) 3rd Practicing medical physics
without a license.

379

484.013(1)(c) 3rd Preparing or dispensing optical
devices without a prescription.

380

484.053 3rd Dispensing hearing aids without
a license.

381

494.0018(2) 1st Conviction of any violation of
chapter 494 in which the total
money and property unlawfully
obtained exceeded \$50,000 and
there were five or more
victims.

382

560.123(8)(b)1. 3rd Failure to report currency or
payment instruments exceeding
\$300 but less than \$20,000 by a
money services business.

383

560.125(5)(a) 3rd Money services business by
unauthorized person, currency
or payment instruments
exceeding \$300 but less than
\$20,000.

384

655.50(10)(b)1. 3rd Failure to report financial

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transactions exceeding \$300 but
less than \$20,000 by financial
institution.

385

775.21(10)(a) 3rd Sexual predator; failure to
register; failure to renew
driver license or
identification card; other
registration violations.

386

775.21(10)(b) 3rd Sexual predator working where
children regularly congregate.

387

775.21(10)(g) 3rd Failure to report or providing
false information about a
sexual predator; harbor or
conceal a sexual predator.

388

782.051(3) 2nd Attempted felony murder of a
person by a person other than
the perpetrator or the
perpetrator of an attempted
felony.

389

782.07(1) 2nd Killing of a human being by the
act, procurement, or culpable
negligence of another
(manslaughter).

390

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782.071 2nd Killing of a human being or
unborn child by the operation
of a motor vehicle in a
reckless manner (vehicular
homicide).

391

782.072 2nd Killing of a human being by the
operation of a vessel in a
reckless manner (vessel
homicide).

392

784.045(1)(a)1. 2nd Aggravated battery;
intentionally causing great
bodily harm or disfigurement.

393

784.045(1)(a)2. 2nd Aggravated battery; using
deadly weapon.

394

784.045(1)(b) 2nd Aggravated battery; perpetrator
aware victim pregnant.

395

784.048(4) 3rd Aggravated stalking; violation
of injunction or court order.

396

784.048(7) 3rd Aggravated stalking; violation
of court order.

397

784.07(2)(d) 1st Aggravated battery on law
enforcement officer.

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398

784.074 (1) (a) 1st Aggravated battery on sexually
violent predators facility
staff.

399

784.08 (2) (a) 1st Aggravated battery on a person
65 years of age or older.

400

784.081 (1) 1st Aggravated battery on specified
official or employee.

401

784.082 (1) 1st Aggravated battery by detained
person on visitor or other
detainee.

402

784.083 (1) 1st Aggravated battery on code
inspector.

403

787.025 (2) (b) 2nd Luring or enticing a child;
second or subsequent offense.

404

787.025 (2) (c) 2nd Luring or enticing a child with
a specified prior conviction.

405

787.06 (3) (a) 2. 1st Human trafficking using
coercion for labor and services
of an adult.

406

787.06 (3) (e) 2. 1st Human trafficking using

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407

coercion for labor and services
by the transfer or transport of
an adult from outside Florida
to within the state.

790.07 (4) 1st Specified weapons violation
subsequent to previous
conviction of s. 790.07 (1) or
(2).

408

790.16 (1) 1st Discharge of a machine gun
under specified circumstances.

409

790.165 (2) 2nd Manufacture, sell, possess, or
deliver hoax bomb.

410

790.165 (3) 2nd Possessing, displaying, or
threatening to use any hoax
bomb while committing or
attempting to commit a felony.

411

790.166 (3) 2nd Possessing, selling, using, or
attempting to use a hoax weapon
of mass destruction.

412

790.166 (4) 2nd Possessing, displaying, or
threatening to use a hoax
weapon of mass destruction
while committing or attempting

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to commit a felony.

413

790.23

1st, PBL

Possession of a firearm by a person who qualifies for the penalty enhancements provided for in s. 874.04.

414

794.08(4)

3rd

Female genital mutilation; consent by a parent, guardian, or a person in custodial authority to a victim younger than 18 years of age.

415

796.05(1)

1st

Live on earnings of a prostitute; 2nd offense.

416

796.05(1)

1st

Live on earnings of a prostitute; 3rd and subsequent offense.

417

800.04(5)(c)1.

2nd

Lewd or lascivious molestation; victim younger than 12 years of age; offender younger than 18 years of age.

418

800.04(5)(c)2.

2nd

Lewd or lascivious molestation; victim 12 years of age or older but younger than 16 years of age; offender 18 years of age

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or older.

419

800.04(5)(e)

1st

Lewd or lascivious molestation; victim 12 years of age or older but younger than 16 years; offender 18 years or older; prior conviction for specified sex offense.

420

806.01(2)

2nd

Maliciously damage structure by fire or explosive.

421

810.02(3)(a)

2nd

Burglary of occupied dwelling; unarmed; no assault or battery.

422

810.02(3)(b)

2nd

Burglary of unoccupied dwelling; unarmed; no assault or battery.

423

810.02(3)(d)

2nd

Burglary of occupied conveyance; unarmed; no assault or battery.

424

810.02(3)(e)

2nd

Burglary of authorized emergency vehicle.

425

812.014(2)(a)1.

1st

Property stolen, valued at \$100,000 or more or a semitrailer deployed by a law

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enforcement officer; property
stolen while causing other
property damage; 1st degree
grand theft.

812.014(2)(b)2. 2nd Property stolen, cargo valued
at less than \$50,000, grand
theft in 2nd degree.

812.014(2)(b)3. 2nd Property stolen, emergency
medical equipment; 2nd degree
grand theft.

812.014(2)(b)4. 2nd Property stolen, law
enforcement equipment from
authorized emergency vehicle.

812.014(2)(g) 2nd Grand theft; second degree;
firearm with previous
conviction of s.
812.014(2)(c)5.

812.0145(2)(a) 1st Theft from person 65 years of
age or older; \$50,000 or more.

812.019(2) 1st Stolen property; initiates,
organizes, plans, etc., the
theft of property and traffics
in stolen property.

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812.131(2)(a) 2nd Robbery by sudden snatching.

812.133(2)(b) 1st Carjacking; no firearm, deadly
weapon, or other weapon.

817.034(4)(a)1. 1st Communications fraud, value
greater than \$50,000.

817.234(8)(a) 2nd Solicitation of motor vehicle
accident victims with intent to
defraud.

817.234(9) 2nd Organizing, planning, or
participating in an intentional
motor vehicle collision.

817.234(11)(c) 1st Insurance fraud; property value
\$100,000 or more.

817.2341 1st Making false entries of
(2)(b) & material fact or false
(3)(b) statements regarding property
values relating to the solvency
of an insuring entity which are
a significant cause of the
insolvency of that entity.

817.418(2)(a) 3rd Offering for sale or

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advertising personal protective
equipment with intent to
defraud.

440

817.504 (1) (a) 3rd Offering or advertising a
vaccine with intent to defraud.

441

817.535 (2) (a) 3rd Filing false lien or other
unauthorized document.

442

817.611 (2) (b) 2nd Traffic in or possess 15 to 49
counterfeit credit cards or
related documents.

443

825.102 (3) (b) 2nd Neglecting an elderly person or
disabled adult causing great
bodily harm, disability, or
disfigurement.

444

825.103 (3) (b) 2nd Exploiting an elderly person or
disabled adult and property is
valued at \$10,000 or more, but
less than \$50,000.

445

827.03 (2) (b) 2nd Neglect of a child causing
great bodily harm, disability,
or disfigurement.

446

827.04 (4) 3rd Impregnation of a child under

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~~827.04 (3)~~

16 years of age by person 21
years of age or older.

447

827.071 (2) & (3) 2nd Use or induce a child in a
sexual performance, or promote
or direct such performance.

448

827.071 (4) 2nd Possess with intent to promote
any photographic material,
motion picture, etc., which
includes child pornography.

449

828.126 (6) 3rd Causing or enticing a minor to
commit, or committing in the
presence of a minor, sexual
activities involving animals.

450

837.05 (2) 3rd Giving false information about
alleged capital felony to a law
enforcement officer.

451

838.015 2nd Bribery.

452

838.016 2nd Unlawful compensation or reward
for official behavior.

453

838.021 (3) (a) 2nd Unlawful harm to a public
servant.

454

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455	838.22	2nd	Bid tampering.
456	843.0855(2)	3rd	Impersonation of a public officer or employee.
457	843.0855(3)	3rd	Unlawful simulation of legal process.
458	843.0855(4)	3rd	Intimidation of a public officer or employee.
459	847.0135(3)	3rd	Solicitation of a child, via a computer service, to commit an unlawful sex act.
460	847.0135(4)	2nd	Traveling to meet a minor to commit an unlawful sex act.
461	872.06	2nd	Abuse of a dead human body.
462	874.05(2)(b)	1st	Encouraging or recruiting person under 13 to join a criminal gang; second or subsequent offense.
	874.10	1st, PBL	Knowingly initiates, organizes, plans, finances, directs, manages, or supervises criminal gang-related activity.

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463	893.13(1)(c)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other drug prohibited under s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5.) within 1,000 feet of a child care facility, school, or state, county, or municipal park or publicly owned recreational facility or community center.
464	893.13(1)(e)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine or other drug prohibited under s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5., within 1,000 feet of property used for religious services or a specified business site.
465	893.13(4)(a)	1st	Use or hire of minor; deliver to minor other controlled substance.
466	893.135(1)(a)1.	1st	Trafficking in cannabis, more than 25 lbs., less than 2,000 lbs.

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467

893.135 1st Trafficking in cocaine, more
(1) (b) 1.a. than 28 grams, less than 200
grams.

468

893.135 1st Trafficking in illegal drugs,
(1) (c) 1.a. more than 4 grams, less than 14
grams.

469

893.135 1st Trafficking in hydrocodone, 28
(1) (c) 2.a. grams or more, less than 50
grams.

470

893.135 1st Trafficking in hydrocodone, 50
(1) (c) 2.b. grams or more, less than 100
grams.

471

893.135 1st Trafficking in oxycodone, 7
(1) (c) 3.a. grams or more, less than 14
grams.

472

893.135 1st Trafficking in oxycodone, 14
(1) (c) 3.b. grams or more, less than 25
grams.

473

893.135 1st Trafficking in fentanyl, 4
(1) (c) 4.b. (I) grams or more, less than 14
grams.

474

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475

893.135 1st Trafficking in phencyclidine,
(1) (d) 1.a. 28 grams or more, less than 200
grams.

476

893.135 (1) (e) 1. 1st Trafficking in methaqualone,
200 grams or more, less than 5
kilograms.

477

893.135 (1) (f) 1. 1st Trafficking in amphetamine, 14
grams or more, less than 28
grams.

478

893.135 1st Trafficking in flunitrazepam, 4
(1) (g) 1.a. grams or more, less than 14
grams.

479

893.135 1st Trafficking in gamma-
(1) (h) 1.a. hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), 1
kilogram or more, less than 5
kilograms.

480

893.135 1st Trafficking in 1,4-Butanediol,
(1) (j) 1.a. 1 kilogram or more, less than 5
kilograms.

481

893.135 1st Trafficking in Phenethylamines,
(1) (k) 2.a. 10 grams or more, less than 200
grams.

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893.135 1st Trafficking in synthetic
(1) (m) 2.a. cannabinoids, 280 grams or
more, less than 500 grams.

893.135 1st Trafficking in synthetic
(1) (m) 2.b. cannabinoids, 500 grams or
more, less than 1,000 grams.

893.135 1st Trafficking in n-benzyl
(1) (n) 2.a. phenethylamines, 14 grams or
more, less than 100 grams.

893.1351(2) 2nd Possession of place for
trafficking in or manufacturing
of controlled substance.

896.101(5) (a) 3rd Money laundering, financial
transactions exceeding \$300 but
less than \$20,000.

896.104(4) (a) 1. 3rd Structuring transactions to
evade reporting or registration
requirements, financial
transactions exceeding \$300 but
less than \$20,000.

943.0435(4) (c) 2nd Sexual offender vacating
permanent residence; failure to
comply with reporting

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requirements.

943.0435(8) 2nd Sexual offender; remains in
state after indicating intent
to leave; failure to comply
with reporting requirements.

943.0435(9) (a) 3rd Sexual offender; failure to
comply with reporting
requirements.

943.0435(13) 3rd Failure to report or providing
false information about a
sexual offender; harbor or
conceal a sexual offender.

943.0435(14) 3rd Sexual offender; failure to
report and reregister; failure
to respond to address
verification; providing false
registration information.

944.607(9) 3rd Sexual offender; failure to
comply with reporting
requirements.

944.607(10) (a) 3rd Sexual offender; failure to
submit to the taking of a
digitized photograph.

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494

944.607(12) 3rd Failure to report or providing false information about a sexual offender; harbor or conceal a sexual offender.

495

944.607(13) 3rd Sexual offender; failure to report and reregister; failure to respond to address verification; providing false registration information.

496

985.4815(10) 3rd Sexual offender; failure to submit to the taking of a digitized photograph.

497

985.4815(12) 3rd Failure to report or providing false information about a sexual offender; harbor or conceal a sexual offender.

498

985.4815(13) 3rd Sexual offender; failure to report and reregister; failure to respond to address verification; providing false registration information.

499

500

501

Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 39.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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502

39.201 Required reports of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, sexual abuse of a child, and juvenile sexual abuse; required reports of death; reports involving a child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior.-

506

(3) ADDITIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES RELATED TO REPORTS.-

507

(c) *Abuse involving impregnation of a child.*-A report must be immediately electronically transferred to the appropriate county sheriff's office or other appropriate law enforcement agency by the central abuse hotline if the report is of an instance of known or suspected child abuse involving impregnation of a child 15 years of age or younger by a person 21 years of age or older under s. 827.04(4) ~~s. 827.04(3)~~. If the report is of known or suspected child abuse under s. 827.04(4) ~~s. 827.04(3)~~, subsection (1) does not apply to health care professionals or other professionals who provide medical or counseling services to pregnant children when such reporting would interfere with the provision of such medical or counseling services.

520

Section 7. Section 90.4025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

522

90.4025 Admissibility of paternity determination in certain criminal prosecutions.-If a person less than 18 years of age gives birth to a child and the paternity of that child is established under chapter 742, such evidence of paternity is admissible in a criminal prosecution under ss. 794.011, 794.05, 800.04, and 827.04(4) ~~827.04(3)~~.

528

Section 8. Section 382.356, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

529

530

382.356 Protocol for sharing certain birth certificate

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531 information.—In order to facilitate the prosecution of offenses
 532 under s. 794.011, s. 794.05, s. 800.04, or s. 827.04(4) ~~s.~~
 533 ~~827.04(3)~~, the Department of Health, the Department of Revenue,
 534 and the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association shall develop
 535 a protocol for sharing birth certificate information for all
 536 children born to unmarried mothers who are less than 17 years of
 537 age at the time of the child's birth.

538 Section 9. Section 409.2355, Florida Statutes, is amended
 539 to read:

540 409.2355 Programs for prosecution of males over age 21 who
 541 commit certain offenses involving girls under age 16.—Subject to
 542 specific appropriated funds, the Department of Children and
 543 Families is directed to establish a program by which local
 544 communities, through the state attorney's office of each
 545 judicial circuit, may apply for grants to fund innovative
 546 programs for the prosecution of males over the age of 21 who
 547 victimize girls under the age of 16 in violation of s. 794.011,
 548 s. 794.05, s. 800.04, s. 827.04(4) ~~s. 827.04(3)~~, or s.
 549 847.0135(5).

550 Section 10. Subsection (4) of section 742.107, Florida
 551 Statutes, is amended to read:

552 742.107 Determining paternity of child with mother under 16
 553 years of age when impregnated.—

554 (4) When the information provided by the applicant or
 555 recipient who was impregnated while under age 16 indicates that
 556 such person is the victim of child abuse as provided in s.
 557 827.04(4) ~~s. 827.04(3)~~, the Department of Revenue or the
 558 Department of Children and Families shall notify the county
 559 sheriff's office or other appropriate agency or official and

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560 provide information needed to protect the child's health or
 561 welfare.

562 Section 11. This act shall take effect October 1, 2026.

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2/24/20

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

SB 676

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

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

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

LISA HURLEY

Phone

850. 224. 5081

Address

311 E Park Ave.

Email

lhurley@stumpartners.com

Street

Tallahassee, FL

32311

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:

COLLIER COUNTY

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)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

2-24-26

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

676

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Travis Moore

Phone

727.421.6902

Address

P.O. Box 2020

Street

Email

Travis@moore-relations.com

St. Petersburg

City

FL

State

33731

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:

Animal Legal Defense Fund

☐ 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 \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

SB 676

Bill Number or Topic

2/24/26
Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy
Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Kate MacFall

Phone 850 508-1001

Address 1204 Walter Dr.
Street

Email KMacFalle@hsus.org

Tallahassee FL
City State

32312
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:

Humane World

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

Feb 24 2026

APPEARANCE RECORD

676

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

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

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Jennifer Cook Pritt

Phone 8502193631

Address 2636 Mitcham Drive

Email jpritt@fpca.com

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32308

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:

**The Florida Police Chiefs
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 \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

Feb 24 2026

APPEARANCE RECORD

676

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

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Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

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Name Jennifer Cook Pritt

Phone 8502193631

Address 2636 Mitcham Drive
Street

Email jpritt@fpca.com

Tallahassee
City

FL
State

32308
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:

**The Florida Police Chiefs
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. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/CS/SB 800

INTRODUCER: Fiscal Policy Committee; Regulated Industries Committee; and Senator Mayfield

SUBJECT: Engineering

DATE: February 24, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Baird</u>	<u>Imhof</u>	<u>RI</u>	Fav/CS
2.	<u>Davis</u>	<u>Betta</u>	<u>AEG</u>	Favorable
3.	<u>Baird</u>	<u>Siples</u>	<u>FP</u>	Fav/CS

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/CS/SB 800 amends s. 471.033, F.S., to provide an escalating fine schedule for subsequent violations of engaging in the unlicensed practice of engineering. The escalating fees are as follows: for a second violation, a fine of \$10,000, for a third violation, a fine of \$15,000, for a fourth violation, a fine of \$20,000 and for a fifth and any subsequent violation, a fine of \$25,000.

The bill has an indeterminate fiscal impact on state government revenues and expenditures. See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Professional Engineers

Under ch. 471, F.S., the Board of Professional Engineers (the board) is the primary state entity responsible for protecting the public health, safety, and welfare by regulating the engineering profession. The board was created and is maintained within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR). Section 471.005(7), F.S., defines the term “engineering” to include:

the term “professional engineering” and means any service or creative work, the adequate performance of which requires engineering education, training, and experience in the application of special knowledge of the mathematical, physical, and engineering sciences to such services or creative work as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, and design of engineering works and systems, planning the use of land and water, teaching of the principles and methods of engineering design, engineering surveys, and the inspection of construction for the purpose of determining in general if the work is proceeding in compliance with drawings and specifications, any of which embraces such services or work, either public or private, in connection with any utilities, structures, buildings, machines, equipment, processes, work systems, projects, and industrial or consumer products or equipment of a mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic, or thermal nature, insofar as they involve safeguarding life, health, or property; and includes such other professional services as may be necessary to the planning, progress, and completion of any engineering services. A person who practices any branch of engineering; who, by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, or card, or in any other way, represents himself or herself to be an engineer or, through the use of some other title, implies that he or she is an engineer or that he or she is licensed under this chapter; or who holds himself or herself out as able to perform, or does perform, any engineering service or work or any other service designated by the practitioner which is recognized as engineering shall be construed to practice or offer to practice engineering within the meaning and intent of this chapter [ch. 471, F.S.].

Section 471.005(5), F.S., defines the term “engineer” to include the terms “professional engineer” and “licensed engineer” and means a person who is licensed to engage in the practice of engineering.

According to the DBPR, there are 71,567 actively licensed engineers in the state of Florida.¹

The Florida Engineers Management Corporation

Unlike most DBPR professions, the administrative, investigative, and prosecutorial services for the board are not provided by the DBPR. The DBPR contracts with the Florida Engineers Management Corporation (FEMC), a nonprofit corporation, to provide such services.² The FEMC is a public-private nonprofit association that has contracted with the DBPR to handle administrative, investigative, and prosecutorial services for the board.³

¹ 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 20, 2026).

² See s. 471.038, F.S., the Florida Engineers Management Corporation Act, for the duties and authority of the FEMC.

³ See the Annual Report of the FEMC for FY 2024-2025, available at <https://fbpe.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/2024-25-FEMC-Annual-Report.pdf> (last visited January 16, 2026), the contract between the DBPR and FEMC is for the period between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2025.

The FEMC may hire staff as necessary to carry out its functions, although such staff are not considered public employees.⁴ Funds for FEMC are allocated through appropriations from the Professional Regulation Trust Fund within the DBPR.⁵ The FEMC must submit an annual report on the status of the FEMC to the Secretary of the DBPR, the board, and the Legislature.⁶

Unlicensed Practice and Enforcement

The FEMC must issue a license to any applicant who the board certifies is qualified to practice engineering and who has passed the fundamentals examination and the principles and practice examination.⁷ Persons who are not licensed are prohibited from the practice of engineering.⁸ Any person who practices engineering without a license commits a misdemeanor of the first degree.⁹ If there are any violations regarding unlicensed activity, the board can issue a Notice to Cease & Desist, can issue a citation (fine), or an administrative complaint (which can come with a recommended penalty of up to \$5,000, injunctive proceedings if the action continues, and criminal prosecutions).¹⁰

The board is allowed to administer a fine not to exceed \$5,000 for each count or separate offense if the board finds any person guilty of the following:

- Violating any provision of ss. 455.227(1), 471.025, or 471.031, F.S., or any other provision of this chapter or rule of the board or the DBPR.
- Attempting to procure a license to practice engineering by bribery or fraudulent misrepresentations.
- Having a license to practice engineering revoked, suspended, or otherwise acted against, including the denial of licensure, by the licensing authority of another state, territory, or country, for any act that would constitute a violation of this chapter 471, F.S., or chapter 455, F.S.
- Being convicted or found guilty of, or entering a plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction which directly relates to the practice of engineering or the ability to practice engineering.
- Making or filing a report or record that the licensee knows to be false, willfully failing to file a report or record required by state or federal law, willfully impeding or obstructing such filing, or inducing another person to impede or obstruct such filing. Such reports or records include only those that are signed in the capacity of a licensed engineer.
- Advertising goods or services in a manner that is fraudulent, false, deceptive, or misleading in form or content.
- Engaging in fraud or deceit, negligence, incompetence, or misconduct, in the practice of engineering.
- Violating ch. 455, F.S.
- Practicing on a revoked, suspended, inactive, or delinquent license.

⁴ Section 471.038(3), F.S.

⁵ Section 471.038(3)(j)3, F.S.

⁶ Section 471.038(3)(m), F.S.

⁷ Section 471.015(1), F.S.

⁸ Section 471.031, F.S.

⁹ Section 471.031(2), F.S.

¹⁰ Florida Board of Professional Engineers, *Unlicensed Activity Affects Everyone*, January, 2018, available at <https://fbpe.org/unlicensed-activity-affects-everyone/> (last visited January 15, 2026).

- Affixing or permitting to be affixed his or her seal, name, or digital signature to any final drawings, specifications, plans, reports, or documents that were not prepared by him or her or under his or her responsible supervision, direction, or control.
- Violating any order of the board or the DBPR previously entered in a disciplinary hearing.
- Performing building code inspection services under s. 553.791, F.S., without satisfying the insurance requirements of that section.¹¹

Additionally, Rule 61G15-19.004 of the F.A.C., provides the following penalties for the unlicensed practice of engineering:¹²

VIOLATION	PENALTY RANGE		
	FIRST VIOLATION	SECOND VIOLATION	THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT VIOLATIONS
5. Practicing engineering without a license or using a name or title tending to indicate that such person holds an active license as an engineer. (Sections 471.031(1)(a), (b), F.S.)	In addition to referral to State Attorney's Office and denial of future application for licensure, from a \$1,000 fine to a \$2,500 fine.	In addition to referral to State Attorney's Office from a \$2,500 fine to a \$5,000 fine.	In addition to referral to State Attorney's Office, a \$5,000 fine.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 471.033, F.S., to provide an escalating fine schedule for subsequent violations of engaging in the unlicensed practice of engineering. The escalating fees are as follows:

- For a second violation, a fine of \$10,000.
- For a third violation, a fine of \$15,000.
- For a fourth violation, a fine of \$20,000.
- For a fifth and any subsequent violation, a fine of \$25,000.

Section 2 provides the bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

¹¹ See Section 471.033, F.S.

¹² See Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *2026 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis for SB 800* at 2 (January 12, 2026) (on file with the Senate Regulated Industries Committee).

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:

Persons who are fined for engaging in the unlicensed practice of engineering as repeat offenders would be subject to increased fines under the bill.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 471.033 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS/CS by Fiscal Policy on February 24, 2026:

The committee substitute amended CS/SB 800 by removing the Engineering Student Loan Assistance Program.

CS by Regulated Industries on January 20, 2026:

The committee substitute amended SB 800 in the following ways:

- Clarifies that the program is for graduates of accredited or approved engineering programs.
- Lists out the requirements of the student loan assistance program.
- Makes clarifying changes to what funds can be spent on.
- Removes contradictory language regarding employment restrictions.
- Clarifies that eligibility is not affected by a change in employment, provided that the participant remains employed with a state agency or water management district.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.



820558

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
02/24/2026	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Mayfield) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 32 - 72.

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

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 5 - 15

and insert:

engineering; providing an effective date.

By the Committee on Regulated Industries; and Senator Mayfield

580-02028-26

2026800c1

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to engineering; amending s. 471.033, F.S.; providing penalties for persons found to have repeatedly engaged in the unlicensed practice of engineering; creating s. 471.056, F.S.; establishing the Engineering Student Loan Assistance Program; providing for the program's management by the Florida Engineers Management Corporation; providing the purpose of the program; providing eligibility requirements; providing the source of funding for the program; authorizing the management corporation to make payments; providing requirements for loan principal repayments; requiring the Board of Professional Engineers to adopt rules; providing construction; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Present subsection (4) of section 471.033, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (5), and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

471.033 Disciplinary proceedings.—

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), a person who violates this section by engaging in the unlicensed practice of engineering, upon a second or subsequent violation, is subject to a fine imposed by the department which increases as follows:

(a) For a second violation, a fine of \$10,000.

(b) For a third violation, a fine of \$15,000.

(c) For a fourth violation, a fine of \$20,000.

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(d) For a fifth and any subsequent violation, a fine of \$25,000.

Section 2. Section 471.056, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

471.056 Engineering Student Loan Assistance Program.—

(1) To encourage qualified candidates to seek employment in areas of this state in which critical engineering shortages exist, there is established the Engineering Student Loan Assistance Program. The Florida Engineers Management Corporation established in s. 471.038 shall manage the program. The primary purpose of the program is to increase employment and retention of licensed engineers who work for a state agency or water management district by making payments toward loans received by students from federal or state programs or commercial lending institutions who graduated from accredited or approved engineering programs.

(2) To be eligible for the program, a candidate must meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Have graduated from an accredited or approved engineering program.

(b) Have received a Florida license as a professional engineer or a professional engineer intern.

(c) Be currently employed by a state agency or water management district.

(3) Program funds are derived from the Professional Regulation Trust Fund.

(4) From the funds available, the management corporation may make loan principal repayments of up to \$4,000 a year for up to 4 years on behalf of selected graduates who meet the

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59 requirements of subsection (2), beginning after each selected
60 graduate's first year of employment. All repayments are
61 contingent upon continued proof of employment in a designated
62 state agency or water management district and must be made
63 directly to the holder of the loan. The state bears no
64 responsibility for the collection of any interest charges or
65 other remaining balance.

66 (5) Eligibility is not affected by a change in employment,
67 provided that the participant remains employed by a state agency
68 or a water management district.

69 (6) The board shall adopt rules necessary to administer the
70 program.

71 (7) This section shall be implemented only as specifically
72 funded.

73 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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/SB 864

INTRODUCER: Health Policy Committee and Senator Sharief

SUBJECT: Public Records/Uterine Fibroid Research Database

DATE: February 23, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Smith	Brown	HP	Fav/CS
2.	Gerbrandt	McKnight	AHS	Favorable
3.	Smith	Siples	FP	Favorable

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 864 makes confidential and exempt from public records requirements personal identifying information relating to women diagnosed with or treated for uterine fibroids that are submitted to the Department of Health (DOH) for inclusion in the Uterine Fibroid Research Database under s. 381.9312, F.S. Current law prohibits the database from including personal identifying information, which limits the DOH's ability to analyze and understand uterine fibroids in Florida's population.

This exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and will stand repealed on October 2, 2031, unless saved by the Legislature from repeal.

The bill contains a statement of public necessity as required by the State Constitution. The bill creates a new public records exemption and, therefore, requires a two-thirds vote of the members of each house who are present and voting for final passage.

The bill's provisions that require personal identifying information to be held confidential and exempt from public records do not have a fiscal impact on state expenditures or revenues. **See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.**

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Uterine Fibroids¹

Uterine fibroids are tumors inside the uterus that grow on the muscular walls of the uterus. They are almost always benign (not cancerous). Fibroids can grow as a single tumor, or there can be multiple tumors: as small as an apple seed, or as big as a grapefruit. Between 20 and 80 percent of women will have uterine fibroids before they turn 50 years of age. The Department of Health (DOH) reports, “Black women are three times more likely to be diagnosed with fibroids than white women. They are also more likely to get them at a younger age, and experience more severe symptoms.”

Most fibroids happen in women of reproductive age, and they can complicate getting or staying pregnant. The exact cause of uterine fibroids is unknown, but the hormones estrogen and progesterone play a role. Many people never have symptoms, but some do. Symptoms include abnormal bleeding, pelvic discomfort, pelvic pain, bladder problems, and bowel problems.

Fibroids are treated depending on the impact they have on the woman’s life. Treatment may include hormonal contraceptives or surgeries removing fibroids themselves (myomectomy) or the whole uterus (hysterectomy). Additionally, a uterine artery embolization (UAE) can be an alternative to major surgery for some women, stopping blood flow to the fibroids, which causes them to die (and shrink) over time.

Uterine Fibroid Research Database

Section 381.9312, F.S., requires the DOH to develop and maintain an electronic uterine fibroid research database to encourage research on the diagnosis and treatment of uterine fibroids and to ensure women are provided relevant information and health care necessary to prevent and treat uterine fibroids.² The statute requires the database to include, at a minimum, the incidence and prevalence of women diagnosed with uterine fibroids in the state; demographic attributes of women diagnosed with uterine fibroids; and treatments and procedures used by health care providers.³ Health care providers who diagnose or treat a woman with uterine fibroids must submit information to the DOH for inclusion in the database in a form and manner adopted by rule.⁴ No such rule has been adopted and the database remains only partially implemented.

Current law prohibits the database from including any personal identifying information of women diagnosed with or treated for uterine fibroids.⁵ As a result, the DOH cannot collect personal health information for purposes such as deduplication and matching.⁶ Without the ability to collect personal health information to deduplicate records and match individuals across submissions, the DOH indicates that accurately analyzing and understanding uterine fibroids in

¹ Department of Health, *Diseases & Conditions: Uterine Fibroids*, available at <http://floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/disease/uterine-fibroids/> (last visited Jan. 28, 2026).

² Section 381.9312(2)(a), F.S.

³ *Id.*

⁴ Section 381.9312(2)(b), F.S.

⁵ Section 381.9312(2)(c), F.S.

⁶ Department of Health, *HB 196 Legislative Bill Analysis* (received Jan. 28, 2026) (on file with the Senate Committee on Health Policy).

Florida's population is not achievable.⁷ The DOH cannot presently reliably determine the number of women with the condition or assess treatment outcomes.⁸

Notwithstanding the statutory restriction on personal identifying information in the database, the DOH reports it employs a defense-in-depth security approach with multiple security layers to protect the deidentified data in the uterine fibroid research database.⁹

In Fiscal Year 2022-2023, the DOH was appropriated \$122,852 in recurring funds and \$681,048 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund, and one full-time equivalent position for the purpose of implementing the uterine fibroid research database.¹⁰

Access to Public Records - Generally

The State Constitution provides that the public has the right to inspect or copy records made or received in connection with official governmental business.¹¹ The right to inspect or copy applies to the official business of any public body, officer, or employee of the state, including all three branches of state government, local governmental entities, and any person acting on behalf of the government.¹²

Additional requirements and exemptions related to public records are found in various statutes and rules, depending on the branch of government involved. For instance, s. 11.0431, F.S., provides public access requirements for legislative records. Relevant exemptions are codified in s. 11.0431(2)-(3), F.S., and adopted in the rules of each house of the legislature.¹³ Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.420 governs public access to judicial branch records.¹⁴ Lastly, ch. 119, F.S., known as the Public Records Act, provides requirements for public records held by executive agencies.

Executive Agency Records – The Public Records Act

The Public Records Act provides that all state, county, and municipal records are open for personal inspection and copying by any person, and that providing access to public records is a duty of each agency.¹⁵

Section 119.011(12), F.S., defines “public records” to include:

⁷ Department of Health, HB 196 Legislative Bill Analysis (received Jan. 28, 2026) (on file with the Senate Committee on Health Policy).

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ Chapter 2022-50, s. 2, Laws of Fla.

¹¹ FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(a).

¹² *Id.* See also, *Sarasota Citizens for Responsible Gov't v. City of Sarasota*, 48 So. 3d 755, 762-763 (Fla. 2010).

¹³ See Rule 1.48, *Rules and Manual of the Florida Senate*, (2022-2024) and Rule 14.1, *Rules of the Florida House of Representatives*, Edition 2, (2022-2024).

¹⁴ *State v. Wooten*, 260 So. 3d 1060 (Fla. 4th DCA 2018).

¹⁵ Section 119.01(1), F.S. Section 119.011(2), F.S., defines “agency” as “any state, county, district, authority, or municipal officer, department, division, board, bureau, commission, or other separate unit of government created or established by law including, for the purposes of this chapter, the Commission on Ethics, the Public Service Commission, and the Office of Public Counsel, and any other public or private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity acting on behalf of any public agency.”

[a]ll documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, data processing software, or other material, regardless of the physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connections with the transaction of official business by any agency.

The Florida Supreme Court has interpreted this definition to encompass all materials made or received by an agency in connection with official business that are used to “perpetuate, communicate, or formalize knowledge of some type.”¹⁶

The Florida Statutes specify conditions under which public access to public records must be provided. The Public Records Act guarantees every person’s right to inspect and copy any public record at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public record.¹⁷ A violation of the Public Records Act may result in civil or criminal liability.¹⁸

The Legislature may exempt public records from public access requirements by passing a general law by a two-thirds vote of both the House and the Senate.¹⁹ The exemption must state with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption and must be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the exemption.²⁰

General exemptions from the public records requirements are contained in the Public Records Act.²¹ Specific exemptions often are placed in the substantive statutes relating to a particular agency or program.²²

When creating a public records exemption, the Legislature may provide that a record is “exempt” or “confidential and exempt.” There is a difference between records the Legislature has determined to be exempt from the Public Records Act and those which the Legislature has determined to be exempt from the Public Records Act *and confidential*.²³ Records designated as “confidential and exempt” are not subject to inspection by the public and may only be released

¹⁶ *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid and Assoc., Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633, 640 (Fla. 1980).

¹⁷ Section 119.07(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 119.10, F.S. Public records laws are found throughout the Florida Statutes, as are the penalties for violating those laws.

¹⁹ FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(c).

²⁰ *Id. See, e.g., Halifax Hosp. Medical Center v. News-Journal Corp.*, 724 So. 2d 567 (Fla. 1999) (holding that a public meetings exemption was unconstitutional because the statement of public necessity did not define important terms and did not justify the breadth of the exemption); *Baker County Press, Inc. v. Baker County Medical Services, Inc.*, 870 So. 2d 189 (Fla. 1st DCA 2004) (holding that a statutory provision written to bring another party within an existing public records exemption is unconstitutional without a public necessity statement).

²¹ *See, e.g., s. 119.071(1)(a), F.S.* (exempting from public disclosure examination questions and answer sheets of examinations administered by a governmental agency for the purpose of licensure).

²² *See, e.g., s. 213.053(2)(a), F.S.* (exempting from public disclosure information contained in tax returns received by the Department of Revenue).

²³ *WFTV, Inc. v. The Sch. Bd. of Seminole County*, 874 So. 2d 48, 53 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004).

under the circumstances defined by statute.²⁴ Records designated as “exempt” may be released at the discretion of the records custodian under certain circumstances.²⁵

Open Government Sunset Review Act

The provisions of s. 119.15, F.S., known as the Open Government Sunset Review Act²⁶ (the Act), prescribe a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended²⁷ public records or open meetings exemptions, with specified exceptions.²⁸ The Act requires the repeal of such exemption on October 2 of the fifth year after its creation or substantial amendment, unless the Legislature reenacts the exemption.²⁹

The Act provides that a public records or open meetings exemption may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose and is no broader than is necessary.³⁰ An exemption serves an identifiable purpose if the Legislature finds that the purpose of the exemption outweighs open government policy and cannot be accomplished without the exemption, and it meets one of the following purposes:

- It allows the state or its political subdivisions to effectively and efficiently administer a governmental program, and administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption;³¹
- It protects sensitive, personal information, the release of which would be defamatory, cause unwarranted damage to the good name or reputation of the individual, or would jeopardize the individual’s safety. If this public purpose is cited as the basis of an exemption, however, only personal identifying information is exempt;³² or
- It protects information of a confidential nature concerning entities, such as trade or business secrets.³³

The Act also requires specified questions to be considered during the review process.³⁴ In examining an exemption, the Act directs the Legislature to question the purpose and necessity of reenacting the exemption.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So. 2d 683 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991).

²⁶ Section 119.15, F.S.

²⁷ An exemption is considered to be substantially amended if it is expanded to include more records or information or to include meetings as well as records. Section 119.15(4)(b), F.S.

²⁸ Section 119.15(2)(a) and (b), F.S., provides that exemptions required by federal law or applicable solely to the Legislature or the State Court System are not subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act.

²⁹ Section 119.15(3), F.S.

³⁰ Section 119.15(6)(b), F.S.

³¹ Section 119.15(6)(b)1., F.S.

³² Section 119.15(6)(b)2., F.S.

³³ Section 119.15(6)(b)3., F.S.

³⁴ Section 119.15(6)(a), F.S. The specified questions are:

- What specific records or meetings are affected by the exemption?
- Whom does the exemption uniquely affect, as opposed to the general public?
- What is the identifiable public purpose or goal of the exemption?
- Can the information contained in the records or discussed in the meeting be readily obtained by alternative means? If so, how?
- Is the record or meeting protected by another exemption?
- Are there multiple exemptions for the same type of record or meeting that it would be appropriate to merge?

If the exemption is continued and expanded, then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are again required.³⁵ If the exemption is continued without substantive changes or if the exemption is continued and narrowed, then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are *not* required. If the Legislature allows an exemption to expire, the previously exempt records will remain exempt unless otherwise provided by law.³⁶

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 381.9312, F.S., relating to the Uterine Fibroid Research Database, to provide that all records and personal identifying information relating to women diagnosed with or treated for uterine fibroids which are submitted to the Department of Health (DOH) under that section, are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S. (public records inspection and copying) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution (constitutional right of access to public records).

The exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act under s. 119.15, F.S., and is repealed on October 2, 2031, unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.

Section 2 provides the constitutionally required public necessity statement, finding that confidentiality is necessary to protect privacy interests associated with personal health information, including information that could implicate federal patient privacy laws like the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), and to support the DOH's ability to administer the uterine fibroid research database and related epidemiological research and tracking activities.

Section 3 provides an effective date of July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Not applicable.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

Vote Requirement

Article I, s. 24(c) of the State Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting for final passage of a bill creating or expanding an exemption to the public records disclosure requirements. CS/SB 864 creates a new exemption by making all records and personal identifying information relating to women diagnosed with or treated for uterine fibroids that are submitted to the Department of Health (DOH) under s. 381.9312, F.S., confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Accordingly, the bill requires a two-thirds vote for final passage.

³⁵ See generally s. 119.15, F.S.

³⁶ Section 119.15(7), F.S.

Public Necessity Statement

Article I, s. 24(c) of the State Constitution requires a bill creating or expanding an exemption to the public records disclosure requirements to state with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption. Section 2 of the bill contains a statement of public necessity finding, in part, that the DOH is unable to effectively implement the legislative purpose of the uterine fibroid research database without access to the records and information made confidential and exempt by the bill. The statement further explains that the records include personal medical information, the disclosure of which would violate federal patient privacy laws, including HIPAA, and that confidentiality is necessary to protect privacy rights and promote the DOH's epidemiological research and tracking activities.

Breadth of Exemption

Article I, s. 24(c) of the State Constitution requires an exemption from the public records requirements to be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law. CS/SB 864 applies to a defined subset of information: records and personal identifying information relating to women diagnosed with or treated for uterine fibroids, only when such information is submitted to the DOH under s. 381.9312, F.S. The bill's stated purposes are to protect the privacy rights of women diagnosed with and treated for uterine fibroids and to promote the DOH's effective administration of its epidemiological research and tracking activities for the uterine fibroid research database. Based on these limitations and the stated purposes, the exemption does not appear to be broader than necessary to accomplish the purpose of the law.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None identified.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None identified.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

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

None identified.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None identified.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill's provisions that require personal identifying information to be held confidential and exempt from public records do not have a fiscal impact on state expenditures or revenues. According to the Department of Health, to fully implement the uterine fibroid research database including design and implementation of data collection, development of predictive models, and systems to monitor data integrity and accuracy would require \$994,502.³⁷ Currently, there is no recurring funding appropriated for the database. The database was originally funded with nonrecurring funds and one full-time equivalent position.³⁸

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None identified.

VII. Related Issues:

None identified.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 381.9312 of the Florida Statutes.

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 Health Policy on February 2, 2026:

The CS provides an effective date of July 1, 2026, replacing the contingent effective date in the underlying bill.

B. Amendments:

None.

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

³⁷ Florida Department of Health, *2026 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis*, (on file with the Senate Appropriations Committee on Health and Human Services).

³⁸ Chapter 2022-50, s. 2, Laws of Fla.

By the Committee on Health Policy; and Senator Sharief

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to public records; amending s.

381.9312, F.S.; providing an exemption from public

records requirements for certain records and personal

identifying information submitted to the Department of

Health for inclusion in the uterine fibroid research

database; providing for future legislative review and

repeal; providing a statement of public necessity;

providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (4) is added to section 381.9312, Florida Statutes, to read:

381.9312 Uterine fibroid research database; education and public awareness.—

(4) PUBLIC RECORDS EXEMPTION.—All records and personal identifying information relating to women diagnosed with or treated for uterine fibroids which is submitted to the department under this section are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. This subsection is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2031, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity to make all records and personal identifying information relating to women diagnosed with or treated for uterine fibroids which is submitted to the Department of Health

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

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under s. 381.9312, Florida Statutes, confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution. The Department of Health is unable to effectively implement the legislative purpose of the uterine fibroid research database, created under s. 381.9312, Florida Statutes, without access to these records and information, which include personal medical information, the disclosure of which would violate federal patient privacy laws, including the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. Therefore, the Legislature finds that it is a public necessity to make such records and information held by the department confidential and exempt to protect the privacy rights of women diagnosed with and treated for uterine fibroids in this state and promote the effective administration of the department's epidemiological research and tracking activities.

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

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

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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/CS/SB 1062

INTRODUCER: Appropriations Committee on Pre-K - 12 Education; Education Pre-K - 12 Committee;
and Senator Brodeur and others

SUBJECT: Speech and Debate Education

DATE: February 23, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Sabitsch</u>	<u>Bouck</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Gray</u>	<u>Elwell</u>	<u>AED</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
3.	<u>Sabitsch</u>	<u>Siples</u>	<u>FP</u>	<u>Favorable</u>

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/CS/SB 1062 addresses speech and debate in Florida schools by:

- Designating the Florida Debate Initiative (FDI), Inc. as the state’s nonprofit statewide speech and debate organization and outlines requirements, authorized expenditures, and reporting requirements of the organization while allowing schools, districts and students to participate in outside organizations.
- Requiring the FDI to work in alignment with and support of the Florida Civics and Debate Initiative (FCDI) within the Department of Education (DOE) and requiring the two organizations to jointly host and operate the National Civic and Debate Championship.
- Requiring the FCDI to lead specific events including FCDI Day at the Capitol.
- Designating February 1 through 7 as “Florida Speech and Debate Week” and describes the purposes of the week.

The bill appropriates \$2.4 million in recurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to implement these provisions in Fiscal Year 2026-2027. **See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.**

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Debate and Public Speaking

History

Debate is an ancient form of argumentation. It was first used as a way to resolve quarrels, but it soon became apparent that it could also be used as a tool to teach people how to think critically and argue effectively. It originated in Greece, around 500 B.C. There, Socrates used it in his philosophy classes at the Academy in Athens.

The Roman orators Cicero and Quintilian were masters of debate. They taught their students how to argue both sides of an issue so well that their opponents didn't even know they were being argued into a corner until it was too late!

Medieval scholars also used debate as a method of discussing important ideas with each other in order to come up with new ways of thinking, from science to religion.¹

The development of public speaking as a specific skill is strongly linked to the development of democracy in Ancient Greece. Starting in 621 B.C. in Athens, laws began to convert from an oral tradition heavily controlled by nobility to a written form that could be applied equally and consistently. This codification (creating an organized system of laws) took power from the nobility and moved it into the courts. Assemblies were formed to review, revise, and create laws. Accordingly, there had to be substantive debate and persuasion to reach agreements on how to manage this evolution of legal doctrine, and those coming before the courts needed to engage in public speaking to advocate for their position.

Democracy demands public speaking as a tool for self-governance. Since being proficient in public speaking was so valuable, the study of how it works likewise became important, emerging as the study of rhetoric.²

Movements in the United States and Florida

As a working democracy, speech and debate have had profound effects on the United States, highlighted by the selected examples below:

- Alexander Hamilton-Thomas Jefferson debates after the Constitution was ratified in 1788 in their clash over the Bank of the United States became a defining moment in shaping America's economic direction and in clarifying the meaning of the Constitution.³
- The Lincoln-Douglas debates were a series of seven debates during the 1858 Illinois senatorial campaign that largely centered on the issue of extending slavery into the new U.S.

¹ Learning Leaders, *The History of Debate*, <https://www.learningleaders.com/insights/the-history-of-debate-from-ancient-greece-to-remote-learning> (last visited Feb 5, 2026).

² Boise State University, *A Brief History of Public Speaking*, <https://boisestate.pressbooks.pub/soc122/chapter/10-1-a-brief-history-of-public-speaking/> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

³ The Federalist Society, *Hamilton V. Jefferson: The Central Bank Debate*, <https://fedsoc.org/commentary/videos/hamilton-v-jefferson-the-central-bank-debate-policybrief> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

territories following the Mexican War and would have a profound effect on the future of the United States.⁴

- The Kennedy-Nixon debates in 1960 when a debate for the presidency was presented for the first time on television and reached an estimated 70 million people.⁵

The National Speech and Debate Association provides recognition and support to high school students participating in speech and debate activities. Established in 1925, the Association held its first national tournament in 1931 with 49 schools from 17 states. Recent membership from 2023-2024 shows 141,132 students on school rosters with 3,152 high school members.⁶ The association reported 200 Florida high school members with 10,344 students participating.⁷

There are two organizations that facilitate and promote speech and debate in Florida, the Florida Debate Initiative (FDI) and the Florida Civics & Debate Initiative (FCDI).

The FDI is a Florida not-for-profit corporation. It began as the Central Florida Debate Initiative from 2014 to 2019 and later became the FDI. The FDI is dedicated to fostering a new generation of leaders by providing access to exceptional civics education resources, debate programs, and expertly trained teachers. Programs offered by the FDI include:

- The American Dream Debate (a bilingual debate tournament);
- Civic immersion experience in Washington, D.C.;
- DebateED 201(instruction for coaches);
- DebateED 101 (resources for educators);
- Speech and Debate Learning Retreat (for educators);
- Pro Camps FDI (student workshop);
- Salute to Service (leadership program);
- FDI Fellow Program (internship for college students);
- Florida Speech and Debate Summer Camp; and
- Turning Tides (a partnership program to empower youth in the juvenile justice system).⁸

The program is funded with a specific appropriation in the Florida budget of \$2.4 million in the 2025-2026 fiscal year.⁹

The FCDI is a program under the Department of Education (DOE) and the Florida Education Foundation. The FCDI was created in response to an Executive Order by the Governor that called for a comprehensive review of academic standards that included opportunities to equip high school graduates with sufficient knowledge of American Civics.¹⁰ In 2020 the Governor announced the establishment of the FCDI along with funding from the Marcus foundation for

⁴ Britannica, *Lincoln-Douglas debates*, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Lincoln-Douglas-debates> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

⁵ Britannica, *The Kennedy-Nixon debates*, <https://www.britannica.com/art/television-in-the-United-States/The-Kennedy-Nixon-debates> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

⁶ National Speech & Debate Association, *Membership at a Glance*, <https://www.speechanddebate.org/membership-database/> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

⁷ Email, National Speech & Debate Association (Jan. 21, 2026) (on file with the Senate Committee on Pre-K-12 Education).

⁸ Florida Debate Initiative, *Programs*, <https://www.floridadebate.org/programs> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

⁹ Specific Appropriation 106, Ch. 2025-198, Laws of Fla.

¹⁰ Executive Order 19-32 (2019)

elevating civic knowledge, civic skills and civic disposition for middle and high school students. The Marcus Foundation¹¹ committed \$5 million over a three-year period towards the initiative with the following goals:

- Promote the expansion of middle and high school debate and speech programs to all of Florida's public school districts;
- Increase middle school civics end of course state passage rates;
- Increase high school U.S. History end of course state passage rates;
- Implement a National Civics, Speech, and Debate competition for all students; and
- Make Florida a nationwide leader in training Florida high school teachers and train other states to continue or begin to successfully run competitive school speech and debate teams.¹²

The FDI contributes both financial resources and programmatic support to the FCDI to help advance FCDI's statewide goals of increasing civic literacy, amplifying student voice, and preparing the next generation of active, informed citizens. As FCDI's educational support organization, FDI focuses on:

- Educating and training coaches and students;
- Training judges and volunteers;
- Promoting educational competition opportunities;
- Leading training and leadership development experiences; and
- Establishing competition standards.¹³

Special Observances in Florida

The legislature has designated specific days, weeks or months to provide special appreciation, celebration, or remembrance for various purposes. For each designation the day, week or month is described and in some cases either allows or requires the Governor to issue a proclamation for the observance.¹⁴ Florida Law designates the following example observances:

- American Founders Month;¹⁵
- Holocaust Remembrance Day;¹⁶
- Responsible Fatherhood Month;¹⁷
- Foster Family Appreciation Week;¹⁸ and
- Drowsy Driving Prevention Week (Ronshay Dugans Act).¹⁹

¹¹ The Marcus Foundation, *About the Marcus Foundation*, <https://marcusfoundation.org/about-the-marcus-foundation/> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

¹² Office of the Governor Press Release (Jan. 27, 2020), available at: <https://www.flgov.com/eog/news/press/2020/governor-ron-desantis-announces-florida-civics-and-debate-initiative-marcus> (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

¹³ Florida Civics & Debate Initiative Handbook, at 5 (2025-2026), available at https://5400622c-3214-4001-887b-8a6328c71885.filesusr.com/ugd/ab06c2_3136dad194a64b39abf6fedbc941d5a2.pdf (last visited Feb. 5, 2026).

¹⁴ Chapter 683, F.S.

¹⁵ Section 683.1455, F.S.

¹⁶ Section 683.196, F.S.

¹⁷ Section 683.3341, F.S.

¹⁸ Section 683.333, F.S.

¹⁹ Section 683.332, F.S.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill creates s. 1000.09, F.S., to specify the creation, designation, and responsibilities for competitive speech and debate.

The section designates the Florida Debate Initiative (FDI) as the state's nonprofit statewide speech and debate organization that manages, develops, and expands K-20 civics, speech, and debate programs, however districts, schools, and students are permitted to participate in speech activities outside of the FDI. The FDI shall support and expand access to statewide civic literacy and speech debate by:

- Educating and training coaches and students.
- Training judges and volunteers.
- Promoting educational competition opportunities.
- Leading training and leadership development experiences.
- Establishing competition standards.
- Maintaining statewide data reporting.
- Assisting the Florida Civics and Debate Initiative (FCDI) in civics-focused education, training, and programming initiatives.

The FDI is given specific authorization to establish and maintain partnerships with school districts, charter schools, state agencies, postsecondary institutions, nonprofit organizations, private entities, and national or international organizations to achieve its goals.

Requires the FCDI and FDI to jointly host and operate the annual National Civics and Debate Championship known as The Great Debate. In addition, the FCDI shall lead specific civics immersion events including FCDI Day at the Capitol and the Great American Civics Challenge.

The FDI is required to provide logistical support, debate tournament operations support, and tournament coordination support for the Great Debate and other collaborative initiatives to advance statewide speech and debate opportunities.

The section additionally authorizes the FDI to expend funds for the following:

- Administrative operations, including staffing, insurance, compliance, reporting, and statewide infrastructure.
- Programmatic operations, including curriculum, training, summer programs, workshops, camps, and mentorship programs.
- Tournament operations, including logistics, staff, judge training, technology, awards, and regional team operations.
- Travel, lodging, training, and transportation for participants including local, state, and national travel to competitions hosted by FDI, FCDI, or other civics, speech, and debate organizations.
- Public-private partnership development, including sponsorship and philanthropic support.
- Memberships, affiliations, and participation fees related to civics education, speech, debate, leadership, and academic competition programs.

The FDI is required to make publicly available and submit to the DOE a report by December 31 of each year that includes the following:

- Student participation in statewide programs, by district and demographics.
- The number of active student teams in statewide speech and debate programs.
- Competitive and educational outcomes of statewide programs.
- A categorized summary of all expenditures.
- The FCDI is required to provide the FDI data needed for its annual reporting by November 1 of each year to account for joint programming between the two organizations.

The bill creates s. 683.221, F.S., to designate that February 1 through 7 of each year be designated as “Florida Speech and Debate Week” with the following purposes:

- To recognize the academic, civic, and leadership value of competitive speech and debate.
- To honor educators, coaches, judges, and school districts that support debate programming.
- To inspire students statewide to participate in debate as a pathway to civic engagement.
- To promote Florida’s role as the national leader in scholastic speech and debate.
- The bill allows public schools, state agencies and other entities to observe Florida Speech and Debate Week.

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:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill provides an appropriation of \$2.4 million for the 2026-2027 fiscal year as follows:

- \$2.4 million in recurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to support the Florida Debate Initiative, Inc.'s responsibilities including administrative, programmatic, and tournament operation duties.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 683.221 and 1000.09.

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

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

CS for CS by Appropriations Committee on Pre-K - 12 Education on February 18, 2026:

The committee substitute removes from the bill:

- Designation of the Florida Speech and Debate Education Act.
- Creation of the Florida Speech and Debate Hall of Fame.
- Certified teacher endorsement in speech and debate.
- Creation of regional debate teams.
- Creation of the Debate Across the Curriculum Pilot Program.
- Requirement for the Florida Debate Initiative (FDI) to establish and operate a charter school named the Florida Speech and Debate Academy.
- School district reporting requirements.
- Requirement for the Florida Virtual School to establish the Institute for Speech and Debate Innovation.
- Requirement of one-half credit in speech and debate as a graduation requirement.
- Requirement for the Board of Governors and the State Board of Education to develop speech and debate training pathways.
- Requirement for the Department of Education (DOE) to approve courses for inclusion in dual enrollment programs.

The committee substitute maintains the following provisions of the bill:

- Designation of February 1 through 7 as “Florida Speech and Debate Week” and the purposes of the week.
- Designation of the Florida Debate Initiative (FDI), Inc. as the state’s nonprofit speech and debate organization responsible for speech and debate programs and the requirements of the organization.
- Authorization for participation in non-FDI organizations and for FDI partnerships, and adds the Florida Civics and Debate Initiative (FCDI) as a collaborative partner.
- Specifies civics and debate events to be held by the FCDI, FDI, or jointly.
- Authorized use of funding by the FDI but specifies that expenses could be for local, state, and national travel to competitions hosted by the FDI, FCDI and other debate organizations.
- Reporting requirements for the FDI but defines the reporting requirements and adds requirements for the FCDI to provide data to FDI.

The committee substitute changes the effective date of the bill to July 1, 2026.

The committee substitute maintains the \$2.4 million in recurring funds for the Florida Debate Initiative, Inc., but removes all other appropriations from the bill.

CS by Education Pre-K – 12 on January 27, 2026:

The committee substitute maintains the provisions of the original bill but adds the following:

- Florida Debate Initiative (FDI) responsibilities and uses of funding.
- An authorization for school districts, schools and students to participate in events and organizations outside of the FDI.
- Establishment of the Debate Across the Curriculum Pilot Program for one year.
- An authorization for FDI to establish a charter school.
- The designation of February 1 through 7 as “Florida Speech and Debate Week” replacing a week in November.
- Requirements for the Florida Virtual School to coordinate with FDI on specific activities through a formal partnership.
- An additional requirement for earning a standard high school diploma for students entering grade 9 beginning in the 2028-2029 school year.
- An additional \$1 million in funding in 2026-2027 for the Debate Across the Curriculum pilot program.
- \$7.74 million in funding in 2027-2028 specifically for the Florida Speech and Debate Academy.

B. Amendments:

None.

By the Appropriations Committee on Pre-K - 12 Education; the Committee on Education Pre-K - 12; and Senators Brodeur, Burgess, Gaetz, Osgood, and Massullo

602-02968-26

20261062c2

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to speech and debate education; creating s. 683.221, F.S.; designating Florida Speech and Debate Week annually in February; providing purposes for the annual observance; authorizing specified entities to observe Florida Speech and Debate Week; creating s. 1000.09, F.S.; establishing the Florida Debate Initiative, Inc., (FDI) as a statewide speech and debate organization that performs certain functions in support of the Florida Civics and Debate Initiative (FCDI) in the Department of Education; providing the duties of FDI; providing construction; authorizing FDI to establish and maintain certain partnerships; specifying activities for FDI and FCDI; providing authorized uses of funds for FDI; requiring FDI to publish online and submit annually by a specified date to the Department of Education a specified report; specifying requirements for the report; requiring FCDI to provide certain data to FDI by a specified date; providing an appropriation; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 683.221, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

683.221 Florida Speech and Debate Week.—

(1) February 1 through February 7 shall be annually designated as "Florida Speech and Debate Week."

Page 1 of 5

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

602-02968-26

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(2) Florida Speech and Debate Week shall be observed for all of the following purposes:

(a) To recognize the academic, civic, and leadership value of competitive speech and debate.

(b) To honor educators, coaches, judges, and school districts that support debate programming.

(c) To inspire students statewide to participate in debate as a pathway to civic engagement.

(d) To promote Florida's role as the national leader in scholastic speech and debate.

(3) Public and charter schools, state agencies, and other entities may observe Florida Speech and Debate Week.

Section 2. Section 1000.09, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1000.09 Competitive speech and debate.—

(1) CREATION, DESIGNATION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—In alignment with, and in support of, the Department of Education and the program it operates called the Florida Civics and Debate Initiative (FCDI), the Florida Debate Initiative, Inc., (FDI) is established as this state's nonprofit statewide speech and debate organization that manages, develops, and expands K-20 civics, speech, and debate programs.

(a)1. FDI shall support and expand access to statewide civic literacy and speech and debate programs by undertaking the following, which list is not exhaustive:

a. Educating and training coaches and students.

b. Training judges and volunteers.

c. Promoting educational competition opportunities.

d. Leading training and leadership development experiences.

Page 2 of 5

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e. Establishing competition standards.

f. Maintaining statewide data reporting.

g. Assisting the FCDI, upon its request, in civics-focused education, training, and programming initiatives.

2. This paragraph may not be construed to prohibit schools, districts, or students from participating in civics, speech and debate activities, leagues, or competitions not operated or supervised by FDI.

(b) FDI may establish and maintain partnerships with school districts, charter schools, state agencies, postsecondary institutions, nonprofit organizations, private entities, and national or international organizations to achieve the purposes of this section, including collaborative efforts with FCDI. In such collaboration:

1. FCDI and FDI shall jointly host and operate the annual National Civics and Debate Championship known as The Great Debate, a nationally recognized synthesis of civics education and debate competition that challenges students' civic knowledge, debate skills, and endurance through multi-day, multi-event competition.

2. FCDI shall lead specific civics immersion events, including FCDI Day at the Capitol and the Great American Civics Challenge, which includes the Ronald Reagan Presidential Debates and the We The People Civics Showdown.

3. FDI shall provide logistical support, debate tournament operations support, and tournament coordination support for The Great Debate and other collaborative initiatives to advance statewide speech and debate opportunities.

(2) AUTHORIZED USES OF FUNDS.—FDI may expend program funds

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on all of the following:

(a) Administrative operations, including staffing, insurance, compliance, reporting, and statewide infrastructure.

(b) Programmatic operations, including curriculum, training, summer programs, workshops, camps, and mentorship programs.

(c) Tournament operations, including logistics, staff, judge training, technology, awards, and regional team operations.

(d) Travel, lodging, training, and transportation for participants, including local, state, and national travel to competitions hosted by the FDI, FCDI, or other civics, speech, and debate organizations.

(e) Public-private partnership development, including sponsorship and philanthropic support.

(f) Memberships, affiliations, and participation fees related to civics education, speech, debate, leadership, and academic competition programs, provided such memberships, affiliations, and participation advance the purposes of this section.

(3) REPORTING.—FDI shall make publicly available online and submit, no later than December 31 of each year, an annual report to the Department of Education which includes all of the following:

(a) Student participation in statewide FDI programs, by district and demographics.

(b) The number of active student teams in statewide FDI speech and debate programs.

(c) Competitive and educational outcomes of statewide FDI

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117 programs.

118 (d) A categorized summary of all expenditures.

119
120 No later than November 1 of each year, the FCDI shall provide
121 the FDI with the FCDI's most current reporting and data
122 regarding paragraphs (a)-(d) above in order for the FDI to
123 accurately report on the outcomes and expenditures related to
124 any joint programming.

125 Section 3. For the 2026-2027 fiscal year, the sum of \$2.4
126 million in recurring funds is appropriated from the General
127 Revenue Fund to support the Florida Debate Initiative, Inc.'s
128 responsibilities assigned under s. 1000.09(1), Florida Statutes,
129 including administrative, programmatic, and tournament operation
130 duties.

131 Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

1062

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

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

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Miriam Latozefsky

Phone

407 807 1259

Address

672 Terrapin Drive

Street

Email

miriamcarolinglatoz
@gmail.com

City

DeBary

State

FL

Zip

32713

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:

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

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1062
Bill Number or Topic

fiscal Policy
Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Luis D. LaTozefsky

Phone

407-480-1306

Address

672 Terrapin Dr.

Email

LuisDavidLaToz24@gmail.com

Street

DeBary

FL

32713

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

☒

For

☐

Against

☐

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

☐

In Support

☐

Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

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☐

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something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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The Florida Senate
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SB1063

Bill Number or Topic

N/A

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

2/24

Meeting Date

Senate Fiscal Policy

Committee

Name

AmandaLesly Miranda

Phone

352-421-1440

Address

5069 NE 121st Avenue

Email

SKimmy425@gmail.com

Street

Oxford

City

FL

State

34484

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:

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)

2/24/26

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate
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SB 1062

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Senate Fiscal Policy

Committee

Name Abraham Lopez

Phone 201-892-6371

Address 87 Geneva Dr.

Street

Email A Lopez @ florida debate.org

Oviedo

City

FL

State

32765

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:

Florida Debate Fund

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. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

2/24/26

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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1062

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Florida Parent Teacher Association

Phone

407-855-7609

Address

Karen Mazzola
1747 Orlando Central Pkwy

Email

vp.leadership@floridapta.org

Street

Orlando

City

FL

State

32809

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:

FLPTA

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
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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: SB 1072

INTRODUCER: Senators Calatayud and Pizzo

SUBJECT: Antisemitism Task Force

DATE: February 23, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	White	McVaney	GO	Favorable
2.	Atchley	Harkness	ACJ	Favorable
3.	White	Siples	FP	Favorable

I. Summary:

SB 1072 creates the Antisemitism Task Force (Task Force) for the express purpose of combating antisemitism in Florida. To this end, the Task Force has a range of responsibilities, including providing assistance, conducting studies and assessments, and engaging with local Jewish communities. The Task Force must annually “submit a report and policy recommendations” to the Governor and legislative leaders.

The Task Force is composed of 18 members serving two-year terms and is adjunct to the Office of Civil Rights in the Department of Legal Affairs. The Department of Legal Affairs will provide administrative and staff support to the Task Force.

The Task Force is automatically repealed on October 2, 2029, unless reviewed and saved by the Legislature.

The bill may have an indeterminate fiscal impact on the Department of Legal Affairs. See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

State Definition of Antisemitism

In 2024, the Legislature adopted a definition of “antisemitism” that closely mirrors the working definition used by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance in order to assist with the monitoring and reporting of antisemitic hate crimes and discrimination, and to make residents

aware of, and combat, such incidents.¹ However, the law “may not be construed to diminish or infringe upon any right protected under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution or to conflict with federal or state antidiscrimination laws.”

As provided in s. 1.105, F.S., antisemitism is the certain perception of Jewish individuals which may be expressed as hatred toward such individuals. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish and non-Jewish individuals and their property and toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities. Examples of antisemitism include, but are not limited to:

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jewish individuals.
- Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jewish individuals as such or the power of Jewish people as a collective, such as the myth of a worldwide Jewish conspiracy or of Jewish individuals controlling the media, economy, government, or other societal institutions.
- Accusing Jewish people as a collective of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group or for acts committed by non-Jewish individuals.
- Denying the fact, scope, and mechanisms, such as gas chambers, or the intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of Nazi Germany and its supporters and accomplices during the Holocaust.
- Accusing Jewish people as a collective, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.
- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jewish individuals worldwide, than to the interests of their respective nations.
- Denying Jewish people their right to self-determination, such as claiming that the existence of the State of Israel is a racist endeavor.
- Applying double standards by requiring of the Jewish State of Israel a standard of behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation.
- Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism, such as blood libel, to characterize Israel or Israelis.
- Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.
- Holding Jewish individuals collectively responsible for actions of the State of Israel.

Hate Crimes

A hate crime is a prejudice-motivated criminal act that in any way constitutes an expression of hatred toward the victim based on his or her personal characteristics. It is a crime in which the perpetrator intentionally selects the victim based on one of the following characteristics: race, religion, ethnicity, color, ancestry, sexual orientation, homeless status, advanced age, mental or physical disability, or gender and gender identity.²

¹ Chapter 2024-262, Laws of Fla.

² Section 887.19, F.S.; s. 775.085, F.S. (adding homelessness status, disability, and advanced age as protected categories); 34 U.S.C. s. 41305(b)(1) (adding gender and gender identity); Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *Uniform Crime Reports: Summary Reporting Guide Manual* (July 2023), at 104, available at <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/getContentAsset/6755ee1e-aa49-4437-b8f1-c2e831c23fd5/73aabf56-e6e5-4330-95a3-5f2a270a1d2b/UCR-Summary-Guide-Manual-JUL2023.pdf?language=en> (last visited Jan. 14, 2026); Florida Attorney

Evidencing Prejudice While Committing an Offense

Current law reclassifies the penalty for any felony or misdemeanor to the next highest degree if the commission of the offense evidence prejudice based on the race, color, ancestry, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, homeless status, or advanced age of the victim, as follows:

- A misdemeanor of the second-degree is reclassified to a misdemeanor of the first-degree.
- A misdemeanor of the first-degree is reclassified to a felony of the third-degree.
- A felony of the third-degree is reclassified to a felony of the second-degree.
- A felony of the second-degree is reclassified to a felony of the first-degree.
- A felony of the first-degree is reclassified to a life felony.

Reporting of Hate Crimes

Under s. 877.19, F.S., the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), all other state and local law enforcement agencies, and the Attorney General must collect and disseminate data on hate crimes committed in the state. Law enforcement agencies submit a monthly report to the FDLE concerning criminal acts that evidence prejudice based on race, religion, ethnicity, color, ancestry, sexual orientation, or national origin. The FDLE is required to compile and disseminate such information upon request to any local law enforcement agency, unit of local government, or state agency. Additionally, the Florida Attorney General publishes an annual summary of the compiled data.

Ultimately, it is up to the judgment of individual law enforcement officers and agencies to determine what the motivation of a particular crime is and whether that incident constitutes a hate crime the law enforcement agency must report to the state as a hate crime.³

Status on Hate Crimes and Antisemitism in Florida

Based on the Attorney General's summaries on hate crimes, there was a decrease in the number of reported hate crimes in 2024 compared to 2023.⁴ However, according to the Attorney General's 2023 report, there was a 94 percent increase in hate crimes against Jewish Floridians from 2022 to 2023.⁵ Of the 98 religion-based hate crimes in 2023, 70 were "anti-Jewish."⁶

General, *Hate Crimes in Florida 2023*, available at <https://www.myfloridalegal.com/sites/default/files/2023hatecrimesreportfinal.pdf> (last visited Jan. 14, 2026) [hereinafter 2023 Hate Crimes Report].

³ Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *Uniform Crime Reports: Summary Reporting Guide Manual* (July 2023), at 104, available at <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/getContentAsset/6755ee1e-aa49-4437-b8f1-c2e831c23fd5/73aabf56-e6e5-4330-95a3-5f2a270a1d2b/UCR-Summary-Guide-Manual-JUL2023.pdf?language=en> (last visited Jan. 14, 2026).

⁴ Compare the numbers in the 2024 reports with the numbers at page 8 of the 2023 report. See 2023 Hate Crimes Report; Attorney General, *Annual Summary of Data*, available at https://www.myfloridalegal.com/sites/default/files/annual_summary_of_data.pdf (last visited Jan. 14, 2025).

⁵ *Id.* at 2.

⁶ 2023 Hate Crimes Report at 25-26. Of those 70 anti-Jewish hate crimes reported, 38 were "destruction/damage/vandalism," 15 were intimidation, four were aggravated assault, four were "other larceny," four were "simple assault," two were "burglary/breaking & entering," one was robbery, one was "weapon law violations," and one was "theft from building."

The Anti-Defamation League’s most recent annual audit of antisemitic incidents showed that Florida saw a 24 percent decline in incidents of antisemitic assault, harassment, and vandalism in 2024 when compared to 2023. The nation, by comparison, saw a 5 percent increase.⁷

Advisory Bodies

Florida law provides for various types of “advisory bodies” that may be created within the executive branch, including a committee, task force, council, and advisory council.⁸ A task force is an advisory body appointed to study a specific problem and recommend a solution or policy alternative with respect to that problem.⁹ A task force can only be created by statute when necessary and beneficial to the furtherance of a public purpose and must be in adjunct to an executive agency. The statute creating the task force must clearly define the body’s purpose.¹⁰

Task forces must keep the Legislature and public informed of the body’s purposes, memberships, activities, and expenses.¹¹ Unless otherwise exempted, all meetings of an advisory body are public meetings under s. 286.011, F.S. Minutes, including a record of all votes cast, must be maintained for all meetings.¹²

Membership and Travel Reimbursement

Members of an advisory body, unless expressly permitted otherwise by the State Constitution, are appointed for four year, staggered terms;¹³ and unless expressly provided otherwise by specific statutory enactment, serve without additional compensation or honorarium, and are authorized to receive only per diem and reimbursement for travel expenses.¹⁴ The private citizen members of an advisory body that is adjunct to an executive agency must be appointed by the Governor, the head of a department, the executive director of a department, or a Cabinet officer.¹⁵

⁷ Daniel Frank, *ADL: A disturbing trend of Israel-related antisemitic incidents continues in Florida* | *Opinion*, MIAMI HERALD, Apr. 22, 2025, available at <https://www.miamiherald.com/opinion/op-ed/article304533011.html> (last visited Jan. 13, 2025). The author of the article, Daniel Frank, is Florida regional director for the Anti-Defamation League.

⁸ See s. 20.03, F.S. (defining committee, task force, council, and advisory council as advisory bodies).

⁹ Section 20.03, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 25.052, F.S. See s. 20.03, F.S., for the relevant definitions.

¹¹ Section 20.052(3), F.S. Advisory bodies annually provide a report, uploaded to a website maintained by the Executive Office of the Governor and available to the public, detailing the following:

- The statutory authority pursuant to the advisory body was created.
- A brief description of the purpose or objective of the advisory body.
- A list indicating the membership of each advisory body, the appointing authority for each member position, whether the member positions are filled or vacant, the term of each member position, and, if vacant, when the vacancy occurred.
- A list of the meeting dates and times of each advisory body for the preceding 3 fiscal years.
- A brief summary of the work plan for each advisory body for the current fiscal year and the next 2 fiscal years.
- The amount of appropriated funds and staff time used in each fiscal year to support each advisory body.
- A recommendation by the agency, with supporting rationale, to continue, terminate, or modify each advisory body.

¹² Section 20.052, F.S.

¹³ Section 20.052(4)(c), F.S.

¹⁴ Section 20.052(4)(d), F.S. See s. 112.061, F.S., for law on per diem and reimbursement for travel expenses.

¹⁵ Section 20.052(5)(a), F.S.

All travel covered by per diem must be authorized and approved by the head of the agency or a designated representative.¹⁶ Travel expenses must be limited to those expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of a public purpose authorized by law to be performed by the agency.¹⁷ Travel expenses include reimbursement of transportation expenses, reimbursement of lodging expenses, and per diem and meal allowances.

Travelers are allowed either \$80 per diem for each day of travel or, if actual expenses exceed \$80, the amounts permitted for subsistence plus actual expenses for lodging at a single-occupancy rate.¹⁸ The allowable amounts for subsistence are \$6 for breakfast, \$11 for lunch, and \$19 for dinner.¹⁹

Sunset Provision

Law requires that a statute creating, or authorizing the creation of, an advisory body must contain a “sunset provision” that provides for the repeal of the advisory body on October 2 of the third year after enactment unless the law is reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.²⁰ The Legislature may not save the advisory body if it has served its purpose and is no longer necessary and beneficial to the furtherance of a public purpose.²¹

Office of Civil Rights in Department of Legal Affairs

The Florida Legislature established the Office of Civil Rights within the Department of Legal Affairs in 1991.²² The Office is empowered to enforce civil rights laws on behalf of the State of Florida through litigation, education, outreach, and legislative proposals. The Office additionally conducts hate crime training for law enforcement officers and develops training programs and presentations for schools.²³

Separation of Powers

The government of the State of Florida is organized according to the doctrine of the separation of powers. Article II, section 3 of the State Constitution, in particular, provides that the “powers of the state government shall be divided into legislative, executive and judicial branches. No person belonging to one branch shall exercise any powers appertaining to either of the other branches unless expressly provided herein.” Two fundamental prohibitions are contained in the separation of powers doctrine in Florida. The first is that no branch may encroach upon the powers of the other; the second is that no branch may delegate to another branch its constitutionally assigned power.²⁴

¹⁶ Section 112.061(3)(a), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 112.061(3)(b), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 112.061(6)(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 112.061(6)(1)(b), F.S.

²⁰ Section 25.052(8), F.S.

²¹ Section 20.052(2), F.S.

²² See ch. 91-74, Laws of Fla.; s. 16.57, F.S. The creation of the Office of Civil Rights was based in part on a recommendation of the Racial and Ethnic Bias Study Commission of the Supreme Court for the purpose of bringing a state suit against individuals and agencies for harassment and brutality against minorities.

²³ Office of the Attorney General, *Office of Civil Rights*, <https://www.myfloridalegal.com/civil-rights> (last visited Jan. 14, 2026).

²⁴ *Chiles v. Children A, B, C, D, E, and F*, 589 So. 260 (Fla. 1991).

The State Constitution provides that the Legislature creates the policies and laws of the state²⁵ and the executive branch executes the laws²⁶ and policies established by the Legislature.

Generally, advisory bodies under ch. 20, F.S., do not “execute” laws; they, instead, typically *inform* (advise) the Legislature. In this way, the bodies typically do not enjoy any executive or legislative power.

Dual Office Holding

The State Constitution prohibits individuals from holding multiple public offices simultaneously and applies to public offices in state, county, and municipal government.²⁷ The provision applies to both elected and appointed offices, ensuring that no single individual accumulates multiple governmental roles that could create a conflict of interest.²⁸ This prohibition is intended to preserve the independence of each branch and prevent conflicts of interest. Neither the State Constitution nor the Legislature has defined the term “office,” leaving the court to establish its meaning through case law. Florida courts have interpreted the term “office” in opposition to the term “employment,” with the latter not being subject to prohibition on dual office-holding. An “office,” the courts have held, refers to a position that exercises sovereign power, has a legally prescribed tenure, and is established by law rather than by contract.²⁹ The term “employment,” by contrast, “does not comprehend a delegation of any part of the sovereign authority [of government].”³⁰ Positions such as department heads, members of governing boards, and elected officials have typically been considered offices, while positions like assistants, deputy clerks, and administrative employees have typically been classified as public employees.³¹

A member of the Legislature—whether serving as a Senator or a Representative—is an officer and therefore subject to the prohibition on dual office holding.

The State Constitution provides an explicit exception from the dual office holding limitation: “any officer may be a member of a . . . statutory body having only advisory powers.” Typically, an advisory body created pursuant to ch. 20, F.S., only have advisory powers. Membership on such bodies, therefore, does not constitute an office for the purposes of the constitutional prohibition on dual office holding.

²⁵ Article III, section 1 of the State Constitution vests the “legislative power of the state” in the Legislature. Legislative power is further explained by the courts in *O.M. v. Dep’t of Children & Families*, 404 So. 3d 547, 552 (Fla. 3d DCA 2025); *Webb v. Hill*, 75 So. 2d 596, 605 (Fla. 1954); *State v. Barquet*, 262 So. 2d 431, 433 (Fla. 1972).

²⁶ The executive branch, through the governor, ensures that the “laws be faithfully executed, commission all officers of the state and counties, and transact all necessary business with the officers of government.” FLA. CONST. art. IV, s. 4.

²⁷ FLA. CONST. art. II, s. 5(a).

²⁸ *Bath Club, Inc. v. Dade County*, 394 So. 2d 110 (Fla. 1981); see *Blackburn v. Brorein*, 70 So. 2d 293 (Fla. 1954).

²⁹ *State ex rel. Holloway v. Sheats*, 83 So. 508 (Fla. 1919); *State ex rel. Clyatt v. Hocker*, 22 So. 721 (Fla. 1897).

³⁰ *State ex rel. Holloway v. Sheats*, 83 So. 508 (Fla. 1919).

³¹ See Office of the Attorney General, *Dual Office-holding*,

<https://www.myfloridalegal.com/files/pdf/page/4FF72ECF62927EEA85256CC6007B4517/DualOfficeHoldingPamplet.pdf> (last visited Mar. 23, 2025).

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill creates s. 16.571, F.S., establishing the Antisemitism Task Force (Task Force) for the express purpose of combating antisemitism in the state. The Task Force is adjunct to the Office of Civil Rights in the Department of Legal Affairs and is a task force as defined and discussed in ss. 20.03(5) and 20.052, F.S.³² The Department of Legal Affairs will provide administrative and staff support for the Task Force.

In addition to submitting an annual report, the Task Force is charged with:

- Identifying and acknowledging the growing threat of antisemitism in this state by conducting a comprehensive review of the prevalence of antisemitism within this state;
- Strengthening community relations by identifying and creating opportunities for new connections between state and local governments and local Jewish communities;
- Engaging with local Jewish communities and providing public officials across this state with recommendations and support for combating antisemitism;
- Advising on training programs for law enforcement relating to the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes;
- Assessing existing state programs relating to education in digital media literacy, including identifying educational gaps, studying education efficacy, and planning for enhanced educational offerings;
- Identifying best practices from efforts to combat antisemitism in other states and jurisdictions;
- Evaluating this state's hate crime statutes to consider whether amendments thereto would better protect residents from antisemitism; and
- Recommending strategies, programs, and legislation to combat antisemitism in this state.

The Task Force must annually provide a report and policy recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the chair of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the chair of the Security and Threat Assessment Committee of the House of Representatives. These reports are due before January 31 of each year. The Task Force's first report must examine antisemitism in schools and universities.

The Task Force has 18 members who serve two-year terms without compensation but are entitled to per diem. The Task Force consists of the following,

- Three members appointed by the President of the Senate, including:
 - One appointee that represents a Jewish community organization in this state; and
 - One appointee that has expertise in combatting antisemitism.
- Three members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, including:
 - One appointee that represents a Jewish community organization in this state; and
 - One appointee that has expertise in combatting antisemitism.
- One member of the Senate, appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate.
- One member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

³² See *supra* notes 1-14 and accompanying text for discussion of ss. 20.03(5) and 20.052, F.S.

- Two members appointed by the Governor, one of whom must have legal expertise in civil rights law.
- The Attorney General or his or her designee.
- The Commissioner of Education or his or her designee.
- The chair of the Florida Commission on Human Relations or his or her designee.
- One member appointed by the Florida Association of Counties.
- One member appointed by the Florida League of Cities.
- One member appointed by the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association.
- One member appointed by the Florida Police Chiefs Association.
- One member appointed by the Florida Association of District School Superintendents.

The President of the Senate shall designate one of his or her appointees as co-chair of the Task Force; the other co-chair is designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from his or her appointees.

In accordance with s. 20.052, F.S., the bill includes a sunset provision, repealing the Task Force on October 3, 2029, unless reviewed and saved from repeal by reenactment by the Legislature.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Not applicable. The bill does not require counties or municipalities to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds, reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate, or reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

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 bill may have an indeterminate fiscal impact on the Department of Legal Affairs by adding members of the Task Force to the class of individuals entitled to per diem and travel reimbursements. The Department of Legal Affairs may further incur costs for providing administrative and staff support to the Task Force.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 16.571 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 Calatayud

38-00567B-26

20261072__

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to the Antisemitism Task Force;
 3 creating s. 16.571, F.S.; creating the Antisemitism
 4 Task Force adjunct to the Office of Civil Rights
 5 within the Department of Legal Affairs for a specified
 6 purpose; requiring the department to provide
 7 administrative and staff support to the task force;
 8 providing for appointment and terms of task force
 9 members; providing for per diem and travel expenses;
 10 requiring the task force to meet quarterly;
 11 authorizing more frequent meetings at the call of the
 12 co-chairs; providing duties of the task force;
 13 requiring the task force to annually submit a report
 14 and policy recommendations to the Governor and the
 15 Legislature by a specified date; providing for future
 16 repeal; providing an effective date.
 17
 18 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
 19
 20 Section 1. Section 16.571, Florida Statutes, is created to
 21 read:
 22 16.571 Antisemitism Task Force.—
 23 (1) The Antisemitism Task Force, a task force as defined in
 24 s. 20.03(5), is created adjunct to the Office of Civil Rights
 25 within the Department of Legal Affairs for the express purpose
 26 of combating antisemitism in this state. Except as otherwise
 27 provided in this section, the task force shall operate in a
 28 manner consistent with s. 20.052. The department shall provide
 29 administrative and staff support relating to the functions of

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

38-00567B-26

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30 the task force.
 31 (2) (a) The task force is composed of the following members:
 32 1. Three members appointed by the President of the Senate,
 33 one of whom must be a representative of a Jewish community
 34 organization in this state and one of whom must have expertise
 35 in combating antisemitism. The President of the Senate shall
 36 designate one of his or her appointees as co-chair of the task
 37 force.
 38 2. Three members appointed by the Speaker of the House of
 39 Representatives, one of whom must be a representative of a
 40 Jewish community organization in this state and one of whom must
 41 have expertise in combating antisemitism. The Speaker of the
 42 House of Representatives shall designate one of his or her
 43 appointees as co-chair of the task force.
 44 3. One member of the Senate, appointed by the Minority
 45 Leader of the Senate.
 46 4. One member of the House of Representatives, appointed by
 47 the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.
 48 5. Two members appointed by the Governor, one of whom must
 49 have legal expertise in civil rights law.
 50 6. The Attorney General or his or her designee.
 51 7. The Commissioner of Education or his or her designee.
 52 8. The chair of the Florida Commission on Human Relations
 53 or his or her designee.
 54 9. One member appointed by the Florida Association of
 55 Counties.
 56 10. One member appointed by the Florida League of Cities.
 57 11. One member appointed by the Florida Prosecuting
 58 Attorneys Association.

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20261072

12. One member appointed by the Florida Police Chiefs Association.

13. One member appointed by the Florida Association of District School Superintendents.

(b) Members of the task force shall serve 2-year terms. A vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

(c) Members of the task force shall serve without compensation but are entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses in accordance with s. 112.061.

(3) The task force shall hold its first meeting by August 1, 2026. The task force shall convene at least once quarterly but, at the call of the co-chairs, may meet more often as necessary to complete the duties prescribed in this section.

(4) The task force shall:

(a) Identify and acknowledge the growing threat of antisemitism in this state by conducting a comprehensive review of the prevalence of antisemitism within this state.

(b) Strengthen community relations by identifying and creating opportunities for new connections between state and local governments and local Jewish communities.

(c) Engage with local Jewish communities and provide public officials across this state with recommendations and support for combating antisemitism.

(d) Advise on training programs for law enforcement relating to the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes.

(e) Assess existing state programs relating to education in digital media literacy, including identifying educational gaps, studying education efficacy, and planning for enhanced

38-00567B-26

20261072

educational offerings.

(f) Identify best practices from efforts to combat antisemitism in other states and jurisdictions.

(g) Evaluate this state's hate crime statutes and consider whether amendments thereto would better protect residents from antisemitism.

(h) Recommend strategies, programs, and legislation to combat antisemitism in this state. The initial report provided pursuant to paragraph (i) shall examine antisemitism in schools and universities.

(i) Before January 31 of each year, submit a report and policy recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the chair of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the chair of the Security and Threat Assessment Committee of the House of Representatives.

(5) In accordance with s. 20.052(8), this section is repealed October 2, 2029, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

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

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

2/24

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

1072

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Vance Ahrens

Phone

Address 6445 Crepe Myrtle Dr

Street

Email

Grant

City

FL

State

32949

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:

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

24 Feb 26

Meeting Date

SB 1072

Bill Number or Topic

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

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Christopher Holton

Phone

504-234-8857

Address

2020 Pennsylvania Ave.

Street

Email

holton@centerforsecurity.org

Washington

City

DC

State

20006

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:

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)

2/24/26

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

1072

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Amy Maguire

Phone

Address

Email

amyrmaguire@jfed.org

Street

Sarasota

City

FL

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:

JFED Sarasota
Manatee



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 \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

2/24/20

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

SB1072

Bill Number or Topic

Fiscal

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Ashe Bradley

Phone

Address

Street

Tampa

City

FL

State

33615

Zip

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:

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)

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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: SB 1112

INTRODUCER: Senator Garcia

SUBJECT: Labor Pool Act

DATE: February 23, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Dike	McKay	CM	Favorable
2.	Griffin	Nortelus	ATD	Favorable
3.	Dike	Siples	FP	Favorable

I. Summary:

SB 1112 amends the Florida Labor Pool Act, part II of chapter 448, F.S., by:

- Prohibiting labor pools from charging third-party users a placement fee if a third-party user directly employs a laborer for work;
- Requiring labor pools in the state to register annually with the Department of Commerce (department); and
- Allowing courts to award attorney fees and costs to the prevailing party for legal proceedings brought under the Labor Pool Act.

The bill will have an indeterminate fiscal impact on private and governmental sectors. See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Labor Pool Act

Florida's Labor Pool Act (the act), ss. 448.20-448.26, F.S., provides for the health, safety, and well-being of day laborers throughout the state and outlines uniform standards of conduct and practice for labor pools. Under the act, a labor pool is defined as a "business entity¹ that operates a labor hall² by one or more of the following methods:

¹ "Business entity" means any individual, corporation, business partnership, firm, institution, or association. Section 448.22(4), F.S.

² "Labor hall" means a central location maintained by a labor pool where day laborers assemble and are dispatched to work for a third-party user. Section 448.22(3), F.S.

- Contracting with third-party users³ to supply day laborers⁴ to them on a temporary basis.
- Hiring, employing, recruiting, or contracting with workers to fulfill these temporary labor contracts for day labor.
- Fulfilling any contracts for day labor in accordance with this subsection, even if the entity also conducts other business.”⁵

Exceptions

The act does not apply to the following types of businesses:

- Business entities duly registered as farm labor contractors pursuant to part III of ch. 450, F.S.;
- Employee leasing companies,⁶ as defined in s. 468.520, F.S.;
- Temporary help services engaged in supplying solely white-collar employees, secretarial employees, clerical employees, or skilled laborers;
- Labor union hiring halls; or
- Labor bureau or employment offices operated by a business entity for the sole purpose of employing an individual for its own use.⁷

Prohibitions

The act prohibits labor pools from all of the following:

- Charging a day laborer:
 - For safety equipment, clothing, accessories, or any other items required by the nature of the work;
 - More than a reasonable amount to transport a worker to or from the designated worksite; or
 - For directly or indirectly cashing a worker’s check.
- Requesting or requiring that any day laborer sign any document waiving statutory protections.
- Charging more than the actual cost of providing lunch, if the labor pool provides lunch at the worksite.
- Restricting a day laborer’s right to accept a permanent position with a third-party user to whom the laborer is referred for temporary work, or to restrict the right of a third-party user to offer employment to an employee of the labor pool.⁸

Requirements

The act requires labor pools to do all of the following:

- Provide the following facilities for a worker waiting at a labor hall for a job assignment:

³ “Third-party user” means a business entity that uses the services of a day laborer provided by a labor pool. Section 448.22(5), F.S.

⁴ “Day labor” means temporary labor or employment that is occasional or irregular for which the worker is employed for not longer than the time period required to complete the temporary assignment for which the individual worker was hired, although an individual may be eligible for additional temporary assignments when available. Section 448.22(2), F.S.

⁵ Section 448.22(1), F.S.

⁶ “Employee Leasing Company” means a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, or other form of business entity engaged in employee leasing.

⁷ Section 448.23, F.S.

⁸ Section 448.24, F.S.

- Restroom facilities;
- Drinking water; and
- Sufficient seating.
- Select one of the following methods to pay a day laborer for work performed:
 - Cash;
 - Commonly accepted negotiable instruments that are payable in cash, on demand at a financial institution, and without discount;
 - Payroll debit card; or
 - Electronic fund transfer.
- Notify a day laborer of the payment method that the labor pool intends to use and the day laborer's options to elect a different payment method.
- If selecting to pay a day laborer by payroll debit card:
 - Offer the day laborer the option to elect payment by electronic fund transfer; and
 - Provide the day laborer with a list, including the address, of a nearby business that does not charge a fee to withdraw the debit card's contents.
- Compensate day laborers at or above the minimum wage.⁹
- Comply with the Workers' Compensation Law in ch. 440, F.S.
- Insure any motor vehicle owned or operated by the labor pool and used for worker transportation.
- Furnish each worker with a written itemized statement showing in detail each wage deduction.
- Give each worker an annual earnings statement summary.¹⁰

Remedies

Under the act, any worker affected by a violation of the provisions relating to labor pool duties and obligations may file a lawsuit against the labor pool. In any such lawsuit, the worker is required to give the labor pool a reasonable opportunity to cure the alleged violation within 60 days. Workers are authorized to recover actual and consequential damages, or \$1,000, whichever is greater, for each violation, and costs. The legal remedy:

- Must be filed within 1 year after the date the notice of an alleged violation is served; and
- Is exclusive and prohibits the worker from pursuing any other available legal remedy.¹¹

Registration of Businesses

Business entities that seek to operate and transact business in Florida must first register with the Department of State (DOS). Such entities may register as a Limited Liability Company,¹² a Corporation,¹³ or a Limited Partnership.¹⁴ Typically, this registration includes the name of the business, the street and mailing address of the designated/principal office and registered agent,

⁹ As of September 2025, the Florida minimum wage is \$14.00 per hour. U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR, *State Minimum Wage Laws*, available at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/minimum-wage/state> (last visited Jan. 27, 2026).

¹⁰ Section 448.24, F.S.

¹¹ Section 448.25, F.S.

¹² See s. 605.0201, F.S.

¹³ See s. 607.0202, F.S.

¹⁴ See s. 620.1201, F.S.

and information about the partners/incorporators/managers/members.¹⁵ As labor pools are business entities, they must comply with relevant statutory requirements for registration and annual filing with the DOS. If a business fails to register with the DOS, either the Department of Legal Affairs or the Attorney General, depending on the type of business entity, may bring legal action to prevent the company from transacting business in Florida.¹⁶

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 448.24, F.S., to prohibit labor pools from charging a placement fee when a third-party user directly hires a laborer for work.

The bill requires labor pools located, operating, or transacting business in Florida to register annually with the department. The bill gives the department rulemaking authority to implement this requirement.

Lastly, the bill allows courts to award attorney fees and costs to the winning party of a legal proceeding brought for a violation of the act.

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 identified.

¹⁵ See ss. 605.0201, 607.0202, 620.1201, F.S.

¹⁶ See ss. 605.0913, 607.1523, 620.1908, F.S.

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

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Indeterminate. If more third-party users directly hire workers, then labor pools may see reduced funds due to fewer placement fees.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The department may have increased expenditures to register labor pools. However, such expenditures can be absorbed within existing resources.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 448.24 and 448.25.

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 Garcia

36-00659A-26

20261112__

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to the Labor Pool Act; amending s.
 3 448.24, F.S.; prohibiting a labor pool from charging a
 4 certain fee to a third-party user if such user
 5 directly employs a laborer for work; requiring a labor
 6 pool to register annually with the Department of
 7 Commerce; authorizing the department to adopt rules;
 8 amending s. 448.25, F.S.; revising the remedies,
 9 damages, and costs a court may award the prevailing
 10 party in certain actions; providing an effective date.
 11
 12 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
 13
 14 Section 1. Subsection (6) of section 448.24, Florida
 15 Statutes, is amended, and subsection (8) is added to that
 16 section, to read:
 17 448.24 Duties and rights.—
 18 (6) A labor pool may not ~~shall~~ restrict the right of a
 19 day laborer to accept a permanent position with a third-party
 20 user to whom the laborer is referred for temporary work, or to
 21 restrict the right of such a third-party user to offer such
 22 employment to an employee of the labor pool. If a third-party
 23 user directly employs a laborer for work, a labor pool may not
 24 charge the third-party user a placement fee ~~However, nothing~~
 25 ~~shall restrict the labor pool from receiving a reasonable~~
 26 ~~placement fee from the third-party user.~~
 27 (8) A labor pool that is located, operates, or transacts
 28 business in this state shall register annually with the
 29 Department of Commerce. The department may adopt rules to

Page 1 of 2

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

36-00659A-26

20261112__

30 implement this subsection.
 31 Section 2. Subsection (4) is added to section 448.25,
 32 Florida Statutes, to read:
 33 448.25 Remedies; damages; costs.—
 34 (4) In addition to any damages awarded for an action
 35 brought pursuant to this section, the court shall award
 36 reasonable attorney fees and costs to the prevailing party.
 37 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

Page 2 of 2

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

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

2/24/26

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

SB 1112

Bill Number or Topic

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

Name Clayton Lee Blackford

Phone 561-980-3569

Address 1951 NW 7th Ave Suite 300

Street

Miami, FL 33136

City

State

Zip

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:

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)

02/24/26

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

SB 1112

Bill Number or Topic

Fiscal Policy
Committee

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Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Alfredo Patino

Phone 305-376-1629

Address 4573 Louvinia Ct
Street

Email al.patino.ap@gmail.com

Tallahassee FL 32311
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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Meeting Date

SB 1112

Bill Number or Topic

Fiscal Policy

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name JEAN TUFFET

Phone 786 290 5181

Address 1951 NW 7th Ave Suite 300

Email jean@BeyondtheBars.org

Street

Miami, FL

City

33136

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)

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2/24/26

Meeting Date

1112

Bill Number or Topic

Fiscal Policy

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Karen Woodall

Phone

850-321-9386

Address

579 E. Call

Email

kcfep@yahoo.com

Street

Tallahassee, FL

32301

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:

FL Center for Fiscal
& Economic Policy

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

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The Florida Senate
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2-24-26

Meeting Date

SB 1112

Bill Number or Topic

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Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Caitie Walters

Phone

Address

Email

Street

Port St John

City

State

Zip

32907

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)

2/24/26

Meeting Date

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APPEARANCE RECORD

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Labor
SB 1112

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Cindy Halsey

Phone

Address

Street

Arcadia FL

City

State

Zip

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
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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

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2/24/26

Meeting Date

FISCAL POLICY

Committee

SB 1112

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

GUENIDA ABBOTT (ABBOTT)

Phone

786 376-1181

Address

4305 SW 98 AV

Street

Email

GUENIDA.ABBOTT@GMAIL.COM

MIAMI

City

FL

State

33165

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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SB 1112-Label

Meeting Date

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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

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☒ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

2/24/26

Meeting Date

SB 1112

Bill Number or Topic

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Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Megan Oates

Phone

Address

Email

Street

Orlando

City

FL

State

32818

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
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S-001 (08/10/2021)

2/24/26

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate
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1112

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Name Ryan Myers

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Phone (918) 805-3655

Address 2813 Falling Tree Circ.

Email ryanmyers737@gmail.com

Street

Orlando

City

FL

State

32837

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
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(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Feb 24, 2024

Meeting Date

SB 1112

Bill Number or Topic

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Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name CHARED CROPP

Phone 267-978-1590

Address 1618 COLUMBIA ARMS Cir Unit #260

Email CAGUIRRE@737Unitchere.org

Street

KISSIMMEE

City

FL

State

34742

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.),
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S-001 (08/10/2021)

2/24/26

Meeting Date

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1112

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

SEAN BREENEN

Phone

(727) 470-3080

Address

751 6TH AVE S.W

Email

BREENEN74@GTMAIL.COM

Street

LARGO

FL

33770

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

APPEARANCE RECORD

2124126

Meeting Date

SB1112

Bill Number or Topic

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Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Brittany Rutherford Phone 8324912410

Address 5522 Autumn Ridge Rd #201 Email brittanycary@yahoo.com
Street

Lakeland FL 33805
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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SB1112

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Betsy Cisneros

Phone

407-791-6954

Address

3442 Monaco Lane

Email

betsycisneros07@gmail.com

Street

Davenport, Fl. 33897

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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SB 1112

2/24/26

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Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Seth Lloyd Phone 407-552-1767

Address 406 S 12th St Email seth.lloyd1990@gmail.com
Street

LAKE WALKS FL 33853
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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APPEARANCE RECORD2/24/2026

Meeting Date

SB1112

Bill Number or Topic

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Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Sydney FinksPhone 770-905-9746Address 6811 Tanglewood Bay Drive
StreetEmail Sydney Finks@gmail.comOrlando
CityFL
State32821
ZipSpeaking: ☐ 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)

2/24/20
Meeting Date
Fiscal Policy
Committee

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SB1112
Bill Number or Topic
Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Cynthia Brown Phone (850) 748-0364
Address 213 Craft Street
Street
Pensacola FL 32534
City State Zip

Email cyndileigh7@yahoo.com

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.),
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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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SB 1112

Bill Number or Topic

Meeting Date

2/24/26
Fiscal Policy

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Carol Cleaver

Phone 251-599-9543

Address 2300 Magnolia Avenue
Street

Email cleaveremiko@gmail.com

Pensacola FL 32503
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
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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
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SB 1112

Bill Number or Topic

2/24/26

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Kimberly Skelton

Phone

850-776-5345

Address

Street

Pensacola, FL

City

State

32514

Zip

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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The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

2/24/22

Meeting Date

SB.1112

Bill Number or Topic

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

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Arnold Alarante

Phone

407-460-8522

Address

21 Inconnu Drive

Email

arnoldalarante@yahoo.com

Street

Poinciana

City

Fl.

State

34759

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:

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)

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

2/24/26

Meeting Date

Fiscal

Committee

SB1112

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Dr. Rich Templin

Phone 850-224-6126

Address 135 S. Monroe
Street

Email _____

FL
City State

32307
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 AFL-CIO

☐ 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

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

2/24/20
Meeting Date
Fiscal Policy
Committee

SB 1112
Bill Number or Topic
Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Walker Ellison Phone 904 534 9340

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Jax FL 32258
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

APPEARANCE RECORD

2-24-26

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

SB 1112

Bill Number or Topic

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

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Rick Myers

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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:

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)

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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/CS/SB 1180

INTRODUCER: Fiscal Policy Committee; Community Affairs Committee; and Senator Arrington

SUBJECT: Community Development Districts

DATE: February 24, 2026

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Tolmich	Fleming	CA	Fav/CS
2. Biehl	Roberts	EE	Favorable
3. Tolmich	Siples	FP	Fav/CS

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/CS/SB 1180 revises regulations affecting community development districts (CDDs) by establishing a recall process for members of the board of supervisors, clarifying local authority over synthetic turf, and redefining “compact, urban, mixed-use districts.”

The bill creates a recall election process for a member of a CDD’s board of supervisors that largely mirrors existing procedures for municipalities and charter counties. It sets requirements for initiating a recall petition, specifies ballot language, addresses filling vacancies created by a recall, and establishes penalties for offenses related to the petition process.

Additionally, the bill clarifies that the prohibition on local government regulation of synthetic turf does not limit a CDD’s ability to enforce deed restrictions. It also expands the types of developments that can qualify as a “compact, urban, mixed-use district,” promoting higher-density, mixed-use projects, including affordable housing, in targeted urban areas.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Regulation of Synthetic Turf

Synthetic turf is a manufactured product that resembles natural grass and is used as a surface for landscaping and recreational areas.¹ In 2025, the Legislature adopted ch. 2025-140, Laws of Florida, which directed the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to adopt minimum standards for the installation of synthetic turf on single-family residential properties one acre or less in size.² Currently, a rule providing such standards has been proposed and is awaiting adoption.³ Upon the adoption of such rule, a local government may not:

- Adopt or enforce any ordinance, resolution, order, rule, or policy that prohibits, or is enforced to prohibit, a property owner from installing synthetic turf that complies with DEP standards which apply to single-family residential property.
- Adopt or enforce any ordinance, resolution, order, rule, or policy that regulates synthetic turf which is inconsistent with adopted DEP standards which apply to single-family residential property.⁴

Opportunity Zones

Opportunity Zones (OZ) are an economic development tool that allow people to invest in distressed areas in the U.S.⁵ Opportunity Zones were created under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017⁶ (OZ-1.0) to spur economic growth and job creation in low-income communities while providing tax benefits to investors.⁷ The One Big Beautiful Bill (2025) made the program a permanent part of the tax code and further refined the program (OZ-2.0)⁸ Beginning in 2017, Governors nominated up to 25% of census tracts with median family incomes of less than 80% of their general area or a poverty rate of 20% or higher.⁹ In Florida, a total of 427 Qualified Opportunity Zones were designated, with at least one located in every county in the state.¹⁰ OZ-1.0 zones expire on December 31, 2028.¹¹ Starting July 1, 2026, new zones will be nominated by Governors and qualified by the U.S. Treasury by December 31, 2026, to take effect on January 1, 2027.¹²

¹ Section 125.572(1), F.S.

² Section 125.572(2), F.S. See Fla. Admin. Register, *Notice of Proposed Rule ch. 62-308.100* (Synthetic Turf) (January 2026), available at: <https://floridadep.gov/wra/wra/documents/proposed-rule-synthetic-turf-standards> (last visited January 27, 2026).

³ See *id.*

⁴ Section 125.572(3), F.S.

⁵ IRS, *Opportunity Zones*, available at: <https://www.irs.gov/credits-deductions/businesses/opportunity-zones> (last visited January 27, 2026).

⁶ See Public Law No. 115-97, available at: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/1/text> (last visited January 27, 2026).

⁷ *Supra* note 5.

⁸ FloridaCommerce, *Opportunity Zones Program*, available at: <https://floridajobs.org/business-growth-and-partnerships/for-businesses-and-entrepreneurs/business-resource/opportunity-zones-program> (last visited January 27, 2026).

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.*

Recall Elections

Recall elections allow citizens to remove and replace a public official before the official's term of office ends.¹³ Typically, the recall process involves gathering a certain number of signatures on a petition within a specified amount of time.¹⁴ Recall elections have historically been used most frequently at the local level.¹⁵ Recall elections differ from impeachment in that impeachment typically requires a state legislature's lower chamber to bring specific charges and requires the upper chamber to act as the jury in an impeachment trial.¹⁶

The recall election process varies by state, however, the process generally follows the following steps:

- File an application to circulate a recall petition.
- Circulate a recall petition and gather a certain number of signatures within a specified period of time.
- Submit petitions to election officials for verification of signatures.
- If enough valid signatures are presented, hold a recall election.¹⁷

Recall of Municipal and Charter County Officer Governing Body Members

Current law provides for the recall of the members of the governing body of a municipality or charter county.¹⁸ A member of such governing body may be subject to recall if a petition alleging the grounds for recall is signed by a sufficient number of voters in the county or municipality in which the member was elected.¹⁹

If a sufficient number of voters sign the petition, the allegations, as well as the member's response to those allegations, are presented to the public in a document entitled "Recall Petition and Defense."²⁰ If a sufficient number of voters sign the "Recall Petition and Defense," a recall election is held.²¹

Special Districts

A "special district" is a unit of local government created for a particular purpose, with jurisdiction to operate within a limited geographic boundary.²² Special districts are created by general law, special act, local ordinance, or rule of the Governor and Cabinet.²³ A special district has only those powers expressly provided by, or reasonably implied from, the authority provided in the district's charter. Special districts provide specific municipal services in addition to, or in

¹³ National Conference of State Legislatures, *Recall of State Officials*, available at: <https://www.ncsl.org/elections-and-campaigns/recall-of-state-officials> (last visited January 26, 2026).

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ Section 100.361, F.S.

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*

²² See *Halifax Hospital Medical Center v. State of Fla., et al.*, 278 So. 3d 545, 547 (Fla. 2019).

²³ See ss. 189.02(1), 189.031(3), and 190.005(1), F.S. See generally s. 189.012(6), F.S.

place of, those provided by a municipality or county.²⁴ Special districts are funded through the imposition of ad valorem taxes, fees, or charges on the users of those services as authorized by law.²⁵

Special districts may be classified as dependent or independent based on their relationship with local general-purpose governments. A special district is classified as “dependent” if the governing body of a single county or municipality:

- Serves as governing body of the district;
- Appoints the governing body of the district;
- May remove members of the district’s governing body at-will during their unexpired terms; or
- Approves or can veto the budget of the district.²⁶

A district is classified as “independent” if it does not meet any of the above criteria or is located in more than one county, unless the district lies entirely within the boundaries of single municipality.²⁷

The Special District Accountability Program within the Department of Commerce is responsible for maintaining and electronically publishing the official list of all special districts.²⁸ This list includes all active special districts, as well as a separate list of those declared inactive.²⁹ According to the official list, as of January 20, 2026, the state had 2,087 special districts.³⁰ Special districts are governed generally by the Uniform Special District Accountability Act (USDAA).³¹ The USDAA centralizes provisions governing special districts and applies to the formation,³² governance,³³ administration,³⁴ supervision,³⁵ merger,³⁶ and dissolution³⁷ of special

²⁴ Intergovernmental Affairs Subcommittee, *The Local Government Formation Manual*, 56, available at <https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?PublicationType=Committees&CommitteeId=3304&Session=2025&DocumentType=General+Publications&FileName=Local+Government+Formation+Manual+%5b2024-2026%5d.pdf> (last visited January 26, 2026).

²⁵ The method of financing a district must be stated in its charter. Sections 189.02(4)(g) and 189.031(3), F.S. Independent special districts may be authorized to impose ad valorem taxes as well as non-ad valorem special assessments in the special acts comprising their charters. *See, e.g.*, ch. 2023-335, s. 6 of s. 1, Laws of Fla. (East River Ranch Stewardship District). *See also, e.g.*, ss. 190.021 (community development districts), 191.009 (independent fire control districts), 197.3631 (non-ad valorem assessments), 298.305 (water control districts), 388.221 (mosquito control), ch. 2004-397, s. 27 of s. 3, Laws of Fla. (South Broward Hospital District).

²⁶ Section 189.012(2), F.S.

²⁷ Section 189.012(3), F.S.

²⁸ Section 189.061, F.S.

²⁹ Sections 189.061 and 189.062(6), F.S.

³⁰ Florida Department of Commerce, *Official List of Special Districts*, available at: <https://www.floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/special-districts/special-district-accountability-program/official-list-of-special-districts> (last visited January 26, 2026).

³¹ Section 189.01, F.S. *See additionally* ch. 190, F.S. (community development districts), ch. 191, F.S. (independent special fire control districts), ch. 298, F.S. (water control districts), ch. 388, F.S. (mosquito control districts), and ch. 582, F.S. (soil and water conservation districts).

³² *See* sections 189.02 (creation of dependent special districts) and 189.031, F.S. (creation of independent special districts).

³³ *See* section 189.0311, F.S. (charter requirements for independent special districts).

³⁴ *See* section 189.019, F.S. (requiring codification of charters incorporating all special acts for the district).

³⁵ *See* section 189.0651, F.S. (oversight for special districts created by special act of the Legislature).

³⁶ Sections 189.071 and 189.074, F.S.

³⁷ Sections 189.071 and 189.072, F.S.

districts, unless otherwise expressly provided in law.³⁸ The USDAA requires notice and publication of tentative budgets and final budgets.³⁹ Certain budget amendments are allowed up to 60 days following the end of the fiscal year.⁴⁰

Special districts do not possess “home rule” powers and may impose only those taxes, assessments, or fees authorized by special or general law. The special act creating an independent special district may provide for funding from a variety of sources while prohibiting others. For example, ad valorem tax authority is not mandatory for a special district.⁴¹

Community Development Districts

Community development districts (CDDs) are a type of independent special district intended to provide urban community services in a cost-effective manner by managing and financing the delivery of basic services and capital infrastructure to developing communities without overburdening other governments and their taxpayers.⁴² Districts consisting of 2,500 acres or more must be created by rule adopted by the Florida Cabinet acting as the Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission,⁴³ whereas CDDs with less than 2,500 acres are created pursuant to county or municipal ordinance.⁴⁴ As of January 20, 2026, there are 1,076 active CDDs in Florida.⁴⁵

CDDs are authorized to provide infrastructure relating to water management and control; water supply, sewer and wastewater management, reclamation and reuse; bridges or culverts; and roads and street lights.⁴⁶ With the consent of the applicable local purpose government, a CDD may also be authorized to provide infrastructure for parks and other outdoor recreational, cultural, and educational facilities; fire prevention and control; school buildings and related structures; security; mosquito control; and waste collection and disposal.⁴⁷ The board may enter into contracts, borrow money, issue bonds, levy ad valorem taxes (subject to voter approval at a referendum),⁴⁸ levy special assessments and non-ad valorem taxes, adopt administrative rules pursuant to ch. 120, F.S., and exercise the power of eminent domain.⁴⁹

Each CDD is governed by a five-member board elected by the landowners of the district on a one-acre, one-vote basis.⁵⁰ Board members serve four-year terms, except some initial board members serve a two-year term for the purpose of creating staggered terms.⁵¹ After the sixth year (for districts of up to 5,000 acres) or the tenth year (for districts exceeding 5,000 acres or for a compact, urban, mixed-use district) following the CDD’s creation, each member of the board is

³⁸ See section 190.004, F.S. (Ch. 190, F.S. as “sole authorization” for creation of community development districts).

³⁹ Section 189.016(4), F.S.

⁴⁰ Section 189.016(6), F.S.

⁴¹ See ch. 2006-354, Laws of Fla. (Argyle Fire District may impose special assessments, but has no ad valorem tax authority).

⁴² Section 190.002(1)(a), F.S.

⁴³ Section 190.005(1), F.S.

⁴⁴ Section 190.005(2), F.S.

⁴⁵ *Supra* note 30.

⁴⁶ Section 190.012(1), F.S.

⁴⁷ Section 190.012(2), F.S.

⁴⁸ See section 190.021(1), F.S., and art. VII, s. 9, FLA CONST.

⁴⁹ Section 190.011, F.S.

⁵⁰ Section 190.006(2), F.S.

⁵¹ Section 190.006(1), F.S.

subject to election by the electors of the district at the conclusion of their term. However, this transition does not occur if the district has fewer than 250 (for districts of up to 5,000 acres) or 500 (for districts exceeding 5,000 acres or for a compact, urban, mixed-use district) qualified electors.⁵²

Merger of CDDs

A landowner or the board may petition to contract or expand the boundaries of a CDD in a manner provided by law.⁵³ A district may merge with other CDDs upon filing a petition for merger, which must state whether a new district is to be established or whether one district shall be the surviving district.⁵⁴ The government formed by such merger assumes all indebtedness of, and receives title to, all property owned by the preexisting special districts, and the rights of creditors and liens upon property are not impaired by such merger.⁵⁵

To achieve economies of scale, reduce costs to affected district residents and businesses in areas with multiple existing districts, and encourage the merger of multiple districts, up to five districts that were established by the same local general-purpose government and whose board memberships are composed entirely of qualified electors may merge into one surviving district through the adoption of an ordinance by such local general-purpose government.⁵⁶

Compact, Urban, Mixed-Use Districts

A “compact, urban, mixed-use district” is a district located within a municipality and within a community redevelopment area, that consists of a maximum of 75 acres and has development entitlements of at least 400,000 square feet of retail development and 500 residential units.⁵⁷ Such districts are a specialized type of CDD that operate under the same laws as CDDs, except for certain provisions relating to the transition to the governing board members being elected by qualified electors of the district, rather than by the landowners. The goal of these districts is to provide a compact downtown, high intensity development, mixed uses, and arts and cultural facilities of varying intensities.⁵⁸ This pattern of development encourages walkable communities with access to transit and public services and spaces and creates environments where residents can live, work, and play.⁵⁹

⁵² Section 190.006(3)(a)2.b., F.S.

⁵³ Section 190.046(1), F.S.

⁵⁴ Section 190.046(3), F.S.

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ Notwithstanding the acreage limitations otherwise set forth for the establishment of a district in ch. 190, F.S. Section 190.046(4)(a), F.S.

⁵⁷ Section 190.003(7), F.S.

⁵⁸ See City of Marco Island, Ordinance 07-01, available at: <https://old.cityofmarcoisland.com/media/14561> (last visited January 29, 2026).

⁵⁹ University of Delaware, *Mixed-use development*, available at: <https://www.completecommunitiesde.org/mixed-use-development/> (last visited January 29, 2026).

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Synthetic Turf Regulation

Section 1 amends s. 125.572, F.S., to provide that the prohibition on local governments from regulating synthetic turf on single-family residential property that complies with the Department of Environmental Protection's standards does not apply to the adoption or enforcement of any resolution, order, rule, or policy by a community development district (CDD) to enforce deed restrictions.

Compact, Urban, Mixed-Use CDDs

Section 2 amends s. 190.003, F.S., to update the definition of "compact, urban, mixed-use district" to mean a district consisting of a maximum of 75 acres which is located within a municipality, and within a qualified opportunity zone designated by the U.S. Department of the Treasury or a community redevelopment area⁶⁰ which district has development entitlements of:

- At least 400,000 square feet of retail development and 500 residential units; or
- At least 250,000 square feet of commercial development and 500 residential units that are affordable⁶¹ for very-low income, low-income, or moderate-income persons.⁶²

CDD Recall Election Process

Section 3 creates s. 190.0071, F.S., to provide a recall election process to remove members of the board of supervisors of CDDs.

The bill provides that any member elected to the governing body of a CDD may be removed from office by the electors of the CDD if they have served at least one-fourth of his or her term of office at the time a petition is filed. If the member represents a subdistrict and is elected only by electors residing in that subdistrict, only electors residing in that subdistrict are eligible to sign the recall petition and vote in a recall election. The bill defines "subdistrict" as the area or region previously contained in a CDD that has been merged with one or more other CDDs to form a surviving merged district.⁶³ If the member is elected at large by the electors of the district, all electors of the district are eligible to sign the petition to recall that member and vote in the recall election.

The bill provides that the grounds for removal of a member of the governing body of a CDD is limited to:

- Malfeasance;
- Misfeasance;

⁶⁰ A "community redevelopment area" means a slum area, a blighted area, or an area in which there is a shortage of housing that is affordable to residents of low or moderate income, including the elderly, or a coastal and tourist area that is deteriorating and economically distressed due to outdated building density patterns, inadequate transportation and parking facilities, faulty lot layout or inadequate street layout, or a combination thereof which the governing body designates as appropriate for community redevelopment. Section 163.340(10), F.S.

⁶¹ See s. 420.602(3), F.S.

⁶² See ss. 420.004, 420.602, and 420.9071, F.S., for the definitions of very-low income, low-income, and moderate-income persons.

⁶³ See s. 190.046, F.S.

- Neglect of duty;
- Drunkenness;
- Incompetence;
- Permanent inability to perform official duties; or
- Conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude.

The bill establishes requirements for the petition to initiate a recall election. The petition must contain the name of the person subject to recall and a statement of grounds for recall. A separate recall petition must be prepared for each member subject to recall. The petition must be signed by at least 10 percent of registered qualified electors of the CDD or of a subdistrict. Only qualified electors of the CDD or subdistrict, as applicable, are eligible to sign the petition and the signatures must contain specified information to verify the identity of the signatory.

The bill designates the qualified electors of the district making charges contained in the statement of grounds for recall and those signing the recall petition as the recall committee (committee). A specific person must be designated in the petition as the chair of the committee who acts on behalf of the committee.

The recall petition and its accompanying signature pages must be filed by the chair of the committee to the clerk within 35 days of the date on which the first signature is obtained on the petition. The clerk must provide written notice, by certified mail, to the district's registered agent and the board member subject to recall that a recall petition has been filed and provide a copy of such petition, within seven days of receipt of the recall petition.

The petition may not be amended after it is filed with the clerk, unless a qualified elector submits a signed request in writing to the clerk to have his or her name removed from the petition. Such request must be made within 30 days of the date the elector signed the petition. Within seven days of such request, the clerk must recalculate the percentage of signatures. If the clerk determines that the number of signatures does not meet the 10 percent threshold, the clerk must send written notice of such determination and termination of recall proceedings to the district's registered agent, the board member subject to recall, and the committee without taking further action.

The clerk must submit the petition to the supervisor of elections (SOE) within 60 days of the filing of the petition. The SOE is responsible for verifying the signatures and determining whether the required number of valid signatures have been obtained. The committee must pay the SOE the actual cost of signature verification in advance. If the CDD lies in more than one county, the clerk must submit the recall petition to the SOE in each county in which the district is located. In such event, the SOE of each county must determine the number of verified and valid signatures that have been submitted to their respective jurisdictions, and upon receipt of such determinations, the SOE of the county in which the clerk is located is responsible for complying with the noticing requirements provided by the bill. The petition and its accompanying documents provided to the clerk must, upon request, be made available in alternative formats by the committee as requested by the clerk.

If the SOE determines that the petition does not contain the required number of verified and valid signatures, the recall proceedings are terminated and the clerk must provide written notice of

such determination and termination of recall proceedings to the district's registered agent, the board member subject to recall, and the committee without taking further action. Any recall petition deemed insufficient may not be used in any other proceeding.

If the SOE determines that the petition has the required number of signatures, the clerk must provide written notice, by certified mail, to the district's registered agent and the committee of such determination, and must serve the board member subject to recall, by certified mail, notice of such certification and a request that the board member submit a rebuttal statement to the clerk within 30 days of receipt of the request.

The clerk must prepare a document entitled "Record of Recall Proceedings" within 30 days of the date of receipt of the rebuttal statement, or after the last date a rebuttal statement could have been filed. The Record of Recall Proceedings must include the recall petition, the determination of the SOE regarding the amount of verified and valid signatures, and the rebuttal statement, if provided, or, if no such statement was received, an indication that none was received. The Record of Recall Proceedings must be sent by certified mail to the district's registered agent, the board member subject to recall, and the chair of the committee. The district must post the Record of Recall Proceedings on its website within 14 days of receipt.

Upon receipt of the Record of Recall Proceedings, the committee may circulate the petition to obtain the signatures of at least 15 percent of the electors. A recall referendum petition must contain the name of the person subject to recall and a copy of the Record of Recall Proceedings. The signed recall referendum petition and its accompanying signature pages must be filed with the clerk within 60 days of the chair of the committee's receipt of the Record of Recall Proceedings. The clerk must provide written notice by certified mail to the district's registered agent and the board member subject to recall that a recall referendum petition has been filed and provide a copy of such petition within seven days of receipt of the petition.

Within 30 days after the filing of a recall referendum petition, the clerk must submit the petition to the SOE, who must determine the number of valid signatures and certify whether 15 percent of the qualified electors of the CDD have signed the petition. The committee must pay the actual cost of signature verification to the SOE in advance. If the CDD lies in more than one county, the clerk must submit the recall referendum petition to the SOE in each county in which the district is located. In such event, the SOE of each county must determine the number of verified and valid signatures that have been submitted to his or her respective jurisdiction, and upon receipt of such determinations, the SOE of the county in which the clerk is located is responsible for complying with the noticing requirements provided by the bill. The recall referendum petition and its accompanying documents provided to the clerk must, upon request, be made available in alternative formats by the committee as requested by the clerk.

If the SOE determines that the required number of signatures has not been obtained, the recall vote proceedings are terminated and the clerk must provide written notice of such determination and termination of recall vote proceedings to the registered agent of the district, the board member subject to recall, and the committee without taking further action. Any recall referendum petition deemed insufficient may not be used in any other proceeding. If the required signatures are obtained, the clerk must provide written notice of such determination and the date, time, and location of the recall referendum to the district's registered agent, the board member

subject to be recall, and the committee. A qualified elector may have his or her name removed from the recall referendum petition by submitting a signed written request to the clerk. Such request must be made within 30 days of the date the elector signed the petition. Within seven days of a qualified elector making such request, the clerk must recalculate the current percentage of verified and valid signatures. If the number of signatures falls below the required 15 percent threshold, the clerk must send written notice of such determination to the district's registered agent, the board member subject to recall, and the committee without taking further action.

Upon confirmation that the recall referendum petition has the required number of signatures, the SOE must select a day for holding the recall referendum and administer the referendum in accordance with specified law.⁶⁴ The committee must pay the SOE the actual cost of holding the recall referendum in advance. Any recall election must be held between 30 and 90 days after the certification, and at the same time as any other general or special election held within such period. If no such election is to be held within that time period, the referendum must be conducted at a special election to be held within the same period. Notice of the recall referendum must be published by the district in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the district at least 14 days in advance of such referendum. Such notice must also be mailed to each qualified elector at his or her last known address at least 14 days in advance of such referendum. The board must use the official records maintained by the SOE and property appraiser or tax collector in each county in determining such addresses. The notices must contain the date, time, and location of the referendum, as well as a statement that the Record of Recall Proceedings is available for review on the district's website. The committee must pay the district the actual cost of the recall referendum notices in advance. A recall referendum must be canceled by the SOE if the board member subject to recall submits his or her irrevocable resignation within 20 days of sending notice that a recall referendum petition has been filed. The district must promptly provide the clerk and SOE a copy of such resignation within seven days of the receipt of such resignation.

The bill provides the ballot language to be used in the recall referendum and provides procedures for filling the vacancies created by such referendum. If a majority of the electors of the district or subdistrict voting in the recall referendum do not approve the recall, the recall proceedings are terminated. If a majority of the electors of the district or subdistrict voting in the recall referendum approves the recall of a board member, as determined by the SOE, the board member immediately ceases to hold office. The vacancy created by the recall must be filled by the board of supervisors according to specified law,⁶⁵ unless three or more board members are recalled at the same referendum, in which the Governor must fill the vacancy according to specified law.⁶⁶

A person who is removed by a recall or resigns after a petition has been filed against him or her, is not eligible to be appointed to the CDD's governing body for two years after the date of the recall or resignation.

The clerk must preserve all papers comprising or connected with a petition for recall for a period of two years after they are filed.

⁶⁴ See s. 190.006(3)(d), F.S.

⁶⁵ See s. 190.006(4), F.S.

⁶⁶ See s. 114.04, F.S.

The bill also provides penalties for offenses related to the petition process. A person commits a second-degree misdemeanor punishable by law⁶⁷ for the following offenses:

- Impersonating another.
- Forging any name or purposely writing their name or residence falsely in the signing of any petition for recall.
- Signing any paper with knowledge that he or she is not a qualified elector of the CDD.
- Employing or paying another to accept employment or payment for circulating or witnessing a recall petition.

Section 4 amends s. 190.006, F.S., to specify that any board member elected to a CDD board of supervisors is subject to these recall procedures.

Section 5 provides an effective date of July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

The bill does not appear to require counties and municipalities to expend funds or limit their authority to raise revenue or receive state-shared revenues as specified by Article VII, s. 18, of the State Constitution.

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.

⁶⁷ Sections 775.082 or 775.083, F.S. A second-degree misdemeanor is punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 60 days and a fine of up to \$500.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill may have an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on local governments to the extent recall petitions are filed and special elections are necessary to fill any vacancies on CDD governing boards.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends sections 125.572, 190.003, and 190.006 of the Florida Statutes. This bill creates section 190.0071 of the Florida Statutes.

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

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

CS/CS by Fiscal Policy on February 24, 2026:

The committee substitute revises certain provisions relating to the CDD recall election process, including requiring certain notice to affected parties, allowing electors to remove their name from a recall petition or recall referendum petition under certain conditions, and making certain changes regarding the administration of a recall election and the filling of vacancies. The committee substitute also:

- Removes the definition of “district.”
- Provides for the definition of “subdistrict,” which means the area or region previously contained in a CDD that has been merged with one or more other CDDs to form a surviving merged district pursuant to s. 190.046, F.S.
- Removes provisions relating to applicability and legislative intent.

CS by Community Affairs on January 27, 2026:

Regarding CDD recall petitions, the committee substitute requires a recall petition to be filed with the applicable clerk instead of the Department of Commerce, and clarifies the role of the clerk and supervisor of elections when a CDD lies in multiple counties.

The committee substitute also:

- Adds a new provision specifically authorizing CDDs to adopt or enforce regulations for synthetic turf on single-family properties in order to enforce deed restrictions, which is otherwise prohibited by current law.
- Adds a new provision amending the definition of “compact, urban, mixed-use district,” in ch. 190, F.S.
- Changes the title of the bill from “an act relating to community development district recall elections” to “an act relating to community development districts.”

B. Amendments:

None.



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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
02/24/2026	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Arrington) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause
and insert:

Section 1. Subsection (3) of section 125.572, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

125.572 Regulation of synthetic turf.—

(3)(a) Upon the Department of Environmental Protection
adopting rules pursuant to subsection (4), a local government
may not:



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11 ~~1.(a)~~ Adopt or enforce any ordinance, resolution, order,
12 rule, or policy that prohibits, or is enforced to prohibit, a
13 property owner from installing synthetic turf that complies with
14 Department of Environmental Protection standards adopted
15 pursuant to this section which apply to single-family
16 residential property.

17 ~~2.(b)~~ Adopt or enforce any ordinance, resolution, order,
18 rule, or policy that regulates synthetic turf which is
19 inconsistent with the Department of Environmental Protection
20 standards adopted pursuant to this section which apply to
21 single-family residential property.

22 (b) This subsection does not apply to the adoption or
23 enforcement of any resolution, order, rule, or policy by a
24 community development district to enforce deed restrictions.

25 Section 2. Subsection (7) of section 190.003, Florida
26 Statutes, is amended to read:

27 190.003 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

28 (7) "Compact, urban, mixed-use district" means a district
29 consisting of a maximum of 75 acres which is located within a
30 municipality, and within either a qualified opportunity zone
31 designated by the United States Department of the Treasury
32 pursuant to 26 U.S.C. s. 1400Z-1 or a community redevelopment
33 area created pursuant to s. 163.356, which district that
34 ~~consists of a maximum of 75 acres, and~~ has development
35 entitlements of:

36 (a) At least 400,000 square feet of retail development and
37 500 residential units; or

38 (b) At least 250,000 square feet of commercial development
39 and 500 residential rental units that are affordable for very-



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low-income, low-income, or moderate-income persons, as defined in s. 420.0004, s. 420.602, or s. 420.9071.

Section 3. Section 190.0071, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

190.0071 Community development district recall.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Clerk," as the context requires, means:

1. If the community development district was established by ordinance of a local general-purpose government pursuant to s. 190.005(2), the clerk of such local general-purpose government.

2. If the community development district was established by rule of the Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission pursuant to s. 190.005(1), the clerk of the circuit court of the county that contains a majority of the qualified electors of the district.

(b) "Subdistrict" means the area or region previously contained in a community development district that has been merged with one or more other community development districts to form a surviving merged district pursuant to s. 190.046.

(2) APPLICATION.—Any member of the board of supervisors of a community development district who is elected to the board by the qualified electors of the community development district may be removed from office by the qualified electors of the district. To be subject to recall, the member must have served at least one-fourth of his or her term of office at the time a petition is filed as provided in subsection (4). If the member represents a subdistrict and is elected only by electors residing in that subdistrict, only electors residing in that subdistrict are eligible to sign the petition to recall that



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member and are entitled to vote in the recall election. If the member is elected at large by the electors of the district, all electors of the district are eligible to sign the petition to recall that member and are entitled to vote in the recall election. Members may be removed from office pursuant to the procedures provided in this section.

(3) GROUND FOR RECALL.—The grounds for removal of members of the board of supervisors of a district elected by qualified electors are, for the purposes of this act, limited to the following reasons and must be contained in the recall petition:

(a) Malfeasance;

(b) Misfeasance;

(c) Neglect of duty;

(d) Drunkenness;

(e) Incompetence;

(f) Permanent inability to perform official duties; or

(g) Conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude.

(4) RECALL PETITION.—

(a) Petition content.—A recall petition must contain the name of the board member sought to be recalled and a statement of grounds for recall, which are limited solely to those specified in subsection (3). If more than one member of the board of supervisors is sought to be recalled, regardless of whether such member is elected by the electors of a district or by the electors of a subdistrict, a separate recall petition must be prepared for each board member sought to be recalled.

(b) Requisite signatures.—The petition must be signed by at least 10 percent of the total number of registered electors of the district or of a subdistrict.



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98 (c) Recall committee.—The qualified electors of the
99 district making charges contained in the statement of grounds
100 for recall, as well as those signing the recall petition, must
101 be designated as the recall committee. A specific person must be
102 designated in the petition as chair of the committee, and such
103 person shall act on behalf of the committee. The recall
104 committee and the board member being recalled are subject to
105 chapter 106.

106 (d) Signature process.—Only electors of the district or
107 subdistrict, as applicable, are eligible to sign the recall
108 petition. Each petition must contain appropriate lines for each
109 elector's original signature, which signature must be made in
110 ink or indelible pencil; printed name; street address; city;
111 county; voter registration number or date of birth; Florida
112 driver license number, Florida identification card number issued
113 pursuant to s. 322.051, or the last four digits of the elector's
114 social security number; and the date signed.

115 (e) Filing of signed petitions.—The recall petition and its
116 accompanying signature pages must be filed by the chair of the
117 recall committee no later than 35 days after the date on which
118 the first signature is obtained on the recall petition. The
119 petition may not be amended after it is filed with the clerk,
120 except as provided in subparagraph (h)3.

121 (f) Notification.—The clerk shall provide written notice,
122 by certified mail, to both the district's registered agent and
123 the board member subject to recall that a recall petition has
124 been filed, and provide a copy of such petition, within 7 days
125 of receipt of the recall petition.

126 (g) Verification of signatures.—



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1. No more than 60 days after the date on which the recall petition is filed, the clerk shall submit the recall petition to the supervisor of elections, who shall promptly verify the signatures in accordance with s. 99.097 and determine whether the requisite number of valid signatures has been obtained. The recall committee must pay in advance to the supervisor of elections the actual cost of such signature verification. If the community development district lies in more than one county, the clerk must submit the recall petition to the supervisor of elections in each county in which the district is located. In such event, the supervisor of elections of each county shall determine the number of verified and valid signatures that have been submitted for their respective jurisdictions, and upon receipt of such determinations, the supervisor of elections of the county in which the clerk is located shall be responsible for providing the reporting required by paragraph (h).

2. The petition and its accompanying documents provided to the clerk must, upon request, be made available in alternative formats by the recall committee as requested by the clerk.

(h) Reporting.—

1. If the supervisor of elections determines that the recall petition does not contain the requisite number of verified and valid signatures, the recall proceedings are terminated and the clerk must provide written notice of such insufficiency determination and termination of recall proceedings to the district's registered agent, the board member subject to recall, and the recall committee without taking further action. Any recall petition deemed insufficient may not be used in any other proceeding.



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156 2. If the supervisor of elections determines that the
157 petition has the requisite number of verified and valid
158 signatures, the clerk must provide written notice, by certified
159 mail, to the district's registered agent and the recall
160 committee of the recall petition sufficiency determination, and
161 shall serve upon the board member sought to be recalled, by
162 certified mail, notice of such certification and a request that
163 the board member submit a rebuttal statement to the clerk within
164 30 days of receipt of the request.

165 3. A qualified elector may have his or her name removed
166 from the recall petition by submitting a signed request in
167 writing to the clerk stating such intention. Such request must
168 be made no later than 30 days after the date the elector signed
169 the petition. Within 7 days of a qualified elector notifying the
170 clerk to remove his or her name from the recall petition, the
171 clerk shall recalculate the current percentage of verified and
172 valid signatures. If the clerk determines that the number of
173 current verified and valid signatures falls below the threshold
174 required by paragraph (b), the clerk must send written notice of
175 such insufficiency determination and termination of recall
176 proceedings to the district's registered agent, the board member
177 subject to recall, and the recall committee without taking
178 further action.

179 (5) RECORD OF RECALL PROCEEDINGS.—If the supervisor of
180 elections determines that a recall petition has the requisite
181 number of verified and valid signatures, and within 30 days
182 after the date of receipt of the rebuttal statement or after the
183 last date a rebuttal statement could have been filed, the clerk
184 must prepare a document entitled "Record of Recall Proceedings."



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The Record of Recall Proceedings must include the recall petition, the determination of the supervisor of elections regarding the amount of verified and valid signatures, and the rebuttal statement, if provided, or, if no rebuttal statement was received, an indication that none was received. The Record of Recall Proceedings must be sent by certified mail to the district's registered agent, the board member subject to recall, and the chair of the recall committee. The district shall post the Record of Recall Proceedings on its website within 14 days after receipt.

(6) RECALL REFERENDUM PETITION.—

(a) *Petition content.*—Upon the receipt of the Record of Recall Proceedings, the recall committee may circulate a petition on whether a referendum to recall the board member should be held. A recall referendum petition must contain the name of the person sought to be recalled and a copy of the Record of Recall Proceedings.

(b) *Requisite signatures.*—The signed recall referendum must be signed by at least 15 percent of the electors.

(c) *Signature process.*—All qualified electors of the district are eligible to sign the recall referendum petition. Each recall referendum petition must contain appropriate lines for each qualified elector's original signature, which signature shall be made in ink or indelible pencil; printed name; street address; city; county; voter registration number or date of birth; Florida driver license number, Florida identification card number issued pursuant to s. 322.051, or the last four digits of the qualified elector's social security number; and the date signed.



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(d) Filing of signed petitions.—The signed recall referendum petition and its accompanying signature pages must be filed with the clerk no later than 60 days after the chair of the recall committee's receipt of the Record of Recall Proceedings.

(e) Notification.—The clerk shall provide written notice, by certified mail, to both the district's registered agent and the board member subject to recall that a recall referendum petition has been filed, and provide a copy of such petition, within 7 days of receipt of the recall referendum petition.

(f) Verification of signatures.—

1. No more than 30 days after the date on which the recall referendum petition is filed, the clerk shall submit the recall referendum petition to the supervisor of elections, who shall promptly verify the signatures in accordance with s. 99.097 and determine whether the requisite number of valid signatures has been obtained. The recall committee must pay in advance to the supervisor of elections the actual cost of such signature verification. If the community development district lies in more than one county, the clerk must submit the recall referendum petition to the supervisor of elections in each county in which the district is located. In such event, the supervisor of elections of each county shall determine the number of verified and valid signatures that have been submitted for his or her respective jurisdiction, and upon receipt of such determinations, the supervisor of elections of the county in which the clerk is located shall be responsible for providing the reporting required by paragraph (g).

2. The recall referendum petition and its accompanying



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documents provided to the clerk must, upon request, be made available in alternative formats by the recall committee as requested by the clerk.

(g) Reporting.—

1. If the supervisor of elections determines that the recall referendum petition does not contain the requisite number of verified and valid signatures, the recall vote proceedings are terminated and the clerk must provide written notice of such insufficiency determination and termination of recall vote proceedings to the registered agent of the district, the board member subject to recall, and the recall committee without taking further action. Any recall referendum petition deemed insufficient may not be used in any other proceeding.

2. If the supervisor of elections determines that the recall referendum petition has the requisite number of verified and valid signatures, the clerk must provide written notice, by certified mail, to the district's registered agent, the board member sought to be recalled, and the recall committee of the recall referendum petition sufficiency determination and the date, time, and location of the recall referendum.

3. A qualified elector may have his or her name removed from the recall referendum petition by submitting a signed written request to the clerk stating such intention. Such request must be made no later than 30 days after the date the elector signed the petition. Within 7 days of a qualified elector notifying the clerk to remove his or her name from the recall referendum petition, the clerk shall recalculate the current percentage of verified and valid signatures. If the number of current verified and valid signatures falls below the



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threshold required by paragraph (b), the clerk must send written
notice of such insufficiency determination and termination of
recall proceedings to the district's registered agent, the board
member subject to recall, and the recall committee without
taking further action.

(7) RECALL REFERENDUM.—

(a) Upon its confirmation that the recall referendum
petition has the requisite number of verified and valid
signatures, the supervisor of elections shall fix a day for
holding the recall referendum. The supervisor of elections shall
administer such referendum in accordance with s. 190.006(3)(d).
The recall committee must pay in advance to the supervisor of
elections the actual cost of holding the recall referendum.

(b) Any recall election must be held not less than 30 days
or more than 90 days after the certification, and at the same
time as any other general or special election held within such
period; but if no such election is to be held within that
period, the referendum must be conducted at a special election
to be held within the period aforesaid.

(c) Notice of the recall referendum shall be published by
the district in a newspaper of general circulation in the area
of the district at least 14 days in advance of such referendum.
Notice of the recall referendum shall also be mailed to each
qualified elector at his or her last known address at least 14
days in advance of such referendum. The board shall use and rely
upon the official records maintained by the supervisor of
elections and property appraiser or tax collector in each county
in determining such addresses. The notices shall contain the
date, time, and location of the referendum and shall include a



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statement that the Record of Recall Proceedings is available for review on the district's website. The recall committee must pay in advance to the district the actual cost of the recall referendum notices.

(d) The ballots at the recall referendum must conform to the following: With respect to each person whose removal is sought, the question must be submitted: "Shall (name of person) be removed as a member of the board of supervisors of (name of community development district) by recall?" Immediately following each question there must be printed on the ballots the two propositions in the following order:

"...(name of person)... should be removed from office."

"...(name of person)... should not be removed from office."

(e) A recall referendum authorized by this section must be canceled by the supervisor of elections if the board member subject to the recall submits his or her resignation, which is irrevocable, within 20 days after notice is sent via certified mail pursuant to paragraph (6) (e). The district shall promptly provide the clerk and the supervisor of elections a copy of any such resignation, but no more than 7 days after receipt of such resignation.

(8) FILLING OF VACANCIES CREATED BY RECALL.-

(a) If a majority of the qualified electors of the district or subdistrict voting in the recall referendum approves the recall of the board member in the recall referendum, as determined by the supervisor of elections, the board member subject to the recall immediately ceases to hold office. The vacancy created by the recall must be filled by the board of supervisors pursuant to s. 190.006(4), except that, if three or



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more board members are recalled at the same referendum, the Governor must fill the vacancy pursuant to s. 114.04.

(b) If a majority of the qualified electors of the district or subdistrict voting in the recall referendum do not approve the recall, the recall proceedings are terminated.

(9) RESTRICTIONS ON BOARD APPOINTMENT.—A person who is removed by a recall pursuant to this section, or who resigns after a petition has been filed against him or her, is not eligible to be appointed to the district's board of supervisors within a period of 2 years after the date of such recall or resignation.

(10) RETENTION OF PETITION.—The clerk shall preserve all papers comprising of or connected with a petition for recall for a period of 2 years after such papers are filed.

(11) OFFENSES RELATING TO RECALL PETITIONS AND RECALL REFERENDUM PETITIONS.—A person may not impersonate another, purposely write his or her name or residence falsely in the signing of any recall petition or recall referendum petition or forge any name thereto, or sign any paper with knowledge that he or she is not a qualified elector of the district. A person may not employ or pay another to accept employment or payment for circulating or witnessing a recall petition or recall referendum petition. A person who violates this section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 4. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (3) of section 190.006, Florida Statutes, to read:

190.006 Board of supervisors; members and meetings.—

(3)



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(e) Any board member elected to the board of supervisors by the qualified electors of the district pursuant to this subsection is subject to the recall procedures provided for in s. 190.0071.

Section 5. 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 community development districts; amending s. 125.572, F.S.; providing that specified provisions regarding synthetic turf do not apply to community development districts enforcing deed restrictions; amending s. 190.003, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "compact, urban, mixed-use district"; creating s. 190.0071, F.S.; defining terms; authorizing the removal of certain members of the board of supervisors of a community development district by recall; specifying requirements for the recall procedure; specifying the grounds for recall of elected members; providing for the designation of a recall committee and committee chair; specifying requirements for a recall petition; providing that the recall committee and the member sought to be recalled are subject to specified campaign financing requirements; specifying requirements for certain petitions and signatures; specifying requirements for



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filing signed petitions; prohibiting the petition from being amended after it is filed; providing an exception; requiring the clerk to make certain notifications within a specified timeframe; specifying requirements for the verification of signatures on a certain petition; requiring the committee to pay in advance to the supervisor of elections the actual cost of such verification; providing requirements for supervisors of elections when verifying signatures; requiring the clerk to take specified actions if the supervisor makes certain determinations regarding the number of signatures; providing that a recall petition deemed insufficient may not be used in another proceeding; authorizing an elector to request that his or her name be removed from certain petitions in a specified manner; requiring the clerk to take certain actions in response to such request for removal; specifying requirements for a Record of Recall Proceedings; specifying requirements for a recall referendum; requiring that ballots at such referendum meet certain specifications; requiring that a recall referendum be canceled in certain circumstances; specifying that certain resignations are irrevocable; requiring that the district promptly provide a certain copy to the clerk and the supervisor within a specified timeframe; providing that a board member subject to recall immediately ceases to hold office if a majority of qualified electors approves the recall; requiring that vacancies created by recall be filled



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in a specified manner; providing that recall proceedings are terminated if a majority of qualified electors do not approve the recall; prohibiting certain persons from being eligible for appointment to the board of supervisors for a specified timeframe; requiring the clerk to preserve certain papers for a specified timeframe; prohibiting certain actions related to the specified petitions; providing penalties; amending s. 190.006, F.S.; providing that certain board members of community development districts are subject to specified election recall provisions; providing an effective date.

By the Committee on Community Affairs; and Senator Arrington

578-02269-26

20261180c1

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to community development districts;
 3 amending s. 125.572, F.S.; providing that specified
 4 provisions regarding synthetic turf do not apply to
 5 community development districts enforcing deed
 6 restrictions; amending s. 190.003, F.S.; revising the
 7 definition of the term "compact, urban, mixed-use
 8 district"; creating s. 190.0071, F.S.; defining terms;
 9 providing that certain members of the governing body
 10 of a community development district may be removed by
 11 the electors of the community development district;
 12 providing that only specified electors are eligible to
 13 sign the petition and are entitled to vote to recall
 14 such members under specified circumstances; requiring
 15 that a petition to recall a member contain specified
 16 information; requiring separate petitions for each
 17 member sought to be recalled; requiring a specified
 18 percentage of electors to sign the petition; requiring
 19 that such signatures be obtained and submitted within
 20 specified timeframes; requiring the designation of a
 21 recall committee and chair of such committee;
 22 providing that the committee and the member to be
 23 recalled are subject to specified provisions;
 24 providing the grounds for removal of elected members;
 25 requiring each elector to sign and date petitions;
 26 requiring that each petition contain specified
 27 information; requiring that a petition be filed with
 28 the clerk in a specified manner by the chair of the
 29 committee; prohibiting the petition from being amended

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

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30 after it is filed; requiring the clerk to submit the
 31 forms to the supervisor of elections to promptly
 32 verify signatures and make a certain determination
 33 within a specified timeframe; requiring the committee
 34 to pay in advance for such verification; providing for
 35 the duties of supervisors in each county if the
 36 community development district lies in more than one
 37 county; requiring that specified papers and forms be
 38 available in alternative formats upon request;
 39 requiring the clerk to make a certain certification
 40 under specified circumstances; requiring the clerk to
 41 serve a certified copy of the petition upon the person
 42 sought to be recalled under a specified circumstance;
 43 authorizing such person to submit a certain response
 44 within a specified timeframe; requiring the clerk to
 45 prepare a specified document within a specified
 46 timeframe; specifying requirements for such document;
 47 requiring the clerk to deliver such document to the
 48 chair of the committee and take his or her receipt
 49 therefor; authorizing the committee to circulate the
 50 petition; requiring that all signatures be obtained
 51 and all forms filed with the clerk within a specified
 52 timeframe; requiring the supervisor to determine the
 53 number of valid signatures and certify that the
 54 requisite percentage of electors signed the petition;
 55 requiring that the supervisor be paid a specified sum
 56 for each name checked; providing for the duties of the
 57 supervisor of each county if the community development
 58 district lies in more than one county; requiring the

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

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59 clerk to certify specified determinations made and
 60 provide a certain notice to the governing body of the
 61 community development district; requiring that, under
 62 a specified condition, recall proceedings be
 63 terminated and petitions not be used again; providing
 64 that a member designated in the petition may resign
 65 and that such resignation is irrevocable; requiring
 66 the governing body to fill certain vacancies according
 67 to the applicable law; requiring the chief judge of
 68 the judicial circuit to fix a day for holding the
 69 recall election, which must be held within a
 70 prescribed timeframe under specified conditions;
 71 requiring that the ballots include specified
 72 information; prescribing procedures for holding
 73 special elections to fill vacancies created by the
 74 recall petition; providing for the filling of a
 75 vacancy created by a member resigning before the
 76 recall election; prohibiting a member from being the
 77 subject of a recall petition until the member has
 78 served a specified portion of his or her term of
 79 office; prohibiting a member removed by recall or
 80 resignation from being eligible to be appointed to the
 81 governing body for a specified timeframe after his or
 82 her removal; requiring the clerk to preserve the
 83 petitions and related papers for a specified
 84 timeframe; prohibiting a person from impersonating
 85 another, purposely writing his or her name or
 86 residence falsely, or signing any paper with certain
 87 knowledge; prohibiting a person from employing or

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88 paying another to accept payment for circulating or
 89 witnessing petitions; providing criminal penalties;
 90 providing legislative intent; providing applicability;
 91 amending s. 190.006, F.S.; providing that certain
 92 board members of community development districts are
 93 subject to specified election recall provisions;
 94 providing an effective date.
 95
 96 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
 97
 98 Section 1. Subsection (3) of section 125.572, Florida
 99 Statutes, is amended to read:
 100 125.572 Regulation of synthetic turf.-
 101 (3) (a) Upon the Department of Environmental Protection
 102 adopting rules pursuant to subsection (4), a local government
 103 may not:
 104 1. ~~(a)~~ Adopt or enforce any ordinance, resolution, order,
 105 rule, or policy that prohibits, or is enforced to prohibit, a
 106 property owner from installing synthetic turf that complies with
 107 Department of Environmental Protection standards adopted
 108 pursuant to this section which apply to single-family
 109 residential property.
 110 2. ~~(b)~~ Adopt or enforce any ordinance, resolution, order,
 111 rule, or policy that regulates synthetic turf which is
 112 inconsistent with the Department of Environmental Protection
 113 standards adopted pursuant to this section which apply to
 114 single-family residential property.
 115 (b) This subsection does not apply to the adoption or
 116 enforcement of any resolution, order, rule, or policy by a

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community development district to enforce deed restrictions.

Section 2. Subsection (7) of section 190.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

190.003 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(7) "Compact, urban, mixed-use district" means a district consisting of a maximum of 75 acres which is located within a municipality, and within either a qualified opportunity zone designated by the United States Department of the Treasury pursuant to 26 U.S.C. s. 1400Z-1 or a community redevelopment area created pursuant to s. 163.356, which district ~~that~~ consists of a maximum of 75 acres, and has development entitlements of:

(a) At least 400,000 square feet of retail development and 500 residential units; or

(b) At least 250,000 square feet of commercial development and 500 residential rental units that are affordable for very-low-income, low-income, or moderate-income persons, as defined in s. 420.0004, s. 420.602, or s. 420.9071.

Section 3. Section 190.0071, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

190.0071 Community development district recall.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Clerk," as the context requires, means:

1. If the community development district was established by ordinance of a local general-purpose government pursuant to s. 190.005(2), the clerk of such local general-purpose government.

2. If the community development district was established by rule of the Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission pursuant to s. 190.005(1), the clerk of the circuit court of the

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county that contains a majority of the qualified electors of the district.

(b) "District" means the area or region of a community development district from which a member of the governing board is elected by such area's or region's electors.

(2) APPLICATION.—Any member of the governing body of a community development district who is elected to the governing body by the qualified electors of the community development district may be removed from office by the electors of the community development district. If the member represents a district and is elected only by electors residing in that district, only electors residing in that district are eligible to sign the petition to recall that member and are entitled to vote in the recall election. If the member represents a district and is elected at large by the electors of the community development district, all electors of the community development district are eligible to sign the petition to recall that member and are entitled to vote in the recall election. Members may be removed from office pursuant to the procedures provided in this section.

(3) RECALL PETITION.—

(a) *Petition content*.—A petition must contain the name of the person sought to be recalled and a statement of grounds for recall. The statement of grounds may not exceed 200 words, and the stated grounds are limited solely to those specified in paragraph (d). If more than one member of the governing body is sought to be recalled, regardless of whether such member is elected by the electors of a district or by the electors of the community development district at large, a separate recall

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petition must be prepared for each member sought to be recalled. Upon request, the content of a petition may be, but is not required to be, provided by the proponent in alternative formats.

(b) Requisite signatures.—The petition must be signed by at least 10 percent of the total number of registered electors of the community development district or of a district thereof. All signatures must be obtained as provided in paragraph (e) within a period of 30 days, and all signed and dated petition forms must be filed at the same time, no later than 35 days after the date on which the first signature is obtained on the petition.

(c) Recall committee.—Electors of the community development district making charges contained in the statement of grounds for recall, as well as those signing the recall petition, must be designated as the recall committee. A specific person must be designated in the petition as chair of the committee, and this person shall act on behalf of the committee. The recall committee and the officer being recalled are subject to chapter 106.

(d) Grounds for recall.—The grounds for removal of elected members of the governing body of a community development district are, for the purposes of this act, limited to the following and must be contained in the petition:

1. Malfeasance;
2. Misfeasance;
3. Neglect of duty;
4. Drunkenness;
5. Incompetence;
6. Permanent inability to perform official duties; or

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7. Conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude.

(e) Signature process.—Only electors of the district or the community development district are eligible to sign the petition. Each elector signing a petition shall sign and date his or her name in ink or indelible pencil. Each petition must contain appropriate lines for each elector's original signature; printed name; street address; city; county; voter registration number or date of birth; Florida driver license number, Florida identification card number issued pursuant to s. 322.051, or the last four digits of the elector's social security number; and the date signed.

(f) Filing of signed petitions.—All signed petition forms must be filed at the same time, no later than 35 days after the date on which the first signature is obtained on the petition. The person designated as chair of the committee shall file the signed petition forms with the clerk. The petition may not be amended after it is filed with the clerk.

(g) Verification of signatures.—

1. No more than 60 days after the date on which all petition forms are filed, the clerk shall submit the petition forms to the supervisor of elections, who shall promptly verify the signatures in accordance with s. 99.097 and determine whether the requisite number of valid signatures has been obtained for the petition. The committee seeking verification of the signatures must pay in advance to the supervisor of elections the actual cost of signature verification. If the community development district lies in more than one county, the clerk shall submit each petition form to the respective supervisor of elections with jurisdiction over the elector that

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signed the individual petition.

2. Upon filing with the clerk, the petition and all subsequent papers or forms required or permitted to be filed with the clerk in connection with this section must, upon request, be made available in alternative formats by the clerk.

3. If the supervisor determines that the petition does not contain the requisite number of verified and valid signatures, the clerk, upon receipt of such written determination, must certify such determination to the governing body of the community development district and file the petition without taking further action, and the matter ends. No additional names may be added to the petition, and the petition may not be used in any other proceeding.

4. If the supervisor of elections determines that the petition has the requisite number of verified and valid signatures, the procedures outlined in subsection (4) must be followed. If the community development district lies in more than one county, the supervisor of elections of each county shall confer as to whether the requisite numbers of verified and valid signatures have been submitted and the supervisor of elections of the county in which the clerk is located shall make a determination whether the petition has the requisite number of verified and valid signatures.

(4) RECALL PETITION AND DEFENSE.—

(a) Notice.—Upon receipt of a written determination that the requisite number of signatures has been obtained, the clerk shall at once serve upon the member sought to be recalled a certified copy of the petition. Within 5 days after service, the member sought to be recalled may file with the clerk a defensive

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statement of not more than 200 words.

(b) *Content and preparation.*—Within 5 days after the date of receipt of the defensive statement or after the last date a defensive statement could have been filed, the clerk shall prepare a document entitled "Recall Petition and Defense," which consists of the recall petition, including copies of the originally signed petitions and counterparts. The Recall Petition and Defense must contain lines that conform to paragraph (3)(e) and the defensive statement or, if no defensive statement has been filed, a statement to that effect. The clerk shall make copies of the Recall Petition and Defense which are sufficient to carry the signatures of 30 percent of the registered electors. Immediately after preparing and making sufficient copies of the Recall Petition and Defense, the clerk shall deliver the copies to the person designated as chair of the committee and take his or her receipt therefor.

(c) *Requisite signatures.*—Upon receipt of the Recall Petition and Defense, the committee may circulate the petition to obtain the signatures of 15 percent of the electors. All signatures must be obtained and all signed petition forms filed with the clerk no later than 60 days after delivery of the Recall Petition and Defense to the chair of the committee.

(d) *Verification of signatures.*—Within 30 days after receipt of the signed Recall Petition and Defense, the supervisor of elections shall determine the number of valid signatures and certify whether 15 percent of the qualified electors of the community development district have signed the petition. The supervisor of elections must be paid by the persons or committee seeking verification the actual cost of

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signature verification. If the community development district lies in more than one county, the supervisor of elections of each county shall confer as to whether the number of valid signatures required have been submitted. The supervisor of elections of the county in which the clerk is located shall make a determination whether the petition has the requisite number of verified and valid signatures.

(e) Reporting.—If the supervisor of elections determines that the requisite number of signatures has not been obtained, the clerk must certify such determination to the governing body and retain the petitions. The proceedings must be terminated, and the petitions may not be used again. If the supervisor of elections determines that at least 15 percent of the qualified electors signed the petition, the clerk must immediately serve notice of that determination upon the member sought to be recalled and deliver to the governing body a certificate as to the percentage of qualified electors who signed. If the community development district lies in more than one county, the supervisor of elections of each county shall confer as to whether the total number of requisite signatures has not been obtained.

(5) RECALL ELECTION.—If the member designated in the petition files his or her written resignation within 5 days after the last-mentioned notice, the resignation is irrevocable. The governing body shall then proceed to fill the vacancy according to the applicable law. In the absence of a resignation, the chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the community development district is located shall fix a day for holding a recall election for the removal of any member not

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resigning. Any such election must be held not less than 30 days or more than 60 days after the expiration of the last-mentioned 5-day period and at the same time as any other general or special election held within the period; but if no such election is to be held within that period, the judge must call a special recall election to be held within the period aforesaid.

(6) BALLOTS.—The ballots at the recall election must conform to the following: With respect to each person whose removal is sought, the question must be submitted: "Shall be removed from the office of by recall?" Immediately following each question there must be printed on the ballots the two propositions in the following order:

"...(name of person)... should be removed from office."

"...(name of person)... should not be removed from office."

(7) FILLING OF VACANCIES; SPECIAL ELECTIONS.—

(a) If an election is held for the recall of members elected only at large, candidates to succeed such members for the unexpired terms must be voted on at the same election and must be elected in the same manner as provided by the appropriate law for the election of candidates at general elections. Candidates may not be elected to succeed any particular member. If only one member is removed, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes must be declared elected to fill the vacancy. If more than one member is removed, candidates equal in number to the number of members removed must be declared elected to fill the vacancies; and, among the successful candidates, those receiving the greatest number of votes must be declared elected for the longest terms. Cases of ties, and all other matters not herein specially provided for,

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must be determined by the rules governing elections generally.

(b) If an election is held for the recall of members elected only from districts, candidates to succeed such members for the unexpired terms must be voted on at a special election called by the chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the districts are located not less than 30 days or more than 60 days after the expiration of the recall election. The qualifying period, for purposes of this section, must be established by the chief judge of the judicial circuit after consultation with the clerk. Any candidate seeking election to fill the unexpired term of a recalled community development district member must reside in the district represented by the recalled member and qualify for office in the manner required by law. Each candidate receiving the highest number of votes for each office in the community development district recall election must be declared elected to fill the unexpired term of the recalled member. Candidates seeking election to fill a vacancy created by the removal of a member are subject to chapter 106.

(c) If an election is held for the recall of members of the governing body composed of both members elected at large and elected by and representing a district, candidates to succeed such members for the unexpired terms must be voted on at a special election as provided in paragraph (b).

(d) In any recall election held pursuant to paragraph (b) or paragraph (c), if only one member is voted to be removed from office, the vacancy created by the recall must be filled by the governing body according to the applicable law for filling vacancies.

(8) EFFECT OF RESIGNATIONS.—If the member of the governing

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body being recalled resigns from office before the recall election, the remaining members must fill the vacancy created according to the applicable law for filling vacancies. If all of the members of the governing body are sought to be recalled and all of the members resign before the recall election, the recall election must be canceled, and a special election must be called to fill the unexpired terms of the resigning members. If all of the members of the governing body are sought to be recalled and any of the members resign before the recall election, the proceedings for the recall of members not resigning and the election of successors to fill the unexpired terms must continue and have the same effect as though there had been no resignation.

(9) WHEN PETITION MAY BE FILED.—A petition to recall any member of the governing body of a community development district may not be filed until the member has served one-fourth of his or her term of office. A person who is removed by a recall, or resigns after a petition has been filed against him or her, is not eligible to be appointed to the governing body within a period of 2 years after the date of such recall or resignation.

(10) RETENTION OF PETITION.—The clerk shall preserve all papers comprising or connected with a petition for recall for a period of 2 years after they are filed.

(11) OFFENSES RELATING TO PETITIONS.—A person may not impersonate another, purposely write his or her name or residence falsely in the signing of any petition for recall or forge any name thereto, or sign any paper with knowledge that he or she is not a qualified elector of the community development district. A person may not employ or pay another to accept

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employment or payment for circulating or witnessing a recall
petition. A person who violates this section commits a
misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.
775.082 or s. 775.083.

(12) INTENT.—It is the intent of the Legislature that the
recall procedures provided in this section be uniform statewide.
Therefore, all special law provisions that are contrary to the
provisions of this section are hereby repealed to the extent of
this conflict.

(13) APPLICABILITY.—The provisions of this section apply to
all community development districts.

Section 4. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (3) of
section 190.006, Florida Statutes, to read:

190.006 Board of supervisors; members and meetings.—

(3)

(e) Any board member elected to the board of supervisors by
the qualified electors of the district pursuant to this
subsection is subject to the recall procedures provided for in
s. 190.0071.

Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

Meeting Date

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

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☒ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

Highland Homes

☐ 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.

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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/CS/SB 1404

INTRODUCER: Fiscal Policy Committee; Health Policy Committee; and Senator Burton

SUBJECT: Memory Care

DATE: February 25, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Looke	Brown	HP	Fav/CS
2.	Gerbrandt	McKnight	AHS	Favorable
3.	Looke	Siples	FP	Fav/CS

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/CS/SB 1404 amends, creates, and repeals several sections of law to create a new assisted living facility (ALF or facility) specialty license type for “memory care services.” The bill requires an ALF, under certain conditions, to obtain a memory care services license, within a specified timeframe, to provide memory care services, serve memory care residents, or advertise or hold itself out to provide such services or serve such residents.

The bill defines the terms “memory care resident” and “memory care services” and requires the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) to adopt rules by June 1, 2027, establishing minimum standards for memory care services licenses and providing criteria for what such standards must address. Additionally, the bill provides criteria for how a memory care resident may choose to stay at an ALF should the ALF not be able to obtain a memory care services license.

The bill also creates s. 430.71, F.S., to establish the Florida Alzheimer’s Center of Excellence (Center) to assist and support persons with Alzheimer’s disease and related forms of dementia (ADRD) and their caregivers by connecting them with resources in their communities. The bill creates the Center within the Department of Elderly Affairs (DOEA) and tasks the Center with specified activities related to its stated goals. Additionally, the bill establishes eligibility criteria for a person to qualify for services through the Center and requires the Center to submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature with specific data related to the services provided by the Center.

Lastly, effective upon the date when the AHCA's rules implementing memory care services licenses take effect, the bill repeals ss. 429.178 and 429.177, F.S.

The bill has no fiscal impact on the DOEA. The bill may have a workload impact on the AHCA, which can be absorbed within existing resources. **See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.**

The bill takes effect upon becoming law.

II. Present Situation:

Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias (ADRD)

ADRD are debilitating conditions that impair memory, thought processes, and functioning, primarily among older adults. The effects of these diseases can be devastating, both for individuals afflicted with ADRD and for their families. People with ADRD may require significant amounts of health care and intensive long-term services and supports – including, but not limited to, management of chronic conditions, help taking medications, round-the-clock supervision and care, or assistance with personal care activities, such as eating, bathing, and dressing. In the United States, ADRD affects as many as five million people and nearly 40 percent of the population aged 85 and older. Roughly 13.2 million older Americans are projected to have ADRD by 2050.¹

Assisted Living Facilities (ALF)

An ALF is a residential facility, or part of a residential facility, which provides housing, meals, and one or more personal services for a period exceeding 24 hours to one or more adults who are not relatives of the owner or administrator.² According to the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), an ALF is designed to provide personal care services in the least restrictive and most home-like environment.³ ALFs can range in size from one resident to several hundred and may offer a wide variety of personal and nursing services designed specifically to meet an individual's personal needs.⁴

Facilities are licensed to provide routine personal care services under a standard license, or more specific services under the authority of specialty licenses. The purpose of specialty licenses is to allow individuals to age in place⁵ in familiar surroundings that can adequately and safely meet

¹ What is Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, available at <https://aspe.hhs.gov/collaborations-committees-advisory-groups/napa/what-ad-adrd>, (last visited Jan 28, 2026).

² Section 429.02(5), F.S.

³ Assisted Living Facility, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, available at <http://ahca.myflorida.com/health-quality-assurance/bureau-of-health-facility-regulation/assisted-living-unit/assisted-living-facility>, (last visited Jan. 27, 2026).

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ Section 429.02(4), F.S., defines "aging in place" as the process of providing increased or adjusted services to a person to compensate for the physical or mental decline that may occur with the aging process, in order to maximize the person's dignity and independence and permit them to remain in a familiar, noninstitutional, residential environment for as long as possible. Such services may be provided by facility staff, volunteers, family, or friends, or through contractual arrangements with a third party.

their continuing health care needs.⁶ In addition to a standard license, an ALF can also be licensed to provide one or more of extended congregate care (ECC), limited nursing services (LNS), or limited mental health (LMH) services.⁷ Currently there are 2,989 licensed ALFs in Florida with 171 licensed to provide ECC, 396 licensed to provide LNS, and 703 licensed to provide LMH services.⁸

Extended Congregate Care (ECC)

The purpose of an ECC license is to allow an ALF to provides services, directly or through contract, beyond those allowed by a standard ALF license, including nursing and supportive services, to persons who would otherwise be disqualified from continued residence in a standard licensed facility.⁹ An ALF with an ECC license is exempt from criteria for continued residency established for standard ALFs¹⁰ and may establish its own guidelines for continued residency as long as such guidelines meet the criteria for ECC policies in Rule 59A-36.021, F.A.C.¹¹ Additionally, ECC facilities are prohibited from serving residents who require 24-hour nursing supervision.¹²

Limited Nursing Services (LNS)

A LNS license authorizes an ALF to provide nursing services¹³ to a resident such as the care of routine dressings and care of casts, braces, and splints.¹⁴ A LNS license does not exempt the facility from meeting admission and continued residency criteria for a standard ALF license unless the facility is also licensed to provide ECC. Additionally, a LNS license does not authorize the provision of 24-hour nursing care.¹⁵

Limited Mental Health (LMH)

An ALF that serves one or more mental health residents is required to obtain a LMH license. A mental health resident is an individual who receives social security disability income due to a mental disorder as determined by the Social Security Administration or receives supplemental security income due to a mental disorder as determined by the Social Security Administration and receives optional state supplementation.¹⁶ A facility with a LMH license is required to:

- Ensure that, within six months after receiving the LMH license, the facility administrator and the staff of the facility who are in direct contact with mental health residents must complete training of no less than six hours related to their duties.
- Provide appropriate supervision and staffing to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of its mental health residents.

⁶ Section 429.02(5), F.S.

⁷ Section 429.07(3), F.S.

⁸ Florida Health Finder Report, available at <https://quality.healthfinder.fl.gov/Facility-Provider/ALF?&type=1>, (last visited Jan. 27, 2026).

⁹ Section 429.07(3)(b), F.S.

¹⁰ Rule 59A-36.006(4), F.A.C.

¹¹ Section 429.07(3)(b)5, F.S.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ Services authorized to be provided by someone licensed under Part I of ch. 464, F.S.

¹⁴ Section 429.02(14), F.S.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ Section 429.02(16), F.S.

- Have a copy of each mental health resident's community living support plan¹⁷ and the cooperative agreement¹⁸ with the mental health care services provider or provide written evidence that a request for the community living support plan and the cooperative agreement was sent to the resident's Medicaid managed care plan or the appropriate managing entity under contract with the Department of Children and Families (DCF) within 72 hours after admission. The support plan and the agreement may be combined.
- Have documentation provided by the DCF that each mental health resident has been assessed and determined to be able to live in the community in an assisted living facility that has a limited mental health license or provide written evidence that a request for documentation was sent to the department within 72 hours after admission.
- Make the community living support plan available for inspection by the resident, the resident's legal guardian or health care surrogate, and other individuals who have a lawful basis for reviewing this document.
- Assist the mental health resident in carrying out the activities identified in the resident's community living support plan.¹⁹

Memory Care in Assisted Living Facilities in Florida

Although many Florida ALFs claim to be memory care facilities or advertise as providing specialized care for persons with ADRD, there is currently no licensure category specific to memory care and very few regulations in either law or rule for providing such care. Rules that do exist require an ALF that claims to provide special care for persons with ADRD to:

- Disclose in its advertisements or in a separate document those services that distinguish the care as being especially able to, or suitable for, such persons. The facility must give a copy of all such advertisements or documents to any person who requests them and must maintain a copy of each in its records. The AHCA is required to examine all such advertisements and documents as part of the facility's license renewal procedure.²⁰
- Have an awake staff member on duty at all hours of the day and night, or, if the facility has fewer than 17 residents, have mechanisms in place to monitor and ensure the safety of the facility's residents.²¹
- Offer activities specifically designed for persons who are cognitively impaired.²²

¹⁷ Section 429.02(8), F.S., defines "community living support plan" as a written document prepared by a mental health resident and the resident's mental health case manager in consultation with the administrator of an assisted living facility with a limited mental health license or the administrator's designee. A copy must be provided to the administrator. The plan must include information about the supports, services, and special needs of the resident which enable the resident to live in the assisted living facility and a method by which facility staff can recognize and respond to the signs and symptoms particular to that resident which indicate the need for professional services.

¹⁸ Section 429.02(9), F.S., defines "cooperative agreement" to mean a written statement of understanding between a mental health care provider and the administrator of the assisted living facility with a limited mental health license in which a mental health resident is living. The agreement must specify directions for accessing emergency and after-hours care for the mental health resident. A single cooperative agreement may service all mental health residents who are clients of the same mental health care provider.

¹⁹ Section 429.075, F.S.

²⁰ Section 429.177, F.S.

²¹ Section 429.178, F.S.

²² *Id.*

- Have a physical environment that provides for the safety and welfare of the facility's residents;²³ and
- Employ staff who must complete the training and continuing education required under s. 430.5025, F.S., that includes:
 - Within three months after beginning employment, each employee who provides personal care to, or has regular contact with, residents with ADRD complete an additional three hours of training as specified.
 - Within six months after beginning employment, each employee who provides personal care must complete an additional four hours of dementia-specific training. Such training must include, but is not limited to, understanding ADRD, the stages of Alzheimer's disease, communication strategies, medical information, and stress management.
 - Thereafter, each employee who provides personal care must participate in at least four hours of continuing education each calendar year through contact hours, on-the-job training, or electronic learning technology.

While the existing law and rules provide some minimum requirements, there is little specificity as to how those requirements must be implemented. This lack of specificity largely leaves the decisions on how to implement those requirements up to each individual ALF. As such, the type and quality of care a resident may receive from one memory care ALF to another may vary widely.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Sections 1 through 4 amend ss. 429.02, 429.07, and 429.17, F.S., and create s. 429.076, F.S., to establish a new specialty Assisted Living Facility (ALF) license type for “memory care services.” The bill defines the terms:

- “Memory care resident” to mean a person who suffers from Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Dementias (ADRD) who is a resident of an ALF that claims or otherwise represents that it provides specialized care, services, or activities specifically to support such resident’s ADRD, irrespective of whether such care, services, or activities were listed in the resident’s contract; and
- “Memory care services” to mean specific specialized or focused care, services, or activities an ALF agrees to provide to a memory care resident to support his or her ADRD. Such services do not include services, care, or activities provided by the ALF as supportive services that are optional and available to all residents of the facility.

The bill requires an ALF to obtain a memory care services license if the ALF serves one or more memory care residents or advertises or otherwise holds itself out as providing memory care services. However, the bill specifies that an ALF is not required to obtain a memory care services license if the facility solely provides supportive services²⁴ for residents with ADRD which are optional and available to all residents of the facility so long as the facility complies with rules the bill requires the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) to adopt on advertising.

²³ Section 429.178, F.S.

²⁴ Section 429.02(27), F.S., defines “supportive services” as services designed to encourage and assist aged persons or adults with disabilities to remain in the least restrictive living environment and to maintain their independence as long as possible.

The bill requires the AHCA to adopt rules for minimum standards for memory care services licenses by June 1, 2027, and specifies that such rules must include, but are not limited to:

- Policies and procedures for providing memory care services.
- Standardized admittance criteria for memory care residents.
- The minimum level of care, services, and activities that must be provided to memory care residents.
- Minimum training requirements for staff at a facility with a memory care services license, which must meet or exceed training requirements established in s. 430.5025, F.S.
- Safety requirements specific to memory care residents, including, but not limited to, requiring a memory care services licensee to maintain at least one awake staff member to be on duty at all hours.
- Physical plant requirements for a facility, or parts of a facility as specified by the licensee, serving memory care residents.
- Requirements for contracts with memory care residents which, in addition to the requirements established by s. 429.24, F.S., must require a memory care services licensee to specify the memory care services that will be provided to the memory care resident.
- Specified terms or terminologies that an ALF may not use in its advertising without a memory care services license. The bill specifies that such terms include, but are not limited to, memory care, memory care facility, memory care services, memory care residents, dementia care, dementia care facility, Alzheimer's care, and Alzheimer's care facility. The bill also specifies that an ALF may advertise its supportive services for persons with ADRD so long as the ALF:
 - Does not use any of the prohibited terms;
 - Does not claim to provide memory care services; and
 - Maintains a copy of such advertisements in its records which AHCA must examine as part of its licensure renewal procedure.
- Requirements that an ALF must meet to continue to serve memory care residents without obtaining a memory care license pursuant to the exception provided in subsection (5) of the section.

An ALF that is licensed on or after the effective date of the AHCA's rules must obtain a memory care services license to provide memory care services, serve memory care residents, or advertise or hold itself out as providing memory care services or otherwise serving memory care residents. If the facility was licensed prior to the effective date of the rules, it must obtain a memory care services license within six months of the effective date of the AHCA's rules in order to start or continue to provide such services or serve such residents. The bill also specifies that memory care services licenses must be renewed at the same time as the ALF's standard license.

Lastly, the bill provides that if an ALF serves one or more memory care residents who were accepted before the effective date AHCA's rules, that ALF may continue to serve those residents without obtaining a memory care services license if the ALF:

- Demonstrates to the AHCA that it is unable to reasonably obtain such license.
- Notifies any memory care residents the facility serves and their caregivers, if applicable, that:
 - The facility is required to obtain a memory care services license.
 - The facility is unable to obtain such license; and

- The memory care resident may relocate to a facility with a memory care services license, if desired.
- Upon request, assists memory care residents or, if applicable, their caregivers with finding a suitable alternate facility.
- No longer accepts any new memory care residents without first obtaining a memory care services license.

Should a resident, or his or her caregiver if applicable, decide to remain at a facility under these conditions, the facility must:

- Amend the resident's contract to include the memory care services that are being provided to the resident;
- Maintain records pertaining to when and how such services were provided to the resident; and
- Provide such records to the resident, his or her caregivers, or the AHCA upon request.

Additionally, the bill specifies that nothing in the provision allowing an ALF to continue to serve memory care residents may be construed to exempt an ALF from meeting any other requirements in law or rule, as applicable, including, but not limited to, requirements related to the appropriateness of placements for residents of the ALF established in s. 429.26, F.S.

Section 4 creates s. 430.71, F.S., to establish the Florida Alzheimer's Center of Excellence (Center) within the Department of Elderly Affairs (DOEA). The bill provides that the purpose of the Center is to assist and support persons with ADRD and their caregivers by connecting them with resources in their communities to address the following goals:

- To allow residents of this state living with ADRD to age in place.
- To empower family caregivers to improve their own wellbeing.

The bill allows the Center to contract for services necessary to implement its goals and requires the Center to:

- Conduct caregiver assessments to measure caregiver burden.
- Create personalized plans that guide caregivers to community resources, empowering them with the skills, education, support, and planning necessary for effective caregiving, including addressing any medical, emotional, social, legal, or financial challenges experienced by the person with ADRD.
- Educate and assist caregivers with strategies for caregiving for someone with ADRD and provide guidance on all aspects of home-based care, including home safety, physical and mental health, legal and financial preparedness, communication skills, and hands-on care techniques.
- Provide online educational resources for caregivers.
- Track outcomes, including, but not limited to, decreased hospitalizations, reduced emergency department visits, reduction in falls, and reduction in caregiver burnout.
- By December 1 of each year, submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which addresses the number of families served, the types of services provided, and the outcomes achieved.

The bill requires the Center to work with all of the following:

- Area agencies on aging as defined in s. 430.203, F.S.
- The Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee established under s. 430.501, F.S.
- The Alzheimer's Disease Initiative established under ss. 430.501 through 430.504, F.S.
- The state-funded memory disorder clinics established under s. 430.502, F.S.
- The DOEA's Dementia Care and Cure Initiative task forces.
- Universities.
- Hospitals.
- Other available community resources to ensure full use of the state's infrastructure.

To qualify for services from the Center, an individual or caregiver must:

- Live in a household where at least one person is a caregiver for a person diagnosed or suspected to have ADRD and either the caregiver or the person diagnosed or suspected to have ADRD is a resident of Florida; and
- Have the goal of providing in-home care for the person diagnosed with or suspected to have ADRD.

The Center is authorized to provide assistance to eligible caregiving families, subject to the availability of funds and resources.

Section 5 repeals ss. 429.177 and 429.178, F.S., effective upon the adoption of rules establishing minimum standards for memory care services licenses.

Section 6 provides that the bill takes effect upon becoming law.

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:

The bill may have an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on those Assisted Living Facilities (ALFs) that are required to meet additional criteria to obtain a memory care services license.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill has no fiscal impact on the Department of Elderly Affairs. The bill may have a workload impact on the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), due to the creation of a new license type for ALFs, which will require the AHCA to review additional information during an ALF's licensure renewal process. According to the AHCA this impact can be absorbed within existing resources.²⁵

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 429.02, 429.07 and 429.17.

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 429.076 and 430.71.

This bill repeals the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 429.177 and 429.178.

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 Fiscal Policy on February 24, 2026:

The CS:

- Clarifies that references to “supportive services” refers to the defined term in s. 429.02, F.S.

²⁵ The Agency for Health Care Administration, *2026 Agency Bill Analysis, CS/SB 1404* (on file with the Senate Appropriations Committee on Health and Human Services).

- Extends the deadline for AHCA to adopt rules for memory care services licenses to June 1, 2027.
- Requires an existing ALF to obtain a memory care services license, if necessary, within six months of AHCA's rules becoming effective, rather than at the time of the ALF's license renewal.
- Clarifies that a memory care services license must be renewed at the same time as an ALF's standard license.
- Directs AHCA to adopt specific requirements related to how an ALF may advertise its ADRD related supportive services without obtaining a memory care services license.
- Directs AHCA to establish requirements in rule for how a memory care resident may choose to stay in an ALF without that ALF obtaining a memory care services license.
- Specifies that, should a resident choose to stay in an ALF under the above provision, nothing relieves the ALF from other requirements in law or rule including, but not limited to, determining the appropriateness of that resident remaining in the ALF.

CS by Health Policy on February 2, 2026:

The CS:

- Replaces current memory care provisions in the bill and creates a new "memory care services" specialty license type which an Assisted Living Facilities (ALF) may obtain in addition to the standard ALF license.
- Defines terms and requires an ALF to obtain a memory care services license under certain circumstances.
- Requires the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) to adopt rules for minimum standards to obtain and maintain a memory care services license.
- Provides a timeline for ALFs to obtain a memory care services license.
- Provides flexibility for ALF residents who need memory care services to choose to stay at an ALF even if the ALF would be required to obtain a memory care services license under certain circumstances.
- Effective upon the adoption of AHCA's rules for memory care services licenses, repeals ss. 429.177 and 429.178, F.S.
- Changes the effective date of the bill to effective upon becoming law.

B. Amendments:

None.



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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RS	.	
02/24/2026	.	
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The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Burton) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 81 - 341
and insert:
by the assisted living facility as supportive services, as
defined in subsection (29), that are optional and available to
all residents of the facility.

Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 429.07, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

429.07 License required; fee.—



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11 (3) In addition to the requirements of s. 408.806, each
12 license granted by the agency must state the type of care for
13 which the license is granted. Licenses shall be issued for one
14 or more of the following categories of care: standard, extended
15 congregate care, limited nursing services, ~~or~~ limited mental
16 health, or memory care services.

17 (a) A standard license shall be issued to facilities
18 providing one or more of the personal services identified in s.
19 429.02. Such facilities may also employ or contract with a
20 person licensed under part I of chapter 464 to administer
21 medications and perform other tasks as specified in s. 429.255.

22 (b) An extended congregate care license shall be issued to
23 each facility that has been licensed as an assisted living
24 facility for 2 or more years and that provides services,
25 directly or through contract, beyond those authorized in
26 paragraph (a), including services performed by persons licensed
27 under part I of chapter 464 and supportive services, as defined
28 by rule, to persons who would otherwise be disqualified from
29 continued residence in a facility licensed under this part. An
30 extended congregate care license may be issued to a facility
31 that has a provisional extended congregate care license and
32 meets the requirements for licensure under subparagraph 2. The
33 primary purpose of extended congregate care services is to allow
34 residents the option of remaining in a familiar setting from
35 which they would otherwise be disqualified for continued
36 residency as they become more impaired. A facility licensed to
37 provide extended congregate care services may also admit an
38 individual who exceeds the admission criteria for a facility
39 with a standard license, if he or she is determined appropriate



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for admission to the extended congregate care facility.

1. In order for extended congregate care services to be provided, the agency must first determine that all requirements established in law and rule are met and must specifically designate, on the facility's license, that such services may be provided and whether the designation applies to all or part of the facility. This designation may be made at the time of initial licensure or relicensure, or upon request in writing by a licensee under this part and part II of chapter 408. The notification of approval or the denial of the request shall be made in accordance with part II of chapter 408. Each existing facility that qualifies to provide extended congregate care services must have maintained a standard license and may not have been subject to administrative sanctions during the previous 2 years, or since initial licensure if the facility has been licensed for less than 2 years, for any of the following reasons:

- a. A class I or class II violation;
- b. Three or more repeat or recurring class III violations of identical or similar resident care standards from which a pattern of noncompliance is found by the agency;
- c. Three or more class III violations that were not corrected in accordance with the corrective action plan approved by the agency;
- d. Violation of resident care standards which results in requiring the facility to employ the services of a consultant pharmacist or consultant dietitian;
- e. Denial, suspension, or revocation of a license for another facility licensed under this part in which the applicant



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for an extended congregate care license has at least 25 percent ownership interest; or

f. Imposition of a moratorium pursuant to this part or part II of chapter 408 or initiation of injunctive proceedings.

The agency may deny or revoke a facility's extended congregate care license for not meeting the criteria for an extended congregate care license as provided in this subparagraph.

2. If an assisted living facility has been licensed for less than 2 years, the initial extended congregate care license must be provisional and may not exceed 6 months. The licensee shall notify the agency, in writing, when it has admitted at least one extended congregate care resident, after which an unannounced inspection shall be made to determine compliance with the requirements of an extended congregate care license. A licensee with a provisional extended congregate care license which demonstrates compliance with all the requirements of an extended congregate care license during the inspection shall be issued an extended congregate care license. In addition to sanctions authorized under this part, if violations are found during the inspection and the licensee fails to demonstrate compliance with all assisted living facility requirements during a follow-up ~~followup~~ inspection, the licensee shall immediately suspend extended congregate care services, and the provisional extended congregate care license expires. The agency may extend the provisional license for not more than 1 month in order to complete a follow-up ~~followup~~ visit.

3. A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services shall maintain a written progress



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report on each person who receives such nursing services from the facility's staff which describes the type, amount, duration, scope, and outcome of services that are rendered and the general status of the resident's health. A registered nurse, or appropriate designee, representing the agency shall visit the facility at least twice a year to monitor residents who are receiving extended congregate care services and to determine if the facility is in compliance with this part, part II of chapter 408, and relevant rules. One of the visits may be in conjunction with the regular survey. The monitoring visits may be provided through contractual arrangements with appropriate community agencies. A registered nurse shall serve as part of the team that inspects the facility. The agency may waive one of the required yearly monitoring visits for a facility that has:

a. Held an extended congregate care license for at least 24 months;

b. No class I or class II violations and no uncorrected class III violations; and

c. No ombudsman council complaints that resulted in a citation for licensure.

4. A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services must:

a. Demonstrate the capability to meet unanticipated resident service needs.

b. Offer a physical environment that promotes a homelike setting, provides for resident privacy, promotes resident independence, and allows sufficient congregate space as defined by rule.

c. Have sufficient staff available, taking into account the



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physical plant and firesafety features of the building, to assist with the evacuation of residents in an emergency.

d. Adopt and follow policies and procedures that maximize resident independence, dignity, choice, and decisionmaking to permit residents to age in place, so that moves due to changes in functional status are minimized or avoided.

e. Allow residents or, if applicable, a resident's representative, designee, surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact to make a variety of personal choices, participate in developing service plans, and share responsibility in decisionmaking.

f. Implement the concept of managed risk.

g. Provide, directly or through contract, the services of a person licensed under part I of chapter 464.

h. In addition to the training mandated in s. 429.52, provide specialized training as defined by rule for facility staff.

5. A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services is exempt from the criteria for continued residency set forth in rules adopted under s. 429.41. A licensed facility must adopt its own requirements within guidelines for continued residency set forth by rule. However, the facility may not serve residents who require 24-hour nursing supervision. A licensed facility that provides extended congregate care services must also provide each resident with a written copy of facility policies governing admission and retention.

6. Before the admission of an individual to a facility licensed to provide extended congregate care services, the



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individual must undergo a medical examination as provided in s. 429.26(5) and the facility must develop a preliminary service plan for the individual.

7. If a facility can no longer provide or arrange for services in accordance with the resident's service plan and needs and the facility's policy, the facility must make arrangements for relocating the person in accordance with s. 429.28(1)(k).

(c) A limited nursing services license shall be issued to a facility that provides services beyond those authorized in paragraph (a) and as specified in this paragraph.

1. In order for limited nursing services to be provided in a facility licensed under this part, the agency must first determine that all requirements established in law and rule are met and must specifically designate, on the facility's license, that such services may be provided. This designation may be made at the time of initial licensure or licensure renewal, or upon request in writing by a licensee under this part and part II of chapter 408. Notification of approval or denial of such request shall be made in accordance with part II of chapter 408. An existing facility that qualifies to provide limited nursing services must have maintained a standard license and may not have been subject to administrative sanctions that affect the health, safety, and welfare of residents for the previous 2 years or since initial licensure if the facility has been licensed for less than 2 years.

2. A facility that is licensed to provide limited nursing services shall maintain a written progress report on each person who receives such nursing services from the facility's staff.



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The report must describe the type, amount, duration, scope, and outcome of services that are rendered and the general status of the resident's health. A registered nurse representing the agency shall visit the facility at least annually to monitor residents who are receiving limited nursing services and to determine if the facility is in compliance with applicable provisions of this part, part II of chapter 408, and related rules. The monitoring visits may be provided through contractual arrangements with appropriate community agencies. A registered nurse shall also serve as part of the team that inspects such facility. Visits may be in conjunction with other agency inspections. The agency may waive the required yearly monitoring visit for a facility that has:

a. Had a limited nursing services license for at least 24 months;

b. No class I or class II violations and no uncorrected class III violations; and

c. No ombudsman council complaints that resulted in a citation for licensure.

3. A person who receives limited nursing services under this part must meet the admission criteria established by the agency for assisted living facilities. When a resident no longer meets the admission criteria for a facility licensed under this part, arrangements for relocating the person shall be made in accordance with s. 429.28(1)(k), unless the facility is licensed to provide extended congregate care services.

Section 3. Section 429.076, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

429.076 Memory care services license.—An assisted living



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facility that serves one or more memory care residents, or that
advertises or otherwise holds itself out as providing memory
care services, must obtain a memory care services license
pursuant to subsection (3) or subsection (4), as applicable. A
facility is not required to obtain a memory care services
license if the facility solely provides supportive services, as
defined in s. 429.02, for residents with Alzheimer's disease and
related dementias which are optional and available to all
residents of the facility so long as the facility complies with
agency rules on advertising pursuant to paragraph (2)(h).

(1) To obtain a memory care services license, an assisted
living facility must maintain a standard assisted living
facility license and meet any additional minimum requirements
adopted by rule. A memory care services license must be renewed
at the same time as the facility's standard license.

(2) By June 1, 2027, the agency shall adopt rules to
provide minimum standards for memory care services licenses.
Such rules must include, but are not limited to:

(a) Policies and procedures for providing memory care
services.

(b) Standardized admittance criteria for memory care
residents.

(c) The minimum level of care, services, and activities
that must be provided to memory care residents.

(d) Minimum training requirements for staff at a facility
with a memory care services license, which must meet or exceed
training requirements established in s. 430.5025.

(e) Safety requirements specific to memory care residents,
including, but not limited to, requiring a memory care services



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licensee to maintain at least one awake staff member to be on duty at all hours.

(f) Physical plant requirements for a facility, or parts of a facility as specified by the licensee, serving memory care residents.

(g) Requirements for contracts with memory care residents which, in addition to the requirements established by s. 429.24, must require a memory care services licensee to specify the memory care services that will be provided to the memory care resident.

(h) Specified terms or terminologies that a facility may not use in its advertising without obtaining a memory care services license. Such terms include, but are not limited to, memory care, memory care facility, memory care services, memory care residents, dementia care, dementia care facility, Alzheimer's care, and Alzheimer's care facility. A facility that is not licensed to provide memory care services may advertise the supportive services, as defined in s. 429.02, it provides for persons with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias so long as such advertisements do not use any terms or terminology prohibited by the agency's rules pursuant to this subsection, such advertisements do not make any claim that the facility provides memory care services, and the facility maintains a copy of such advertisements in its records. The agency shall examine all such advertisements in the facility's records as part of its licensure renewal procedure.

(3) An assisted living facility licensed on or after the effective date of the rules required by subsection (2) must obtain a memory care services license to provide memory care



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services, serve memory care residents, or advertise or hold
itself out as providing memory care services or otherwise
serving memory care residents.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (5), an assisted
living facility licensed before the effective date of the rules
required by subsection (2) must obtain a memory care services
license within 6 months after the effective date of such rules
in order to begin

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

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 13 - 22

and insert:

services license; requiring that a memory care license
be renewed at the same time as the assisted living
facility's standard license; requiring the Agency for
Health Care Administration to adopt rules governing
memory care services licenses by a specified date;
specifying requirements for such rules; requiring an
assisted living facility licensed on or after the
effective date of such rules to obtain a memory care
services license to carry out certain functions;
requiring an assisted living facility licensed before
the effective date of such rules to obtain a memory
care services license within a specified timeframe
after the effective date of such rules;



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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
02/24/2026	.	
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The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Burton) recommended the following:

Senate Substitute for Amendment (589480) (with title amendment)

Delete lines 81 - 374
and insert:
by the assisted living facility as supportive services, as defined in subsection (29), that are optional and available to all residents of the facility.

Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 429.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:



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429.07 License required; fee.—

(3) In addition to the requirements of s. 408.806, each license granted by the agency must state the type of care for which the license is granted. Licenses shall be issued for one or more of the following categories of care: standard, extended congregate care, limited nursing services, ~~or~~ limited mental health, or memory care services.

(a) A standard license shall be issued to facilities providing one or more of the personal services identified in s. 429.02. Such facilities may also employ or contract with a person licensed under part I of chapter 464 to administer medications and perform other tasks as specified in s. 429.255.

(b) An extended congregate care license shall be issued to each facility that has been licensed as an assisted living facility for 2 or more years and that provides services, directly or through contract, beyond those authorized in paragraph (a), including services performed by persons licensed under part I of chapter 464 and supportive services, as defined by rule, to persons who would otherwise be disqualified from continued residence in a facility licensed under this part. An extended congregate care license may be issued to a facility that has a provisional extended congregate care license and meets the requirements for licensure under subparagraph 2. The primary purpose of extended congregate care services is to allow residents the option of remaining in a familiar setting from which they would otherwise be disqualified for continued residency as they become more impaired. A facility licensed to provide extended congregate care services may also admit an individual who exceeds the admission criteria for a facility



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with a standard license, if he or she is determined appropriate for admission to the extended congregate care facility.

1. In order for extended congregate care services to be provided, the agency must first determine that all requirements established in law and rule are met and must specifically designate, on the facility's license, that such services may be provided and whether the designation applies to all or part of the facility. This designation may be made at the time of initial licensure or relicensure, or upon request in writing by a licensee under this part and part II of chapter 408. The notification of approval or the denial of the request shall be made in accordance with part II of chapter 408. Each existing facility that qualifies to provide extended congregate care services must have maintained a standard license and may not have been subject to administrative sanctions during the previous 2 years, or since initial licensure if the facility has been licensed for less than 2 years, for any of the following reasons:

- a. A class I or class II violation;
- b. Three or more repeat or recurring class III violations of identical or similar resident care standards from which a pattern of noncompliance is found by the agency;
- c. Three or more class III violations that were not corrected in accordance with the corrective action plan approved by the agency;
- d. Violation of resident care standards which results in requiring the facility to employ the services of a consultant pharmacist or consultant dietitian;
- e. Denial, suspension, or revocation of a license for



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another facility licensed under this part in which the applicant for an extended congregate care license has at least 25 percent ownership interest; or

f. Imposition of a moratorium pursuant to this part or part II of chapter 408 or initiation of injunctive proceedings.

The agency may deny or revoke a facility's extended congregate care license for not meeting the criteria for an extended congregate care license as provided in this subparagraph.

2. If an assisted living facility has been licensed for less than 2 years, the initial extended congregate care license must be provisional and may not exceed 6 months. The licensee shall notify the agency, in writing, when it has admitted at least one extended congregate care resident, after which an unannounced inspection shall be made to determine compliance with the requirements of an extended congregate care license. A licensee with a provisional extended congregate care license which demonstrates compliance with all the requirements of an extended congregate care license during the inspection shall be issued an extended congregate care license. In addition to sanctions authorized under this part, if violations are found during the inspection and the licensee fails to demonstrate compliance with all assisted living facility requirements during a follow-up ~~followup~~ inspection, the licensee shall immediately suspend extended congregate care services, and the provisional extended congregate care license expires. The agency may extend the provisional license for not more than 1 month in order to complete a follow-up ~~followup~~ visit.

3. A facility that is licensed to provide extended



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congregate care services shall maintain a written progress report on each person who receives such nursing services from the facility's staff which describes the type, amount, duration, scope, and outcome of services that are rendered and the general status of the resident's health. A registered nurse, or appropriate designee, representing the agency shall visit the facility at least twice a year to monitor residents who are receiving extended congregate care services and to determine if the facility is in compliance with this part, part II of chapter 408, and relevant rules. One of the visits may be in conjunction with the regular survey. The monitoring visits may be provided through contractual arrangements with appropriate community agencies. A registered nurse shall serve as part of the team that inspects the facility. The agency may waive one of the required yearly monitoring visits for a facility that has:

a. Held an extended congregate care license for at least 24 months;

b. No class I or class II violations and no uncorrected class III violations; and

c. No ombudsman council complaints that resulted in a citation for licensure.

4. A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services must:

a. Demonstrate the capability to meet unanticipated resident service needs.

b. Offer a physical environment that promotes a homelike setting, provides for resident privacy, promotes resident independence, and allows sufficient congregate space as defined by rule.



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c. Have sufficient staff available, taking into account the physical plant and firesafety features of the building, to assist with the evacuation of residents in an emergency.

d. Adopt and follow policies and procedures that maximize resident independence, dignity, choice, and decisionmaking to permit residents to age in place, so that moves due to changes in functional status are minimized or avoided.

e. Allow residents or, if applicable, a resident's representative, designee, surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact to make a variety of personal choices, participate in developing service plans, and share responsibility in decisionmaking.

f. Implement the concept of managed risk.

g. Provide, directly or through contract, the services of a person licensed under part I of chapter 464.

h. In addition to the training mandated in s. 429.52, provide specialized training as defined by rule for facility staff.

5. A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services is exempt from the criteria for continued residency set forth in rules adopted under s. 429.41. A licensed facility must adopt its own requirements within guidelines for continued residency set forth by rule. However, the facility may not serve residents who require 24-hour nursing supervision. A licensed facility that provides extended congregate care services must also provide each resident with a written copy of facility policies governing admission and retention.

6. Before the admission of an individual to a facility



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licensed to provide extended congregate care services, the individual must undergo a medical examination as provided in s. 429.26(5) and the facility must develop a preliminary service plan for the individual.

7. If a facility can no longer provide or arrange for services in accordance with the resident's service plan and needs and the facility's policy, the facility must make arrangements for relocating the person in accordance with s. 429.28(1)(k).

(c) A limited nursing services license shall be issued to a facility that provides services beyond those authorized in paragraph (a) and as specified in this paragraph.

1. In order for limited nursing services to be provided in a facility licensed under this part, the agency must first determine that all requirements established in law and rule are met and must specifically designate, on the facility's license, that such services may be provided. This designation may be made at the time of initial licensure or licensure renewal, or upon request in writing by a licensee under this part and part II of chapter 408. Notification of approval or denial of such request shall be made in accordance with part II of chapter 408. An existing facility that qualifies to provide limited nursing services must have maintained a standard license and may not have been subject to administrative sanctions that affect the health, safety, and welfare of residents for the previous 2 years or since initial licensure if the facility has been licensed for less than 2 years.

2. A facility that is licensed to provide limited nursing services shall maintain a written progress report on each person



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who receives such nursing services from the facility's staff. The report must describe the type, amount, duration, scope, and outcome of services that are rendered and the general status of the resident's health. A registered nurse representing the agency shall visit the facility at least annually to monitor residents who are receiving limited nursing services and to determine if the facility is in compliance with applicable provisions of this part, part II of chapter 408, and related rules. The monitoring visits may be provided through contractual arrangements with appropriate community agencies. A registered nurse shall also serve as part of the team that inspects such facility. Visits may be in conjunction with other agency inspections. The agency may waive the required yearly monitoring visit for a facility that has:

a. Had a limited nursing services license for at least 24 months;

b. No class I or class II violations and no uncorrected class III violations; and

c. No ombudsman council complaints that resulted in a citation for licensure.

3. A person who receives limited nursing services under this part must meet the admission criteria established by the agency for assisted living facilities. When a resident no longer meets the admission criteria for a facility licensed under this part, arrangements for relocating the person shall be made in accordance with s. 429.28(1)(k), unless the facility is licensed to provide extended congregate care services.

Section 3. Section 429.076, Florida Statutes, is created to read:



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429.076 Memory care services license.—An assisted living facility that serves one or more memory care residents, or that advertises or otherwise holds itself out as providing memory care services, must obtain a memory care services license pursuant to subsection (3) or subsection (4), as applicable. A facility is not required to obtain a memory care services license if the facility solely provides supportive services, as defined in s. 429.02, for residents with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias which are optional and available to all residents of the facility so long as the facility complies with agency rules on advertising pursuant to paragraph (2)(h).

(1) To obtain a memory care services license, an assisted living facility must maintain a standard assisted living facility license and meet any additional minimum requirements adopted by rule. A memory care services license must be renewed at the same time as the facility’s standard license.

(2) By June 1, 2027, the agency shall adopt rules to provide minimum standards for memory care services licenses. Such rules must include, but are not limited to:

(a) Policies and procedures for providing memory care services.

(b) Standardized admittance criteria for memory care residents.

(c) The minimum level of care, services, and activities that must be provided to memory care residents.

(d) Minimum training requirements for staff at a facility with a memory care services license, which must meet or exceed training requirements established in s. 430.5025.

(e) Safety requirements specific to memory care residents,



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including, but not limited to, requiring a memory care services licensee to maintain at least one awake staff member to be on duty at all hours.

(f) Physical plant requirements for a facility, or parts of a facility as specified by the licensee, serving memory care residents.

(g) Requirements for contracts with memory care residents which, in addition to the requirements established by s. 429.24, must require a memory care services licensee to specify the memory care services that will be provided to the memory care resident.

(h) Specified terms or terminologies that a facility may not use in its advertising without obtaining a memory care services license. Such terms include, but are not limited to, memory care, memory care facility, memory care services, memory care residents, dementia care, dementia care facility, Alzheimer's care, and Alzheimer's care facility. A facility that is not licensed to provide memory care services may advertise the supportive services, as defined in s. 429.02, it provides for persons with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias so long as such advertisements do not use any terms or terminology prohibited by the agency's rules pursuant to this subsection, such advertisements do not make any claim that the facility provides memory care services, and the facility maintains a copy of such advertisements in its records. The agency shall examine all such advertisements in the facility's records as part of its licensure renewal procedure.

(i) Requirements that a facility must meet to continue to serve memory care residents without obtaining a memory care



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services license pursuant to subsection (5).

(3) An assisted living facility licensed on or after the effective date of the rules required by subsection (2) must obtain a memory care services license to provide memory care services, serve memory care residents, or advertise or hold itself out as providing memory care services or otherwise serving memory care residents.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (5), an assisted living facility licensed before the effective date of the rules required by subsection (2) must obtain a memory care services license within 6 months after the effective date of such rules in order to begin or continue to provide memory care services, serve memory care residents, or advertise or hold itself out as providing such services or serving such residents.

(5) (a) A facility that serves one or more memory care residents accepted before the effective date of the rules required by subsection (2) may continue to serve such memory care residents and provide memory care services to such residents without obtaining a memory care services license if the facility:

1. Demonstrates to the agency that it is unable to reasonably obtain such license;

2. Notifies any memory care residents the facility serves and their caregivers, if applicable, that:

a. The facility is required to obtain a memory care services license;

b. The facility is unable to obtain such license; and

c. The memory care resident may relocate to a facility with a memory care services license, if desired.



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3. Upon request, assists memory care residents or, if applicable, their caregivers with finding a suitable alternate facility.

4. No longer accepts any new memory care residents without first obtaining a memory care services license.

(b) If, after receiving the notice required by subparagraph (a)2., a memory care resident or, if applicable, his or her caregiver decides that the resident will remain at the facility, the facility must:

1. Amend the resident's contract to include the memory care services that are being provided to the resident;

2. Maintain records pertaining to when and how such services were provided to the resident; and

3. Provide such records to the resident, his or her caregivers, or the agency upon request.

(c) This subsection may not be construed to exempt a facility from meeting any other requirements in law or rule as applicable to the facility, including, but not limited to, requirements related to the appropriateness of placements for residents of the facility established in s. 429.26.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 429.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.17 Expiration of license; renewal; conditional license.—

(1) Limited nursing, extended congregate care, ~~and~~ limited mental health licenses, and memory care services shall expire at the same time as the facility's standard license, regardless of when issued.



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

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 13 - 30

and insert:

services license; requiring that a memory care license
be renewed at the same time as the assisted living
facility's standard license; requiring the Agency for
Health Care Administration to adopt rules governing
memory care services licenses by a specified date;
specifying requirements for such rules; requiring an
assisted living facility licensed on or after the
effective date of such rules to obtain a memory care
services license to carry out certain functions;
requiring an assisted living facility licensed before
the effective date of such rules to obtain a memory
care services license within a specified timeframe
after the effective date of such rules; authorizing a
facility that served memory care residents without a
memory care services license before a specified date
to continue to do so if certain requirements are met;
requiring a facility without a memory care services
license to meet specified requirements if a memory
care resident decides to remain at the facility
despite the absence of such license; providing
construction; amending s. 492.17, F.S.; providing that
a memory care license expires at the same time as the
facility's standard license; creating s. 430.71, F.S.;
providing

By the Committee on Health Policy; and Senator Burton

588-02424-26

20261404c1

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to memory care; amending s. 429.02,
 3 F.S.; defining terms; amending s. 429.07, F.S.;
 4 requiring licenses for assisted living facilities that
 5 provide memory care services; making technical
 6 changes; creating s. 429.076, F.S.; requiring an
 7 assisted living facility that serves memory care
 8 residents or holds itself out as providing memory care
 9 services to obtain a memory care services license;
 10 providing an exception; requiring an assisted living
 11 facility to maintain certain licensure and meet
 12 certain requirements in order to obtain a memory care
 13 services license; requiring the Agency for Health Care
 14 Administration to adopt rules governing memory care
 15 services licenses by a specified date; specifying
 16 requirements for such rules; requiring an assisted
 17 living facility licensed on or after the effective
 18 date of such rules to obtain a memory care services
 19 license to carry out certain functions; requiring an
 20 assisted living facility licensed before the effective
 21 date of such rules to obtain a memory care services
 22 license at the time such facility renews its license;
 23 authorizing a facility that served memory care
 24 residents without a memory care services license
 25 before a specified date to continue to do so if
 26 certain requirements are met; requiring a facility
 27 without a memory care services license to meet
 28 specified requirements if a memory care resident
 29 decides to remain at the facility despite the absence

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

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30 of such license; creating s. 430.71, F.S.; providing
 31 the purpose of the Florida Alzheimer's Center of
 32 Excellence; defining terms; creating the center within
 33 the Department of Elderly Affairs; authorizing the
 34 center to contract for services; providing duties of
 35 the center; requiring the center to submit an annual
 36 report to the Governor and the Legislature by a
 37 specified date; specifying requirements for the
 38 report; requiring the center to work with specified
 39 agencies, committees, initiatives, clinics, task
 40 forces, and other entities to ensure the full use of
 41 the state's infrastructure; specifying eligibility
 42 requirements for services; authorizing the center to
 43 provide assistance to qualified persons, subject to
 44 the availability of funds and resources; repealing ss.
 45 429.177 and 429.178, F.S., relating to patients with
 46 Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders and
 47 certain disclosures and special care for persons with
 48 Alzheimer's disease or other related disorders,
 49 respectively, upon the adoption of certain rules;
 50 providing an effective date.

51
 52 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

53
 54 Section 1. Present subsections (15) through (28) of section
 55 429.02, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (17)
 56 through (30), respectively, new subsections (15) and (16) are
 57 added to that section, and subsection (12) of that section is
 58 amended, to read:

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429.02 Definitions.—When used in this part, the term:

(12) “Extended congregate care” means acts beyond those authorized in subsection (20) ~~(18)~~ which may be performed pursuant to part I of chapter 464 by persons licensed thereunder while carrying out their professional duties, and other supportive services that may be specified by rule. The purpose of such services is to enable residents to age in place in a residential environment despite mental or physical limitations that might otherwise disqualify them from residency in a facility licensed under this part.

(15) “Memory care resident” means a person who suffers from Alzheimer’s disease or a related dementia who is a resident of an assisted living facility that claims or otherwise represents that it provides specialized care, services, or activities specifically to support such resident’s Alzheimer’s disease or related dementia, irrespective of whether such care, services, or activities were listed in the resident’s contract.

(16) “Memory care services” means specific specialized or focused care, services, or activities an assisted living facility agrees to provide to a memory care resident to support his or her Alzheimer’s disease or related dementia. Such services do not include services, care, or activities provided by the assisted living facility as optional supportive services that are available to all residents of the facility.

Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 429.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.07 License required; fee.—

(3) In addition to the requirements of s. 408.806, each license granted by the agency must state the type of care for

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which the license is granted. Licenses shall be issued for one or more of the following categories of care: standard, extended congregate care, limited nursing services, ~~or~~ limited mental health, or memory care services.

(a) A standard license shall be issued to facilities providing one or more of the personal services identified in s. 429.02. Such facilities may also employ or contract with a person licensed under part I of chapter 464 to administer medications and perform other tasks as specified in s. 429.255.

(b) An extended congregate care license shall be issued to each facility that has been licensed as an assisted living facility for 2 or more years and that provides services, directly or through contract, beyond those authorized in paragraph (a), including services performed by persons licensed under part I of chapter 464 and supportive services, as defined by rule, to persons who would otherwise be disqualified from continued residence in a facility licensed under this part. An extended congregate care license may be issued to a facility that has a provisional extended congregate care license and meets the requirements for licensure under subparagraph 2. The primary purpose of extended congregate care services is to allow residents the option of remaining in a familiar setting from which they would otherwise be disqualified for continued residency as they become more impaired. A facility licensed to provide extended congregate care services may also admit an individual who exceeds the admission criteria for a facility with a standard license, if he or she is determined appropriate for admission to the extended congregate care facility.

1. In order for extended congregate care services to be

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provided, the agency must first determine that all requirements established in law and rule are met and must specifically designate, on the facility's license, that such services may be provided and whether the designation applies to all or part of the facility. This designation may be made at the time of initial licensure or relicensure, or upon request in writing by a licensee under this part and part II of chapter 408. The notification of approval or the denial of the request shall be made in accordance with part II of chapter 408. Each existing facility that qualifies to provide extended congregate care services must have maintained a standard license and may not have been subject to administrative sanctions during the previous 2 years, or since initial licensure if the facility has been licensed for less than 2 years, for any of the following reasons:

- a. A class I or class II violation;
- b. Three or more repeat or recurring class III violations of identical or similar resident care standards from which a pattern of noncompliance is found by the agency;
- c. Three or more class III violations that were not corrected in accordance with the corrective action plan approved by the agency;
- d. Violation of resident care standards which results in requiring the facility to employ the services of a consultant pharmacist or consultant dietitian;
- e. Denial, suspension, or revocation of a license for another facility licensed under this part in which the applicant for an extended congregate care license has at least 25 percent ownership interest; or

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f. Imposition of a moratorium pursuant to this part or part II of chapter 408 or initiation of injunctive proceedings.

The agency may deny or revoke a facility's extended congregate care license for not meeting the criteria for an extended congregate care license as provided in this subparagraph.

2. If an assisted living facility has been licensed for less than 2 years, the initial extended congregate care license must be provisional and may not exceed 6 months. The licensee shall notify the agency, in writing, when it has admitted at least one extended congregate care resident, after which an unannounced inspection shall be made to determine compliance with the requirements of an extended congregate care license. A licensee with a provisional extended congregate care license which demonstrates compliance with all the requirements of an extended congregate care license during the inspection shall be issued an extended congregate care license. In addition to sanctions authorized under this part, if violations are found during the inspection and the licensee fails to demonstrate compliance with all assisted living facility requirements during a follow-up ~~followup~~ inspection, the licensee shall immediately suspend extended congregate care services, and the provisional extended congregate care license expires. The agency may extend the provisional license for not more than 1 month in order to complete a follow-up ~~followup~~ visit.

3. A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services shall maintain a written progress report on each person who receives such nursing services from the facility's staff which describes the type, amount, duration,

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scope, and outcome of services that are rendered and the general status of the resident's health. A registered nurse, or appropriate designee, representing the agency shall visit the facility at least twice a year to monitor residents who are receiving extended congregate care services and to determine if the facility is in compliance with this part, part II of chapter 408, and relevant rules. One of the visits may be in conjunction with the regular survey. The monitoring visits may be provided through contractual arrangements with appropriate community agencies. A registered nurse shall serve as part of the team that inspects the facility. The agency may waive one of the required yearly monitoring visits for a facility that has:

a. Held an extended congregate care license for at least 24 months;

b. No class I or class II violations and no uncorrected class III violations; and

c. No ombudsman council complaints that resulted in a citation for licensure.

4. A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services must:

a. Demonstrate the capability to meet unanticipated resident service needs.

b. Offer a physical environment that promotes a homelike setting, provides for resident privacy, promotes resident independence, and allows sufficient congregate space as defined by rule.

c. Have sufficient staff available, taking into account the physical plant and firesafety features of the building, to assist with the evacuation of residents in an emergency.

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d. Adopt and follow policies and procedures that maximize resident independence, dignity, choice, and decisionmaking to permit residents to age in place, so that moves due to changes in functional status are minimized or avoided.

e. Allow residents or, if applicable, a resident's representative, designee, surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact to make a variety of personal choices, participate in developing service plans, and share responsibility in decisionmaking.

f. Implement the concept of managed risk.

g. Provide, directly or through contract, the services of a person licensed under part I of chapter 464.

h. In addition to the training mandated in s. 429.52, provide specialized training as defined by rule for facility staff.

5. A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services is exempt from the criteria for continued residency set forth in rules adopted under s. 429.41. A licensed facility must adopt its own requirements within guidelines for continued residency set forth by rule. However, the facility may not serve residents who require 24-hour nursing supervision. A licensed facility that provides extended congregate care services must also provide each resident with a written copy of facility policies governing admission and retention.

6. Before the admission of an individual to a facility licensed to provide extended congregate care services, the individual must undergo a medical examination as provided in s. 429.26(5) and the facility must develop a preliminary service

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plan for the individual.

7. If a facility can no longer provide or arrange for services in accordance with the resident's service plan and needs and the facility's policy, the facility must make arrangements for relocating the person in accordance with s. 429.28(1)(k).

(c) A limited nursing services license shall be issued to a facility that provides services beyond those authorized in paragraph (a) and as specified in this paragraph.

1. In order for limited nursing services to be provided in a facility licensed under this part, the agency must first determine that all requirements established in law and rule are met and must specifically designate, on the facility's license, that such services may be provided. This designation may be made at the time of initial licensure or licensure renewal, or upon request in writing by a licensee under this part and part II of chapter 408. Notification of approval or denial of such request shall be made in accordance with part II of chapter 408. An existing facility that qualifies to provide limited nursing services must have maintained a standard license and may not have been subject to administrative sanctions that affect the health, safety, and welfare of residents for the previous 2 years or since initial licensure if the facility has been licensed for less than 2 years.

2. A facility that is licensed to provide limited nursing services shall maintain a written progress report on each person who receives such nursing services from the facility's staff. The report must describe the type, amount, duration, scope, and outcome of services that are rendered and the general status of

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the resident's health. A registered nurse representing the agency shall visit the facility at least annually to monitor residents who are receiving limited nursing services and to determine if the facility is in compliance with applicable provisions of this part, part II of chapter 408, and related rules. The monitoring visits may be provided through contractual arrangements with appropriate community agencies. A registered nurse shall also serve as part of the team that inspects such facility. Visits may be in conjunction with other agency inspections. The agency may waive the required yearly monitoring visit for a facility that has:

a. Had a limited nursing services license for at least 24 months;

b. No class I or class II violations and no uncorrected class III violations; and

c. No ombudsman council complaints that resulted in a citation for licensure.

3. A person who receives limited nursing services under this part must meet the admission criteria established by the agency for assisted living facilities. When a resident no longer meets the admission criteria for a facility licensed under this part, arrangements for relocating the person shall be made in accordance with s. 429.28(1)(k), unless the facility is licensed to provide extended congregate care services.

Section 3. Section 429.076, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

429.076 Memory care services license.—An assisted living facility that serves one or more memory care residents, or that advertises or otherwise holds itself out as providing memory

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291 care services, must obtain a memory care services license
 292 pursuant to subsection (3) or subsection (4), as applicable. A
 293 facility is not required to obtain a memory care services
 294 license if the facility solely provides optional supportive
 295 services for residents with Alzheimer's disease and related
 296 dementias which are available to all residents of the facility
 297 so long as the facility complies with agency rules on
 298 advertising pursuant to paragraph (2) (h).
 299 (1) To obtain a memory care services license, an assisted
 300 living facility must maintain a standard assisted living
 301 facility license and meet any additional minimum requirements
 302 adopted by rule.
 303 (2) By October 1, 2026, the agency shall adopt rules to
 304 provide minimum standards for memory care services licenses.
 305 Such rules must include, but are not limited to:
 306 (a) Policies and procedures for providing memory care
 307 services.
 308 (b) Standardized admittance criteria for memory care
 309 residents.
 310 (c) The minimum level of care, services, and activities
 311 that must be provided to memory care residents.
 312 (d) Minimum training requirements for staff at a facility
 313 with a memory care services license, which must meet or exceed
 314 training requirements established in s. 430.5025.
 315 (e) Safety requirements specific to memory care residents,
 316 including, but not limited to, requiring a memory care services
 317 licensee to maintain at least one awake staff member to be on
 318 duty at all hours.
 319 (f) Physical plant requirements for a facility, or parts of

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320 a facility as specified by the licensee, serving memory care
 321 residents.
 322 (g) Requirements for contracts with memory care residents
 323 which, in addition to the requirements established by s. 429.24,
 324 must require a memory care services licensee to specify the
 325 memory care services that will be provided to the memory care
 326 resident.
 327 (h) Reasonable limitations on how an assisted living
 328 facility may advertise or hold itself out as providing optional
 329 supportive services for residents with Alzheimer's disease and
 330 related dementias without obtaining a memory care services
 331 license.
 332 (3) An assisted living facility licensed on or after the
 333 effective date of the rules required by subsection (2) must
 334 obtain a memory care services license to provide memory care
 335 services, serve memory care residents, or advertise or hold
 336 itself out as providing memory care services or otherwise
 337 serving memory care residents.
 338 (4) Except as provided in subsection (5), an assisted
 339 living facility licensed before the effective date of the rules
 340 required by subsection (2) must obtain a memory care services
 341 license when such facility renews its license in order to begin
 342 or continue to provide memory care services, serve memory care
 343 residents, or advertise or hold itself out as providing such
 344 services or serving such residents.
 345 (5) (a) A facility that serves one or more memory care
 346 residents accepted before the effective date of the rules
 347 required by subsection (2) may continue to serve such memory
 348 care residents and provide memory care services to such

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residents without obtaining a memory care services license if the facility:

1. Demonstrates to the agency that it is unable to reasonably obtain such license;

2. Notifies any memory care residents the facility serves and their caregivers, if applicable, that:

a. The facility is required to obtain a memory care services license;

b. The facility is unable to obtain such license; and

c. The memory care resident may relocate to a facility with a memory care services license, if desired.

3. Upon request, assists memory care residents or, if applicable, their caregivers with finding a suitable alternate facility.

4. No longer accepts any new memory care residents without first obtaining a memory care services license.

(b) If, after receiving the notice required by subparagraph (a)2., a memory care resident or, if applicable, his or her caregiver decides that the resident will remain at the facility, the facility must:

1. Amend the resident's contract to include the memory care services that are being provided to the resident;

2. Maintain records pertaining to when and how such services were provided to the resident; and

3. Provide such records to the resident, his or her caregivers, or the agency upon request.

Section 4. Section 430.71, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

430.71 Florida Alzheimer's Center of Excellence.—

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(1) PURPOSE AND INTENT.—The purpose of this section is to assist and support persons with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias and their caregivers by connecting them with resources in their communities to address the following goals:

(a) To allow residents of this state living with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias to age in place.

(b) To empower family caregivers to improve their own well-being.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Center" means the Florida Alzheimer's Center of Excellence.

(b) "Department" means the Department of Elderly Affairs.

(3) POWERS AND DUTIES.—

(a) There is created within the department the Florida Alzheimer's Center of Excellence, which shall assist in improving the quality of care for persons living with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias and improving the quality of life for family caregivers. The center may contract for services necessary to implement this section. The center shall do all of the following:

1. Conduct caregiver assessments to measure caregiver burden.

2. Create personalized plans that guide caregivers to community resources, empowering them with the skills, education, support, and planning necessary for effective caregiving, including addressing any medical, emotional, social, legal, or financial challenges experienced by the person with Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia.

3. Educate and assist caregivers with strategies for

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caregiving for someone with Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia and provide guidance on all aspects of home-based care, including home safety, physical and mental health, legal and financial preparedness, communication skills, and hands-on care techniques.

4. Provide online educational resources for caregivers.

5. Track outcomes, including, but not limited to, decreased hospitalizations, reduced emergency department visits, reduction in falls, and reduction in caregiver burnout.

6. By December 1 of each year, submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which addresses the number of families served, the types of services provided, and the outcomes achieved.

(b) The center shall work with area agencies on aging as defined in s. 430.203; the Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee established under s. 430.501; the Alzheimer's Disease Initiative established under ss. 430.501-430.504; the state-funded memory disorder clinics established under s. 430.502; the department's Dementia Care and Cure Initiative task forces; universities; hospitals; and other available community resources to ensure full use of the state's infrastructure.

(4) ELIGIBILITY FOR SERVICES.—

(a) To qualify for assistance from the center, an individual or a caregiver must meet all of the following criteria:

1. At least one person in the household is a caregiver for a person diagnosed with, or suspected to have, Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia.

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2. The caregiver or the person diagnosed with, or suspected to have, Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia is a resident of this state.

3. The person seeking assistance has the goal of providing in-home care for the person diagnosed with, or suspected to have, Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia.

(b) If the person seeking assistance meets the criteria in paragraph (a), the center may provide assistance to the caregiving family, subject to the availability of funds and resources.

Section 5. Effective upon the adoption of rules establishing minimum standards for memory care services licensees pursuant to s. 429.076, Florida Statutes, ss. 429.177 and 429.178, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 6. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

2/24

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

SB 1404

Bill Number or Topic

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

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Alex Anderson

Phone

Address

Street

Email

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:

Elder Law Section
- Florida Bar

☐ 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.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

2/24/26 - 9 AM

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

Committee

1404 - Memory Care

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name (AARP) Karen Murillo

Phone 850-567-0414

Address 215 S. Monroe St., Ste. 615

Email kmurillo@aarp.org

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32301

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:

AARP Florida

☐ 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.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

2/24/26

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

1404

Bill Number or Topic

Fiscal Policy

Committee

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

Name

Tyler Jefferson

Phone

850 543 2165

Address

2170 West SR 434

Email

tdjefferson@alz.org

Street

Longwood

City

FL

State

32779

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:

Alzheimer's 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.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

2/24/26

Meeting Date

FP

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

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Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

1404

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Jason Hand

Phone

850-443-0024

Address

2292 Wednesday St. SW 1

Email

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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 Senior Living 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.

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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/SB 1630

INTRODUCER: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee and Senator Grall

SUBJECT: Aging and Disability Services

DATE: February 23, 2026

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Kennedy	Tuszynski	CF	Fav/CS
2. Gerbrandt	McKnight	AHS	Favorable
3. Kennedy	Siples	FP	Favorable

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1630 revises Florida’s aging and disability services statutes under the Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA) to modernize terminology, clarify service access pathways, expand dementia-related infrastructure, and strengthen administrative and guardianship oversight for elderly Floridians and adults with disabilities.

The bill:

- Replaces “wait list” terminology with “pre-enrollment list” and deletes expired statutory requirements related to receiving an offer for enrollment.
- Authorizes Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRC) personnel to place and release individuals on and from pre-enrollment lists and requires rescreening under specified circumstances.
- Shifts responsibility for prerelease assessments to ADRCs (rather than Comprehensive Assessment and Review for Long-Term Care Services – CARES - Program) and requires the CARES program to review or perform the initial level-of-care assessment for long-term care enrollees.
- Revises the purposes and duties of the DOEA to authorize direct service provision under specified circumstances.
- Establishes new expenditure and procurement requirements for area agencies on aging (AAA), and imposes an administrative salary cap of 150 percent of the DOEA Secretary’s salary for certain administrative employees of the AAAs paid from state-appropriated funds.

- Redesignates “aging resource centers” as “aging and disability resource centers” (ADRC) to reflect expanded service populations and revises ADRC duties accordingly.
- Deletes certain responsibilities for provider agencies related to collecting and assessing fees for specified purposes and updates subsidy payment language to include food and nutritional supplements as part of covered supports.

The bill creates s. 430.72, F.S., establishing the Florida Alzheimer’s Center of Excellence within DOEA to support and connect individuals with Alzheimer’s disease or related dementias and their caregivers to services and resources. The bill also provides that high-risk vulnerable adults may receive priority consideration for Community Care for the Elderly (CCE) services.

The bill strengthens oversight of professional and public guardians by revising continuing education requirements to include Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias and by enhancing enforcement and investigative authority to include the issuance of subpoenas and fines.

The bill does not have a fiscal impact on state expenditures however, the bill may have a indeterminate positive fiscal impact on state revenues due to the bill’s provisions that authorize the DOEA to collect a fine. **See Section V, Fiscal Impact Statement.**

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

The Medicaid Program

The Florida Medicaid program is a partnership between the federal and state governments. Each state operates its own Medicaid program under a state plan approved by the federal Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). The state plan outlines Medicaid eligibility standards, policies, and reimbursement methodologies.

Florida Medicaid is administered by the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) and financed with federal and state funds.¹ Approximately 4.2 million Floridians are currently enrolled in Medicaid, and the program’s estimated expenditures for FY 2025–26 are over \$35.6 billion.²

Eligibility for Florida Medicaid is based on a number of factors, including age (or other eligibility category), household or individual income, and coverage group assets.³ State Medicaid coverage/payment categories are provided in s. 409.903, F.S. (Mandatory Payments for Eligible Persons) and s. 409.904, F.S. (Optional Payments for Eligible Persons), which authorize the AHCA to make payments for covered groups who are determined eligible subject

¹ Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, *Medicaid overview* page: available at <https://ahca.myflorida.com/medicaid> (last visited 1/20/2026).

² Social Services Estimating Conference, *Medicaid Caseloads and Expenditures, July 17, 24, and 30, 2025 — Executive Summary*: available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/medicaid/excecsummary.pdf> (last visited 1/20/2026).

³ Florida Department of Children and Families, *Medicaid Eligibility*: available at <https://www.myflfamilies.com/medicaid> (last visited 1/20/2026); and Florida Department of Children and Families, *Determining your Income Limit*: available at <https://www.myflfamilies.com/medicaid/determining-your-income-limit> (last visited 1/20/2026).

to the income, assets, and categorical eligibility tests set forth in federal and state law.⁴ Minimum coverage thresholds are established in federal law for certain population groups, including children, through mandatory coverage requirements in federal Medicaid regulations.⁵

Statewide Medicaid Managed Care

The Statewide Medicaid Managed Care (SMMC) program is Florida's statewide, integrated managed care delivery system for Medicaid covered services.⁶ In the SMMC program, Medicaid recipients generally receive their services through a managed care plan, rather than through multiple separate payment entities, with the SMMC structure organized into the Managed Medical Assistance (MMA), Long-Term Care (LTC), and Dental components.⁷ The SMMC program is administered by the AHCA and is financed with federal and state funds. Eligibility for Medicaid (and therefore eligibility to participate in SMMC, if enrolled in managed care) is determined by the Department of Children and Families (DCF) for most non-Supplemental Security Income (SSI) coverage groups (and by the Social Security Administration for SSI recipients).⁸

Within the SMMC program, the MMA program provides primary and acute medical assistance and related services to enrollees.⁹ The LTC Program provides services to frail elderly or disabled Medicaid recipients in nursing facilities and in community settings, including an individual's home, an assisted living facility, or an adult family care home.¹⁰

Implementation of the LTC Program required federal approval from the CMS under concurrent s. 1915(b) and s. 1915(c) waiver authority submitted by the AHCA, with CMS approving Florida's LTC waiver approach on February 1, 2013, for an effective start of July 1, 2013.¹¹ The currently approved 1915(b) LTC managed care waiver period is April 1, 2022 through March 31, 2027, and the AHCA's home and community based services (HCBS) s. 1915(c) LTC waiver (FL.0962) reflects an approved effective date of April 1, 2022.¹²

⁴ Section 409.903 and Section 409.904, F.S.

⁵ Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 42 C.F.R. § 435.118, *Infants and children under age 19*: available at <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-42/chapter-IV/subchapter-C/part-435/subpart-B/subject-group-ECFR5862e2658e2b5d6/section-435.118> (last visited 1/20/2026).

⁶ Section 409.964, F.S.

⁷ Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, *Statewide Medicaid Managed Care*: available at <https://ahca.myflorida.com/medicaid/statewide-medicare-managed-care> (last visited 1/20/2026); and Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, *A Snapshot of the Florida Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Program*: available at https://ahca.myflorida.com/Medicaid/statewide_mc/pdf/mma/SMMC_Snapshot.pdf (last visited 1/20/2026).

⁸ Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, *Eligibility for Medicaid Services*: available at <https://ahca.myflorida.com/medicaid/medicaid-policy-quality-and-operations/medicaid-policy-and-quality/medicaid-policy/program-policy/eligibility-for-medicare-services> (last visited 1/20/2026).

⁹ Section 409.971, F.S.

¹⁰ Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, *Find Out About Long-Term Care Services*: available at <https://ahca.myflorida.com/medicaid/statewide-medicare-managed-care/long-term-care-program/find-out-about-long-term-care-services> (last visited 1/20/2026).

¹¹ Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, *Florida Medicaid 1915(b) Managed Care Waiver—Long-Term Care Program (Waiver #FL-17)*: available at https://ahca.myflorida.com/content/download/26140/file/FL_Long-Term-Managed-Care_FL-17_2025_Amendment%20PDF%20version.pdf (last visited 1/20/2026).

¹² Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, *Florida Medicaid 1915(b) Managed Care Waiver—Long-Term Care Program (Waiver #FL-17) (Effective Dates: 4/1/22–3/31/27) (PDF)*: available at https://ahca.myflorida.com/content/download/26140/file/FL_Long-Term-Managed-Care_FL-17_2025_Amendment%20PDF%20version.pdf (last visited 1/20/2026).

Long-Term Care Program

The LTC Program provides long-term care services, including nursing facility and home and community based services, to eligible Medicaid recipients. Federal law requires state Medicaid programs to cover nursing facility services for individuals age 21 or older who meet the applicable need/level-of-care criteria.¹³ States may place appropriate utilization controls (such as medical necessity), but they may not arbitrarily deny or reduce the amount, duration, or scope of a required service to an otherwise eligible beneficiary solely because of diagnosis, illness, or condition.¹⁴ By contrast, HCBS are optional benefits that states may offer through authorities such as s. 1915(c) waivers.¹⁵

In Florida, HCBS long-term care services are delivered through an approved federal waiver.¹⁶ Federal guidance and waiver design allow 1915(c) federal waiver programs to be limited in enrollment (capped) and, as a result, states may maintain waiting lists for waiver services.¹⁷ Consistent with this structure, Florida's LTC program is managed through a priority-based wait list/release process, and offers for enrollment are made subject to the availability of funds.¹⁸

As of November 30, 2025, there were 159,338 individuals enrolled in the LTC Program, including 110,197 individuals enrolled in the HCBS portion of the program and 49,141 individuals classified as NON-HCBS (non-HCBS/facility setting).¹⁹

LTC Program Eligibility

To be eligible for the LTC Program, an individual must:

- Be age 65 or older and eligible for Medicaid, or age 18 or older and eligible for Medicaid by reason of a disability;²⁰
- Have gross monthly income at or below the Institutional Care Program/Home and Community-Based Services (ICP/HCBS) special income limit (300% of the SSI federal benefit rate) or otherwise qualify through an income trust if over the limit.”;²¹ and,

¹³ U.S. Government Publishing Office, 42 C.F.R. § 440.40: available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/link/cfr/42/440?link-type=pdf&sectionnum=40&year=mostrecent> (last visited 1/20/2026).

¹⁴ Government Publishing Office, 42 C.F.R. § 440.230(c), *Sufficiency of amount, duration, and scope* (most recent): available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2024-title42-vol4/pdf/CFR-2024-title42-vol4-sec440-230.pdf> (last visited 1/20/2026).

¹⁵ Medicaid.gov, *Home & Community-Based Services 1915(c)* (HCBS waiver authority overview): available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/home-community-based-services/home-community-based-services-authorities/home-community-based-services-1915c> (last visited 1/20/2026).

¹⁶ Medicaid.gov, *FL Long-Term Care Waiver (0962.R02.00)*: available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/section-1115-demo/demonstration-and-waiver-list/81391> (last visited 1/20/2026).

¹⁷ Congressional Research Service, *Medicaid Section 1915(c) Home- and Community-Based Services Waivers*: available at https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/R/PDF/R48519/R48519.1.pdf (last visited 1/20/2026).

¹⁸ Section 409.979, F.S.

¹⁹ Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, *Medicaid Monthly Enrollment Report—November 2025* (worksheet “LTC”—“SMMC Long Term Care Capitated Enrollment Report,” row “LTC_ENR_TOTAL”): available at https://ahca.myflorida.com/content/download/27802/file/ENR_202511.xls (last visited 1/20/2026).

²⁰ Section 409.979(1)(a), F.S.

²¹ Florida Department of Children and Families, *SSI-Related Medicaid Coverage Groups Financial Eligibility Standards: January 2025*, available at <https://www.myflfamilies.com/sites/default/files/2024-12/Appendix-A-9.pdf> (last visited 1/21/2026); and U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, *MACPro Integrated Governance – Individuals in Institutions Eligible Under a Special Income Level* (states income eligibility is capped at 300% of the SSI federal benefit rate (FBR)), available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/resources-for-states/downloads/macpro-ig-individuals-in-institutions-eligible-under-a-special-income-level.pdf> (last visited 1/21/2026).

- Be determined by the Comprehensive Assessment and Review for Long-Term Care Services (CARES) Program to require nursing facility care (or an equivalent level of care).²²

In addition, an individual seeking Medicaid eligibility must demonstrate that he or she meets limits on personal assets, as state Medicaid programs impose financial resource limits that applicants must satisfy in order to qualify for long-term care coverage.²³ Both federal and state law set parameters for Medicaid long-term care eligibility based on personal property (e.g., treatment of a home and a vehicle) and on financial assets (e.g., bank accounts and other countable resources).²⁴

LTC Program Enrollment

LTC Program enrollment is administered through the combined roles of the Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA), the Department of Children and Families (DCF), and the AHCA, with Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRC) serving as the entry point for screening.²⁵ An individual seeking LTC services must contact the appropriate ADRC to request a screening, and the screening is designed to collect information about the person's needs and level of frailty.²⁶ During screening, ADRC staff gather information such as health status and functional needs (including help with activities of daily living), which is used to generate the person's priority score and resulting priority rank.²⁷ State law directs the DOEA to prioritize individuals for potential enrollment for home and community-based services through the LTC managed care program using a frailty-based screening tool that results in a priority score, and that score is used to set the order for releasing individuals from the wait list for potential enrollment.²⁸

The prioritization of the waitlist is described in AHCA administrative rule.²⁹ Priority score and rank are used to ensure that the most fragile Floridians are offered LTC Program enrollment when it becomes available, and the AHCA groups scores into low and high priority ranges with multiple ranks (including ranks for "imminent risk" and Adult Protective Services high-risk referrals).³⁰ Under the AHCA's coverage rule, "priority score" is an automatically generated number based on the DOEA's screening, and "priority rank" is an automatically generated number indicating assessed need for LTC services.³¹

²² Section 409.979(1)(b), F.S.

²³ Medicaid Planning Assistance, *Medicaid Eligibility: 2026 Income, Asset & Care Requirements*: available at <https://www.medicaidplanningassistance.org/medicaid-eligibility/> (last visited 1/21/2026).

²⁴ U.S. Congress, 42 U.S.C. § 1396p: available at [https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:42%20section:1396p%20edition:prelim](https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:42%20section:1396p%20edition:prelim) (last visited 1/21/2026); and Florida Department of Children and Families, *What is Institutional Care Program (ICP)*: available at <https://eds.myflfamilies.com/DCFFormsInternet/Search/OpenDCFForm.aspx?FormId=802> (last visited 1/21/2026).

²⁵ Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, *Long-Term Care Program*: available at <https://ahca.myflorida.com/medicaid/statewide-medicare-managed-care/long-term-care-program> (last visited 1/21/2026).

²⁶ Agency for Health Care Administration, *Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Long-Term Care Program—Screening*: available at <https://ahca.myflorida.com/medicaid/statewide-medicare-managed-care/long-term-care-program/statewide-medicare-managed-care-long-term-care-program-screening> (last visited 1/21/2026).

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ Section 409.979, F.S.

²⁹ Rule 59G-4.193, F.A.C.

³⁰ Agency for Health Care Administration, *SMMC LTC Program Waitlist Release*: available at <https://ahca.myflorida.com/medicaid/statewide-medicare-managed-care/long-term-care-program/smmc-ltc-program-waitlist-release> (last visited 1/21/2026).

³¹ Rule 59G-4.193, F.A.C.

Comprehensive Assessment and Review for Long-Term Care Services (CARES) Program

The Comprehensive Assessment and Review for Long-Term Care Services (CARES) Program is Florida's preadmission screening process used to ensure that only individuals whose conditions require long-term care services are enrolled in the Medicaid long-term care managed care program.³² Florida law requires the AHCA to operate CARES through an interagency agreement with DOEA.³³ The CARES program must assess or review each person who requests Medicaid payment for nursing facility services or who seeks home and community-based services through Medicaid long-term care authorities (including SMMC LTC).³⁴ CARES determines medical eligibility for the Medicaid Institutional Care Program (ICP), for Medicaid waivers that provide home and community-based services, and conducts medical assessments for nursing facility residents entering court-ordered receivership.³⁵ Operating 17 field offices statewide CARES completed 145,603 assessments in State Fiscal Year 2023–2024 with total federal/state funding of \$19,954,875.³⁶

The Florida Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA)

The DOEA is Florida's designated State Unit on Aging and is responsible for administering human services programs for older adults and developing policy recommendations for long-term care.³⁷ The DOEA's statutory duties include administering human services and long-term care programs (including programs funded under the federal Older Americans Act) and ensuring that each Area Agency on Aging (AAA) operates to provide the best services possible to elders in Florida.³⁸ The DOEA delivers many services through 11 AAAs, which operate as ADRCs and function as Florida's coordinated "no wrong door" entry system for information and access to long-term care resources.³⁹ The DOEA administers statewide services such as ADRC access services, the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program, SHINE (Medicare counseling), CARES, and legal and caregiver supports.⁴⁰

DOEA reports that more than 1.2 million Floridians age 60 plus received Department services in FY 2022–2023, and that over 97% of the Department's \$432.2 million combined state and federal budget was spent providing direct services.⁴¹

³² Section 409.985(1), F.S.

³³ Section 409.985(2), F.S.

³⁴ Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, *CARES Assessment of Long-Term Care Needs*: available at <https://ahca.myflorida.com/medicaid/statewide-medicare-managed-care/long-term-care-program/cares-assessment-of-long-term-care-needs> (last visited 1/21/2026).

³⁵ Florida Department of Elder Affairs, *Comprehensive Assessment and Review for Long-Term Care Services (CARES) Program*: available at <https://elderaffairs.org/programs-services/comprehensive-assessment-and-review-for-long-term-care-services-cares-program/> (last visited 1/21/2026).

³⁶ Florida Department of Elder Affairs, *Live Well and Age Well, 2024 Department Overview*, (on file with the Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee).

³⁷ Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA), *Department of Elder Affairs—Program Summary (Program #5054)*: available at <https://oppaga.fl.gov/ProgramSummary/ProgramDetail?programNumber=5054> (last visited 1/21/2026).

³⁸ Section 430.04, F.S.

³⁹ Florida Department of Elder Affairs, *Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs)*: available at <https://elderaffairs.org/resources/aging-and-disability-resource-centers-adrcs/> (last visited 1/21/2026).

⁴⁰ Florida Department of Elder Affairs, Elder Affairs Florida, *Programs & Services* (navigation landing page): available at <https://elderaffairs.org/programs-and-services/> (last visited 1/21/2026).

⁴¹ Florida Department of Elder Affairs, *Live Well and Age Well, 2024 Department Overview*, (on file with the Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee).

Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs)

The DOEA administers programs and services for elders across the state of Florida through 11 AAA, which operate as ADRCs.⁴² These ADRCs function as a single, coordinated system for information and access to services for Floridians seeking long-term care resources.⁴³ The primary functions of the ADRCs include:

- Providing information and referral services.
- Ensuring eligibility determinations are done properly and efficiently.
- Triaging clients who require assistance and managing the availability of financial resources for certain key long-term care programs to ensure financial viability and stability.⁴⁴
- Providing the initial screening of clients requesting long-term care services.
- Determining eligibility for specified long-term care programs.
- Establishing a frailty-based priority ranking.
- Managing the availability of financial resources for those programs within the ADRC's service area.⁴⁵

Florida's 11 ADRCs are distributed throughout the state as shown in the map below:⁴⁶

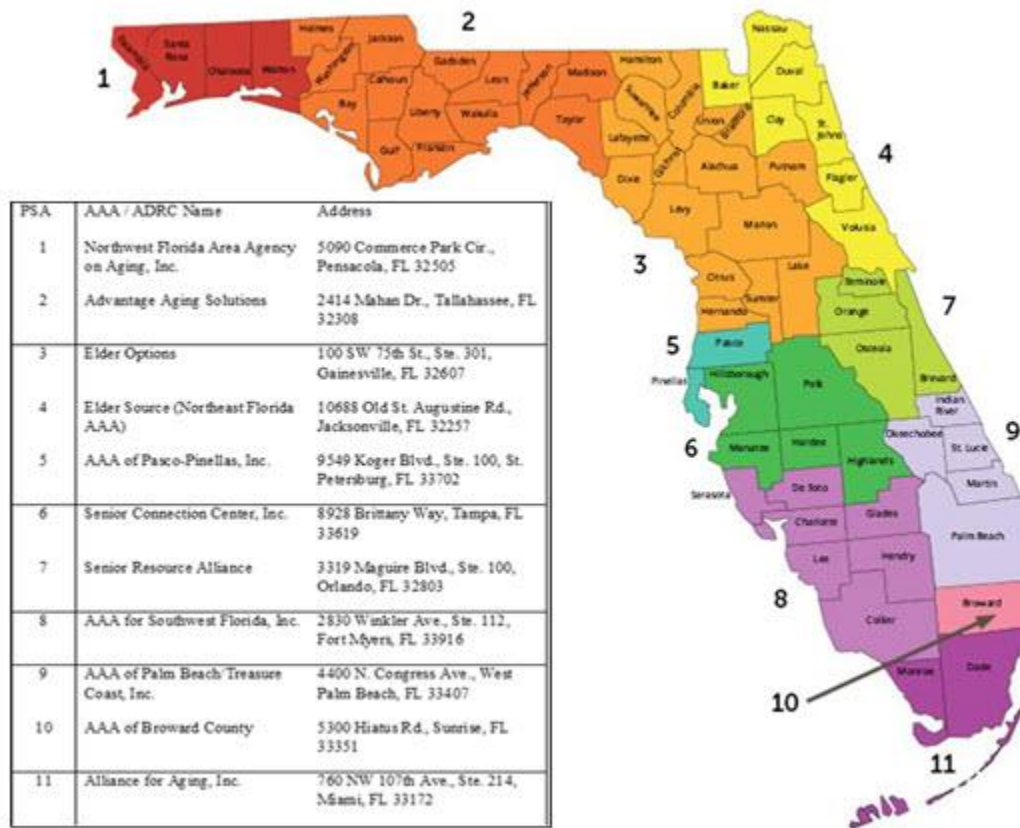
⁴² Florida Department of Elder Affairs, *Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs)*: available at <https://elderaffairs.org/resources/aging-and-disability-resource-centers-adrcs/> (last visited 1/21/2026).

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ Florida Department of Elder Affairs, *Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs)*: available at <https://elderaffairs.org/resources/aging-and-disability-resource-centers-adrcs/> (last visited 1/21/2026).

⁴⁵ Section 430.2053(3), F.S.

⁴⁶ Section 430.2053(3), F.S.



Emergency Authority and Continuity of Care

The DOEA is responsible for ensuring that each AAA operates in a manner that ensures Florida’s elders receive the best services possible. If the DOEA finds specified conditions, it may rescind an AAA’s designation or take “intermediate measures,” including corrective action, unannounced special monitoring, temporary assumption of operation of one or more programs, probationary status, a moratorium on agency action, financial penalties for nonperformance, or other administrative action.⁴⁷ One statutory trigger for this emergency-related intervention authority is when an AAA “has failed to continue the provision or expansion of services after the declaration of a state of emergency.”⁴⁸ Operationally, the DOEA’s Emergency Coordinating Officer coordinates with the Florida Division of Emergency Management on emergency preparedness issues and post-disaster response. The DOEA also ensures AAAs and local service providers have all-hazards Disaster and Continuity of Operations Plans that are implemented during a threat of imminent disaster, supporting continuity of care and services for older adults.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ Section 430.04(2), F.S.

⁴⁸ Section 430.04(2)(d), F.S.

⁴⁹ Florida Department of Elder Affairs, *Disaster Preparedness*, available at <https://elderaffairs.org/resources/disaster-preparedness/> (last visited 1/23/2026).

Community Care for the Elderly (CCE)

The DOEA administers The Community Care for the Elderly (CCE) program to provide community-based services in a continuum of care to help elders with functional impairments remain in the least restrictive and most cost-effective environment appropriate to their needs.⁵⁰

The CCE program offers a broad range of services tailored to individual needs, including adult day care, chore assistance, counseling, home-delivered meals, home nursing, legal assistance, material aid, medical therapeutic services, personal care, respite, transportation, and other community-based services.⁵¹

The CCE program is administered through the AAA, which in turn subcontract with local CCE Lead Agencies to deliver services.⁵² Service delivery is provided by 47 Lead Agencies statewide, ensuring geographic coverage across Florida.⁵³ The CCE program is not a Medicaid program and is funded through a combination of state general revenue and client contributions, with client co-payments assessed on a sliding scale developed by the DOEA.⁵⁴

To be eligible for the CCE program, an individual must be age 60 or older and functionally impaired, as determined by an initial comprehensive assessment and annual reassessments.⁵⁵ Priority consideration for services is given to elders referred by the DCF Adult Protective Services (APS) who are determined to be victims of abuse, neglect, or exploitation and in need of immediate services to prevent further harm.⁵⁶ Individuals not referred by APS may still receive services based on prioritization criteria, including the individual's level of frailty, likelihood of institutional placement, and ability to pay, with priority given to those least able to contribute toward the cost of care.⁵⁷

In FY 2024–2025, CCE state funding totaled \$86,628,033 and served 83,366 clients.⁵⁸

Alzheimer's Disease Initiative (ADI) in Florida

Florida's Alzheimer's disease and related dementias (ADRD) population is substantial, with approximately 580,000 Floridians age 65 plus living with Alzheimer's disease and approximately 870,000 caregivers.⁵⁹ Florida's Alzheimer's Disease Initiative (ADI) is a state-created continuum of dementia services and supports administered by the DOEA.⁶⁰ ADI's statutory framework includes the Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee (ADAC) which

⁵⁰ Section 430.202, F.S.

⁵¹ Florida Department of Elder Affairs, *Summary of Programs and Services—Community Care for the Elderly*: available at <https://elderaffairs.org/programs-services/community-care-for-the-elderly-cce/> (last visited 1/21/2026).

⁵² Section 430.203(7), F.S.

⁵³ Florida Department of Elder Affairs, *2024 Department Overview*, p. 10 (on file with the Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee).

⁵⁴ Section 430.205(5)(a), F.S.

⁵⁵ Section 430.205(5)(b), F.S.

⁵⁶ Section 430.205(5)(b), F.S.

⁵⁷ Section 430.205(5)(a)–(b), F.S.

⁵⁸ *Florida Department of Elder Affairs, 2024 2025 Year in Review*, p. 40 (on file with the Senate Appropriations Committee on Health and Human Service).

⁵⁹ Florida Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee, *Annual Report 2023*: available at <https://elderaffairs.org/wp-content/uploads/Alzheimers-Disease-Advisory-Committee-%E2%80%93-Annual-Report-2023.pdf> (last visited 1/22/2026).

⁶⁰ Section 430.501–430.504, F.S.

advises the DOEA and the Florida Legislature on Alzheimer's and related dementias (ADRD) policy and program needs.⁶¹ ADI also includes state-funded Memory Disorder Clinics (MDCs) and directs the DOEA to contract for respite care services.⁶² Florida law further provides that client-identifying information for programs created or funded under the ADI statutes is confidential and exempt from public disclosure, unless written consent is provided.⁶³

ADI was legislatively established in 1985 to provide a continuum of services to meet the changing needs of individuals and families affected by ADRD.⁶⁴ Key components of the ADI program include: (1) ADI respite services, (2) Memory Disorder Clinics, and (3) the Florida Brain Bank.⁶⁵ In fiscal year 2024-2025 the state of Florida appropriated \$71,818,744 for the ADI program, impacting 25,023 clients, with Alzheimer's respite care programs established in all 67 Florida counties.⁶⁶

Memory Disorder Clinics

Florida law establishes and funds Memory Disorder Clinics (MDCs) at specified sites statewide to provide research, training, and clinical services in a diagnostic and therapeutic setting for individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related memory disorders.⁶⁷ The MDC network provides statewide services and supports Alzheimer's research and training through clinic contracts and performance expectations.⁶⁸ In FY 2024–2025, MDC state funding totaled \$12,409,285 and provided services to 21,053 unduplicated persons.⁶⁹

Florida Brain Bank

The Florida Brain Bank operates as a component of Florida's ADI that supports research by facilitating registration and autopsies for individuals affected by Alzheimer's disease and related dementias.⁷⁰ In FY 2024–2025, state funding for the Brain Bank totaled \$117,535, with 40 persons registered and 30 autopsies completed.⁷¹

Home Care for the Elderly (HCE)

Florida's Home Care for the Elderly (HCE) program is a program that helps Floridians age 60 and older remain in family-type living arrangements within private homes as an alternative to institutional or nursing facility care, with a basic subsidy intended to support the elder's support and maintenance (including some medical costs).⁷² When needed, the program can also provide a special subsidy for specific services and supplies which can include case management supports.

⁶¹ Section 430.501, F.S.

⁶² Section 430.502(1) and (8), F.S.

⁶³ Section 430.504, F.S.

⁶⁴ Florida Department of Elder Affairs, 2025 Year in Review, p. 33 (on file with the *Senate Appropriations Committee on Health and Human Service*).

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ Section 430.502(1), F.S.

⁶⁸ Florida Department of Elder Affairs, 2025 Year in Review, p. 35 (on file with the *Senate Appropriations Committee on Health and Human Service*).

⁶⁹ *Id.*

⁷⁰ *Id.*

⁷¹ *Id.* at pg. 35.

⁷² Florida Department of Elder Affairs, Home Care for the Elderly (HCE) Program, available at <https://elderaffairs.org/programs-and-services/home-care-for-the-elderly-hce-program/> (last visited 1/23/2026).

Most participants receive a monthly subsidy, and those special subsidies cover items such as incontinence supplies, medications, medical supplies, wheelchairs/assistive devices, ramps and home accessibility modifications, nutritional supplements, home health aides, and skilled nursing services.⁷³ In FY 2024–2025 HCE state funding totaled \$18,303,357 and served 9,641 clients.⁷⁴

Guardianship

When an individual is unable to make legal decisions regarding his or her person or property, a guardian may be appointed to act on his or her behalf. A guardian is someone who is appointed by the court to act on behalf of a ward (a person for whom a guardian has been appointed) regarding his or her person or property, or both.⁷⁵ Adjudicating a person totally incapacitated and in need of a guardian deprives a person of his or her civil and legal rights.⁷⁶ The Legislature has recognized that the least restrictive form of guardianship should be used to ensure the most appropriate level of care and the protection of that person’s rights.⁷⁷

The process to determine an individual’s incapacity and the subsequent appointment of a guardian begins with a verified petition detailing the factual information supporting the reasons the petitioner believes the individual to be incapacitated, including the rights the alleged incapacitated person is incapable of exercising.⁷⁸ Once a person has been adjudicated incapacitated, and a guardian is appointed, the person is termed a “ward”, the court appoints a guardian and the letters of guardianship are issued.⁷⁹ The order appointing a guardian must be consistent with the ward’s welfare and safety, must be the least restrictive appropriate alternative, and must reserve to the ward the right to make decisions in all matters commensurate with his or her ability to do so.⁸⁰

Public and Professional Guardians

A professional guardian is a guardian who has at any time rendered services to three or more wards; however, a person serving as a guardian for two or more relatives is not considered a professional guardian.⁸¹ A public guardian is considered a professional guardian for purposes of regulation, education, and registration.⁸²

Office of Public and Professional Guardians

In 1999, the Legislature created the “Public Guardianship Act” and established the Statewide Public Guardianship Office (SPGO) within the DOEA.⁸³ In 2016, the Legislature renamed the Statewide Public Guardianship Office as the Office of Public and Professional Guardians (OPPG), required the OPPG to regulate professional guardians and investigate complaints, and

⁷³ Florida Department of Elder Affairs, *2024 Year Review: Elder Affairs Department Overview*, at 37 (PDF p. 40).

⁷⁴ *Florida Department of Elder Affairs, 2024 2025 Year in Review*, p. 40 (on file with the Senate Appropriations Committee on Health and Human Service).

⁷⁵ Section 744.102(9), F.S.

⁷⁶ Section 744.1012(1), F.S.

⁷⁷ Section 744.1012(2), F.S.

⁷⁸ Section 744.3201, F.S.

⁷⁹ *See s. 744.345*, F.S.

⁸⁰ Section 744.2005, F.S.

⁸¹ Section 744.102(17), F.S.

⁸² *Id.*

⁸³ Chapter 99-277, L.O.F.

added six full-time equivalent positions to the OPPG, including an attorney and investigators.⁸⁴ The OPPG appoints local public guardian offices to provide guardianship services to people who have neither adequate income nor assets to afford a private guardian, nor any willing family or friend to serve.⁸⁵ There are 15 public guardian offices that serve all 67 counties.⁸⁶ Since 2016, approximately 550 professional guardians have registered with the OPPG statewide.⁸⁷

Registration

A professional guardian must register with the OPPG annually.⁸⁸ As part of the registration, the professional guardian must:

- Provide sufficient information to identify the professional guardian;
- Complete a minimum of 40 hours of instruction and training through a course approved or offered by the OPPG;⁸⁹
- Successfully pass an examination approved by the DOEA to demonstrate competency to act as a professional guardian;
- Undergo a criminal background check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement;
- Submit to a credit history check; and
- Maintain a current blanket bond.⁹⁰

OPPG Disciplinary Action

Disciplinary action may be taken against a professional guardian for:

- Making a misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent representation in or related to the practice of guardianship;
- Violating any rule governing guardians or guardianship adopted by OPPG;
- Being convicted or found guilty of, or entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a crime which relates to the practice of, or ability to practice as, a professional guardian;
- Failing to comply with the educational course requirements for professional guardians;
- Having a registration, license, or authority to practice a regulated profession revoked;
- Knowingly filing a false report or complaint with OPPG against another guardian;
- Attempting to obtain, obtaining, or renewing a registration or license to practice a profession by bribery, fraud, or a known error;
- Failing to report to OPPG any person the professional guardian knows is in violation of ch. 744, F.S., or the rules of OPPG adopted thereunder;
- Failing to perform a legal or statutory obligation;

⁸⁴ Chapter 2016-40, L.O.F.

⁸⁵ Florida Department of Elder Affairs, *Office of Public & Professional Guardians (OPPG)*: available at <https://elderaffairs.org/programs-and-services/office-of-public-professional-guardians-oppg/> (last visited 1/21/2026).

⁸⁶ *Id.*

⁸⁷ Florida Auditor General, *Department of Elder Affairs—Office of Public and Professional Guardians and Selected Administrative Activities*, Report No. 2025-092 (Jan. 2025), p. 1: available at https://flauditor.gov/pages/pdf_files/2025-092.pdf (last visited 1/22/2026).

⁸⁸ Section 744.2002, F.S.

⁸⁹ This training may not be paid with the assets of the ward.

⁹⁰ Section 744.2003(2), F.S., further requires the bond to be maintained by the guardian in an amount not less than \$50,000 and must cover all wards for whom the guardian has been appointed at any given time. The liability of the provider of the bond is limited to the face amount of the bond, regardless of the number of wards for whom the professional guardian has been appointed; Sections 744.2002(3) and 744.3135, F.S.

- Making or filing a false report that is signed in the person's capacity as professional guardian;
- Using the position of guardian for financial gain;
- Violating or failing to comply with an order from OPPG or failing to comply with a subpoena lawfully issued by OPPG;
- Improperly interfering with an investigation;
- Using the guardianship relationship to engage or attempt to engage in sexual activity;
- Failing to report to OPPG within 30 days in writing being convicted or found guilty of, or enter a plea of guilty or nolo contendere (regardless of adjudication) to a crime;
- Being unable to perform the functions of guardian;
- Failing to post and maintain a blanket fiduciary bond;
- Failing to maintain all records relating to a guardianship for a reasonable time after the court has closed the guardianship matter; or
- Violating any provision of ch. 744, F.S., or any rules adopted thereunder.⁹¹

When the OPPG finds that a professional guardian is guilty of any of the grounds for discipline, it may take action against that guardian by entering an order imposing one or more penalties on the professional guardian.⁹² When determining what action is appropriate against a professional guardian, prior to consideration of any mitigation or rehabilitation for the professional guardian, the OPPG must first consider what sanctions are necessary to safeguard the wards and protect the public.⁹³

The OPPG may impose any combination of the following sanctions:

- Refuse to register an applicant as a professional guardian;
- Suspend or revoke a professional guardian's registration;
- Issue a reprimand or letter of concern;
- Require treatment, completion of continuing education courses, or reexamination;
- Require restitution; or
- Require remedial education.⁹⁴

If the final determination from a disciplinary proceeding is to suspend or revoke the guardian's registration, the determination must be provided to any court that oversees any guardianship to which the professional guardian is appointed.⁹⁵

Guardian Complaints and Investigations

Any person may submit a complaint against a professional guardian to the OPPG. In 2016, the Legislature expanded the responsibility and authority of the OPPG, requiring the OPPG to investigate allegations of suspected wrongdoing perpetrated by public and professional

⁹¹ Section 744.20041(1), F.S.

⁹² Section 744.20041(2), F.S.

⁹³ Section 744.20041(3), F.S.

⁹⁴ Section 744.20041(2), F.S.

⁹⁵ Section 744.20041(9), F.S.

guardians.⁹⁶ Once the OPPG receives a complaint a procedure is initiated to investigate the complaint and the OPPG is required to:

- Review and, if determined legally sufficient,⁹⁷ investigate complaints against professional guardians;
- Initiate an investigation no later than 10 business days after the OPPG receives a complaint;
- Complete and provide initial investigative findings and recommendations, if any, to the professional guardian and person filing the complaint within 45 days;
- Obtain supporting information, including interviewing the ward, family member, or interested party, or documentation to determine the legal sufficiency of a complaint;
- Dismiss any complaint that is not legally sufficient; and
- Coordinate with the clerks of the court to avoid duplication of duties.⁹⁸

On July 14, 2016, the OPPG entered into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with six clerks in different regions of the state,⁹⁹ collectively referred to as the Statewide Investigation Alliance (SIA), to investigate complaints for the OPPG.¹⁰⁰

Investigations which find substantiated allegations of violations by professional guardians may be referred to law enforcement, the Office of the Attorney General, the Office of the State Attorney, or the Florida Bar, as appropriate.¹⁰¹

Auditor General Report

In January 2025, the Florida Auditor General released Report No. 2025-092, an operational audit of the DOEAs' Office of Public and Professional Guardians (OPPG), including follow-up to findings 1 through 6 from the August of 2020 Florida Auditor General Report No. 2021-010 in.¹⁰² The report detailed the following findings related to the OPPG:

- *Finding 1: Monitoring of Private Professional Guardians* – Contrary to State law, OPPG had not developed and implemented an effective monitoring tool to ensure private professional guardians complied with OPPG standards of practice intended to ensure wards receive appropriate care and treatment, are safe, and their assets are protected.
- *Finding 2: Monitoring of Offices of Public Guardians (OPGs)* – OPPG monitoring efforts need enhancement to ensure OPGs are monitored at least once every 2 years, monitoring results are supported by source documentation, and appropriate follow-up occurs on deficiencies.
- *Finding 3: Complaint Processing and Investigation* – OPPG complaint processing controls need improvement to ensure complaints and related investigation activities are timely and

⁹⁶ The Florida Senate, CS/CS/SB 232 (2016) Bill Summary (directing OPPG to receive and investigate complaints): available at <https://www.flsenate.gov/Committees/bills/summaries/2016/html/232> (last visited 1/21/2026).

⁹⁷ Section 744.2004(1), F.S., states that a complaint is legally sufficient if it contains ultimate facts that show a violation of a standard of practice by a professional guardian has occurred.

⁹⁸ Section 744.2004, F.S.

⁹⁹ The six county clerks comprising the SIA are: Palm Beach County; Pinellas County; Sarasota County; Lee County; Okaloosa County; and Polk County; Florida Court Clerks & Comptrollers, *Clerks' Statewide Investigations Alliance webinar materials*: available at https://cdn.vmax.com/www.flclerks.com/resource/resmgr/webinars/Clerks%27_Statewide_Investigat.pdf (last visited 1/21/2026)

¹⁰⁰ Section 744.2004, F.S.

¹⁰¹ Section 744.2004(1)(e), F.S.

¹⁰² *State of Florida Auditor General, Department of Elder Affairs, Office of Public and Professional Guardians – Operational Audit, Report No. 2025-092* (Jan. 2025), available at https://flauditor.gov/pages/pdf_files/2025-092.pdf (last visited 1/23/2026).

conducted in accordance with State law and OPPG policies and procedures, and that complaint records are complete.

- *Finding 4: Online Registered Professional Guardian Profiles* – OPPG did not include information for all substantiated complaints and related disciplinary actions in online guardian profiles, frustrating the intent of State law and limiting the public’s ability to assess guardian fitness
- *Finding 5: Annual Registration Renewal* – OPPG controls did not adequately promote timely submittal and processing of annual professional guardian renewal registrations.
- *Finding 6: Assessment of Financial Penalties* – Contrary to contract terms, OPPG did not assess financial penalties when OPGs did not timely provide contract deliverables.
- *Finding 7: Collection Safeguards and Reconciliations* – Controls over collecting and depositing professional guardian registration fees need enhancement.
- *Finding 8: OPG Reports Follow-Up/Review* – OPPG did not always follow up on untimely OPG report submissions, assess penalties for late submissions, or document review of annual report resubmissions.
- *Finding 9: OPPG Rules* – Contrary to State law, the Department still had not adopted rules for certain OPPG processes, including investigating complaints against guardians.
- *Finding 10: Sentry System Access Controls* – User access privileges to the Sentry system were not periodically reviewed for appropriateness and were not always timely deactivated after employee separation.
- *Finding 11: Security Controls – User Authentication* – Certain security controls related to Sentry system user authentication need improvement.

Finding 1 – Monitoring of Private Professional Guardians

The Auditor General found that OPPG did not have an effective monitoring framework for private professional guardians, even though State law requires OPPG to develop and implement a monitoring tool to ensure guardians comply with OPPG standards of practice intended to protect wards’ care, safety, and assets. During the audit period (July 2022 through January 2024), 566 professional guardians were registered with OPPG, and OPPG received 174 complaints, including 138 complaints against private professional guardians, underscoring the volume of activity and the importance of meaningful oversight.¹⁰³

Finding 3 – Complaint Processing and Investigations

The Auditor General found that OPPG’s complaint processing and investigation controls needed improvement to ensure legally sufficient complaints are handled timely and records are complete. The audit reviewed 25 complaints (18 closed and seven open) from the population of 174 complaints received during July 2022 through January 2024 and identified delays and documentation gaps that can frustrate statutory timelines—specifically, State law requires initiation of an investigation within 10 business days after a complaint is determined legally sufficient, but OPPG’s internal process timeline did not promote meeting that requirement. In the sample reviewed, legal sufficiency determinations were delayed for seven complaints (taking five to 26 business days, averaging 11 business days), and investigations associated with three of those seven complaints were initiated late (16 to 28 business days, averaging 21 business days);

¹⁰³ State of Florida Auditor General, *Department of Elder Affairs, Office of Public and Professional Guardians – Operational Audit*, Report No. 2025-092, at p. 4–5 (Jan. 2025), available at https://flauditor.gov/pages/pdf_files/2025-092.pdf (last visited 1/23/2026).

the Auditor General also found incomplete complaint records for 13 complaints, including eight complaints missing key dates needed to demonstrate timeliness and compliance.¹⁰⁴

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Long-Term Care

Section 1 amends s. 409.979(2), (3), F.S., to modernize pre-enrollment and assessment processes for long-term care services. The bill:

- Deletes expired provisions requiring Medicaid recipients enrolled in the Traumatic Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Waiver, the Adult Cystic Fibrosis Waiver, and Project AIDS Care Waiver to transition into long-term care managed care by January 1, 2018, and removes authorization to terminate these waivers.
- Requires the Department of Elderly Affairs (DOEA) to maintain a statewide pre-enrollment list rather than a wait list for home and community-based services.
- Authorizes Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRC) personnel certified by the DOEA to place clients on and release clients from pre-enrollment lists for Alzheimer's Disease Initiative, Community Care for the Elderly, Home Care for the Elderly, and Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Long-Term Care programs.
- Expands who may administer eligibility rescreeing from solely aging resource center personnel to staff authorized and certified by the DOEA, allowing for greater flexibility in staffing.
- Transfers responsibility for conducting prerelease assessments from the Comprehensive Assessment and Review (CARES) program to ADRCs.
- Authorizes individuals who meet all financial and medical eligibility criteria to enroll in the long-term care managed care program upon release from the pre-enrollment list.

Section 2 amends s. 409.983(4), F.S., to clarify that the CARES program is responsible for reviewing or performing the initial assessment of an enrollee's level of care.

Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs) Regulation

Section 4 amends s. 430.04(2), F.S., to authorize the DOEA to rescind the designation of an AAA, or to take intermediate corrective measures, when the AAA has failed to efficiently manage program budgets.

Section 5 creates s. 430.09, F.S., to establish procurement requirements and salary limitations for Area Agencies on Aging (AAA). The bill:

- Requires AAA and their subcontractors to comply with applicable state and federal law and follow all regulations in procurement of commodities or contractual services.
- Requires AAA to competitively procure of all contracts over \$35,000.
- Authorizes the DOEA to impose financial consequences, as established by the department and incorporated into contracts, for noncompliance with applicable local, state, or federal law regarding procurement.

¹⁰⁴ State of Florida Auditor General, Department of Elder Affairs, *Office of Public and Professional Guardians – Operational Audit*, Report No. 2025-092, at p. 5, 9–10 (Jan. 2025), available at https://flauditor.gov/pages/pdf_files/2025-092.pdf (last visited 1/23/2026).

- Prohibits any administrative employee of an AAA from receiving a salary exceeding 150 percent of the annual salary paid to the Secretary of the DOEA from state-appropriated funds or state-appropriated federal funds, regardless of the number of contracts executed with the department.
- Clarifies that the salary limitation does not prohibit compensation from non-state funds to area agency administrative employees.

Section 6 amends s. 430.203(3), (5), (9)(c), F.S., to revise definitions for community care for the elderly programs. The bill modifies the definition of:

- “Community care service system” to clarify that services are provided by or through a designated lead agency by the AAA.
- “Core services” to delete a prohibition on the AAA from directly providing care services.
- “Lead agency” by removing references to adult day care and information and referral from the list of services that must be coordinated by lead agencies.

Section 7 amends s. 430.204(1), (4), (5), (8), F.S., to revise community care for the elderly core services and departmental powers. The bill:

- Removes the requirement for the DOEA to fund *more than one* community care service system in each county.
- Prohibits the AAA from directly providing core services unless the designated lead agency is unable to perform its duties or in the event of a state of emergency and the department approves.
- Deletes the 10 percent local match requirement for entities contracting to provide core services.
- Eliminates the fee schedule and fee assessment requirements and removes the responsibility of provider agencies to collect and assess fees for services from functionally impaired elderly persons.

Section 8 amends s. 430.205(1), (2), (4), (5)(a), F.S., to revise community care service system requirements and training standards. The bill:

- Removes the requirement for the department to fund *more than one* community care service system in each county.
- Requires the inservice training for CCE service providers that may be designed and implemented by the DOEA be an *annual* inservice training program.
- Adds *high-risk* vulnerable adults, instead of vulnerable adults, to those who may be given priority consideration for receiving community-care-for-the-elderly services, this is in addition to the existing mandatory priority for victims of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.
- Deletes obsolete language.

Section 9 amends s. 430.2053, F.S., to redesignate aging resource centers as Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs) and revise their purpose and duties. The bill:

- Renames aging resource centers to ADRCs throughout the section to reflect expanded service to adults with disabilities.
- Expands their purposes to include serving adults with disabilities in addition to elders, and updates language to reference persons rather than solely elders.

- Revises duties to authorize ADRCs to place on and release from the pre-enrollment lists clients eligible for the Alzheimer's Disease Initiative or the Community Care for the Elderly, Home Care for the Elderly, or Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Long-term Care programs.
- Deletes a requirement that ADRCs convene a work group for planning, implementation, and evaluation, and to develop annual program improvement plans.
- Deletes a requirement that ADRCs provide enrollment and coverage information to Medicaid managed long-term care enrollees.
- Clarifies the prohibition on direct service provision by ADRCs, other than information and referral services, outreach, screening, and intake and requires ADRCs to receive a waiver from the DEOA to be the provider of any other direct services.
- Updates Long-Term Care Community Diversion Project language to Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Long-term Care Program.
- Deletes obsolete language requiring establishing eligibility requirements for AAA to begin transitioning to aging resource centers.

Section 13 amends s. 430.901(2), F.S., to update terminology in the definition of a “multiservice senior center” by replacing *aging resource center* with *aging and disability resource center*, conforming to terminology used elsewhere in the bill.

Florida Alzheimer’s Center of Excellence (FACE)

Section 12 creates s. 430.72, F.S., to establish the Florida Alzheimer's Center of Excellence (the Center). The bill:

- Establishes that the purpose of the Center is to assist persons with Alzheimer's disease or related dementia and their caregivers to connect them with community resources, with legislative intent to:
 - Allow Floridians living with Alzheimer's or related dementia to age in place; and
 - Empower family caregivers to improve their well-being.
- Defines “Center” as the Florida Alzheimer's Center of Excellence and “Department” as the Department of Elder Affairs.
- Requires the Center to address, at a minimum: early and accurate diagnosis; caregiver health; improved access to care; health care use costs; strengthening a dementia-capable workforce; underreporting of Alzheimer's and related dementia; and disparities in access to dementia care.
- Requires the Center provide caregivers access to care consultation, support groups, education and training programs, and various caregiver support services including companions, wellness programs, care support teams, technology-based services, care coordination, diagnosis assistance, end-of-life care assistance, medical care resources, care planning, relationship guidance, communication skills, and behavioral symptom management.
- Requires the Center work with AAA, Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee, Alzheimer's Disease Initiative, Dementia Care and Cure Initiative, universities, hospitals, and other community resources.
- Authorizes the Center to provide direct services or contract for services as necessary.
- Establishes eligibility criteria requiring: at least one household member caring for a person diagnosed with or suspected of having Alzheimer's or related dementia; Florida residency of the caregiver or person with dementia; and the goal of providing in-home care. Services are

subject to availability of funds and resources.

Office of Public and Professional Guardians Regulation

Section 14 amends s. 744.2003(3), F.S., to require at least 1 hour on Alzheimer's disease and related dementias training as part of a professional guardians required biennial continuing education training. The bill also reduces the required guardianship law component from 4 hours to 3 hours.

Section 15 amends s. 744.2004(2), F.S., to expand disciplinary actions available to the Office of Public and Professional Guardians (OPPG) by clarifying that the OPPG may impose additional monitoring on the professional guardian, rather than the guardianship offices to which the guardian is appointed.

Section 16 amends s. 744.20041(2), F.S., to authorize the OPPG to impose fines up to \$500 per violation when a professional guardian is found guilty of a violation.

Section 17 amends s. 744.2104, F.S., to expand the investigative powers of the OPPG. The bill:

- Authorizes the OPPG to issue subpoenas duces tecum¹⁰⁵ to financial institutions, insurance companies, the ward's caregivers, any facility where the ward resides or has resided, and the facility's professional guardians or employees to compel production of records relevant to an investigation.
- Authorizes the OPPG to petition the court for an order requiring production of records if there is substantial noncompliance with a subpoena duces tecum. The petition must be made in the county where a noncompliant person resides or has their place of business.

Other

Section 3 amends s. 430.03(7), F.S., to authorize the DOEA to provide direct services for the Community Care for the Elderly Program, the Home Care for the Elderly Program, and the Alzheimer's Disease Initiative only during a declared state of emergency or when a contracted service provider or subcontractor is unable to provide required services.

Section 10 amends s. 430.503, F.S., to remove provider agency responsibilities for collecting and assessing fees under the Alzheimer's Disease Initiative, including eliminating the fee schedule based on ability to pay and the option to accept services in lieu of fees.

Section 11 amends s. 430.605(3), F.S., to expand allowable subsidy payments under the Home Care for the Elderly Program by adding food and nutritional supplements to the list of special supplements that may be provided when necessary to maintain the health, safety, and well-being of an elderly person.

Sections 18 through 20 reenact ss. 110.501(4), 430.504, and 430.603, F.S., respectively, to incorporate by reference the bill's amendments to s. 430.204, 430.503, and 430.605, F.S.

¹⁰⁵ In Latin, *duces tecum* means "you shall bring with you." Subpoena duces tecum is a type of subpoena that requires the witness to produce documents, books, records, or other evidence pertinent to a legal proceeding; Legal Information Institute, "subpoena duces tecum," available at: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/subpoena_duces_tecum.

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:

The bill may have an indeterminant negative fiscal impact on the Area Agencies on Aging (AAA) and their subcontracted service providers who may experience administrative or operational costs related to the new procurement requirements, oversight authority, and fee collection responsibilities provided in the bill.

The bill may have an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on professional guardians who may incur additional costs associated with new disciplinary provisions, including potential fines of up to \$500 per violation, and compliance with expanded continuing education requirements related to Alzheimer's disease and related dementias.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill may have an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on state revenues due to the bill's provisions that authorize the Department of Elder Affairs to collect a fine for certain violations by professional guardians.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 409.979, 409.983, 430.03, 430.04, 430.203, 430.204, 430.205, 430.2053, 430.503, 430.605, 430.901, 744.2003, 744.2004, 744.20041, and 744.2104.

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 430.09 and 430.72.

This bill reenacts the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 110.501, 430.504, and 430.603.

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 Children, Families, and Elder Affairs on January 27, 2026:

The CS makes the following changes:

- Allows an area agency on aging to directly provide core services when the lead agency is unable to do so or when there is a state of emergency; and
- Simplifies the area agency on aging procurement requirements by requiring competitive procurement of all contracts over \$35,000.

B. Amendments:

None.

By the Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs; and
Senator Grall

586-02241-26

20261630c1

1 A bill to be entitled
2 An act relating to aging and disability services;
3 amending s. 409.979, F.S.; requiring the Department of
4 Elderly Affairs to maintain a statewide pre-enrollment
5 list, rather than a wait list, for certain services;
6 deleting expired requirements for Medicaid recipients
7 to receive an offer for enrollment for long-term care
8 services; requiring aging and disability resource
9 center personnel to place on and release certain
10 clients from the pre-enrollment lists; requiring
11 certain staff to administer a rescreening under
12 certain circumstances; deleting a requirement for the
13 Comprehensive Assessment and Review for Long-term Care
14 Services (CARES) program to conduct prerelease
15 assessments; requiring an aging and disability
16 resource center to conduct a prerelease assessment;
17 authorizing individuals who meet financial and medical
18 eligibility criteria to enroll in the long-term care
19 managed care program; conforming provisions to changes
20 made by the act; amending s. 409.983, F.S.; requiring
21 the CARES program to review or perform the initial
22 assessment of an enrollee's level of care; amending s.
23 430.03, F.S.; revising the purposes of the department
24 to include the provision of services for certain
25 programs only under certain circumstances; amending s.
26 430.04, F.S.; making a technical change; creating s.
27 430.09, F.S.; providing procurement requirements for
28 area agencies on aging; prohibiting an administrative
29 employee of an area agency on aging from receiving a

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

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30 specified salary amount; providing construction;
31 amending s. 430.203, F.S.; revising definitions;
32 amending s. 430.204, F.S.; deleting certain funding
33 responsibilities of the department and certain
34 entities; prohibiting the area agency on aging from
35 directly providing core services; providing
36 exceptions; deleting the responsibility of provider
37 agencies to collect and assess fees for certain
38 services; amending s. 430.205, F.S.; deleting certain
39 funding responsibilities of the department; deleting a
40 provision providing construction; revising frequency
41 of inservice training for certain providers; requiring
42 that high-risk vulnerable adults be given priority
43 consideration for receiving community-care-for-the-
44 elderly services; replacing the term "primary
45 consideration" with "priority consideration"; amending
46 s. 430.2053, F.S.; renaming aging resource centers as
47 aging and disability resource centers; revising the
48 purposes and duties of such centers; authorizing aging
49 and disability resource centers to place on and
50 release certain individuals from pre-enrollment lists;
51 deleting a requirement for a work group to be
52 convened; deleting a requirement to provide enrollment
53 and coverage information to certain individuals;
54 requiring the aging and disability resource center to
55 receive a waiver from the department to be the
56 provider of certain direct services; revising the
57 services for which the department and an area agency
58 on aging may not make payments; deleting an

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59 eligibility requirement for an area agency on aging to
 60 transition to an aging resource center; revising with
 61 whom the department may consult to develop capitation
 62 rates; revising construction; conforming provisions to
 63 changes made by the act; amending s. 430.503, F.S.;
 64 deleting the responsibility of provider agencies to
 65 collect and assess fees for certain purposes; amending
 66 s. 430.605, F.S.; revising certain subsidy payments to
 67 include food and nutritional supplements; creating s.
 68 430.72, F.S.; providing the purpose of and legislative
 69 intent for the Florida Alzheimer's Center of
 70 Excellence; encouraging certain actions related to
 71 innovative and efficient program development; defining
 72 terms; providing powers and duties of the center;
 73 requiring the center to work with specified entities
 74 to ensure full use of state infrastructure;
 75 authorizing the center to provide direct services or
 76 contract for the provision of services; providing
 77 eligibility criteria for services; authorizing the
 78 center to provide assistance to persons meeting such
 79 criteria, subject to availability of funds and
 80 resources; amending s. 430.901, F.S.; conforming
 81 provisions to changes made by the act; amending s.
 82 744.2003, F.S.; revising professional and public
 83 guardians' continuing education requirements to
 84 include Alzheimer's disease and related dementias;
 85 amending ss. 744.2004 and 744.20041, F.S.; revising
 86 certain disciplinary actions and penalties; amending
 87 s. 744.2104, F.S.; authorizing the Office of Public

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88 and Professional Guardians to issue certain subpoenas
 89 to certain entities to compel the production of
 90 records in conducting certain investigations;
 91 authorizing the office to petition the court for a
 92 certain purpose under certain circumstances;
 93 reenacting s. 110.501(4), F.S., relating to
 94 definitions, to incorporate the amendment made to s.
 95 430.204, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting s.
 96 430.504, F.S., relating to confidentiality of
 97 information, to incorporate the amendment made to s.
 98 430.503, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting s.
 99 430.603, F.S., relating to home care for the elderly
 100 and rules, to incorporate the amendment made to s.
 101 430.605, F.S., in a reference thereto; providing an
 102 effective date.

103
 104 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

105
 106 Section 1. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 409.979,
 107 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

108 409.979 Eligibility.—

109 (2) PRE-ENROLLMENT ~~ENROLLMENT~~ OFFERS.—Subject to the
 110 availability of funds, the Department of Elderly Affairs shall
 111 make offers for enrollment to eligible individuals based on a
 112 pre-enrollment list ~~wait-list~~ prioritization. Before making
 113 enrollment offers, the agency and the Department of Elderly
 114 Affairs shall determine that sufficient funds exist to support
 115 additional enrollment into plans.

116 ~~(a) A Medicaid recipient enrolled in one of the following~~

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Medicaid home and community-based services waiver programs who meets the eligibility criteria established in subsection (1) is eligible to participate in the long-term care managed care program and must be transitioned into the long-term care managed care program by January 1, 2018.

1. Traumatic Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Waiver.

2. Adult Cystic Fibrosis Waiver.

3. Project AIDS Care Waiver.

(b) The agency shall seek federal approval to terminate the Traumatic Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Waiver, the Adult Cystic Fibrosis Waiver, and the Project AIDS Care Waiver once all eligible Medicaid recipients have transitioned into the long-term care managed care program.

(3) PRE-ENROLLMENT WAIT LIST, RELEASE, AND OFFER PROCESS.—

The Department of Elderly Affairs shall maintain a statewide pre-enrollment wait list for enrollment for home and community-based services through the long-term care managed care program.

(a) The Department of Elderly Affairs shall prioritize individuals for potential enrollment for home and community-based services through the long-term care managed care program using a frailty-based screening tool that results in a priority score. The priority score is used to set an order for releasing individuals from the pre-enrollment wait list for potential enrollment in the long-term care managed care program. If capacity is limited for individuals with identical priority scores, the individual with the oldest date of placement on the pre-enrollment wait list shall receive priority for release.

1. Pursuant to s. 430.2053, aging and disability resource center personnel certified by the Department of Elderly Affairs

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shall perform the screening for each individual requesting enrollment for home and community-based services through the long-term care managed care program. Aging and disability resource center personnel shall place on and release from the pre-enrollment lists clients eligible for the Alzheimer's Disease Initiative or the Community Care for the Elderly, Home Care for the Elderly, or Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Long-Term Care programs. The Department of Elderly Affairs shall request that the individual or the individual's authorized representative provide alternate contact names and contact information.

2. The individual ~~requesting the long-term care services,~~ or the individual's authorized representative, must participate in an initial screening or rescreening for placement on the pre-enrollment wait list. The screening or rescreening must be completed in its entirety before placement on the pre-enrollment wait list.

3. Pursuant to s. 430.2053, staff authorized and certified by the Department of Elderly Affairs ~~aging resource center personnel~~ shall administer rescreening annually or upon notification of a significant change in an individual's circumstances for an individual with a high priority score. Aging and disability resource center personnel may administer rescreening annually or upon notification of a significant change in an individual's circumstances for an individual with a low priority score.

4. The Department of Elderly Affairs shall adopt by rule a screening tool that generates the priority score and shall make publicly available on its website the specific methodology used

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to calculate an individual's priority score.

(b) Upon completion of the screening or rescreening process, the Department of Elderly Affairs shall notify the individual or the individual's authorized representative that the individual has been placed on the pre-enrollment wait list, unless the individual has a low priority score. The Department of Elderly Affairs must maintain contact information for each individual with a low priority score for purposes of any future rescreening. Aging and disability resource center personnel shall inform individuals with low priority scores of community resources available to assist them and inform them that they may contact the aging and disability resource center for a new assessment at any time if they experience a change in circumstances.

(c) If the Department of Elderly Affairs is unable to contact the individual or the individual's authorized representative to schedule an initial screening or rescreening, and documents the actions taken to make such contact, it shall send a letter to the last documented address of the individual or the individual's authorized representative. The letter must advise the individual or his or her authorized representative that he or she must contact the Department of Elderly Affairs within 30 calendar days after the date of the notice to schedule a screening or rescreening and must notify the individual that failure to complete the screening or rescreening will result in his or her termination from the screening process and the pre-enrollment wait list.

(d) After notification by the agency of available capacity, the ~~CARES program shall conduct a prerelease assessment. The~~

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Department of Elderly Affairs shall release individuals from the pre-enrollment wait list based on the priority scoring process ~~and prerelease assessment results. The aging and disability resource center shall conduct a prerelease assessment.~~ Upon release, individuals who meet all financial and medical eligibility criteria may enroll in the long-term care managed care program.

(e) The Department of Elderly Affairs may terminate an individual's inclusion on the pre-enrollment wait list if the individual:

1. Does not have a current priority score due to the individual's action or inaction;
2. Requests to be removed from the pre-enrollment wait list;
3. Does not keep an appointment to complete the rescreening without scheduling another appointment and has not responded to three documented attempts by the Department of Elderly Affairs to contact the individual;
4. Receives an offer to begin the eligibility determination process for the long-term care managed care program; or
5. Begins receiving services through the long-term care managed care program.

An individual whose inclusion on the pre-enrollment wait list is terminated must initiate a new request for placement on the pre-enrollment wait list, and any previous priority considerations must be disregarded.

(f) Notwithstanding this subsection, the following individuals are afforded priority enrollment for home and

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community-based services through the long-term care managed care program and do not have to complete the screening or pre-enrollment list wait-list process if all other long-term care managed care program eligibility requirements are met:

1. An individual who is 18, 19, or 20 years of age who has a chronic debilitating disease or condition of one or more physiological or organ systems which generally make the individual dependent upon 24-hour-per-day medical, nursing, or health supervision or intervention.

2. A nursing facility resident who requests to transition into the community and who has resided in a Florida-licensed skilled nursing facility for at least 60 consecutive days.

3. An individual who is referred by the Department of Children and Families pursuant to the Adult Protective Services Act, ss. 415.101-415.113, as high risk and who is placed in an assisted living facility temporarily funded by the Department of Children and Families.

(g) The Department of Elderly Affairs and the agency may adopt rules to implement this subsection.

Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 409.983, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.983 Long-term care managed care plan payment.—In addition to the payment provisions of s. 409.968, the agency shall provide payment to plans in the long-term care managed care program pursuant to this section.

(4) The initial assessment of an enrollee's level of care shall be reviewed or performed ~~made~~ by the Comprehensive Assessment and Review for Long-Term Care Services (CARES) program, which shall assign the recipient into one of the

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following levels of care:

(a) Level of care 1 consists of recipients residing in or who must be placed in a nursing home.

(b) Level of care 2 consists of recipients at imminent risk of nursing home placement, as evidenced by the need for the constant availability of routine medical and nursing treatment and care, and who require extensive health-related care and services because of mental or physical incapacitation.

(c) Level of care 3 consists of recipients at imminent risk of nursing home placement, as evidenced by the need for the constant availability of routine medical and nursing treatment and care, who have a limited need for health-related care and services and are mildly medically or physically incapacitated.

The agency shall periodically adjust payment rates to account for changes in the level of care profile for each managed care plan based on encounter data.

Section 3. Subsection (7) of section 430.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

430.03 Purposes.—The purposes of the Department of Elderly Affairs are to:

(7) Oversee implementation of federally funded and state-funded programs and services for the state's elderly population. The department may provide direct services for the Community Care for the Elderly Program, Home Care for the Elderly Program, and the Alzheimer's Disease Initiative only in the event of a state of emergency or in the event a contracted service provider or subcontractor is unable to provide services.

Section 4. Present paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of

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section 430.04, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (h), a new paragraph (g) is added to that subsection, and paragraph (f) of that subsection is amended to read:

430.04 Duties and responsibilities of the Department of Elderly Affairs.—The Department of Elderly Affairs shall:

(2) Be responsible for ensuring that each area agency on aging operates in a manner to ensure that the elderly of this state receive the best services possible. The department shall rescind designation of an area agency on aging or take intermediate measures against the agency, including corrective action, unannounced special monitoring, temporary assumption of operation of one or more programs by the department, placement on probationary status, imposing a moratorium on agency action, imposing financial penalties for nonperformance, or other administrative action pursuant to chapter 120, if the department finds that:

(f) The agency has failed to properly determine client eligibility as defined by the department.

(g) The agency has failed to ~~be~~ efficiently manage program budgets.

Section 5. Section 430.09, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

430.09 Area agencies on aging expenditures.—

(1) The procurement of commodities or contractual services by an area agency on aging and its subcontractors must comply with applicable state and federal law and follow all regulations.

(a) Area agencies on aging shall competitively procure all contracts in excess of \$35,000.

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(b) The department shall impose financial consequences, as established by the department and incorporated into the contract, for noncompliance with applicable local, state, or federal law for the procurement of commodities or contractual services.

(2) An administrative employee of an area agency on aging may not receive a salary in excess of 150 percent of the annual salary paid to the secretary of the Department of Elderly Affairs from state-appropriated funds or from state-appropriated federal funds. This limitation applies regardless of the number of contracts an area agency on aging may execute with the department. This subsection does not prohibit any party from providing compensation that is not from state funds to an area agency on aging administrative employee.

Section 6. Subsections (3) and (5) and paragraph (c) of subsection (9) of section 430.203, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

430.203 Community care for the elderly; definitions.—As used in ss. 430.201-430.207, the term:

(3) "Community care service system" means a service network comprising a variety of home-delivered services, day care services, and other basic services, hereinafter referred to as "core services," for functionally impaired elderly persons which are provided by or through a designated single lead agency by the area agency on aging. Its purpose is to provide a continuum of care encompassing a full range of preventive, maintenance, and restorative services for functionally impaired elderly persons.

(5) "Core services" means a variety of home-delivered

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services, day care services, and other basic services that may be provided by several entities. Core services are those services that are most needed to prevent unnecessary institutionalization. ~~The area agency on aging shall not directly provide core services.~~

(9) "Lead agency" means an agency designated at least once every 6 years by an area agency on aging as the result of a competitive procurement conducted through a request for proposal.

(c) In each community care service system, the lead agency must be given the authority and responsibility to coordinate some or all of the services, either directly or through subcontracts, for functionally impaired elderly persons. These services must include case management, homemaker and chore services, respite care, ~~adult day care~~, personal care services, home-delivered meals, counseling, ~~information and referral~~, and emergency home repair services. The lead agency must compile community care statistics and monitor, when applicable, subcontracts with agencies providing core services.

Section 7. Subsections (1), (4), (5), and (8) of section 430.204, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

430.204 Community-care-for-the-elderly core services; departmental powers and duties.—

(1)~~(a)~~ The department shall fund, through each area agency on aging, at least one community care service system the primary purpose of which is the prevention of unnecessary institutionalization of functionally impaired elderly persons through the provision of community-based core services. Whenever feasible, an area agency on aging shall be the contracting

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agency of preference to engage only in the planning and funding of community-care-for-the-elderly core services for functionally impaired elderly persons.

~~(b) The department shall fund, through each area agency on aging in each county as defined in s. 125.011(1), more than one community care service system the primary purpose of which is the prevention of unnecessary institutionalization of functionally impaired elderly persons through the provision of community-based core services.~~

(4) The department or contracting agency shall contract for the provision of the core services required by a community care service area. The area agency on aging may not directly provide core services unless the designated lead agency is unable to perform its duties or in the event of a state of emergency and the department approves.

~~(5) Entities contracting to provide core services under ss. 430.201-430.207 must provide a minimum of 10 percent of the funding necessary for the support of project operations. In-kind contributions, whether materials, commodities, transportation, office space, other types of facilities, or personal services, and contributions of money or services from functionally impaired elderly persons may be evaluated and counted as part or all of the required local funding.~~

~~(8) Provider agencies are responsible for the collection of fees for services in accordance with rules adopted by the department. Provider agencies shall assess fees for services rendered in accordance with those rules. To help pay for services received from community care for the elderly, a functionally impaired elderly person shall be assessed a fee~~

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based on an overall ability to pay. The fee to be assessed shall be fixed according to a schedule established by the department in cooperation with area agencies, lead agencies, and service providers.

Section 8. Subsections (1), (2), and (4) and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 430.205, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

430.205 Community care service system.—

(1)(a) The department, through the area agency on aging, shall fund in each planning and service area at least one community care service system that provides case management and other in-home and community services as needed to help the older person maintain independence and prevent or delay more costly institutional care.

(b) ~~The department shall fund, through the area agency on aging in each county as defined in s. 125.011(1), more than one community care service system that provides case management and other in-home and community services as needed to help elderly persons maintain independence and prevent or delay more costly institutional care.~~

(2) Core services and other support services may be furnished by public or private agencies or organizations. Each community care service system must be under the direction of a lead agency that coordinates the activities of individual contracting agencies providing community-care-for-the-elderly services. When practicable, the activities of a community care service area may be directed from a multiservice senior center, as defined in s. 430.901, and coordinated with other services offered therein. ~~This subsection does not require programs in~~

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existence prior to the effective date of this act to be relocated.

(4) A preservice and annual inservice training program for community-care-for-the-elderly service providers and staff may be designed and implemented to help assure the delivery of quality services. The department shall specify in rules the training standards and requirements for the community-care-for-the-elderly service providers and staff. Training must be sufficient to ensure that quality services are provided to clients and that appropriate skills are developed to conduct the program.

(5) Any person who has been classified as a functionally impaired elderly person is eligible to receive community-care-for-the-elderly core services.

(a) Those elderly persons who are determined by protective investigations to be high risk vulnerable adults in need of services, pursuant to s. 415.104(3)(b), or to be victims of abuse, neglect, or exploitation who are in need of immediate services to prevent further harm and are referred by the adult protective services program, shall be given priority ~~primary~~ consideration for receiving community-care-for-the-elderly services. As used in this paragraph, ~~the term "priority primary~~ consideration" means that an assessment and services must commence within 72 hours after referral to the department or as established in accordance with department contracts by local protocols developed between department service providers and the adult protective services program. Regardless, a community-care-for-the-elderly services provider may dispute a referral under this paragraph by requesting that adult protective services

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negotiate the referral placement of, and the services to be provided to, a vulnerable adult or victim of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. If an agreement cannot be reached with adult protective services for modification of the referral decision, the determination by adult protective services shall prevail.

Section 9. Section 430.2053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

430.2053 Aging and disability resource centers.—

(1) The department, in consultation with the Agency for Health Care Administration and the Department of Children and Families, shall develop pilot projects for aging and disability resource centers.

(2) The purposes of an aging and disability resource center are shall be:

(a) To provide Florida's elders, adults with disabilities, and their families with a locally focused, coordinated approach to integrating information and referral for all available services for persons ~~elders~~ with the eligibility determination entities for state and federally funded long-term-care services.

(b) To provide for easier access to long-term-care services by Florida's elders, adults with disabilities, and their families by creating multiple access points to the long-term-care network that flow through one established entity with wide community recognition.

(3) The duties of an aging and disability resource center are to:

(a) Develop referral agreements with local community service organizations, such as senior centers, existing elder service providers, volunteer associations, and other similar

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organizations, to better assist clients who do not need or do not wish to enroll in programs funded by the department or the agency. The referral agreements must also include a protocol, developed and approved by the department, which provides specific actions that an aging and disability resource center and local community service organizations must take when a person or a person's ~~an elder or an elder's~~ representative seeking information on long-term-care services contacts a local community service organization before ~~prior to~~ contacting the aging and disability resource center. The protocol shall be designed to ensure that persons ~~elders~~ and their families are able to access information and services in the most efficient and least cumbersome manner possible.

(b) Provide an initial screening of all clients who request long-term-care services to determine whether the person would be most appropriately served through any combination of federally funded programs, state-funded programs, locally funded or community volunteer programs, or private funding for services.

(c) Determine eligibility for the programs and services listed in subsection (9) for persons residing within the geographic area served by the aging and disability resource center and determine a priority ranking for services which is based upon the potential recipient's frailty level and likelihood of institutional placement without such services.

(d) Place on and release from the pre-enrollment lists clients eligible for the Alzheimer's Disease Initiative or the Community Care for the Elderly, Home Care for the Elderly, or Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Long-term Care programs.

(e) Manage the availability of financial resources for the

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programs and services listed in subsection (9) for persons residing within the geographic area served by the aging and disability resource center.

~~(f)(e)~~ When financial resources become available, refer a client to the most appropriate entity to begin receiving services. The aging and disability resource center shall make referrals to lead agencies for service provision that ensure that persons ~~individuals~~ who are vulnerable adults in need of services pursuant to s. 415.104(3)(b), or who are victims of abuse, neglect, or exploitation in need of immediate services to prevent further harm and are referred by the adult protective services program, are given priority ~~primary~~ consideration for receiving community-care-for-the-elderly services in compliance with the requirements of s. 430.205(5)(a) and that other referrals for services are in compliance with s. 430.205(5)(b).

~~(f)~~ Convene a work group to advise in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the aging resource center. The work group shall be comprised of representatives of local service providers, Alzheimer's Association chapters, housing authorities, social service organizations, advocacy groups, representatives of clients receiving services through the aging resource center, and any other persons or groups as determined by the department. The aging resource center, in consultation with the work group, must develop annual program improvement plans that shall be submitted to the department for consideration. The department shall review each annual improvement plan and make recommendations on how to implement the components of the plan.

(g) Enhance the existing area agency on aging in each

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planning and service area by integrating, either physically or virtually, the staff and services of the area agency on aging with the staff of the department's local CARES Medicaid preadmission screening unit and a sufficient number of staff from the Department of Children and Families' Economic Self-Sufficiency Unit necessary to determine the financial eligibility for all persons age 60 and older residing within the area served by the aging and disability resource center that are seeking Medicaid services, Supplemental Security Income, and food assistance.

(h) Assist clients who request long-term care services in being evaluated for eligibility for enrollment in the Medicaid long-term care managed care program as eligible plans become available in each of the regions pursuant to s. 409.981(2).

~~(i) Provide enrollment and coverage information to Medicaid managed long-term care enrollees as qualified plans become available in each of the regions pursuant to s. 409.981(2).~~

~~(j)~~ Assist Medicaid recipients enrolled in the Medicaid long-term care managed care program with informally resolving grievances with a managed care network and assist Medicaid recipients in accessing the managed care network's formal grievance process as eligible plans become available in each of the regions defined in s. 409.981(2).

(4) The department shall select the entities to become aging and disability resource centers based on each entity's readiness and ability to perform the duties listed in subsection (3) and the entity's:

(a) Expertise in the needs of each target population the center proposes to serve and a thorough knowledge of the

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581 providers that serve these populations.

582 (b) Strong connections to service providers, volunteer

583 agencies, and community institutions.

584 (c) Expertise in information and referral activities.

585 (d) Knowledge of long-term-care resources, including

586 resources designed to provide services in the least restrictive

587 setting.

588 (e) Financial solvency and stability.

589 (f) Ability to collect, monitor, and analyze data in a

590 timely and accurate manner, along with systems that meet the

591 department's standards.

592 (g) Commitment to adequate staffing by qualified personnel

593 to effectively perform all functions.

594 (h) Ability to meet all performance standards established

595 by the department.

596 (5) The aging and disability resource center shall have a

597 governing body which shall be the same entity described in s.

598 20.41(7), and an executive director who may be the same person

599 as described in s. 20.41(7). The governing body shall annually

600 evaluate the performance of the executive director.

601 (6) The aging and disability resource center may not be a

602 provider of direct services other than information and referral

603 services, outreach, and screening, and intake. The aging and

604 disability resource center must receive a waiver from the

605 department to be the provider of any other direct services.

606 (7) The aging and disability resource center must agree to

607 allow the department to review any financial information the

608 department determines is necessary for monitoring or reporting

609 purposes, including financial relationships.

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610 (8) The duties and responsibilities of the community care

611 for the elderly lead agencies within each area served by an

612 aging and disability resource center shall be to:

613 (a) Develop strong community partnerships to maximize the

614 use of community resources for the purpose of assisting persons

615 ~~elders~~ to remain in their community settings for as long as it

616 is safely possible.

617 (b) Conduct comprehensive assessments of clients that have

618 been determined eligible and develop a care plan consistent with

619 established protocols that ensures that the unique needs of each

620 client are met.

621 (9) The services to be administered through the aging and

622 disability resource center shall include those funded by the

623 following programs:

624 (a) Community care for the elderly.

625 (b) Home care for the elderly.

626 (c) Contracted services.

627 (d) Alzheimer's Disease Initiative.

628 (e) Older Americans Act.

629 (10) The department shall, before ~~prior to~~ designation of

630 an aging and disability resource center, develop by rule

631 operational and quality assurance standards and outcome measures

632 to ensure that clients receiving services through all long-term-

633 care programs administered through an aging and disability

634 resource center are receiving the appropriate care they require

635 and that contractors and subcontractors are adhering to the

636 terms of their contracts and are acting in the best interests of

637 the clients they are serving, consistent with the intent of the

638 Legislature to reduce the use of and cost of nursing home care.

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The department shall by rule provide operating procedures for aging and disability resource centers, which shall include:

(a) Minimum standards for financial operation, including audit procedures.

(b) Procedures for monitoring and sanctioning of service providers.

(c) Minimum standards for technology utilized by the aging and disability resource center.

(d) Minimum staff requirements which shall ensure that the aging and disability resource center employs sufficient quality and quantity of staff to adequately meet the needs of the elders residing within the area served by the aging and disability resource center.

(e) Minimum accessibility standards, including hours of operation.

(f) Minimum oversight standards for the governing body of the aging and disability resource center to ensure its continuous involvement in, and accountability for, all matters related to the development, implementation, staffing, administration, and operations of the aging and disability resource center.

(g) Minimum education and experience requirements for executive directors and other executive staff positions of aging and disability resource centers.

(h) Minimum requirements regarding any executive staff positions that the aging and disability resource center must employ and minimum requirements that a candidate must meet in order to be eligible for appointment to such positions.

(11) In an area in which the department has designated an

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area agency on aging as an aging and disability resource center, the department and the agency ~~may shall~~ not make payments for the services listed in subsection (9) and the Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Long-term Care Program Long-Term Care Community Diversion Project for such persons who were not screened and enrolled through the aging and disability resource center. The department shall cease making payments for recipients in eligible plans as eligible plans become available in each of the regions defined in s. 409.981(2).

(12) Each aging and disability resource center shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the department for collaboration with the CARES unit staff. The memorandum of understanding shall outline the staff person responsible for each function and shall provide the staffing levels necessary to carry out the functions of the aging and disability resource center.

(13) Each aging and disability resource center shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Children and Families for collaboration with the Economic Self-Sufficiency Unit staff. The memorandum of understanding shall outline which staff persons are responsible for which functions and shall provide the staffing levels necessary to carry out the functions of the aging and disability resource center.

(14) If any of the state activities described in this section are outsourced, either in part or in whole, the contract executing the outsourcing shall mandate that the contractor or its subcontractors shall, either physically or virtually, execute the provisions of the memorandum of understanding instead of the state entity whose function the contractor or

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subcontractor now performs.

~~(15) (a) In order to be eligible to begin transitioning to an aging resource center, an area agency on aging board must ensure that the area agency on aging which it oversees meets all of the minimum requirements set by law and in rule.~~

~~(16) (a) Once an aging resource center is operational, The~~ department, in consultation with the aging and disability resource center agency, may develop capitation rates for any of the programs administered through the agency aging resource center. Capitation rates for programs shall be based on the historical cost experience of the state in providing those same services to the population age 60 or older residing within each area served by an aging and disability resource center. Each capitated rate may vary by geographic area as determined by the department.

(b) The department and the agency may determine for each area served by an aging and disability resource center whether it is appropriate, consistent with federal and state laws and regulations, to develop and pay separate capitated rates for each program administered through the aging and disability resource center or to develop and pay capitated rates for service packages which include more than one program or service administered through the aging and disability resource center.

(c) Once capitation rates have been developed and certified as actuarially sound, the department and the agency may pay service providers the capitated rates for services when appropriate.

(d) The department, in consultation with the agency, shall annually reevaluate and recertify the capitation rates,

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adjusting forward to account for inflation, programmatic changes.

~~(16)-(17)~~ This section ~~does~~ shall not be construed to allow an aging and disability resource center to restrict, manage, or impede the local fundraising activities of service providers.

Section 10. Section 430.503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

430.503 Alzheimer's Disease Initiative; short title ~~fees and administrative expense.~~

~~(1)~~ Sections 430.501-430.504 may be cited as the "Alzheimer's Disease Initiative."

~~(2) Provider agencies are responsible for the collection of fees for services in accordance with rules adopted by the department. Provider agencies shall assess fees for services rendered in accordance with those rules. To help pay for services received pursuant to the Alzheimer's Disease Initiative, a functionally impaired elderly person shall be assessed a fee based on an overall ability to pay. The fee to be assessed shall be fixed according to a schedule to be established by the department. Services of specified value may be accepted in lieu of a fee. The fee schedule shall be developed in cooperation with the Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee, area agencies on aging, and service providers.~~

Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 430.605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

430.605 Subsidy payments.—The department shall develop a schedule of subsidy payments to be made to persons providing home care, and to providers of goods and services, for certain eligible elderly persons. Payments must be based on the

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financial status of the person receiving care. Payments must include, but need not be limited to:

(3) When necessary, special supplements to provide for any goods and services, including food and nutritional supplements, and specialized care required to maintain the health, safety, and well-being of the elderly person. Extraordinary medical, dental, or pharmaceutical expenses may be paid as a special supplement.

Section 12. Section 430.72, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

430.72 Florida Alzheimer's Center of Excellence.—

(1) PURPOSE AND INTENT.—

(a) The purpose of this section is to assist and support persons with Alzheimer's disease or related forms of dementia and their caregivers by connecting them with resources in their communities. The Legislature intends to create a holistic care model for persons with Alzheimer's disease or related forms of dementia and their caregivers to address two primary goals:

1. To allow Floridians living with Alzheimer's disease or related forms of dementia to age in place.
2. To empower family caregivers to improve their own well-being.

(b) The development of innovative approaches to program management, staff training, and service delivery which have an impact on cost-avoidance, cost-effectiveness, and program efficiency is encouraged.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Center" means the Florida Alzheimer's Center of Excellence.

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(b) "Department" means the Department of Elderly Affairs.

(3) POWERS AND DUTIES.—

(a) There is created within the department the Florida Alzheimer's Center of Excellence, which shall be responsible for improving the quality of care for persons living with Alzheimer's disease or related forms of dementia and improved quality of life for family caregivers.

(b) The center shall aim to address, at a minimum, all of the following:

1. Early and accurate diagnosis.
2. Caregiver health.
3. Improved access to care.
4. Health care use costs.
5. Strengthening a dementia-capable workforce.
6. Underreporting of Alzheimer's disease and related forms of dementia.
7. Disparities in access to dementia care.

(c) The center shall provide caregivers access to services, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

1. Care consultation.
2. Support groups.
3. Education and training programs.
4. Caregiver support services such as:
 - a. Caregiver companions.
 - b. Caregiver wellness programs.
 - c. Care support teams.
 - d. Technology-based services.
 - e. Coordinating or monitoring care and services.
 - f. Assistance in obtaining diagnosis or prognosis of

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dementia.

g. Assistance in obtaining end-of-life care.

h. Assistance connecting to resources for medical care.

i. Assistance with planning for current or future care.

j. Guidance for coping with relationship changes for

persons with dementia and their caregivers.

k. Skills for communicating with persons with dementia.

l. Understanding or managing behavioral symptoms of

dementia.

(d) The center shall work with area agencies on aging; the Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee; the Alzheimer's Disease Initiative, including the state-funded memory disorder clinics; the Dementia Care and Cure Initiative; universities; hospitals; and other available community resources to ensure full use of the state's infrastructure.

(e) As necessary to fulfill its duties under this section, the center may provide direct services or contract for the provision of services.

(4) ELIGIBILITY FOR SERVICES.—

(a) Persons seeking assistance from the center must meet all of the following criteria to be eligible for services:

1. At least one person in the household is a caregiver for a person who has been diagnosed with, or is suspected of having, Alzheimer's disease or a related form of dementia.

2. The caregiver or person diagnosed with, or suspected of having, Alzheimer's disease or a related form of dementia is a resident of this state.

3. Have the goal of providing in-home care for the person who has been diagnosed with, or is suspected of having,

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Alzheimer's disease or a related form of dementia.

(b) If the person seeking assistance meets the criteria in paragraph (a), the center may provide assistance to the caregiving family, subject to the availability of funds and resources.

Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 430.901, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

430.901 Multiservice senior center; definition; purpose.—A "multiservice senior center" is:

(2) An entity that may partner with an aging and disability resource center to provide for easier access to long-term care services by seniors and their families who reside within the local community.

Section 14. Subsection (3) of section 744.2003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.2003 Regulation of professional guardians; application; bond required; educational requirements.—

(3) Each professional guardian as defined in s. 744.102(17) and public guardian must receive a minimum of 40 hours of instruction and training. Each professional guardian must receive a minimum of 30 hours of continuing education every 2 calendar years after the year in which the initial 40-hour educational requirement is met. The required continuing education must include at least 2 hours on fiduciary responsibilities; 2 hours on professional ethics; 1 hour on advance directives; 1 hour on Alzheimer's disease and related dementias; 3 hours on abuse, neglect, and exploitation; and 3 ~~4~~ hours on guardianship law. The instruction and education must be completed through a course approved or offered by the Office of

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871 Public and Professional Guardians. The expenses incurred to
 872 satisfy the educational requirements prescribed in this section
 873 may not be paid with the assets of any ward. This subsection
 874 does not apply to any attorney licensed to practice law in this
 875 state or an institution acting as guardian under s. 744.2002(7).

876 Section 15. Subsection (2) of section 744.2004, Florida
 877 Statutes, is amended to read:

878 744.2004 Complaints; disciplinary proceedings; penalties;
 879 enforcement.—

880 (2) The Office of Public and Professional Guardians shall
 881 establish disciplinary proceedings, conduct hearings, and take
 882 administrative action pursuant to chapter 120. Disciplinary
 883 actions may include, but are not limited to, requiring a
 884 professional guardian to participate in additional educational
 885 courses provided or approved by the Office of Public and
 886 Professional Guardians, imposing additional monitoring by the
 887 Office of Public and Professional Guardians, imposing a fine
 888 ~~office of the guardianships to which the professional guardian~~
 889 ~~is appointed~~, and suspension or revocation of a professional
 890 guardian's registration.

891 Section 16. Paragraph (g) is added to subsection (2) of
 892 section 744.20041, Florida Statutes, to read:

893 744.20041 Grounds for discipline; penalties; enforcement.—

894 (2) When the Office of Public and Professional Guardians
 895 finds a professional guardian guilty of violating subsection
 896 (1), it may enter an order imposing one or more of the following
 897 penalties:

898 (g) Requirement that the professional guardian pay a fine,
 899 not to exceed \$500 per violation.

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900 Section 17. Present subsection (2) of section 744.2104,
 901 Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (4), and a new
 902 subsection (2) and subsection (3) are added to that section, to
 903 read:

904 744.2104 Access to records by the Office of Public and
 905 Professional Guardians; confidentiality.—

906 (2) In conducting an investigation, the Office of Public
 907 and Professional Guardians may issue subpoenas duces tecum to
 908 financial institutions, insurance companies, the ward's
 909 caregivers, any facility in which the ward is residing or has
 910 resided, and the facility's professional guardians or employees
 911 to compel the production of records relevant to the
 912 investigation conducted by the office.

913 (3) If there is substantial noncompliance with a subpoena
 914 duces tecum issued by the Office of Public and Professional
 915 Guardians, the office may petition the court in the county in
 916 which the noncompliant person resides or has her or his place of
 917 business for an order requiring the person to produce such
 918 records as specified in the subpoena duces tecum.

919 Section 18. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
 920 made by this act to section 430.204, Florida Statutes, in a
 921 reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 110.501, Florida
 922 Statutes, is reenacted to read:

923 110.501 Definitions.—As used in this act:

924 (4) "Volunteer" means any person who, of his or her own
 925 free will, provides goods or services, or conveys an interest in
 926 or otherwise consents to the use of real property pursuant to
 927 chapter 260, to any state department or agency, or nonprofit
 928 organization, with no monetary or material compensation. A

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929 person registered and serving in Older American Volunteer
 930 Programs authorized by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of
 931 1973, as amended (Pub. L. No. 93-113), shall also be defined as
 932 a volunteer and shall incur no civil liability as provided by s.
 933 768.1355. A volunteer shall be eligible for payment of volunteer
 934 benefits as specified in Pub. L. No. 93-113, this section, and
 935 s. 430.204.

936 Section 19. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
 937 made by this act to section 430.503, Florida Statutes, in a
 938 reference thereto, section 430.504, Florida Statutes, is
 939 reenacted to read:

940 430.504 Confidentiality of information.—Information about
 941 clients of programs created or funded under s. 430.501 or s.
 942 430.503 which is received through files, reports, inspections,
 943 or otherwise, by the department or by authorized departmental
 944 employees, by persons who volunteer services, or by persons who
 945 provide services to clients of programs created or funded under
 946 s. 430.501 or s. 430.503 through contracts with the department
 947 is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).
 948 Such information may not be disclosed publicly in such a manner
 949 as to identify a person who receives services under s. 430.501
 950 or s. 430.503, unless that person or that person's legal
 951 guardian provides written consent.

952 Section 20. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
 953 made by this act to section 430.605, Florida Statutes, in a
 954 reference thereto, section 430.603, Florida Statutes, is
 955 reenacted to read:

956 430.603 Home care for the elderly; rules.—The department
 957 shall by rule establish minimum standards and procedures for the

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958 provision of home care for the elderly and for the approval of
 959 persons seeking to provide such care. Any person who is approved
 960 to provide care, goods, or services for an elderly person shall
 961 be eligible for the subsidy payments described in s. 430.605.
 962 However, the home care for the elderly program must be operated
 963 within the funds appropriated by the Legislature.

964 Section 21. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

The Florida Senate

2/24/26 - 9 AM

APPEARANCE RECORD

1630 - Aging & Disability Svcs

Meeting Date

Fiscal Policy

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

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name (AARP) Karen Murillo

Phone 850-567-0414

Address 215 S. Monroe St., Ste. 615

Email kmurillo@aarp.org

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32301

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:

AARP Florida

☐ 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.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

2/24/26

Meeting Date

1630

Bill Number or Topic

Fiscal Policy

Committee

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

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Tyler Jefferson

Phone

850 543 2165

Address

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Street

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City

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State

32779

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:

Alzheimer's 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. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](https://www.flsenate.gov/2020-2022JointRules.pdf)

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

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

2/24/26

Meeting Date

SB 1630

Bill Number or Topic

Fiscal Policy

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Robert Beck

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Tallahassee

City

FL

State

32301

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:

Florida Association of Area Agencies on Aging

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. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/SB 1684

INTRODUCER: Appropriations Committee on Health and Human Services and Senator Calatayud

SUBJECT: Parkinson's Disease Registry

DATE: February 23, 2026

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. <u>Brown</u>	<u>Brown</u>	<u>HP</u>	Favorable
2. <u>Gerbrandt</u>	<u>McKnight</u>	<u>AHS</u>	Fav/CS
3. <u>Brown</u>	<u>Siples</u>	<u>FP</u>	Favorable

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1684 amends s. 1004.4352, F.S., to require the Florida Institute for Parkinson's Disease (Institute) at the University of South Florida (USF), subject to an appropriation, to establish and maintain a statewide Parkinson's disease registry.

The bill requires allopathic and osteopathic physicians and advanced practice registered nurses (APRN) licensed in Florida who diagnose or treat a patient for Parkinson's disease to regularly report to the registry information containing nationally recognized Parkinson's disease performance measures.¹ The bill provides physicians and APRN's with immunity from certain liabilities for having submitted information to the registry as required by the bill.

The bill revises the membership of the Parkinson's Disease Research Board (Board) to include one member appointed by each of the Legislature's presiding officers and changes the membership duration of all members from four years to three years. The bill also revises the contents of the Board's annual report to the Governor and the presiding officers.

The creation of the registry is subject to appropriation; therefore, the bill has no fiscal impact on state expenditures or revenues. **See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.**

¹ CS/SB 1684 is linked to CS/SB 1686. The latter bill provides that all records and personal identifying information of persons diagnosed with or treated for Parkinson's disease which is submitted to the registry under CS/SB 1684 are confidential and exempt from public records requirements.

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

II. Present Situation:

Parkinson's Disease

Parkinson's disease is a movement disorder of the nervous system² that worsens over time. Although Parkinson's disease cannot be cured, medications may help control and improve symptoms.³

Parkinson's disease is very common overall, ranking second among age-related degenerative brain diseases. It is also the most common motor (movement-related) brain disease. Experts estimate that it affects at least one percent of people over the age of 60 worldwide.⁴

Parkinson's disease is not fatal, but the symptoms and effects are often contributing factors to death. The average life expectancy for Parkinson's disease in 1967 was a little under 10 years after a patient's diagnosis. Since then, that expectancy has increased by about 55 percent, rising to more than 14.5 years. That, combined with the fact that Parkinson's diagnosis is much more likely after age 60, means this condition does not often affect the life expectancy by more than a few years.⁵

Parkinson's Disease Symptoms & Complications

Parkinson's disease symptoms can be different for everyone. Early symptoms may be mild and may go unnoticed. Symptoms often begin on one side of the body, then affect both sides as the disease progresses. Symptoms are usually worse on one side than the other.⁶

Parkinson's disease symptoms may include:

- Tremors – Rhythmic shaking that usually begins in the hands or fingers. Sometimes a tremor begins in the foot or jaw, or an individual may rub their thumb and forefinger back and forth. The hand may tremble when at rest or when under stress. Some individuals notice less shaking when doing some sort of task or moving around.
- Bradykinesia (slow movement) – Parkinson's disease may slow movement, making simple tasks more difficult. It can be challenging to get out of a chair, shower, or get dressed. The disease may cause less facial expression and make it difficult to blink.
- Rigid muscles – Parkinson's disease can cause stiff muscles in any part of the body. Muscles may feel tense and painful, and arm movements may become short and jerky.

² The nervous system is a network of nerve cells that controls many parts of the body, including movement. See Mayo Clinic, *Parkinson's Disease*, available at <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/parkinsons-disease/symptoms-causes/syc-20376055#:~:text=Parkinson's%20disease%20is%20a%20movement,a%20foot%20or%20the%20jaw> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

³ Mayo Clinic, *Parkinson's Disease*, available at <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/parkinsons-disease/symptoms-causes/syc-20376055#:~:text=Parkinson's%20disease%20is%20a%20movement,a%20foot%20or%20the%20jaw> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

⁴ Cleveland Clinic, *Parkinson's Disease*, available at <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/8525-parkinsons-disease-an-overview#symptoms-and-causes> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Mayo Clinic, *supra* note 3.

- Poor posture and balance – Parkinson’s disease may cause posture to become stooped, and an individual may experience falls or problems with balance.
- Loss of automatic movements – Parkinson’s disease may lessen an individual’s ability to make certain movements that typically are accomplished without thinking, including blinking, smiling, or swinging arms while walking.
- Speech changes – The disease may result in soft or quick speech, slurring, or hesitation prior to speaking. Speech may become flat or monotone, without typical speech patterns.
- Writing changes – Trouble writing and writing that appears cramped and small are a sign of the disease.
- Nonmotor symptoms – These may include depression; anxiety; constipation; sleep problems, including acting out dreams; the need to urinate often; trouble smelling; problems thinking and with memory; feeling very tired; blood pressure changes; and pain or cramps in muscles and joints.⁷

Individuals with Parkinson’s disease may have treatable complications, including:

- Trouble thinking clearly – Parkinson’s disease can affect memory, language, and reasoning skills. The disease can also lead to dementia or other conditions that affect thinking. These complications usually occur later in the disease’s progression, and typically medications have only a modest benefit in managing symptoms.
- Emotional changes and depression – Some people feel irritable and concerned early in the course of Parkinson’s disease, experiencing depression and anxiety. Medications and other treatments can assist with these changes.
- Trouble swallowing and chewing – Late-stage Parkinson’s disease affects the muscles in the mouth causing trouble swallowing and chewing, which can lead to a nutrient deficiency. The collection of food or saliva in the mouth can also pose a choking hazard or cause drooling.
- Sleep problems and sleep disorders – Individuals with Parkinson’s disease may wake often during the night, have nightmares, and fall asleep during the day.
- Rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder – This involves acting out dreams, and medications and other therapies may help improve sleep.⁸

Causes of Parkinson’s Disease

Parkinson’s disease causes a specific area of the brain, the basal ganglia,⁹ to deteriorate. As this area deteriorates, the ability to control the areas regulated by this portion of the brain decreases. Researchers have uncovered that Parkinson’s disease causes a major shift in brain chemistry.¹⁰

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ The basal ganglia are a cluster of nuclei found deep to the neocortex of the brain. It has a multitude of functions associated with reward and cognition but is primarily involved in motor control. In particular, the basal ganglia are considered to be a gate-keeping mechanism for the initiation of motor movement, effectively choosing which actions to allow and which actions to inhibit. See National Institutes of Health, National Library of Medicine, National Center for Biotechnology Information, *Neuroanatomy, Basal Ganglia*, available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK537141/#:~:text=The%20basal%20ganglia%20is%20a,primarily%20involved%20in%20motor%20control> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

¹⁰ Cleveland Clinic, *supra* note 4.

Under normal circumstances, the brain uses chemicals known as neurotransmitters to control how brain cells (neurons) communicate with each other. With Parkinson's disease, an individual does not have enough dopamine, one of the most important neurotransmitters.¹¹

When the brain sends activation signals telling the muscles to move, it fine-tunes the movements using cells that require dopamine. A lack of dopamine causes slowed movements and tremors, symptoms of Parkinson's disease.¹²

As Parkinson's disease progresses, the symptoms expand and intensify. Later stages of the disease often affect brain functions, causing dementia-like symptoms and depression.¹³

The cause of Parkinson's disease is unknown, but several factors seem to play a role, including:

- Genes – Specific genetic changes are linked to Parkinson's disease, but these are rare unless many family members have been diagnosed with the disease.
- Environmental factors – Exposure to certain toxins or other environmental factors may increase the risk of later Parkinson's disease.¹⁴

Many changes occur in the brains of individuals with Parkinson's disease. Researchers are studying the changes which include:

- The presence of Lewy bodies – Clumps of proteins in the brain, called Lewy bodies, are associated with Parkinson's disease and researchers believe these proteins hold an important clue to the cause of the disease.
- Alpha-synuclein found within Lewy bodies – Alpha-synuclein is a protein found in all Lewy bodies. It occurs in a clumped form that cells cannot break down. This is currently an important focus among Parkinson's disease researchers. Alpha-synuclein has been found in the spinal fluid of individuals who later have Parkinson's disease.
- Altered mitochondria – Mitochondria are powerhouse compartments inside cells that create most of the body's energy. Changes to mitochondria can cause cell damage and are often observed in the brains of individuals with Parkinson's disease.¹⁵

Parkinson's Disease Risk Factors

Risk factors for Parkinson's disease include:

- Age – The risk of Parkinson's disease increases with age. Usually, it starts around age 50 or older. The average age of onset is around age 70. Parkinson's disease can occur in younger adults, but it is rare. When individuals younger than age 50 are diagnosed with the disease, it is known as early-onset Parkinson's disease.
- Genetics – The risk of developing Parkinson's Disease increases if one or more first-degree relatives, such as parents or siblings, have been diagnosed with the disease. However, familial Parkinson's disease is only attributed to about 10 percent of all cases.¹⁶
- Sex – Men are more likely to develop Parkinson's disease than women.

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ Mayo Clinic, *supra* note 3.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ Cleveland Clinic, *supra* note 4.

- Exposure to toxins – Ongoing exposure to herbicides and pesticides may slightly increase the risk of developing Parkinson’s disease.¹⁷

Parkinson’s Disease Prevention

Since the cause of Parkinson’s disease is unknown, there are no proven ways to prevent it. However, research shows that some factors may help protect against it, including:¹⁸

- Exercise – Aerobic exercise has been linked to a lower risk of Parkinson’s disease.
- Caffeine – Some studies show a link between drinking caffeinated beverages, such as coffee and green tea, may lower the risk of developing Parkinson’s disease.
- Medicines – The use of some medications, such as ibuprofen and statins,¹⁹ have been linked to a lower risk of the disease.

Parkinson’s Disease Diagnosis and Tests

A biomarker is a biological molecule found in blood, other body fluids, or tissues that are a sign of a normal or abnormal process, or of a condition or disease. A biomarker may be used to see how well the body responds to a treatment for a disease or condition.²⁰

Biomarker testing is a method to look for genes, proteins, and other substances (biomarkers or tumor markers) that can provide information about cancer and other conditions. Biomarkers are substances in the body that can give researchers and doctors information about a person’s health. For example, high cholesterol is a biomarker of heart disease. Currently, the use of biomarkers is in the beginning stages to help diagnose Parkinson’s disease.²¹

Diagnosing Parkinson’s disease is mostly a clinical process, meaning it relies heavily on a health care provider examining the symptoms, asking questions, and reviewing medical history. Some diagnostic and lab tests are possible, but these are usually needed to rule out other conditions or certain causes; however, most lab tests are not necessary unless the patient is unresponsive to treatment for Parkinson’s disease, which can indicate another condition.²²

When health care providers suspect Parkinson’s disease or need to rule out other conditions, various imaging and diagnostic tests are possible, including:²³

- Blood tests.
- Computed tomography (CT) scans.²⁴

¹⁷ Mayo Clinic, *supra* note 3.

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ Statins are drugs that can lower cholesterol. See Mayo Clinic, *Statins: Are these cholesterol-lowering drugs right for you?*, available at <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/high-blood-cholesterol/in-depth/statins/art-20045772#:~:text=Statins%20are%20drugs%20that%20can,of%20heart%20disease%20and%20stroke> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

²⁰ National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, *Biomarker Testing for Cancer Treatment*, available at <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/treatment/types/biomarker-testing-cancer-treatment> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

²¹ Parkinson’s Foundation, *Parkinson’s Biomarkers*, available at <https://www.parkinson.org/understanding-parkinsons/getting-diagnosed/biomarkers> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

²² Cleveland Clinic, *supra* note 4.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ A CT scan is a type of imaging that uses X-ray techniques to create detailed images of the body. It then uses a computer to create cross-sectional images, also called slices, of the bones, blood vessels, and soft tissues inside the body. CT scan images

- Genetic testing.
- Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI);²⁵ and
- Positron emission tomography (PET) scans.²⁶

Researchers have found ways to test for possible indicators of Parkinson's disease. Both of these tests involve the alpha-synuclein protein; however, these tests only serve to provide information that can help a provider in making a diagnosis.²⁷

- Spinal tap – Looks for misfolded alpha-synuclein proteins in cerebrospinal fluid, which is the fluid that surrounds the brain and spinal cord. This test involves a spinal tap (lumbar puncture), where a health care provider inserts a needle into the spinal canal to collect cerebrospinal fluid for testing.
- Skin biopsy – Another possible test involving a biopsy of surface nerve tissue. A biopsy includes collecting a small sample of the skin, including the nerves in the skin. The samples come from a spot on the back and two spots on the leg. Analyzing the samples can help determine if the alpha-synuclein protein has a certain kind of malfunction that could increase the risk of developing Parkinson's disease.

Parkinson's Disease Management and Treatment

For now, Parkinson's disease is not curable, but there are multiple ways to manage its symptoms. The treatments can also vary from person to person, depending on the specific symptoms and how well certain treatments work. Medications are the primary way to treat this condition.²⁸

A secondary treatment option is surgery to implant a device that will deliver a mild electrical current to part of the brain (deep brain stimulation).²⁹ There are also experimental options, such

show more detail than plain X-rays do. See Mayo Clinic, *CT Scan*, available at <https://www.mayoclinic.org/tests-procedures/ct-scan/about/pac-20393675> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

²⁵ An MRI is a noninvasive medical imaging test that produces detailed images of almost every internal structure in the human body, including the organs, bones, muscles, and blood vessels. MRI scanners create images of the body using a large magnet and radio waves. No ionizing radiation is produced during an MRI exam, unlike X-rays. These images give a physician important information in diagnosing a medical condition and planning a course of treatment. See Johns Hopkins Medicine, *Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)*, available at <https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/treatment-tests-and-therapies/magnetic-resonance-imaging-mri#:~:text=Magnetic%20resonance%20imaging%2C%20or%20MRI,large%20magnet%20and%20radio%20waves> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

²⁶ A PET scan is an imaging test that can help reveal the metabolic or biochemical function of tissues and organs. The PET scan uses a radioactive drug called a tracer to show both typical and atypical metabolic activity. A PET scan can often detect the atypical metabolism of the tracer in diseases before the disease shows up on other imaging tests, such as a CT and an MRI. See Mayo Clinic, *Positron emission tomography scan*, available at <https://www.mayoclinic.org/tests-procedures/pet-scan/about/pac-20385078> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

²⁷ Cleveland Clinic, *supra* note 4.

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ In years past, surgery was an option to intentionally damage and scar a part of the brain that was malfunctioning because of Parkinson's disease. Today, that same effect is possible using deep-brain stimulation, which uses an implanted device to deliver a mild electrical current to those same areas. The major advantage is that deep-brain stimulation is reversible, while intentional scarring damage is not. This treatment approach is almost always an option in later stages of Parkinson's disease when levodopa therapy becomes less effective, and in people who have a tremor that does not seem to respond to the usual medications. See Cleveland Clinic, *Parkinson's Disease*.

as stem cell-based treatments, however, availability often varies, and many are not an option for individuals with Parkinson's disease.³⁰

Medications that do one or more of the following are used to treat Parkinson's disease:

- Adding dopamine – Medications like levodopa³¹ can increase the available levels of dopamine in the brain. This medication is almost always effective, and when it does not work, that is usually a sign of some other form of parkinsonism³² rather than Parkinson's disease. Long-term use of levodopa eventually leads to side effects that make it less effective.
- Stimulating dopamine – Dopamine agonists are medications that have a dopamine-like effect. Dopamine is a neurotransmitter, causing cells to act in a certain way when a dopamine molecule latches onto them. Dopamine agonists can latch on and cause cells to behave the same way. These are more common in younger patients to delay starting levodopa.
- Dopamine metabolism blockers – The body has natural processes to break down neurotransmitters like dopamine. Medications that block the body from breaking down dopamine allow more dopamine to remain available to the brain. These medications are especially useful early on and can also help when combined with levodopa in later stages of Parkinson's disease.
- Levodopa metabolism inhibitors – These medications slow down how the body processes levodopa, helping it last longer. These medications may need careful use as they can have toxic effects and damage the liver. They are most often used to help as levodopa becomes less effective.
- Adenosine blockers – Medications that block how certain cells use adenosine (a molecule used in various forms throughout the body) can have a supportive effect when used alongside levodopa.
- Other medications are used to treat specific symptoms of Parkinson's disease.³³

Parkinson's Disease Research in Florida

The Parkinson's Foundation designates the nation's top medical centers with specialized teams focused on Parkinson's disease clinical research and care as "Centers of Excellence."³⁴ Florida is home to three Parkinson's disease Centers of Excellence, including the Parkinson's Disease &

³⁰ Stem cell transplants add new dopamine-using neurons into the brain to take over for damaged ones. Neuron-repair treatments try to repair damaged neurons and encourage new neurons to form. Gene therapies and gene-targeted treatments target specific mutations that cause Parkinson's disease. Some also boost the effectiveness of levodopa or other treatments. *See*: Cleveland Clinic, *supra* note 4.

³¹ Levodopa is the precursor to dopamine. Most commonly, clinicians use levodopa as a dopamine replacement agent for the treatment of Parkinson's disease. It is most effectively used to control bradykinetic symptoms apparent in Parkinson's disease. Levodopa is typically prescribed to a patient with Parkinson's disease once symptoms become more difficult to control with other anti-parkinsonism drugs. *See* National Institutes of Health, National Library of Medicine, National Center for Biotechnology Information, *Levodopa (L-Dopa)*, available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK482140/#:~:text=Levodopa%20is%20the%20precursor%20to,symptoms%20apparent%20in%20Parkinson%20disease> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

³² "Parkinsonism" is an umbrella term that describes Parkinson's disease and conditions with similar symptoms. It can refer not only to Parkinson's disease but also to other conditions. *See*: Cleveland Clinic, *supra* note 4.

³³ Cleveland Clinic, *supra* note 4.

³⁴ Parkinson's Foundation, *Global Care Network*, available at <https://www.parkinson.org/living-with-parkinsons/finding-care/global-care-network> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

Movement Disorders Center³⁵ at USF, the University of Florida's Movement Disorders and Neurorestoration Program,^{36, 37} and the University of Miami's Miller School of Medicine.³⁸ Comparatively, California is home to five Centers of Excellence, New York is home to four, and Texas is home to one.³⁹

Parkinson's Disease Research Act

In 2025, the Legislature enacted the Parkinson's Disease Research Act (the Act),⁴⁰ thereby creating s. 1004.4353, F.S., in the Early Learning-20 Education Code, to establish within USF the Florida Institute for Parkinson's Disease (Institute) as a statewide resource for Parkinson's disease research and clinical care. The purpose of the Institute is to find a cure for Parkinson's disease and to improve the quality of life and health outcomes for those affected by Parkinson's disease by advancing knowledge, diagnosis, and treatment of Parkinson's disease through research, clinical care, education, and advocacy.

The Act also created s. 1004.4352, F.S., to establish the Consortium for Parkinson's Disease Research (Consortium) within USF to consist of public and private universities and academic medical centers.⁴¹ The purpose of the Consortium is to conduct rigorous scientific research and disseminate such research. The Parkinson's Disease Research Board (Board) was also created under the Act to direct the operations of the Consortium.

The Act requires the Board to be composed of members representing each participating university or academic medical center,⁴² appointed by the president or chief executive officer of each participant. Board members must have experience in a variety of scientific fields, including, but not limited to, neurology, psychology, nutrition, and genetics. Members are to be appointed to four-year terms and may be reappointed to serve additional terms. The Board chair is to be elected by the Board from among its members to serve a two-year term. The Board must meet at

³⁵ The USF's Parkinson's Disease & Movement Disorders Center is the only center in Florida primarily focused on Parkinson's disease research and treatment. The center currently offers multiple clinical trials to improve symptoms of early untreated Parkinson's disease, test innovative treatments, and study the disease's causes and progression. See USF Health, *Parkinson's Disease & Movement Disorders Center*, available at <https://health.usf.edu/care/neurology/services-specialties/parkinsons> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

³⁶ The University of Florida's (UF's) Movement Disorders and Neurorestoration Program operates within the UF's Norman Fixel Institute for Neurological Diseases and studies a variety of neurological disorders, including amyotrophic later sclerosis (ALS), dementia, Alzheimer's disease, and Parkinson's disease. See UFHealth, *About*, available at <https://movementdisorders.ufhealth.org/about/> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

³⁷ The Program's Parkinson's disease research focuses on cognitive behavior and emotion, speech production, breathing and swallowing dysfunction, and development of deep brain stimulation. See UFHealth, *Clinical Research*, available at <https://movementdisorders.ufhealth.org/research/clinical-research/> (last visited Apr. 3, 2025).

³⁸ Parkinson's Foundation, *Florida Chapter*, available at <https://www.parkinson.org/florida/florida-chapter#florida-chapter> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

³⁹ Parkinson's Foundation, *Global Care Network*, available at <https://www.parkinson.org/living-with-parkinsons/finding-care/global-care-network> (last visited Feb. 6, 2026).

⁴⁰ Chapter 2025-188, Laws of Fla.

⁴¹ USF has housed the Consortium at the USF Morsani College of Medicine, according to the "inaugural" report, dated Oct. 15, 2025, submitted as required by s. 1004.4352(4)(e), F.S. (on file with the Senate Committee on Health Policy).

⁴² *Id.* The Oct. 15, 2025, report proposes that the Board be composed of representatives of the USF Morsani College of Medicine, the University of Miami's Miller School of Medicine, the University of Florida's College of Medicine, the Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research, the Parkinson's Foundation, and a patient/family member representative.

least semiannually at the call of the chair or, in his or her absence or incapacity, the vice chair.⁴³ Four members constitute a quorum. A majority vote of the members present is required for all actions of the Board. The Board may prescribe, amend, or repeal a charter governing the manner in which it conducts its business. A Board member serves without compensation but is entitled to receive reimbursement for travel expenses by the Consortium or the organization he or she represents.

The Act requires the Consortium to be administered by a director, appointed by and to serve at the pleasure of the Board. The director must, subject to the approval of the Board:

- Propose a budget for the Consortium.
- Foster the collaboration of scientists, researchers, and other appropriate personnel in accordance with the Consortium's charter.
- Engage individuals in public and private university and academic medical center programs relevant to the Consortium's work to participate in the Consortium.
- Identify and prioritize the research to be conducted by the Consortium.
- Prepare a plan for Parkinson's disease research for submission to the Board.
- Apply for grants to obtain funding for research conducted by the Consortium.
- Perform other duties as determined by the Board.

The Act requires the Board to adopt the plan for Parkinson's disease research annually and to award funds to members of the Consortium to perform research consistent with the plan. The Board must issue a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on research projects, research findings, community outreach initiatives, and future plans for the Consortium by October 15 of each year.

Implementation of the Act's provisions relating to the Consortium and the Board is subject to legislative appropriation for such purpose contained in the annual General Appropriations Act (GAA). The GAA for Fiscal Year 2025-2026 did not include a specific appropriation for the Consortium or the Board.⁴⁴

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Parkinson's Disease Registry

The bill creates s. 1004.4352(5), F.S., within the Parkinson's Disease Research Act, to require the Florida Institute for Parkinson's Disease at USF, subject to a specific appropriation, to establish and maintain a Parkinson's disease registry to ensure that the Parkinson's disease performance measures required to be submitted to the registry are maintained and available for use to improve or modify the Parkinson's disease care system, ensure compliance with standards and nationally recognized guidelines, and monitor Parkinson's disease patient outcomes.

⁴³ *Id.* The Oct. 15, 2025, report indicates that the Consortium will hold an initial meeting in February or March 2026 to nominate Board members, review a proposed mission and vision, and gather input on the highest research priorities, and that the first meeting of the Board may be scheduled for the summer of 2026 to formalize a call for research proposals pending future appropriations.

⁴⁴ Chapter 2025-198, Laws of Fla.

The bill also places into s. 1004.4352, F.S., the requirement for physicians licensed under ch. 458, F.S., pursuant to s. 458.352, F.S. (which is created by the bill), physicians licensed under ch. 459, F.S., pursuant to s. 459.075, F.S. (which is created by the bill), and APRNs licensed under ch. 464, F.S., pursuant to s. 464.0124, F.S. (which is created by the bill), to regularly report to the statewide Parkinson's disease registry information containing nationally recognized Parkinson's disease performance measures.

Health Care Practitioner Requirements and Liability Protections

The bill creates s. 458.352, F.S., within the Medical Practice Act, to require each allopathic physician who diagnoses or treats a patient for Parkinson's disease to report to the registry, beginning January 1, 2027, information containing nationally recognized Parkinson's disease performance measures. The bill provides that a liability of any kind or character for damages or other relief may not arise or be enforced against an allopathic physician by reason of having provided such information to the statewide Parkinson's disease registry.

The bill further creates s. 459.075, F.S., within the Osteopathic Medicine Practice Act, and s. 464.0124, F.S., within the Nurse Practice Act, to establish provisions for osteopathic physicians and APRNs, respectively, that are identical to those created under s. 458.352, F.S., for allopathic physicians.

Public Website

The bill requires, beginning January 1, 2028, the Institute to create and maintain a public website dedicated solely to the registry which must include, at a minimum, downloadable annual reports on the incidence and prevalence of Parkinson's disease, information on the Consortium, and other information as determined by the Board. The website must be updated January 1, 2029, and annually thereafter.

Parkinson's Disease Research Board

The bill revises the composition of the Board to include one member appointed by the President of the Senate and one member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The bill decreases Board membership duration from four years to three years and revises the type of experience that Board members must have in order to be eligible for membership, as follows:

- The bill eliminates the requirement for Board members to have experience in a variety of scientific fields, including, but not limited to, neurology, psychology, nutrition, and genetics.
- Instead, the bill requires that Board members, other than those appointed by the Legislature's presiding officers, must have experience as a movement disorder specialist and in informatics or population health research and Parkinson's disease research.

The bill revises the contents of the Board's annual report to eliminate "future plans for the Consortium" as a required element and require that, beginning on October 15, 2028, and annually thereafter, the report must include a summary update on the incidence and prevalence of Parkinson's disease in this state by county, how many records have been included and reported to the registry, and demographic information, such as patients by age, gender, and race.

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

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None identified.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None identified.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None identified.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None identified.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

Article III, Section 6, of the Florida Constitution requires that “every law shall embrace but one subject and matter properly connected therewith, and the subject shall be briefly expressed in the title.”

CS/SB 1684’s title indicates the bill is “an act relating to the Parkinson’s disease registry.” While the bill does create the registry, subject to a specific appropriation, the bill also contains other provisions unrelated to the registry that are not subject to an appropriation, such as provisions to revise the membership of the Parkinson’s Disease Research Board, the qualifications for a person to be eligible for Board membership, and the duration of a Board member’s term. Since the Board has duties unrelated to the existence of the registry, and given the bill’s title, the bill might be viewed as being in conflict with the Florida Constitution’s requirements relating to single subject.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None identified.

B. Private Sector Impact:

CS/SB 1684 provides for the creation and maintenance of the Parkinson’s Disease Registry if the Legislature provides a specific appropriation. If such funds are appropriated, the bill’s requirement for certain licensed physicians and APRNs to report information to the registry could create some level of cost for those practitioners since they will have to devote their time or their staff’s time to fulfilling that required duty.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The creation of the registry is subject to a specific appropriation; therefore, the bill's provisions relating to the registry have no fiscal impact on state expenditures or revenues, nor do the bill's other provisions.

As of this writing:

- SB 2500 (the Senate's proposed General Appropriations Act for State Fiscal Year 2026-2027) does not include a specific appropriation for the Institute, the Consortium, the Board, or the registry.
- HB 5001 (the House of Representatives' proposed General Appropriations Act for State Fiscal Year 2026-2027) contains the following proviso: "From the funds provided in Specific Appropriation 152, \$6,000,000 in recurring funds from the General Revenue Fund is provided to the Florida Institute for Parkinson's Disease at the University of South Florida established pursuant to section 1004.4353, Florida Statutes."⁴⁵

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

On lines 29-68, the bill creates requirements in the Medical Practice Act, the Osteopathic Medicine Practice Act, and the Nurse Practice Act for allopathic physicians, osteopathic physicians, and APRNs who diagnose or treat a patient for Parkinson's disease to report to the registry "information containing nationally recognized Parkinson's disease performance measures." The intent of the bill is unclear in terms of exactly what information these health care practitioners are required to report, how the information must be reported, and how often it must be reported. It may be advisable for the bill to be amended to provide more specificity.

In addition to the provisions above, the bill, on lines 120-125, creates a nearly identical requirement within the Education Code for allopathic physicians, osteopathic physicians, and APRNs to "regularly" report to the registry. This provision may be redundant and unnecessary.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 1004.4352 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 458.352, 459.075, and 464.0124.

⁴⁵ Florida House of Representatives, *HB 5001: General Appropriations Act*, Feb. 16, 2026. See: Proviso under Specific Appropriation 152, p. 54, available at: <https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2026/5001/BillText/Filed/PDF> (last visited Feb. 21, 2026).

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 Appropriations Committee on Health and Human Services on February 18, 2026:

The committee substitute:

- Amends the Medical Practice Act, the Osteopathic Medicine Practice Act, and the Nurse Practice Act to place the bill’s requirements and liability protections for physicians and APRNs into those practice acts.
- Gives the Legislature’s presiding officers one appointment each to the membership of the Parkinson’s Disease Research Board and decreases Board membership duration from four years to three years.
- Revises the contents of the Board’s annual report to include a summary update on the incidence and prevalence of Parkinson’s disease in this state by county, how many records have been included and reported to the registry, and demographic information, such as patients by age, gender, and race.
- Removes the underlying bill’s requirement for the Department of Health to contract with the Consortium for the creation of the Parkinson’s disease registry and instead gives the creation and maintenance duties directly to the USF Institute for Parkinson’s Disease, subject to a specific appropriation.
- Changes the underlying bill’s purposes for the registry by removing the requirement for the registry’s data to be available for “research to advance therapies, improve patient outcomes, and find potential cures.” Instead, the CS provides that the data must be available to “improve or modify the Parkinson’s disease care system, ensure compliance with standards and nationally recognized guidelines, and monitor Parkinson’s disease patient outcomes.”

B. Amendments:

None.

By the Appropriations Committee on Health and Human Services;
and Senator Calatayud

603-02961-26

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Parkinson's disease registry; creating ss. 458.352, 459.075, and 464.0124, F.S.; requiring physicians, osteopathic physicians, and advanced practice registered nurses, respectively, to report certain information to the Parkinson's disease registry; providing limited liability for physicians and advanced practice registered nurses under certain circumstances; amending s. 1004.4352, F.S.; revising the membership of the Parkinson's Disease Research Board; requiring that annual reports of the board include specified information beginning on a specified date; requiring the Institute for Parkinson's Disease at the University of South Florida, subject to appropriation, to establish and maintain a statewide Parkinson's disease registry for specified purposes; providing requirements for the registry; requiring certain physicians and advanced practice registered nurses to report specified information to the registry regularly; requiring the institute, beginning on a specified date, to create and maintain a public website dedicated solely to the registry; specifying requirements for the website; requiring that the website be updated by a specified date and annually thereafter; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 458.352, Florida Statutes, is created to

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

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read:

458.352 Parkinson's disease registry; reporting requirement.-

(1) Beginning January 1, 2027, each physician who diagnoses or treats a patient for Parkinson's disease shall report to the statewide Parkinson's disease registry, established pursuant to s. 1004.4352, information containing nationally recognized Parkinson's disease performance measures.

(2) A liability of any kind or character for damages or other relief may not arise or be enforced against a physician by reason of having provided such information to the statewide Parkinson's disease registry.

Section 2. Section 459.075, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

459.075 Parkinson's disease registry; reporting requirement.-

(1) Beginning January 1, 2027, each physician who diagnoses or treats a patient for Parkinson's disease shall report to the statewide Parkinson's disease registry, established pursuant to s. 1004.4352, information containing nationally recognized Parkinson's disease performance measures.

(2) A liability of any kind or character for damages or other relief may not arise or be enforced against a physician by reason of having provided such information to the statewide Parkinson's disease registry.

Section 3. Section 464.0124, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

464.0124 Parkinson's disease registry; advanced practice registered nurse reporting requirement.-

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(1) Beginning January 1, 2027, each advanced practice registered nurse who diagnoses or treats a patient for Parkinson's disease shall report to the statewide Parkinson's disease registry, established pursuant to s. 1004.4352, information containing nationally recognized Parkinson's disease performance measures.

(2) A liability of any kind or character for damages or other relief may not arise or be enforced against an advanced practice registered nurse by reason of having provided such information to the statewide Parkinson's disease registry.

Section 4. Paragraphs (b) and (e) of subsection (4) of section 1004.4352, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

1004.4352 Parkinson's disease research.—

(4) CONSORTIUM FOR PARKINSON'S DISEASE RESEARCH.—

(b) The Parkinson's Disease Research Board is established to direct the operations of the consortium. The board shall be composed of one member appointed by the President of the Senate, one member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and members representing each participating university or academic medical center, appointed by the president or chief executive officer of each participating university or academic medical center. Board members, other than those appointed by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, must have experience as a movement disorder specialist and in informatics or population health research and Parkinson's disease research in a variety of scientific fields, including, but not limited to, neurology, psychology, nutrition, and genetics. Members shall be appointed

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to 3-year ~~4-year~~ terms and may be reappointed to serve additional terms. The chair shall be elected by the board from among its members to serve a 2-year term. The board shall meet at least semiannually at the call of the chair or, in his or her absence or incapacity, the vice chair. Four members constitute a quorum. A majority vote of the members present is required for all actions of the board. The board may prescribe, amend, and repeal a charter governing the manner in which it conducts its business. Board members shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to receive reimbursement for travel expenses by the consortium or the organization he or she represents in accordance with s. 112.061.

(e) By October 15 of each year, the board shall issue a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on research projects, research findings, and community outreach initiatives conducted or funded by, and future plans for the consortium. Beginning on October 15, 2028, and annually thereafter, the report must include a summary update on the incidence and prevalence of Parkinson's disease in this state by county, how many records have been included and reported to the registry, and demographic information, such as patients by age, gender, and race.

(5) PARKINSON'S DISEASE REGISTRY.—

(a) Subject to a specific appropriation, the Florida Institute for Parkinson's Disease at the University of South Florida shall establish and maintain a statewide Parkinson's disease registry to ensure that the Parkinson's disease performance measures required to be submitted under paragraph (b) are maintained and available for use to improve or modify

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the Parkinson's disease care system, ensure compliance with standards and nationally recognized guidelines, and monitor Parkinson's disease patient outcomes.

(b) Physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, pursuant to ss. 458.352 and 459.075, and advanced practice registered nurses licensed under chapter 464, pursuant to s. 464.0124, shall regularly report to the statewide Parkinson's disease registry information containing nationally recognized Parkinson's disease performance measures.

(c) Beginning January 1, 2028, the Institute for Parkinson's Disease at the University of South Florida shall create and maintain a public website dedicated solely to the Parkinson's disease registry which must include, at a minimum, downloadable annual reports on the incidence and prevalence of Parkinson's disease, information on the consortium, and other information as determined by the board. The website must be updated by January 1, 2029, and annually thereafter.

Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

2/24/26

Meeting Date

Fiscal

Committee

SB 1684

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

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Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against

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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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/SB 1686

INTRODUCER: Health Policy Committee and Senator Calatayud

SUBJECT: Public Records/Parkinson's Disease Registry

DATE: February 23, 2026

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. <u>Brown</u>	<u>Brown</u>	<u>HP</u>	Fav/CS
2. <u>Gerbrandt</u>	<u>McKnight</u>	<u>AHS</u>	Favorable
3. <u>Brown</u>	<u>Siples</u>	<u>FP</u>	Favorable

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1686 creates a public records exemption for personal identifying information and records submitted to the Parkinson's Disease Registry, with exceptions.

The bill has no fiscal impact on state expenditures or revenues. **See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.**

The bill takes effect on the same date that SB 1684, or other similar legislation, takes effect if such legislation is adopted in the same legislative session or extension thereof.

II. Present Situation:

Access to Public Records - Generally

The State Constitution provides that the public has the right to inspect or copy records made or received in connection with official governmental business.¹ The right to inspect or copy applies to the official business of any public body, officer, or employee of the state, including all three branches of state government, local governmental entities, and any person acting on behalf of the government.²

¹ FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(a).

² *Id.* See also, *Sarasota Citizens for Responsible Gov't v. City of Sarasota*, 48 So. 3d 755, 762-763 (Fla. 2010).

Additional requirements and exemptions related to public records are found in various statutes and rules, depending on the branch of government involved. For instance, s. 11.0431, F.S., provides public access requirements for legislative records. Relevant exemptions are codified in s. 11.0431(2)-(3), F.S., and adopted in the rules of each house of the legislature.³ Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.420 governs public access to judicial branch records.⁴ Lastly, ch. 119, F.S., known as the Public Records Act, provides requirements for public records held by executive agencies.

Executive Agency Records – The Public Records Act

The Public Records Act provides that all state, county, and municipal records are open for personal inspection and copying by any person, and that providing access to public records is a duty of each agency.⁵

Section 119.011(12), F.S., defines “public records” to include:

[a]ll documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, data processing software, or other material, regardless of the physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connections with the transaction of official business by any agency.

The Florida Supreme Court has interpreted this definition to encompass all materials made or received by an agency in connection with official business that are used to “perpetuate, communicate, or formalize knowledge of some type.”⁶

The Florida Statutes specify conditions under which public access to public records must be provided. The Public Records Act guarantees every person’s right to inspect and copy any public record at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public record.⁷ A violation of the Public Records Act may result in civil or criminal liability.⁸

The Legislature may exempt public records from public access requirements by passing a general law by a two-thirds vote of both the House and the Senate.⁹ The exemption must state

³ See Rule 1.48, *Rules and Manual of the Florida Senate*, (2022-2024) and Rule 14.1, *Rules of the Florida House of Representatives*, Edition 2, (2022-2024).

⁴ *State v. Wooten*, 260 So. 3d 1060 (Fla. 4th DCA 2018).

⁵ Section 119.01(1), F.S. Section 119.011(2), F.S., defines “agency” as “any state, county, district, authority, or municipal officer, department, division, board, bureau, commission, or other separate unit of government created or established by law including, for the purposes of this chapter, the Commission on Ethics, the Public Service Commission, and the Office of Public Counsel, and any other public or private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity acting on behalf of any public agency.”

⁶ *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid and Assoc., Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633, 640 (Fla. 1980).

⁷ Section 119.07(1)(a), F.S.

⁸ Section 119.10, F.S. Public records laws are found throughout the Florida Statutes, as are the penalties for violating those laws.

⁹ FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(c).

with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption and must be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the exemption.¹⁰

General exemptions from the public records requirements are contained in the Public Records Act.¹¹ Specific exemptions often are placed in the substantive statutes relating to a particular agency or program.¹²

When creating a public records exemption, the Legislature may provide that a record is “exempt” or “confidential and exempt.” There is a difference between records the Legislature has determined to be exempt from the Public Records Act and those which the Legislature has determined to be exempt from the Public Records Act *and confidential*.¹³ Records designated as “confidential and exempt” are not subject to inspection by the public and may only be released under the circumstances defined by statute.¹⁴ Records designated as “exempt” may be released at the discretion of the records custodian under certain circumstances.¹⁵

Open Government Sunset Review Act

The provisions of s. 119.15, F.S., known as the Open Government Sunset Review Act¹⁶ (the Act), prescribe a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended¹⁷ public records or open meetings exemptions, with specified exceptions.¹⁸ The Act requires the repeal of such exemption on October 2 of the fifth year after its creation or substantial amendment, unless the Legislature reenacts the exemption.¹⁹

The Act provides that a public records or open meetings exemption may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose and is no broader than is necessary.²⁰ An exemption serves an identifiable purpose if the Legislature finds that the purpose of the exemption outweighs open government policy and cannot be accomplished without the exemption, and it meets one of the following purposes:

¹⁰ FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(c). *See, e.g., Halifax Hosp. Medical Center v. News-Journal Corp.*, 724 So. 2d 567 (Fla. 1999) (holding that a public meetings exemption was unconstitutional because the statement of public necessity did not define important terms and did not justify the breadth of the exemption); *Baker County Press, Inc. v. Baker County Medical Services, Inc.*, 870 So. 2d 189 (Fla. 1st DCA 2004) (holding that a statutory provision written to bring another party within an existing public records exemption is unconstitutional without a public necessity statement).

¹¹ *See, e.g., s. 119.071(1)(a), F.S.* (exempting from public disclosure examination questions and answer sheets of examinations administered by a governmental agency for the purpose of licensure).

¹² *See, e.g., s. 213.053(2)(a), F.S.* (exempting from public disclosure information contained in tax returns received by the Department of Revenue).

¹³ *WFTV, Inc. v. The Sch. Bd. of Seminole County*, 874 So. 2d 48, 53 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004).

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So. 2d 683 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991).

¹⁶ Section 119.15, F.S.

¹⁷ An exemption is considered to be substantially amended if it is expanded to include more records or information or to include meetings as well as records. Section 119.15(4)(b), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 119.15(2)(a) and (b), F.S., provides that exemptions required by federal law or applicable solely to the Legislature or the State Court System are not subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act.

¹⁹ Section 119.15(3), F.S.

²⁰ Section 119.15(6)(b), F.S.

- It allows the state or its political subdivisions to effectively and efficiently administer a governmental program, and administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption;²¹
- It protects sensitive, personal information, the release of which would be defamatory, cause unwarranted damage to the good name or reputation of the individual, or would jeopardize the individual's safety. If this public purpose is cited as the basis of an exemption, however, only personal identifying information is exempt;²² or
- It protects information of a confidential nature concerning entities, such as trade or business secrets.²³

The Act also requires specified questions to be considered during the review process.²⁴ In examining an exemption, the Act directs the Legislature to question the purpose and necessity of reenacting the exemption.

If the exemption is continued and expanded, then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are again required.²⁵ If the exemption is continued without substantive changes or if the exemption is continued and narrowed, then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are *not* required. If the Legislature allows an exemption to expire, the previously exempt records will remain exempt unless otherwise provided by law.²⁶

Parkinson's Disease Research Act

In 2025, the Legislature enacted CS/CS/HB 1545, Engrossed 1,²⁷ which may be cited as the Parkinson's Disease Research Act, thereby creating s. 1004.4353, F.S., to establish within the University of South Florida (USF), the Florida Institute for Parkinson's Disease (Institute) as a statewide resource for Parkinson's disease research and clinical care. The purpose of the Institute is to find a cure for Parkinson's disease and to improve the quality of life and health outcomes for those affected by Parkinson's disease by advancing knowledge, diagnosis, and treatment of Parkinson's disease through research, clinical care, education, and advocacy.

The 2025 law also created s. 1004.4352, F.S., to establish the Consortium for Parkinson's Disease Research (Consortium) within USF to consist of public and private universities and academic medical centers. The purpose of the Consortium is to conduct rigorous scientific research and disseminate such research.

²¹ Section 119.15(6)(b)1., F.S.

²² Section 119.15(6)(b)2., F.S.

²³ Section 119.15(6)(b)3., F.S.

²⁴ Section 119.15(6)(a), F.S. The specified questions are:

- What specific records or meetings are affected by the exemption?
- Whom does the exemption uniquely affect, as opposed to the general public?
- What is the identifiable public purpose or goal of the exemption?
- Can the information contained in the records or discussed in the meeting be readily obtained by alternative means? If so, how?
- Is the record or meeting protected by another exemption?
- Are there multiple exemptions for the same type of record or meeting that it would be appropriate to merge?

²⁵ See generally s. 119.15, F.S.

²⁶ Section 119.15(7), F.S.

²⁷ Chapter 2025-188, Laws of Florida.

CS/SB 1684, if enacted, will, among other provisions, add a new subsection (5) to s. 1004.4352, F.S., to require the Institute to establish and maintain a Parkinson's Disease Registry to ensure that the Parkinson's disease performance measures required to be submitted to the Registry are maintained and available for use to improve or modify the Parkinson's disease care system, ensure compliance with standards and nationally recognized guidelines, and monitor Parkinson's disease patient outcomes.

See the staff analysis of CS/SB 1684 for more details about the Parkinson's Disease Research Act and the proposed Parkinson's Disease Registry.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill provides that all records and personal identifying information relating to persons diagnosed with or treated for Parkinson's disease which are submitted to the Parkinson's Disease Registry under statutory provisions to be created under SB 1684, are confidential and exempt from the public records requirements of s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Article I, of the State Constitution, with the following exceptions:

- Release of such registry data may be made with the written consent of persons to whom the information applies.
- The Department of Health (DOH) or the Consortium may contact individuals for the purpose of epidemiological investigation and monitoring, provided information that is confidential under the bill is not further disclosed.
- The DOH may enter into a data-sharing agreement with any other governmental agency or entity for the purpose of medical or scientific research, provided such governmental agency or entity does not further disclose information that is confidential under the bill.

The bill provides legislative findings that the public records exemption it creates is a public necessity. The bill specifies that its provisions are subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15, F.S., and that such provisions shall stand repealed on Oct. 2, 2031, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

The bill provides that it takes effect on the same date that SB 1684, or other similar legislation, takes effect if such legislation is adopted in the same legislative session or extension thereof.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Not applicable. The mandate restrictions do not apply because the bill does not require counties and municipalities to spend funds, reduce counties or municipalities' ability to raise revenue, or reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties and municipalities.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**Vote Requirement**

Article I, s. 24(c) of the State Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting for final passage of a bill creating or expanding an exemption to the public records disclosure requirements. This bill enacts a new exemption for certain records and personal identifying information relating to persons diagnosed with or treated for Parkinson's disease which is submitted to the Parkinson's Disease Registry and, thus, the bill requires a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature to be enacted.

Public Necessity Statement

Article I, s. 24(c) of the State Constitution requires a bill creating or expanding an exemption to the public records disclosure requirements to state with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption. Section 2 of the bill contains a statement of public necessity for the exemption which provides that the DOH and the Consortium are unable to effectively implement the legislative purpose of the Parkinson's Disease Registry without access to these records and information, which include personal medical information, the disclosure of which would violate federal patient privacy laws. The statement further provides a legislative finding that it is a public necessity to make such records and information held by the DOH confidential and exempt to protect the privacy rights of persons diagnosed with and treated for Parkinson's disease in this state and to promote the effective administration of the department's epidemiological research and tracking activities.

Breadth of Exemption

Article I, section 24(c) of the State Constitution requires an exemption to the public records disclosure requirements to be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law. The purpose of the proposed law is to protect personal medical information, the disclosure of which would violate federal patient privacy laws. This bill exempts records and personal identifying information relating to persons diagnosed with or treated for Parkinson's disease which is submitted to the Parkinson's Disease Registry. The records exempted in the bill are narrowly tailored to the most relevant information for accomplishing the bill's stated goals. Thus, the exemption does not appear to be broader than necessary to accomplish the purpose of the law.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None identified.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None identified.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

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

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The private sector may be subject to the cost associated with a custodian's review and potential redactions of exempt records in response to a public records request.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill has no fiscal impact on state expenditures or revenues.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

The bill adds a new paragraph (f) to s. 1004.4352(5), F.S. Subsection (5) of that statute does not currently exist and would be created by CS/SB 1684, if the latter bill is enacted. On two occasions in this bill's new paragraph (f), the language refers to "the department" as a custodian of personal information in the Registry. Those references were originally designed for the Department of Health (DOH), according to the provisions of SB 1684 as filed. However, SB 1684 was amended to exclude the DOH from any of the bill's provisions, which is reflected in CS/SB 1684. As such, this bill's references to "the department" are now inconsistent with CS/SB 1684.

Likewise, this bill's new paragraph (f) refers to "the consortium" as a custodian of personal information in the Registry. This reference is also a relic of SB 1684 as filed and is inconsistent with CS/SB 1684 because CS/SB 1684 gives the duty to create and maintain the Registry to the Institute, not to the DOH and the Consortium as did the bill as filed.

Therefore, CS/SB 1686 should be amended to replace its reference to "the department or the consortium" and its later reference to "the department" in the bill's new paragraph (f) with "the institute."

Lastly, this bill's public necessity statement also makes reference to the DOH and the Consortium as custodians of public information in the Registry. Those references should also be replaced with references to the Institute.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 1004.4352 of the Florida Statutes.

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 Health Policy on February 11, 2026:

The CS correctly links the bill to SB 1684 by specifying that the bill takes effect on the same date that SB 1684, or other similar legislation, takes effect if such legislation is adopted in the same legislative session or extension thereof.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.

By the Committee on Health Policy; and Senator Calatayud

588-02794-26

20261686c1

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to public records; amending s. 1004.4352, F.S.; providing an exemption from public records requirements for certain records and personal identifying information submitted to the Parkinson's Disease Registry; providing for future legislative review and repeal; providing a statement of public necessity; providing a contingent effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (5) of section 1004.4352, Florida Statutes, as created by SB 1684, 2026 Regular Session, to read:

1004.4352 Parkinson's disease research.—

(5) PARKINSON'S DISEASE REGISTRY.—Subject to a specific appropriation, the department shall contract with the consortium to establish and maintain a Parkinson's Disease Registry to ensure that the Parkinson's disease data required to be submitted under paragraph (a) is maintained and available for use for research to advance therapies, improve patient outcomes, and find potential cures for the disease. The department contract must require the consortium to use a nationally recognized platform to collect data from physicians as required in paragraph (a).

(f) All records and personal identifying information relating to persons diagnosed with or treated for Parkinson's disease which is submitted to the registry under this subsection are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art.

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I of the State Constitution, except that:

1. Release may be made with the written consent of persons to whom the information applies.

2. The department or the consortium may contact individuals for the purpose of epidemiological investigation and monitoring, provided information that is confidential under this subsection is not further disclosed.

3. The department may enter into a data-sharing agreement with any other governmental agency or entity for the purpose of medical or scientific research, provided such governmental agency or entity does not further disclose information that is confidential under this subsection.

This paragraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2031, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity that all records and personal identifying information relating to persons diagnosed with or treated for Parkinson's disease which is submitted to the Parkinson's Disease Registry pursuant to s. 1004.4352(5), Florida Statutes, be made confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution. The Department of Health and the University of South Florida's Consortium for Parkinson's Disease Research are unable to effectively implement the legislative purpose of the Parkinson's Disease Registry, created under s. s. 1004.4352(5), Florida Statutes, without access to these records and information, which include personal

Page 2 of 3

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59 medical information, the disclosure of which would violate
60 federal patient privacy laws, including the Health Insurance
61 Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. Therefore, the
62 Legislature finds that it is a public necessity to make such
63 records and information held by the department confidential and
64 exempt to protect the privacy rights of persons diagnosed with
65 and treated for Parkinson's disease in this state and promote
66 the effective administration of the department's epidemiological
67 research and tracking activities.

68 Section 3. This act shall take effect on the same date that
69 SB 1684 or similar legislation takes effect, if such legislation
70 is adopted in the same legislative session or an extension
71 thereof and becomes a law.



THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:
Banking and Insurance, *Chair*
Fiscal Policy, *Chair*

SENATOR JOE GRUTERS

22nd District

February 23, 2026

The Honorable Ben Albritton
Senate President
409 The Capitol
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

President Albritton,

I would like to request an excused absence from the Committee on Fiscal Policy scheduled for Tuesday, February 23rd. I would prefer Vice Chair Osgood serve as Chairman in my absence.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joe Gruters". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Joe Gruters
State Senator, District 22

REPLY TO:

- ☐ 381 Interstate Boulevard, Sarasota, Florida 34240 (941) 378-6309
- ☐ 413 Senate Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5022

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

BEN ALBRITTON
President of the Senate

JASON BRODEUR
President Pro Tempore

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: KB 412

Case No.:

Type:

Caption: Senate Fiscal Policy Committee

Judge:

Started: 2/24/2026 9:01:20 AM

Ends: 2/24/2026 10:41:47 AM

Length: 01:40:28

9:01:24 AM Chair Osgood calls the meeting to order
9:01:27 AM Roll call
9:02:00 AM Chair Osgood makes opening remarks
9:02:30 AM Tab 11; SB 1062 by AED, ED, Senator Brodeur; Speech and Debate Education
9:02:38 AM Senator Brodeur explains the bill
9:03:32 AM Chair Osgood recognizes public testimony
9:04:24 AM Senator Brodeur makes closing remarks and waives close on the bill
9:04:28 AM Roll call
9:05:14 AM Tab 3; SB 196 by HP, Senator Sharief; Uterine Fibroid Research Database
9:05:26 AM Senator Sharief explains the bill
9:06:12 AM Debate:
9:06:17 AM Senator Bracy Davis
9:07:17 AM Chair Osgood Recognizes Public Testimony
9:07:26 AM Senator Sharief makes closing remarks and waives close on the bill
9:07:52 AM Roll call
9:09:13 AM Tab 10; SB 864 by HP, Senator Sharief; Public Records/Uterine Fibroid Research Database
9:09:37 AM Senator Sharief waives close on the bill
9:09:39 AM Roll call
9:10:31 AM Tab 4; SB 432 by Senator Yarborough; Controlled Substances
9:10:40 AM Amendment #840290
9:10:49 AM Senator Yarborough explains the amendment
9:12:54 AM Senator Yarborough waives close on the amendment
9:13:05 AM Back on the bill as amended
9:13:15 AM Chair Osgood recognizes public testimony
9:13:22 AM Debate:
9:13:26 AM Senator Truenow
9:13:52 AM Senator Yarborough makes closing remarks and waives close on the bill
9:13:54 AM Roll call
9:14:41 AM Tab 16; SB 1630 by CF, Senator Grall; Aging and Disability Services
9:14:47 AM Senator Grall explains the bill
9:17:02 AM Chair Osgood recognizes public testimony
9:17:27 AM Senator Grall waives close on the bill
9:17:29 AM Roll call
9:18:29 AM Tab 13; SB 1112 by Senator Garcia; Labor Pool Act
9:19:44 AM Senator Garcia explains the amendment
9:19:54 AM Chair Osgood recognizes public testimony
9:19:57 AM Speaking:
9:20:14 AM Clayton Lee Blackford
9:21:55 AM Jean Tuffet
9:26:00 AM Senator Garcia makes closing remarks and waives close on the bill
9:26:02 AM Roll call
9:26:58 AM Tab 2; SB 194 by Senator Martin; Charlie Kirk Day of Remembrance
9:27:08 AM Senator Martin explains the bill
9:28:23 AM Amendment #321124
9:28:29 AM Senator Jones explains the amendment and withdraws the amendment
9:29:35 AM Back on the bill
9:29:47 AM Speaking:
9:30:15 AM Andrew Shirvell
9:30:59 AM John Labriola
9:32:15 AM Vance Ahrens
9:34:02 AM Kiara Nixon
9:35:41 AM Ashe Bradley

9:36:50 AM Jacquelyn Steele
9:38:40 AM Debate:
9:38:42 AM Senator Bracy Davis
9:42:11 AM Senator Jones
9:44:29 AM Senator Gaetz
9:45:53 AM Senator Davis
9:49:42 AM Senator Martin makes closing remarks and waives close on the bill
9:54:36 AM Roll call
9:55:50 AM Tab 1; SB 174 by Senator Rodriguez; Transportation Facility Designations/Charlie Kirk Memorial Avenue
9:55:52 AM Senator Rodriguez explains the bill
9:56:11 AM Chair Osgood recognizes public testimony
9:56:28 AM Speaking:
9:56:48 AM Trinette Ballard
9:58:45 AM Ashe Bradley
10:00:48 AM Jaquelyn Steele
10:02:25 AM Jada Brown
10:05:42 AM Senator Rodriguez makes closing remarks and waives close on the bill
10:07:02 AM Tab 5; SB 524 by Senator Simon; Department of Law Enforcement
10:07:12 AM Amendment #432900
10:07:20 AM Senator Simon explains the amendment
10:09:34 AM Chair Osgood recognizes public testimony
10:09:42 AM Senator Simon waives close on the amendment
10:09:58 AM Back on the bill as amendment
10:10:17 AM Chair Osgood recognizes public testimony
10:10:24 AM Senator Simon waives close on the bill
10:10:27 AM Roll call
10:11:18 AM Tab 6; SB 530 by RI, Senator Simon; State Lotteries
10:11:24 AM Senator Simon explains the bill
10:12:25 AM Senator Simon waives close on the bill
10:12:27 AM Roll call
10:13:19 AM Tab 7; SB 646 by Senator Gaetz; Drug Paraphernalia
10:13:31 AM Amendment #961542
10:13:38 AM Senator Gaetz explains the amendment
10:14:15 AM Senator Gaetz waives close on the amendment
10:14:20 AM Back on the bill as amended
10:14:42 AM Senator Gaetz waives close on the bill
10:14:44 AM Roll call
10:15:35 AM Tab 8; SB 676 by Senator Arrington; Criminal Offenses
10:15:43 AM Amendment #605520
10:15:50 AM Senator Arrington explains the amendment
10:18:04 AM Senator Arrington waives close on the amendment
10:18:24 AM Back on the bill as amended
10:18:34 AM Chair Osgood recognizes public testimony
10:19:08 AM Senator Arrington waives close on the bill
10:19:10 AM Roll call
10:20:13 AM Tab 14; SB 1180 by CA, Senator Arrington; Community Development Districts
10:20:21 AM Amendment #182710
10:20:27 AM Senator Arrington explains the amendment
10:22:02 AM Senator Arrington waives close on the amendment
10:22:12 AM Back on the bill as amended
10:22:31 AM Chair Osgood recognizes public testimony
10:22:33 AM Speaking:
10:23:00 AM Edward Briggs
10:24:04 AM Senator Arrington makes closing remarks and waives close on the bill
10:24:21 AM Roll call
10:25:34 AM Tab 9; SB 800 by RI, Senator Mayfield; Engineering
10:25:43 AM Senator Mayfield explains the bill
10:26:34 AM Amendment #820558
10:26:37 AM Senator Mayfield explains the amendment
10:26:40 AM Debate:
10:26:43 AM Senator Davis
10:26:46 AM Senator Mayfield

10:27:14 AM Senator Mayfield waives close on the amendment
10:27:24 AM Back on the bill as amended
10:27:37 AM Senator Mayfield waives close on the bill
10:27:39 AM Roll call
10:28:39 AM Tab 15; SB 1404 by HP, Senator Burton; Memory Care
10:28:47 AM Senator Burton explains the bill
10:29:43 AM Amendment #840284
10:29:50 AM Senator Burton explains the amendment
10:30:58 AM Questions:
10:31:01 AM Senator Gaetz
10:31:57 AM Back on the bill as amended
10:32:08 AM Chair Osgood recognizes public testimony
10:32:46 AM Senator Burton waives close on the bill
10:32:48 AM Roll call
10:33:51 AM Tab 12; SB 1072 by Senator Calatayud; Antisemitism Task Force
10:33:58 AM Senator Calatayud explains the bill
10:34:57 AM Chair Osgood recognizes public testimony
10:35:25 AM Debate:
10:35:28 AM Senator Boyd
10:35:50 AM Senator Calatayud waives close on the bill
10:35:52 AM Roll call
10:36:57 AM Tab 17; SB 1684 by AHS, Senator Calatayud; Parkinson's Disease Registry
10:37:04 AM Senator Calatayud explains the bill
10:37:29 AM Chair Osgood recognizes public testimony
10:37:38 AM Senator Calatayud waives close on the bill
10:37:40 AM Roll call
10:38:46 AM Tab 18; SB 1686 by HP, Senator Calatayud; Public Records/Parkinson's Disease Registry
10:38:48 AM Senator Calatayud explains the bill
10:39:03 AM Senator Calatayud waives close on the bill
10:39:06 AM Roll call
10:40:08 AM Chair Osgood recognizes senators wishing to record their vote
10:41:39 AM Senator Bernard moves for the meeting to be adjourned
10:41:41 AM Meeting adjourned
10:41:47 AM