

Tab 1	CS/SB 1132 by CM, Truenow; Compare to H 00235 Consumers' Right to Repair Certain Equipment					
678730	A	S		AG, Truenow	Delete L.179 - 324:	03/24 09:24 AM

Tab 2	SB 1826 by Martin; Ultra-processed Food					
822294	A	S	L	AG, Rouson	Delete L.61:	03/25 10:29 AM

The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

AGRICULTURE
Senator Truenow, Chair
Senator Grall, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, March 25, 2025
TIME: 11:00 a.m.—1:00 p.m.
PLACE: 301 Senate Building

MEMBERS: Senator Truenow, Chair; Senator Grall, Vice Chair; Senators Bernard, Boyd, Burton, and Rouson

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	CS/SB 1132 Commerce and Tourism / Truenow (Compare H 235)	Consumers' Right to Repair Certain Equipment; Creating the "Portable Wireless Device Repair Act"; requiring portable wireless device manufacturers to make certain items available to device owners and independent repair providers; prohibiting certain manufacturers from requiring authorized repair providers to continue purchasing certain information in a proprietary format; requiring original equipment manufacturers of agricultural equipment to make certain diagnostic and repair information available to independent repair providers and owners, etc.	CM 03/10/2025 Fav/CS AG 03/25/2025 RC
2	SB 1826 Martin	Ultra-processed Food; Prohibiting the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services from requiring school cafeteria personnel to adhere to specified federal guidelines under certain circumstances; defining the term "ultra-processed food"; prohibiting a public school from serving or selling ultra-processed food on school grounds during the school day, etc.	AG 03/25/2025 AEG FP
3	Presentation by Members of 4-H		
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 Commerce and Tourism

BILL: CS/SB 1132

INTRODUCER: Commerce and Tourism Committee and Senator Truenow

SUBJECT: Digital Right to Repair

DATE: March 24, 2025

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Dike</u>	<u>McKay</u>	<u>CM</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Becker</u>	<u>Becker</u>	<u>JU</u>	<u>Pre-meeting</u>
3.	_____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1132 creates the Portable Wireless Device Repair Act, which requires manufacturers of portable wireless devices purchased or used in this state to make documentation, parts, and tools available to owners and independent repair providers. The bill also provides civil remedies for a violation of this Act, and remedies and penalties under the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act.

Additionally, the bill creates the Agricultural Equipment Fair Repair Act, requiring original equipment manufacturers of agricultural equipment to provide certain manufacturing, diagnostic, and repair information to independent repair providers and owners. Original equipment manufacturers are prohibited from excluding certain information concerning security-related functions. The bill does not apply to motor vehicle manufacturers or motor vehicle dealers. Additionally, a civil penalty may be collected from any original equipment manufacturer who is found to be in violation.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.

II. Present Situation:

Right to Repair Laws

In recent years, state legislatures across the country have been contemplating “right to repair” laws, requiring manufacturers to share repair information and tools so that consumers may repair their products more easily and less costly.¹ This type of legislation is founded on the idea that consumers should be able to choose how to repair their products.² Advocates are concerned due to the amount of products that are utilizing computer chips and advanced technology, which are becoming increasingly difficult to repair without sending the entire product back to the manufacturer.³ Many products, ranging from cars and appliances to wheelchairs, use proprietary tools and parts.⁴ Manufacturers may decline to publish documents necessary for a third party or consumer to repair.⁵ The policy objectives of these laws are to ensure customers have access to manuals, schematics, and software updates, as well as diagnostic tools needed to service the product themselves.⁶ Moreover, proponents of digital right to repair legislation are concerned about reducing repair costs for consumers, minimizing electronic waste in landfills, and increasing the longevity of products.⁷

While there is a push for this type of legislation, manufacturers are concerned about electronic privacy and preservation of intellectual property.⁸ Technological advances in electronic equipment, such as fitness monitors, home security devices, and smart home appliances, have led to consumer data being collected at a higher volume.⁹ Opponents of right to repair legislation are worried that proprietary access to tools and information needed to repair these electronic products may undermine consumers’ digital privacy, as diagnostic tools may provide access to an entire device and improper repair can disable security features.¹⁰ Additionally, there is a concern that unrestricted access into product software design may compromise intellectual property protections.¹¹ If proprietary knowledge is embedded in the products they sell, some manufacturers worry that trade secrets will become public knowledge when required to disclose digital locks and other information.¹²

¹ Luyi Wang, et al., HARV. BUS. REV., *Research: The Unintended Consequences of Right-to-Repair Laws*, available at <https://hbr.org/2023/01/research-the-unintended-consequences-of-right-to-repair-laws> (last visited Mar. 24, 2025).

² Mike Serra, *Looking Under the Hood on the Right to Repair*, 101 MICH. B.J. 34 (May 2022), available at <https://www.michbar.org/journal/Details/Looking-under-the-hood-on-the-right-to-repair?ArticleID=4428> (last visited Mar. 24, 2025).

³ Thorin Klosowski, *What You Should Know About Right to Repair*, available at <https://www.nytimes.com/wirecutter/blog/what-is-right-to-repair/> (last visited Mar. 24, 2025).

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ Brian T. Yeh, CONG. RSCH. SERV., *Repair, Modification, or Resale of Software-Enabled Consumer Electronic Devices: Copyright Law Issues*, <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R44590/3> (last visited Mar. 24, 2025).

⁸ Ike Brannon, CATO INST., *A Criticism of Right to Repair Laws*, available at <https://www.cato.org/regulation/spring-2024/criticism-right-repair-laws> (last visited Mar. 24, 2025).

⁹ *See id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.*

Smartphone Repair and Prevalence

Cell phone repair is intentionally limited by manufacturers who do not wish to share proprietary information on their electronic products.¹³ As such, consumers with broken devices are limited to disposing the phone and purchasing a new one; mailing the phone back to the manufacturer to be repaired; attempting to repair the phone themselves; or seeking out an independent repair provider.¹⁴ If the consumer mails their cell phone to a manufacturer, it could take weeks to receive the fixed product back.¹⁵ If the consumer would rather spend their money locally, they also face barriers—many small repair shops cannot fix older digital devices due to manufacturer restrictions.¹⁶

Currently, over 98% of Americans own a cellphone, and nine out of ten of all cell phone owners have a smartphone.¹⁷ Smartphones are not only prevalent but necessary for many people, as 15% of U.S. adults only access the internet from their smartphone because they do not subscribe to a home broadband service.¹⁸ The majority of those smartphone-dependent users are young adults and the elderly.¹⁹ Moreover, smartphone dependency most greatly affects people who make less than \$30,000 per year.²⁰

Agricultural Equipment Repair

Farmers face similar barriers when attempting to repair agricultural equipment.²¹ As it stands, only a handful of authorized dealerships have access to the necessary diagnostic tools to fix farming equipment.²² Without the necessary software to diagnose problems, farmers must ship their equipment to the closest authorized dealership for repair.²³ With lengthy transport times and wait times for repairs, “farmers can lose tens or even hundreds of thousands of dollars in potential yields.”²⁴

Currently, at least sixteen states legislatures have introduced agricultural right to repair bills, alongside attempts to pass a national right to repair law.²⁵ In response to the surge of legislation

¹³ See Elaine S. Povich, *Pandemic Drives Phone, Computer ‘Right-to-Repair’ Bills*, available at <https://stateline.org/2021/03/11/pandemic-drives-phone-computer-right-to-repair-bills/> (last visited Mar. 24, 2025).

¹⁴ Yeh, *supra* note 7.

¹⁵ Povich, *supra* note 13.

¹⁶ Povich, *supra* note 13.

¹⁷ PEW RSCH. CTR., *Mobile Fact Sheet*, available at <https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/fact-sheet/mobile/> (last visited Mar. 24, 2025).

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*; see also FED. TRADE COMM’N, *Nixing the Fix: An FTC Report to Congress on Repair Restrictions*, available at https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/reports/nixing-fix-ftc-report-congress-repair-restrictions/nixing_the_fix_report_final_5521_630pm-508_002.pdf?ref=cecna-io (last visited Mar. 10, 2025) (“This smartphone dependency makes repair restrictions on smartphones more likely to affect these communities adversely.”).

²¹ Jesse Bedayn, AP NEWS, *11 States Consider ‘Right to Repair’ for Farming Equipment*, available at <https://apnews.com/article/farm-equipment-repairs-d5ea466725328d965a85a62130503d49> (last visited Mar. 24, 2025).

²² Farm Action, *Right to Repair Campaign*, available at <https://farmaction.us/righttorepair/> (last visited Mar. 24, 2025).

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ Kevin O’Reilly, PIRG, *16 states consider tractor Right to Repair bills in 2023*, available at <https://pirg.org/articles/tractor-right-repair-states-2023/> (last visited Mar. 24, 2025); see, e.g., H.R. 5604, 118th Cong. (2023).

attempting to resolve this issue,²⁶ the American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF) has signed two memorandums of understanding (MOU) with equipment manufacturers. In January 2023, AFBF and John Deere signed a MOU to ensure farmers' rights to repair their own farm equipment.²⁷ The agreement ensures farmers have access to manuals, seminars, on-board diagnostics, software, and other publications with information on service, parts, operation, and safety under fair and reasonable terms.²⁸ In March 2023, the AFBF signed a MOU with Case IH and New Holland to provide similar access to tools and manuals so that farmers can repair their own equipment.²⁹

Despite the MOUs, farmers' grievances have not been alleviated. In February 2025, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) filed a lawsuit against John Deere over unfair manufacturer policies that create a monopoly in the repair market and inflate farmers' repair costs.³⁰ The complaint alleges that John Deere is able to raise prices, reduce output, and degrade quality in the market for large tractors and combines in the U.S.³¹ Even with the MOU, farmers and independent repair providers must pay John Deere \$3,160 for a one-year subscription to the necessary software to diagnose and fix their tractors and combines.³² The complaint alleges access to repair is still impaired, as this software has a degraded functionality compared to the separate software available to authorized dealerships.³³ The FTC's complaint illustrates the problems that have yet to be overcome regarding tractor and combine repair.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Digital Right to Repair

Requirements

Section 7 creates s. 559.976, F.S., providing that this part applies to portable wireless devices³⁴ sold or in use on or after July 1, 2025, except for such devices approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

²⁶ Bedayn, *supra* note 21; see also Jennifer Bamberg, *John Deere faces lawsuit as lawmakers introduce right-to-repair bills*, available at <https://investigatamidwest.org/2025/03/05/john-deere-faces-lawsuit-as-lawmakers-introduce-right-to-repair-bills/> (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

²⁷ Memorandum of Understanding between the American Farm Bureau Federation and John Deere (Jan. 8, 2023), available at https://www.fb.org/files/AFBF_John_Deere_MOU.pdf (last visited Mar. 10, 2025).

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ Memorandum of Understanding between the American Farm Bureau Federation and CNH Industrial America LLC (Mar. 9, 2023), available at <https://www.fb.org/files/MOU-R2R-CNH-3.9.23-Fully-Executed.pdf> (last visited Mar. 24, 2025).

³⁰ Complaint of Plaintiff, *Fed. Trade Comm'n v. Deere*, Case No. 3:25-cv-50017 (N.D. Ill. filed Feb. 7, 2025), available at <https://www.wisdoj.gov/PressReleases/0044%202025.02.07%20Amended%20Compl.%20-%20John%20Deere.pdf> (last visited Mar. 24, 2025).

³¹ *Id.* at 1-4.

³² *Id.* at 12.

³³ *Id.* at 14-16.

³⁴ "Portable wireless device" means a product that includes a battery, microphone, speaker, and display designed to send and receive transmissions through a cellular radio-telephone service.

Section 4 creates s. 559.973, F.S., mandating that a manufacturer³⁵ must make documentation,³⁶ parts,³⁷ and tools³⁸ available to owners³⁹ and independent repair providers⁴⁰ on fair and reasonable terms.⁴¹ Manufacturers are not required to provide parts that are no longer available. Additionally, a manufacturer that sells diagnostic, service, or repair information to third parties in a standard format may not require an authorized repair provider⁴² to continue purchasing diagnostic, service, or repair information in a proprietary format, unless otherwise specified.

Enforcement

Section 5 creates s. 559.974, F.S., requiring that an independent repair provider or owner who believes that the manufacturer failed to provide documentation, parts, or tools for diagnosis, maintenance, or repair, must notify the manufacturer in writing of this failure. The manufacturer has 30 days following receipt of notice to correct the failure. If the manufacturer responds to the notice and corrects the failure within 30 days of notice, damages in any subsequent litigation are limited to actual damages.

If the manufacturer does not respond to the notice or corrects the failure unsatisfactorily, the owner or independent repair provider may file a complaint in a specified circuit court. The complaint must include:

³⁵ “Manufacturer” means an individual or a business that sells, leases, or otherwise supplies new portable wireless devices, or parts of new portable wireless devices, manufactured by or on behalf of the individual or business to another individual or business.

³⁶ “Documentation” means a manual, a diagram, a reporting output, a service code description, a schematic, a security code or a password, or any other information used in the diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of portable wireless devices.

³⁷ “Part” means any replacement component made available by or to a manufacturer for the purpose of maintaining or repairing portable wireless devices manufactured by or on behalf of, sold by, or otherwise supplied by the manufacturer.

³⁸ “Tool” means any software program, hardware implement, or other apparatus used for diagnosing, maintaining, or repairing portable wireless devices, including software or other mechanisms that program or repair a part, calibrate functionality, or perform any other function required to bring portable wireless devices back to fully functional condition.

³⁹ “Owner” means an individual or a business that lawfully acquires a portable wireless device purchased or used in this state.

⁴⁰ “Independent repair provider” means an individual or a business that does not have an arrangement with a manufacturer as an authorized repair provider and that is not affiliated with any other individual or business that has such an arrangement with the manufacturer when that individual or business diagnoses, maintains, or repairs portable wireless devices. The term includes a manufacturer or an independent repair provider that diagnoses, maintains, or repairs portable wireless devices that are not manufactured by or on behalf of, or sold or otherwise supplied by, the manufacturer.

⁴¹ “Fair and reasonable terms,” for purposes of obtaining a part, a tool, or documentation, means costs and terms that are equivalent to the most favorable costs and terms under which the manufacturer offers the part, tool, or documentation to an authorized repair provider, accounting for any discount, rebate, convenient and timely means of delivery, means of enabling fully restored and updated functionality, rights of use, or other incentive or preference that the manufacturer offers to an authorized repair provider or any additional cost, burden, or impediment that the manufacturer imposes on an owner or independent repair provider. For documentation, including any relevant updates, the term also means at no charge, except that, when the documentation is requested in printed form, a charge may be included for the reasonable actual costs of preparing and mailing the documentation.

⁴² “Authorized repair provider” means an individual or a business that is unaffiliated with the manufacturer and has an arrangement with the manufacturer under which the manufacturer grants to the individual or business a license to use a trade name, service mark, or other proprietary identifier for the diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of portable wireless devices under the name of the manufacturer, or any other arrangement with the manufacturer to offer services on behalf of the manufacturer. A manufacturer that offers the services of diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of portable wireless devices manufactured by the manufacturer or on the manufacturer’s behalf, or sold or otherwise supplied by the manufacturer, and that does not do so exclusively through one or more arrangements as described in this subsection with an unaffiliated individual or business, is deemed to be an authorized repair provider of portable wireless devices.

- Written information confirming that the independent repair provider has attempted to acquire and use, through the then-available standard support function provided by the manufacturer, relevant documentation, parts, and tools, including communicating with customer assistance; and
- Evidence of the owner or independent repair provider’s written notification to the manufacturer.

Additionally, violations of this bill are punishable under the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act (FDUTPA), ss. 501.201-501.213, F.S. It is unlawful under the FDUTPA for a party to take part in “unfair methods of competition, unconscionable acts or practices, and unfair or deceptive acts of practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.”⁴³ Such practices include fraudulent billing,⁴⁴ misleading a consumer or misrepresenting a product’s characteristics,⁴⁵ or other behavior determined to be unfair by a court.⁴⁶ Under the FDUTPA, the office of the state attorney or Department of Legal Affairs, either by their own inquiry or through complaints, may investigate violations of the FDUTPA.⁴⁷ In addition to other remedies under state and federal law, the enforcing authority may bring actions for declaratory judgment, injunctive relief, actual damages on behalf of consumers and businesses, cease and desist orders, and civil penalties up to \$10,000 per violation.⁴⁸ Moreover, consumers may bring private actions against parties for violating the FDUTPA, resulting in either:

- Declaratory judgment and injunctive relief when the consumer is aggrieved by a FDUTPA violation; or
- Actual damages, attorney fees, and court costs, when the consumer has suffered a loss due to the FDUTPA violation.⁴⁹

Limitations

Section 6 creates s. 559.975, F.S., providing that this bill does not require:

- A manufacturer to divulge a trade secret,⁵⁰ except when necessary to provide required materials on fair and reasonable terms.
- A manufacturer or an authorized repair provider to provide an owner or independent repair provider access to nondiagnostic and nonrepair information which was provided by the manufacturer to the authorized repair provider.

Other Provisions

Section 1 creates Part XIV of ch. 559, F.S., “Digital Right to Repair.”

⁴³ Section 501.204, F.S.

⁴⁴ *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Medical Service Center of Florida, Inc.*, 103 F. Supp. 3d 1343 (S.D. Fla. 2015).

⁴⁵ *Lewis v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC*, 530 F. Supp. 3d 1183 (S.D. Fla. 2021); *Marty v. Anheuser-Busch Companies, LLC*, 43 F. Supp. 3d 1333 (S.D. Fla. 2014).

⁴⁶ *See Siever v. BWGaskets, Inc.*, 669 F. Supp. 2d 1286, 1292-93 (M.D. Fla. 2009).

⁴⁷ The enforcing authority under the FDUTPA may “administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses or matter, and collect evidence.” Section 501.206, F.S.

⁴⁸ Sections 501.207, 501.2077, 501.2075, 501.208, F.S.

⁴⁹ Sections 501.2105, 501.211, F.S.

⁵⁰ “Trade secret” means information, including a formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, or process that: (a) Derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use; and (b) Is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.

Section 2 creates s. 559.971, F.S., providing that this part may be cited as the Portable Wireless Device Repair Act.

Section 3 creates s. 559.972, F.S., defining terms used throughout the bill.

The Agricultural Equipment Fair Repair Act

Requirements

Section 8 creates s. 686.35, F.S., requiring original equipment manufacturers⁵¹ (OEM) to provide diagnostic and repair documentation, including updates and corrections to embedded software,⁵² to any independent repair provider⁵³ or owner⁵⁴ of equipment⁵⁵ manufactured by the OEM. Such information must be available free of charge or provided to an independent repair provider or owner in the same manner that the OEM would divulge such information to an authorized repair provider.

Additionally, the OEM may not exclude any diagnostic, service, and repair information necessary to reset a security-related electronic function on equipment manufactured by the OEM which is sold or used in this state to provide security-related functions. If such information is excluded under this bill, the necessary documentation to reset an immobilizer system or security-related electronic module must be made available through the appropriate secure data release system.

Exclusions

The bill explicitly does not:

- Require a manufacturer to divulge a trade secret.⁵⁶

⁵¹ “Original equipment manufacturer” means a person or business that, in the ordinary course of business, is engaged in the selling or leasing of new equipment to a person or business and is engaged in the diagnosis, service, maintenance, or repair of such equipment.

⁵² “Embedded software” means any programmable instructions provided on firmware delivered with equipment for the purpose of equipment operation, including all relevant patches and fixes made by the original equipment manufacturer for this purpose. The term includes, but is not limited to, a basic internal operating system, an internal operating system, machine code, assembly code, robot code, or microcode.

⁵³ “Independent repair provider” means a person or business operating in this state which is not affiliated with an original equipment manufacturer or an original equipment manufacturer’s authorized repair provider and which is engaged in the diagnosis, service, maintenance, or repair of equipment. However, an original equipment manufacturer meets the definition of an independent repair provider if such original equipment manufacturer engages in the diagnosis, service, maintenance, or repair of equipment that is not affiliated with the original equipment manufacturer.

⁵⁴ “Owner” means a person or business that owns or leases a digital electronic product purchased or used in this state.

⁵⁵ “Equipment” means digital electronic equipment, or a part for such equipment, which is originally manufactured for farm equipment, including combines, tractors, implements, self-propelled equipment, and related attachments and implements, and which is manufactured for distribution and sale in this state.

⁵⁶ “Trade secret” means anything, whether tangible or intangible or electronically stored or kept, which constitutes, represents, evidences, or records intellectual property, including secret or confidentially held designs, processes, procedures, formulas, inventions, or improvements or secret or confidentially held scientific, technical, merchandising, production, financial, business, or management information. The term also includes any other trade secret as defined in 18 99 U.S.C. s. 1839.

- Interfere with terms of an agreement between the OEM and an authorized repair provider,⁵⁷ except for any provision within the agreement that waives, avoids, restricts, or limits and OEM's compliance with the terms defined within this bill.
- Require that OEMs or authorized repair providers give an owner or independent repair provider access to non-diagnostic and repair documentation provided by an OEM to an authorized repair provider pursuant the terms of an authorized repair agreement.
- Apply to motor vehicle manufacturers,⁵⁸ any product or service of a motor vehicle manufacturer, or motor vehicle dealers.⁵⁹

Civil Penalty

An OEM that violates this section is liable for a civil penalty of up to \$500 per violation.

Effective Date

Section 9 creates an effective date of July 1, 2025.

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.

⁵⁷ "Authorized Repair Provider" means an individual or entity that has an arrangement for a definite or indefinite period in which an original equipment manufacturer grants to a separate individual or entity a license to use a trade name, service mark, or related characteristic for the purpose of offering repair services under the name of the original equipment manufacturer.

⁵⁸ "Motor vehicle manufacturer" means a person or business engaged in the manufacturing or assembling of new motor vehicles.

⁵⁹ "Motor vehicle dealer" means a person or business that, in the ordinary course of business, is engaged in the selling or leasing of new motor vehicles to a person or business pursuant to a franchise agreement; is engaged in the diagnosis, service, maintenance, or repair of motor vehicles or motor vehicle engines pursuant to such franchise agreement; and has obtained a license under s. 320.27.

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

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Indeterminate. Manufacturers may have to adjust costs due to making repair information and tools available to customers. Repair costs may be affected by increased competition for independent repair providers.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 559.971, 559.976, 559.972, 559.973, 559.974, 559.975, 686.35.

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

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

CS by Commerce and Tourism Committee on March 10, 2025:

The committee substitute creates the Agricultural Equipment Fair Repair Act, requiring original equipment manufacturers of agricultural equipment to provide certain manufacturing, diagnostic, and repair information to independent repair providers and owners. Original equipment manufacturers are prohibited from excluding certain information concerning security-related functions. The bill does not apply to motor vehicle manufacturers or motor vehicle dealers. Additionally, a civil penalty may be collected from any original equipment manufacturer who is found to be in violation.

B. Amendments:

None.



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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate

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House

The Committee on Agriculture (Truenow) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 179 - 324

and insert:

approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration,
security or life-safety systems and devices, or manufacturers of
security or life-safety systems and devices.

Section 8. Section 686.35, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

686.35 Agricultural Equipment Fair Repair Act.-



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11 (1) As used in this section, the term:

12 (a) "Authorized repair provider" means an individual or
13 entity that has an arrangement for a definite or indefinite
14 period in which an original equipment manufacturer grants to a
15 separate individual or entity a license to use a trade name,
16 service mark, or related characteristic for the purpose of
17 offering repair services under the name of the original
18 equipment manufacturer.

19 (b) "Embedded software" means any programmable instructions
20 provided on firmware delivered with equipment for the purpose of
21 equipment operation, including all relevant patches and fixes
22 made by the original equipment manufacturer for this purpose.
23 The term includes, but is not limited to, a basic internal
24 operating system, an internal operating system, machine code,
25 assembly code, robot code, or microcode.

26 (c) "Equipment" means digital electronic equipment, or a
27 part for such equipment, which is originally manufactured for
28 farm equipment, including combines, tractors, implements, self-
29 propelled equipment, and related attachments and implements, and
30 which is manufactured for distribution and sale in this state.

31 (d) "Fair and reasonable terms" means an equitable price in
32 light of relevant factors, including, but not limited to:

33 1. The net cost to the authorized repair provider for
34 similar information obtained from an original equipment
35 manufacturer, excluding any applicable discount, rebate, or
36 other incentive program;

37 2. The cost to the original equipment manufacturer for
38 preparing and distributing the information, excluding any
39 research and development costs incurred in designing and



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40 implementing, upgrading, or altering the product, but including
41 amortized capital costs for the preparation and distribution of
42 the information;

43 3. The price charged by other original equipment
44 manufacturers for similar information;

45 4. The price charged by original equipment manufacturers
46 for similar information before the launch of original equipment
47 manufacturer websites;

48 5. The ability of aftermarket technicians or shops to
49 afford the information;

50 6. The means by which the information is distributed;

51 7. The extent to which the information is used, including
52 the number of users and the frequency, duration, and volume of
53 use; and

54 8. Inflation.

55 (e) "Firmware" means a software program or set of
56 instructions programmed on a hardware device to allow the device
57 to communicate with other computer hardware.

58 (f) "Independent repair provider" means a person or
59 business operating in this state which is not affiliated with an
60 original equipment manufacturer or an original equipment
61 manufacturer's authorized repair provider and which is engaged
62 in the diagnosis, service, maintenance, or repair of equipment.

63 However, an original equipment manufacturer meets the definition
64 of an independent repair provider if such original equipment
65 manufacturer engages in the diagnosis, service, maintenance, or
66 repair of equipment that is not affiliated with the original
67 equipment manufacturer.

68 (g) "Original equipment manufacturer" means a person or



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69 business that, in the ordinary course of business, is engaged in
70 the selling or leasing of new equipment to a person or business
71 and is engaged in the diagnosis, service, maintenance, or repair
72 of such equipment.

73 (h) "Owner" means a person or business that owns or leases
74 a digital electronic product purchased or used in this state.

75 (i) "Part" means a replacement part, either new or used,
76 which the original equipment manufacturer makes available to the
77 authorized repair provider for the purpose of effecting repair.

78 (j) "Trade secret" means anything, whether tangible or
79 intangible or electronically stored or kept, which constitutes,
80 represents, evidences, or records intellectual property,
81 including secret or confidentially held designs, processes,
82 procedures, formulas, inventions, or improvements or secret or
83 confidentially held scientific, technical, merchandising,
84 production, financial, business, or management information. The
85 term also includes any other trade secret as defined in 18
86 U.S.C. s. 1839.

87 (2) For equipment sold and used in this state, the original
88 equipment manufacturer shall make available diagnostic and
89 repair information, including repair technical updates and
90 corrections to embedded software, to any independent repair
91 provider or owner of equipment manufactured by such original
92 equipment manufacturer. The information must be made available
93 for no charge or must be provided in the same manner as the
94 original equipment manufacturer makes such diagnostic and repair
95 information available to an authorized repair provider.
96 Thereafter, the original equipment manufacturer is not
97 responsible for the content and functionality of such



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98 aftermarket diagnostic tools, diagnostics, or service
99 information systems.

100 (3) Original equipment manufactured by the original
101 equipment manufacturer which is sold or used in this state to
102 provide security-related functions may not exclude from
103 information provided to an owner or an independent repair
104 provider any diagnostic, service, and repair information
105 necessary to reset a security-related electronic function. If
106 such information is excluded under this section, the information
107 necessary to reset an immobilizer system or a security-related
108 electronic module must be obtainable by an owner or an
109 independent repair provider through the appropriate secure data
110 release system.

111 (4) This section may not be construed to do any of the
112 following:

113 (a) Require an original equipment manufacturer to divulge a
114 trade secret.

115 (b) Abrogate, interfere with, contradict, or alter the
116 terms of an agreement executed and in force between an
117 authorized repair provider and an original equipment
118 manufacturer, including, but not limited to, the performance or
119 provision of warranty or recall repair work by an authorized
120 repair provider on behalf of an original equipment manufacturer
121 pursuant to such authorized repair agreement, except that any
122 provision in such an authorized repair agreement which purports
123 to waive, avoid, restrict, or limit an original equipment
124 manufacturer's compliance with this section is void and
125 unenforceable.

126 (c) Require original equipment manufacturers or authorized



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127 repair providers to provide an owner or an independent repair
128 provider access to nondiagnostic and repair information provided
129 by an original equipment manufacturer to an authorized repair
130 provider pursuant to the terms of an authorized repair
131 agreement.

132 (5) An original equipment manufacturer found in violation
133

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

135 And the title is amended as follows:

136 Delete line 22

137 and insert:

138 functions; providing construction;

By the Committee on Commerce and Tourism; and Senator Truenow

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to consumers' right to repair certain equipment; providing a directive to the Division of Law Revision; creating s. 559.971, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 559.972, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 559.973, F.S.; requiring portable wireless device manufacturers to make certain items available to device owners and independent repair providers; prohibiting certain manufacturers from requiring authorized repair providers to continue purchasing certain information in a proprietary format; providing an exception; creating s. 559.974, F.S.; providing for enforcement; creating s. 559.975, F.S.; providing construction; creating s. 559.976, F.S.; providing applicability; creating s. 686.35, F.S.; defining terms; requiring original equipment manufacturers of agricultural equipment to make certain diagnostic and repair information available to independent repair providers and owners; prohibiting original equipment manufacturers from excluding certain information concerning security-related functions; providing construction and applicability; providing civil liability; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. The Division of Law Revision is directed to create part XIV of chapter 559, Florida Statutes, consisting of

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ss. 559.971-559.976, Florida Statutes, to be entitled "Digital Right to Repair."

Section 2. Section 559.971, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

559.971 Short title.—This part may be cited as the "Portable Wireless Device Repair Act."

Section 3. Section 559.972, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

559.972 Definitions.—As used in this act, the term:

(1) "Authorized repair provider" means an individual or a business that is unaffiliated with the manufacturer and has an arrangement with the manufacturer under which the manufacturer grants to the individual or business a license to use a trade name, service mark, or other proprietary identifier for the diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of portable wireless devices under the name of the manufacturer, or any other arrangement with the manufacturer to offer services on behalf of the manufacturer. A manufacturer that offers the services of diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of portable wireless devices manufactured by the manufacturer or on the manufacturer's behalf, or sold or otherwise supplied by the manufacturer, and that does not do so exclusively through one or more arrangements as described in this subsection with an unaffiliated individual or business, is deemed to be an authorized repair provider of portable wireless devices.

(2) "Documentation" means a manual, a diagram, a reporting output, a service code description, a schematic, a security code or a password, or any other information used in the diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of portable wireless devices.

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59 (3) "Fair and reasonable terms," for purposes of obtaining
 60 a part, a tool, or documentation, means costs and terms that are
 61 equivalent to the most favorable costs and terms under which the
 62 manufacturer offers the part, tool, or documentation to an
 63 authorized repair provider, accounting for any discount, rebate,
 64 convenient and timely means of delivery, means of enabling fully
 65 restored and updated functionality, rights of use, or other
 66 incentive or preference that the manufacturer offers to an
 67 authorized repair provider or any additional cost, burden, or
 68 impediment that the manufacturer imposes on an owner or
 69 independent repair provider. For documentation, including any
 70 relevant updates, the term also means at no charge, except that,
 71 when the documentation is requested in print form, a charge may
 72 be included for the reasonable actual costs of preparing and
 73 mailing the documentation.

74 (4) "Independent repair provider" means an individual or a
 75 business that does not have an arrangement with a manufacturer
 76 as an authorized repair provider and that is not affiliated with
 77 any other individual or business that has such an arrangement
 78 with the manufacturer when that individual or business
 79 diagnoses, maintains, or repairs portable wireless devices. The
 80 term includes a manufacturer or an independent repair provider
 81 that diagnoses, maintains, or repairs portable wireless devices
 82 that are not manufactured by or on behalf of, or sold or
 83 otherwise supplied by, the manufacturer.

84 (5) "Manufacturer" means an individual or a business that
 85 sells, leases, or otherwise supplies new portable wireless
 86 devices, or parts of new portable wireless devices, manufactured
 87 by or on behalf of the individual or business to another

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88 individual or business.

89 (6) "Owner" means an individual or a business that lawfully
 90 acquires a portable wireless device purchased or used in this
 91 state.

92 (7) "Part" means any replacement component made available
 93 by or to a manufacturer for the purpose of maintaining or
 94 repairing portable wireless devices manufactured by or on behalf
 95 of, sold by, or otherwise supplied by the manufacturer.

96 (8) "Portable wireless device" means a product that
 97 includes a battery, microphone, speaker, and display designed to
 98 send and receive transmissions through a cellular radio-
 99 telephone service.

100 (9) "Tool" means any software program, hardware implement,
 101 or other apparatus used for diagnosing, maintaining, or
 102 repairing portable wireless devices, including software or other
 103 mechanisms that program or repair a part, calibrate
 104 functionality, or perform any other function required to bring
 105 portable wireless devices back to fully functional condition.

106 (10) "Trade secret" has the same meaning as in s. 688.002.
 107 Section 4. Section 559.973, Florida Statutes, is created to
 108 read:

109 559.973 Requirements.—

110 (1) A manufacturer must make available to an owner of a
 111 portable wireless device, and to an independent repair provider
 112 of such device, on fair and reasonable terms, documentation,
 113 parts, and tools, inclusive of any updates, for diagnosing,
 114 maintaining, or repairing such device. This subsection does not
 115 require a manufacturer to provide a part that is no longer
 116 available to the manufacturer.

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117 (2) A manufacturer that sells diagnostic, service, or
 118 repair information to an independent repair provider or any
 119 other third-party provider in a format that is standardized with
 120 other manufacturers, and in a manner and on terms and conditions
 121 more favorable than the manner and terms and conditions pursuant
 122 to which an authorized repair provider obtains the same
 123 diagnostic, service, or repair information, may not require an
 124 authorized repair provider to continue purchasing diagnostic,
 125 service, or repair information in a proprietary format, unless
 126 such proprietary format includes diagnostic, service, repair, or
 127 dealership operations information or functionality that is not
 128 available in such standardized format.

129 Section 5. Section 559.974, Florida Statutes, is created to
 130 read:

131 559.974 Enforcement.—

132 (1) (a) An independent repair provider or owner who believes
 133 that a manufacturer has failed to provide documentation, parts,
 134 or tools for diagnosing, maintaining, or repairing a portable
 135 wireless device, as required by this part, must notify the
 136 manufacturer, in writing, and give the manufacturer 30 days
 137 following receipt of notice to cure the failure. If the
 138 manufacturer responds to the notice and cures the failure within
 139 the cure period, damages are limited to actual damages in any
 140 subsequent litigation.

141 (b) If a manufacturer fails to respond to the notice
 142 provided under paragraph (a), or if an independent repair
 143 provider or owner is not satisfied with the manufacturer's cure,
 144 the independent repair provider or owner may file a complaint in
 145 the circuit court of the county in which the independent repair

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146 provider has his, her, or its principal place of business or in
 147 which the owner resides. The complaint must include the
 148 following:

149 1. Written information confirming that the independent
 150 repair provider or owner has attempted to acquire and use,
 151 through the then-available standard support function provided by
 152 the manufacturer, relevant documentation, parts, and tools,
 153 including communicating with customer assistance.

154 2. Evidence of manufacturer notification as required by
 155 paragraph (a).

156 (2) In addition to the remedy provided under subsection
 157 (1), a violation of this part is a deceptive and unfair trade
 158 practice under the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices
 159 Act. All remedies, penalties, and authority granted to the
 160 enforcing authority by that act are available for the
 161 enforcement of this part.

162 Section 6. Section 559.975, Florida Statutes, is created to
 163 read:

164 559.975 Limitations.—

165 (1) This part does not require a manufacturer to divulge a
 166 trade secret, except as necessary to provide documentation,
 167 parts, and tools on fair and reasonable terms.

168 (2) This part does not require a manufacturer or an
 169 authorized repair provider to provide an owner or independent
 170 repair provider access to nondiagnostic and nonrepair
 171 information provided by a manufacturer to an authorized repair
 172 provider.

173 Section 7. Section 559.976, Florida Statutes, is created to
 174 read:

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175 559.976 Applicability.—

176 (1) This part applies to portable wireless devices sold or
177 in use on or after July 1, 2025.

178 (2) This part does not apply to portable wireless devices
179 approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

180 Section 8. Section 686.35, Florida Statutes, is created to
181 read:

182 686.35 Agricultural Equipment Fair Repair Act.—

183 (1) As used in this section, the term:

184 (a) "Authorized repair provider" means an individual or
185 entity that has an arrangement for a definite or indefinite
186 period in which an original equipment manufacturer grants to a
187 separate individual or entity a license to use a trade name, a
188 service mark, or related characteristic for the purpose of
189 offering repair services under the name of the original
190 equipment manufacturer.

191 (b) "Embedded software" means any programmable instructions
192 provided on firmware delivered with equipment for the purpose of
193 equipment operation, including all relevant patches and fixes
194 made by the original equipment manufacturer for this purpose.
195 The term includes, but is not limited to, a basic internal
196 operating system, an internal operating system, machine code,
197 assembly code, robot code, or microcode.

198 (c) "Equipment" means digital electronic equipment, or a
199 part for such equipment, which is originally manufactured for
200 farm equipment, including combines, tractors, implements, self-
201 propelled equipment, and related attachments and implements, and
202 which is manufactured for distribution and sale in this state.

203 (d) "Fair and reasonable terms" means an equitable price in

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204 light of relevant factors, including, but not limited to:

205 1. The net cost to the authorized repair provider for
206 similar information obtained from an original equipment
207 manufacturer, excluding any applicable discount, rebate, or
208 other incentive program;

209 2. The cost to the original equipment manufacturer for
210 preparing and distributing the information, excluding any
211 research and development costs incurred in designing and
212 implementing, upgrading, or altering the product, but including
213 amortized capital costs for the preparation and distribution of
214 the information;

215 3. The price charged by other original equipment
216 manufacturers for similar information;

217 4. The price charged by original equipment manufacturers
218 for similar information before the launch of original equipment
219 manufacturer websites;

220 5. The ability of aftermarket technicians or shops to
221 afford the information;

222 6. The means by which the information is distributed;

223 7. The extent to which the information is used, including
224 the number of users and the frequency, duration, and volume of
225 use; and

226 8. Inflation.

227 (e) "Firmware" means a software program or set of
228 instructions programmed on a hardware device to allow the device
229 to communicate with other computer hardware.

230 (f) "Independent repair provider" means a person or
231 business operating in this state which is not affiliated with an
232 original equipment manufacturer or an original equipment

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233 manufacturer's authorized repair provider and which is engaged
 234 in the diagnosis, service, maintenance, or repair of equipment.
 235 However, an original equipment manufacturer meets the definition
 236 of an independent repair provider if such original equipment
 237 manufacturer engages in the diagnosis, service, maintenance, or
 238 repair of equipment that is not affiliated with the original
 239 equipment manufacturer.

240 (g) "Motor vehicle" means any vehicle that is designed for
 241 transporting persons or property on a street or highway and is
 242 certified by the motor vehicle manufacturer under all applicable
 243 federal safety and emissions standards and requirements for
 244 distribution and sale in the United States. The term does not
 245 include a motorcycle or a recreational vehicle or manufactured
 246 home equipped for habitation.

247 (h) "Motor vehicle dealer" means a person or business that,
 248 in the ordinary course of business, is engaged in the selling or
 249 leasing of new motor vehicles to a person or business pursuant
 250 to a franchise agreement; is engaged in the diagnosis, service,
 251 maintenance, or repair of motor vehicles or motor vehicle
 252 engines pursuant to such franchise agreement; and has obtained a
 253 license under s. 320.27.

254 (i) "Motor vehicle manufacturer" means a person or business
 255 engaged in the manufacturing or assembling of new motor
 256 vehicles.

257 (j) "Original equipment manufacturer" means a person or
 258 business that, in the ordinary course of business, is engaged in
 259 the selling or leasing of new equipment to a person or business
 260 and is engaged in the diagnosis, service, maintenance, or repair
 261 of such equipment.

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262 (k) "Owner" means a person or business that owns or leases
 263 a digital electronic product purchased or used in this state.

264 (l) "Part" means a replacement part, either new or used,
 265 which the original equipment manufacturer makes available to the
 266 authorized repair provider for the purpose of effecting repair.

267 (m) "Trade secret" means anything, whether tangible or
 268 intangible or electronically stored or kept, which constitutes,
 269 represents, evidences, or records intellectual property,
 270 including secret or confidentially held designs, processes,
 271 procedures, formulas, inventions, or improvements or secret or
 272 confidentially held scientific, technical, merchandising,
 273 production, financial, business, or management information. The
 274 term also includes any other trade secret as defined in 18
 275 U.S.C. s. 1839.

276 (2) For equipment sold and used in this state, the original
 277 equipment manufacturer shall make available diagnostic and
 278 repair information, including repair technical updates and
 279 corrections to embedded software, to any independent repair
 280 provider or owner of equipment manufactured by such original
 281 equipment manufacturer. The information must be made available
 282 for no charge or must be provided in the same manner as the
 283 original equipment manufacturer makes such diagnostic and repair
 284 information available to an authorized repair provider.
 285 Thereafter, the original equipment manufacturer is not
 286 responsible for the content and functionality of such
 287 aftermarket diagnostic tools, diagnostics, or service
 288 information systems.

289 (3) Original equipment manufactured by the original
 290 equipment manufacturer which is sold or used in this state to

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291 provide security-related functions may not exclude from
 292 information provided to an owner or an independent repair
 293 provider any diagnostic, service, and repair information
 294 necessary to reset a security-related electronic function. If
 295 such information is excluded under this section, the information
 296 necessary to reset an immobilizer system or a security-related
 297 electronic module must be obtainable by an owner or an
 298 independent repair provider through the appropriate secure data
 299 release system.

300 (4) This section may not be construed to do any of the
 301 following:

302 (a) Require an original equipment manufacturer to divulge a
 303 trade secret.

304 (b) Abrogate, interfere with, contradict, or alter the
 305 terms of an agreement executed and in force between an
 306 authorized repair provider and an original equipment
 307 manufacturer, including, but not limited to, the performance or
 308 provision of warranty or recall repair work by an authorized
 309 repair provider on behalf of an original equipment manufacturer
 310 pursuant to such authorized repair agreement, except that any
 311 provision in such an authorized repair agreement which purports
 312 to waive, avoid, restrict, or limit an original equipment
 313 manufacturer's compliance with this section is void and
 314 unenforceable.

315 (c) Require original equipment manufacturers or authorized
 316 repair providers to provide an owner or an independent repair
 317 provider access to nondiagnostic and repair information provided
 318 by an original equipment manufacturer to an authorized repair
 319 provider pursuant to the terms of an authorized repair

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320 agreement.

321 (5) This section does not apply to motor vehicle
 322 manufacturers, any product or service of a motor vehicle
 323 manufacturer, or motor vehicle dealers.

324 (6) An original equipment manufacturer found in violation
 325 of this section is liable for a civil penalty of not more than
 326 \$500 for each violation.

327 Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Agriculture, *Chair*
Appropriations Committee on Agriculture, Environment,
and General Government
Appropriations Committee on Transportation,
Tourism, and Economic Development
Banking and Insurance
Fiscal Policy
Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and
Domestic Security
Transportation

SENATOR KEITH TRUENOW

13th District

March 14, 2025

Senator Keith Truenow
304 Senate Office Building
404 So Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Dear Chair Truenow,

I would like to request CS/SB 1132 Consumers' Right to Repair Certain Equipment be placed on the next available Agriculture Committee Meeting agenda.

This good bill creates the Portable Wireless Device Repair Act, which requires manufacturers of portable wireless devices purchased or used in this state to make documentation, parts, and tools available to owners and independent repair providers. The bill also provides civil remedies for a violation of this Act, and remedies and penalties under the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act.

Additionally, the bill creates the Agricultural Equipment Fair Repair Act, requiring original equipment manufacturers of agricultural equipment to provide certain manufacturing, diagnostic, and repair information to independent repair providers and owners. Original equipment manufacturers are prohibited from excluding certain information concerning security-related functions. The bill does not apply to motor vehicle manufacturers or motor vehicle dealers. Additionally, a civil penalty may be collected from any original equipment manufacturer who is found to be in violation.

I appreciate your favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Keith Truenow".

Senator Keith Truenow
Senate District 13

KT/dd

cc: Katherine Becker, Staff Director
Evan Denny, Administrative Assistant

REPLY TO:

- Lake County Agricultural Center, 1951 Woodlea Road, Tavares, Florida 32778 (352) 750-3133
- 16207 State Road 50, Suite 401, Clermont, Florida 34711
- 304 Senate Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5013

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

BEN ALBRITTON
President of the Senate

JASON BRODEUR
President Pro Tempore

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 Agriculture

BILL: SB 1826

INTRODUCER: Senator Martin

SUBJECT: Ultra-processed Food

DATE: March 20, 2025

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Burse</u>	<u>Becker</u>	<u>AG</u>	<u>Pre-meeting</u>
2.	_____	_____	<u>AEG</u>	_____
3.	_____	_____	<u>FP</u>	_____

I. Summary:

SB 1826 provides legislative findings related to public health, ultra processed foods, meal or snack programs offered to students, and the United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines.

The bill permits that if the USDA issues revised federal dietary guidelines on or after January 1, 2025, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (department) may not require school cafeteria personnel to adhere to current guidelines but must encourage school districts to provide meals composed of whole foods, free of the harmful ingredients provided in the bill.

The bill provides the definition of ultra-processed food and a list of specific ingredients they may contain.

The bill grants the department rulemaking authority.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2025.

II. Present Situation:

United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines

The USDA Dietary Guidelines provide science-based advice on what to eat and drink to promote health, help reduce risk of chronic disease and meet nutritional needs.¹ The Dietary Guidelines are the foundation of federal food, nutrition, and health policies and programs. The USDA and the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) update the

¹ See https://www.dietaryguidelines.gov/sites/default/files/2020-12/Dietary_Guidelines_for_Americans_2020-2025.pdf (last visited March 20, 2025).

Dietary Guidelines at least every five years, based on current science. A fundamental premise of the Dietary Guidelines is that everyone, no matter their age, race, ethnicity, economic circumstances, or health status, can benefit from shifting food and beverage choices to better support healthy dietary patterns.²

National School Lunch Program

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program operating in public schools, nonprofit private schools, and residential childcare institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or no-cost lunches to children each school day. The program was established under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, signed into law by President Harry Truman in 1946.³

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (department) administers the National School Lunch Program at the state level. The department provides guidance, training, outreach and technical support to schools operating the program, and ensures compliance with regulatory guidelines.⁴

School Nutrition Program Requirements

Under s. 595.405, F.S., district school boards must adopt policies to provide an appropriate food and nutrition program for students consistent with federal law and department rules.⁵

District school boards are encouraged to provide universal free school breakfast meals to all students in each elementary, middle, and high school. A universal school breakfast program must be implemented in each school in which 80 percent or more of the students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals, unless the district school board, after considering public testimony at two or more regularly scheduled board meetings, decides not to implement such a program in such schools.⁶

To increase school breakfast and universal school breakfast program participation, each district school board must, to the maximum extent practicable, make breakfast meals available to students through alternative service models as described in publications of the Food and Nutrition Service of the USDA for the federal School Breakfast Program.⁷

² *Id.*

³ See <https://www.fns.usda.gov/nslp/nslp-fact-sheet> (last visited March 20, 2025).

⁴ See <https://www.fdacs.gov/Food-Nutrition/Nutrition-Programs/National-School-Lunch-Program> (last visited March 20, 2025).

⁵ Section 595.405, F.S.

⁶ Section 595.405(5), F.S.

⁷ Section 595.405(6), F.S.

Food Additives

Potassium Bromate

Potassium bromate is a food additive used as an oxidizing agent.⁸ The chemical can be used for malting barley to produce fermented malt beverages or distilled spirits. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) limits potassium bromate to not exceed 75 parts per million of bromate. In addition to limitations, the FDA requires proper labeling such as the name of the additive and adequate directions for use.⁹ Potassium bromate is also often used in baking as bromated flour and enriched bromated flour—limited to 50 parts to each million parts of the finished bromated flour.¹⁰ In 1999, the International Agency for Research on Cancer found data that suggests potassium bromate is possibly carcinogenic to humans.¹¹ Furthermore, in 1998, the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services identified potassium bromate as a hazardous substance, leading to health hazards such as a cancer and affects to the nervous system.¹² While the FDA has not placed any further restrictions on the use of the chemical, The California Food Safety Act, which takes effect in 2027, bans potassium bromate.¹³

Propylparaben

Propylparaben is a food additive recognized safe for use by the FDA, limited at a level not exceeding 0.1 percent in accordance with good manufacturing or feeding practice.¹⁴ This chemical is mostly used as a preservative and antimicrobial agent by preventing the growth of microorganisms.¹⁵ Research conducted by the Harvard School of Public health in 2013 suggests that the chemical is associated with fertility and reproductive issues.¹⁶ While the FDA has not placed any further restrictions on the use of the chemical, The California Food Safety Act, which takes effect in 2027, bans propylparaben.¹⁷

Titanium Dioxide

Titanium dioxide is a chemical compound used as a color additive to synthetically produce white coloring in foods. The additive is commonly used in bakery products and candy.¹⁸ The FDA limits the use of titanium dioxide to not exceed 1 percent by weight of the food and requires

⁸ Potassium Bromate, National Library of Medicine, available at <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/Potassium-Bromate> (last visited March 20, 2025).

⁹ Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations § 172.730

¹⁰ Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations § 137.155

¹¹ International Agency for Research on Cancer, IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, *Some Chemicals that Cause Tumours of the Kidney or Urinary Bladder in Rodents and Some Other Substances*, Vol. 73, pp. 481-496 (1999), available at <https://publications.iarc.fr/Book-And-Report-Series/Iarc-Monographs-On-The-Identification-Of-Carcinogenic-Hazards-To-Humans/Some-Chemicals-That-Cause-Tumours-Of-The-Kidney-Or-Urinary-Bladder-In-Rodents-And-Some-Other-Substances-1999> (last visited March 20, 2025).

¹² New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet: Potassium Bromate (1998, revised 2005).

¹³ California HSC Ch. 17 § 109025 (2023).

¹⁴ Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations § 184.1670.

¹⁵ Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations § 170.3.

¹⁶ Kristen W Smith, et al., *Urinary paraben concentrations and ovarian aging among women from a fertility center*, (2013), available at <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23912598/> (last visited March 20, 2025).

¹⁷ California HSC Ch. 17 § 109025 (2023).

¹⁸ *Titanium Dioxide as a Color Additive in Foods*, The Food and Drug Administration, (2024), available at <https://www.fda.gov/industry/color-additives/titanium-dioxide-color-additive-foods> (last visited March 20, 2025).

labeling of the color additive on ingredient labels;¹⁹ however, a Color Additive Petition requesting the FDA to revoke the use of titanium dioxide in food is currently under review.²⁰ The European Union’s European Food Safety Authority deemed titanium dioxide as unsafe in 2021 due to genotoxicity-- the ability of a chemical substance to damage DNA-- concerns.²¹

Brominated Vegetable Oil

Brominated vegetable oil (BVO) is a vegetable oil modified with the chemical bromine that was previously used in food. BVO was mostly used in beverages to prevent citrus flavoring from floating to the top. In the 1960s, the FDA limited the use of BVO in foods to 15 parts per million.²² Beverages with BVO additives were required to display “BVO” on the packaging. After research suggesting that consuming BVO may target the thyroid and increase tissue levels of bromine, the FDA reconsidered the safety of BVO as a food additive. As of July 3, 2024, the FDA no longer considered the use of BVO safe after the National Institutes of Health (NIH) found the potential for adverse health effects in humans. As such, the FDA no longer allows its use in food.²³

Yellow Dye 5

Yellow dye 5, referred to as FD&C Yellow No. 5 and formally known as the chemical compound tartrazine, is a synthetic food dye used to dye foods yellow. The dye is mostly used in cereals, snacks, beverages, condiments, baked goods, and yogurt.²⁴ The FDA approved yellow dye 5 as safe for use to color foods under FDA regulations and consistent with good manufacturing practices. Products using yellow dye 5 are subject to certification through batch certification and must be labeled as containing the dye.²⁵

Yellow Dye 6

Yellow dye 6, referred to as FD&C Yellow No. 6, is a synthetic food dye used to color foods yellow. The dye is mostly used in cereals, snacks, baked goods, gelatins, beverages, dessert powders, crackers, and sauces.²⁶ The FDA approves of yellow dye 6 as safe for use to color foods generally in amounts consistent with good manufacturing practices and with proper labeling.²⁷ A report by the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI) suggests that yellow

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Request to Revoke Color Additive Listing for Use of Titanium Dioxide in Food-- Food Additive and Color Additive Petitions Under Review or Held in Abeyance*, The Food and Drug Administration, (2025), available at https://www.hfpappexternal.fda.gov/scripts/fdcc/index.cfm?set=FAP-CAP&id=CAP_3C0325 (last visited March 20, 2025).

²¹ *Titanium dioxide: E171 no longer considered safe when used as a food additive*, European Food Safety Authority, (2021), available at <https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/news/titanium-dioxide-e171-no-longer-considered-safe-when-used-food-additive> (last visited March 20, 2025).

²² *Brominated Vegetable Oil (BVO)*, The Food and Drug Administration, (2024), available at <https://www.fda.gov/food/food-additives-petitions/brominated-vegetable-oil-bvo> (last visited March 20, 2025).

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Color Additives Questions and Answers for Consumers*, The Food and Drug Administration, (2023), available at <https://www.fda.gov/food/color-additives-information-consumers/color-additives-questions-and-answers-consumers> (last visited March 20, 2025).

²⁵ Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations § 74.705.

²⁶ *Color Additives Questions and Answers for Consumers*, The Food and Drug Administration, (2023), available at <https://www.fda.gov/food/color-additives-information-consumers/color-additives-questions-and-answers-consumers> (last visited March 20, 2025).

²⁷ [Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations § 74.706](#)

dye 6 leads to hypersensitivity.²⁸ Furthermore, studies show yellow dye 6 does not cause cancer, but it may be contaminated with carcinogenic chemicals.²⁹ While the FDA has not placed any further restrictions on the use of the chemical, The California Food Safety Act, which takes effect in 2027, bans yellow dye 6.³⁰

Blue Dye 1

Blue dye 1, referred to as FD&C Blue No. 1, is a food additive used to synthetically dye foods blue. The dye is mostly used in beverages, cereals, frozen dairy desserts, and frosting.³¹ The FDA approved blue dye 1 as safe for use to color foods under FDA regulations and generally in amounts consistent with good manufacturing practices. Products using blue dye 1 are subject to certification through batch certification and must be labeled as containing the dye.³²

Blue Dye 2

Blue dye 2, referred to as FD&C Blue No. 2, is a color additive used to dye food blue. The additive is commonly used in baked goods, cereals, snacks, ice cream, confections, and yogurt.³³ The FDA approves blue dye 2 as safe for use to color foods generally in amounts consistent with good manufacturing practices and with proper labeling.³⁴ A report by the CSPI suggests that blue dye 2 led to a significant amount of tumors in male rats, and therefore, should not be considered safe for human consumption.³⁵ While the FDA has not placed any further restrictions on the use of the chemical, The California Food Safety Act bans blue dye 2.³⁶

Green Dye 3

Green dye 3, referred to as FD&C Green No. 3, is a color additive used to dye food green. The food additive is commonly used in cereal, ice cream, sherbet, drink mixers, and baked goods.³⁷ The FDA permits the use of green dye 3 to color foods generally in amounts consistent with

²⁸ *Food Dyes A Rainbow of Risks*, Center for Science in the Public Interest, pp 42, (2010), available at <https://www.cspinet.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/resource/food-dyes-rainbow-of-risks.pdf> (last visited March 20, 2025).

²⁹ *Food Dyes A Rainbow of Risks*, Center for Science in the Public Interest, pp vi, (2010), available at <https://www.cspinet.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/resource/food-dyes-rainbow-of-risks.pdf> (last visited March 20, 2025).

³⁰ California HSC Ch. 17 § 109025 (2023).

³¹ *Color Additives Questions and Answers for Consumers*, The Food and Drug Administration, (2023), available at <https://www.fda.gov/food/color-additives-information-consumers/color-additives-questions-and-answers-consumers> (last visited March 20, 2025).

³² Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations § 74.101.

³³ *Color Additives Questions and Answers for Consumers*, The Food and Drug Administration, (2023), available at <https://www.fda.gov/food/color-additives-information-consumers/color-additives-questions-and-answers-consumers> (last visited March 19, 2025).

³⁴ [Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations § 74.102](https://www.fda.gov/food/color-additives-information-consumers/color-additives-questions-and-answers-consumers)

³⁵ *Food Dyes A Rainbow of Risks*, Center for Science in the Public Interest, pp 18, (2010), available at <https://www.cspinet.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/resource/food-dyes-rainbow-of-risks.pdf> (last visited March 19, 2025).

³⁶ California HSC Ch. 17 § 109025 (2023).

³⁷ *Color Additives Questions and Answers for Consumers*, The Food and Drug Administration, (2023), available at <https://www.fda.gov/food/color-additives-information-consumers/color-additives-questions-and-answers-consumers> (last visited March 20, 2025).

good manufacturing practices and with proper labeling.³⁸ A report by the CSPI conclude that green dye 3 caused bladder and testes tumors in male rats, and therefore, must undergo more testing to determine its safety.³⁹ While the FDA has not placed any further restrictions on the use of the chemical, The California Food Safety Act bans green dye 3.⁴⁰

Red Dye 3

Red dye 3, referred to as FD&C Red No. 3 and formally known as the compound erythrosine, is a food additive used to synthetically dye foods a bright red color. The dye is mostly used in beverages, cereals, ice cream cones, frozen dairy desserts, and frosting.⁴¹ To use color additives, manufacturers must submit a petition to the FDA requesting approval.⁴² Based on the Delaney Clause of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), the FDA revoked approval of the use of red dye 3 due to its carcinogenic qualities found in rats.⁴³ The FDA issued the order on January 15, 2025, and it will take affect by January 2026.⁴⁴ In addition, the California Food Safety Act banned red dye 3.⁴⁵

Red Dye 40

Red dye 40, referred to as FD&C Red No. 40, is a color additive used to dye food red. The food additive is commonly used in cereal, beverages, gelatins, puddings, dairy products, and confections.⁴⁶ The FDA permits the use of red dye 40 to color foods generally in amounts consistent with good manufacturing practices and with proper labeling.⁴⁷ A report by the CSPI reveals that red dye 40 causes hypersensitivity in consumers, triggers hyperactivity in children, and accelerates the appearance of tumors in mice.⁴⁸ In addition, red dye 40 is often found contaminated with carcinogens.⁴⁹ In the United Kingdom, food and drinks containing red dye 40 must include a warning label stating ,“May have an adverse effect on activity and attention in

³⁸ [Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations § 74.203](#)

³⁹ *Food Dyes A Rainbow of Risks*, Center for Science in the Public Interest, pp 23, (2010), available at <https://www.cspinet.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/resource/food-dyes-rainbow-of-risks.pdf> (last visited March 20, 2025).

⁴⁰ California HSC Ch. 17 § 109025 (2023).

⁴¹ *Color Additives Questions and Answers for Consumers*, The Food and Drug Administration, (2023), available at <https://www.fda.gov/food/color-additives-information-consumers/color-additives-questions-and-answers-consumers> (last visited March 20, 2025).

⁴² *FD&C Red No. 3*, The Food and Drug Administration, (2025), available at <https://www.fda.gov/industry/color-additives/fdc-red-no-3> (last visited March 20, 2025).

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ California HSC Ch. 17 § 109025 (2023).

⁴⁶ *Color Additives Questions and Answers for Consumers*, The Food and Drug Administration, (2023), available at <https://www.fda.gov/food/color-additives-information-consumers/color-additives-questions-and-answers-consumers> (last visited March 20, 2025).

⁴⁷ [Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations § 74.340](#)

⁴⁸ *Food Dyes A Rainbow of Risks*, Center for Science in the Public Interest, pp 32, (2010), available at <https://www.cspinet.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/resource/food-dyes-rainbow-of-risks.pdf> (last visited March 20, 2025).

⁴⁹ Sarah Kobylweski & Michael F. Jacobson, Toxicology of Food Dyes, *International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health*, Vol 18, No 3, pp 220–246, (2013), available at <https://doi.org/10.1179/1077352512Z.00000000034> (last visited March 20, 2025).

children.⁵⁰ While the FDA has not placed any further restrictions on the use of the chemical, The California Food Safety Act bans red dye 40.⁵¹

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates s. 595.4051, F.S., which provides the following as legislative findings:

- Childhood obesity, morbidity, and wellness are matters of public concern.
- Ultra-processed, industrially manufactured, nutrient depleted food containing synthetic additives is not nourishing to students at public schools and is contributing to childhood obesity.
- A taxpayer-funded meal or snack program offered to students at public schools in this state should be nutritious and made primarily of wholesome, minimally processed plant or animal products.
- The USDA's 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines are a product of outdated science and reflect conflicts of interest that favor the ultra-processed food industry over the health of this state's children.

The bill permits that if the USDA issues revised federal dietary guidelines on or after January 1, 2025, the department may not require school cafeteria personnel to adhere to current guidelines but must encourage school districts to provide meals composed of whole foods free of the harmful ingredients described below.

The bill provides the definition of ultra-processed food to mean a food or beverage that contains at least one of the following ingredients:

- Potassium bromate;
- Propylparaben;
- Titanium dioxide;
- Brominated vegetable oil;
- Yellow dye 5;
- Yellow dye 6;
- Blue dye 1;
- Blue dye 2;
- Green dye 3;
- Red dye 3; or
- Red dye 40.

The bill prohibits public schools from serving or selling ultra-processed food on school grounds during the school day. The bill does not prohibit a student's parent or guardian from providing ultra-processed food to the student for consumption during the school day.

The bill grants the department rulemaking authority.

Section 2 provides that this bill shall take effect July 1, 2025.

⁵⁰ GOV.UK, *Food labelling and packaging: Food and drink warnings*, available at <https://www.gov.uk/food-labelling-and-packaging/food-and-drink-warnings> (last visited March 20, 2025).

⁵¹ California HSC Ch. 17 § 109025 (2023).

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:

Public school districts may incur indeterminant costs if they decide to change the meals they provide to students.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates 595.4051 section of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.

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



822294

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate

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House

The Committee on Agriculture (Rouson) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

Delete line 61

and insert:

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

By Senator Martin

33-01801-25

20251826__

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to ultra-processed food; creating s. 595.4051, F.S.; providing legislative findings; prohibiting the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services from requiring school cafeteria personnel to adhere to specified federal guidelines under certain circumstances; defining the term "ultra-processed food"; prohibiting a public school from serving or selling ultra-processed food on school grounds during the school day; providing construction; authorizing the department to adopt rules; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 595.4051, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

595.4051 Ultra-processed foods; definition; prohibition.-

(1) The Legislature finds that:

(a) Childhood obesity, morbidity, and wellness are matters of public concern.

(b) Ultra-processed, industrially manufactured, nutrient-depleted food containing synthetic additives is not nourishing to students at public schools and is contributing to childhood obesity.

(c) A taxpayer-funded meal or snack program offered to students at public schools in this state should be nutritious and made primarily of wholesome, minimally processed plant or animal products.

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

33-01801-25

20251826__

(d) The United States Department of Agriculture's 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines are a product of outdated science and reflect conflicts of interest that favor the ultra-processed food industry over the health of this state's children.

(2) If the United States Department of Agriculture issues revised federal dietary guidelines on or after January 1, 2025, the department may not require school cafeteria personnel to adhere to the 2020-2025 dietary guidelines, but must encourage school districts to provide meals composed of whole foods free of the harmful ingredients described in subsection (3).

(3) (a) For the purpose of this section, the term "ultra-processed food" means a food or beverage that contains at least one of the following ingredients:

1. Potassium bromate.

2. Propylparaben.

3. Titanium dioxide.

4. Brominated vegetable oil.

5. Yellow dye 5.

6. Yellow dye 6.

7. Blue dye 1.

8. Blue dye 2.

9. Green dye 3.

10. Red dye 3.

11. Red dye 40.

(b) A public school may not serve or sell ultra-processed food on school grounds during the school day. This subsection does not prohibit a student's parent or guardian from providing ultra-processed food to the student for consumption during the school day.

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

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20251826__

59 (c) The department may adopt rules to administer this
60 section.

61 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.



THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Criminal Justice, *Chair*
Appropriations Committee on Criminal and Civil
Justice, *Chair*
Appropriations
Appropriations Committee on Transportation,
Tourism, and Economic Development
Banking and Insurance
Rules
Transportation

SENATOR JONATHAN MARTIN

33rd District

March 24, 2025

Chair Keith Truenow
Committee on Agriculture
335 The Knott Building
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399

RE: SB 1826 Ultra Processed Food

Dear Chair Truenow,

Please allow this letter to serve as my respectful request to place SB 1826 Ultra Processed Food.

SB 1826 prohibiting the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services from requiring school cafeteria personnel to adhere to specified federal guidelines under certain circumstances; defining the term "ultra-processed food"; prohibiting a public school from serving or selling ultra-processed food on school grounds during the school day.

Your kind consideration of this request is greatly appreciated. Please feel free to contact my office for any additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jon Martin".

Jonathan Martin
Senate District 33

REPLY TO:

- 2000 Main Street, Suite 401, Fort Myers, Florida 33901 (239) 338-2570
- 311 Senate Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5033

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

BEN ALBRITTON
President of the Senate

JASON BRODEUR
President Pro Tempore



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Hands-on educational programs and experiences for youth ages 5-18 developing young people as individuals and responsible citizens.



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Community Clubs, Schools, Camps



TIMPOOCHEE



FAMU



CHERRY LAKE

UF

FLORIDA 4-H CAMPS

Day and Overnight Educational Programs

Camp Timpoochee (Niceville)

Camp Cherry Lake (Madison)

Camp Cloverleaf (Lake Placid)

CLOVERLEAF



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READY FOR WORK. READY FOR LIFE.



204K+
YOUTH

67
**COUNTIES &
SEMINOLE TRIBE**

10K+
**EDUCATORS &
VOLUNTEERS**

\$8.5M+
**VALUE OF
VOLUNTEER TIME**

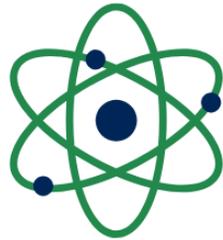


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WHY IS 4-H VALUABLE TO YOUTH?



85%
more comfortable
speaking in front
of a crowd



90%
develop an
interest in
learning



86%
develop interest
in community
service



86%
develop decision-
making skills



89%
develop
self-confidence



97%
learn
new skills

SOURCE: 2020/21 4-H SURVEY OF MEMBERS AND FAMILIES
CONDUCTED BY DR. KEITH DIEM, UF/IFAS

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BACK TO THE COMMUNITY

2x MORE LIKELY
TO LEAD

4x MORE LIKELY TO
FEEL COMPETENT

2x MORE LIKELY TO LIVE
LIFE WITH PURPOSE

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REACH 300,000 YOUTH ANNUALLY

EMPOWER A GENERATION BEYOND READY
FOR WORK AND LIFE

- Future-ready for continued education and career
- Meet workforce needs and support critical industries
- Build thriving families and communities

ENGAGE MORE YOUTH IN AG AND ENVIRONMENTAL
SCIENCE PROGRAMS

- Expand school enrichment and engagement programs
- Improve facilities at three Florida 4-H Camp Outdoor Learning Centers
 - **2025: \$5.6M PECO Request for Cherry Lake residential education facilities**
 - **\$30M Campaign for Camps in decade**



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- Camp Timpoochee (Niceville)
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