By Senator Rodriguez

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to swimming safety; providing a short title; creating s. 514.0731, F.S.; providing definitions; prohibiting organizations from granting water access at public bathing places or public swimming pools to certain children without first being provided specified information; requiring organizations to provide specified personal flotation devices to certain children; providing an alternative to providing children with personal flotation devices; requiring organizations to properly fit certain children with personal flotation devices that the organization provides; providing exceptions; providing penalties for violations; authorizing public bathing places and public swimming pools to refuse water access to certain children whose parents or legal quardians have not provided specified information; authorizing public bathing places and public swimming pools to loan or rent for use specified personal flotation devices for certain purposes; requiring public bathing places and public swimming pools to prominently display a certain sign describing waterrelated dangers; authorizing the Department of Health to adopt rules; revising the title of ch. 515, F.S.; designating ss. 515.21 through 515.37, F.S., as part I of ch. 515, F.S., entitled "Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act"; amending ss. 515.21, 515.23, 515.25, 515.31, 515.33, 515.35, and 515.37, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating part

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II of ch. 515, F.S., entitled "Open Water Safety"; creating s. 515.41, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 515.42, F.S.; providing legislative intent; creating s. 515.43, F.S.; providing definitions; creating s. 515.44, F.S.; requiring certain counties and municipalities to create pilot programs to install drowning prevention stations at high-risk public water access areas; providing specifications regarding the locations of such drowning prevention stations; specifying information that each participating county and municipality must provide to the Department of Environmental Protection by a specified date; requiring the department to submit a final report to the Governor and Legislature; providing contents of the report; creating s. 515.45, F.S.; encouraging local governments to implement sponsorship programs with businesses to help fund drowning prevention stations; specifying uses for such funds; creating s. 515.46, F.S.; requiring the department to coordinate a public awareness campaign dealing with water safety during implementation of the pilot program; creating s. 515.47, F.S.; authorizing the department to adopt rules; amending s. 1003.225, F.S.; requiring parents or legal guardians of students with autism to provide specified information regarding water safety and swimming certifications to the child's public school annually; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. <u>Section 2 of this act may be cited as the</u> "Kareem Angel Green Autism Drowning Prevention Act."

Section 2. Section 514.0731, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 514.0731 Child water safety requirements.—
- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Child" means a person 12 years of age or younger or a person diagnosed with autism, as that term is defined in s. 393.063, who is 18 years of age or younger.
- (b) "Organization" means a summer day camp, a summer camp having children in full-time residence, a school, a preschool, a kindergarten, a nursery school, or a child care center or arrangement that provides child care for more than five children unrelated to the operator and that receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, wherever operated and whether or not operated for profit. The term does not include:
- 1. A residential boarding school that allows an employee, a family member of an employee, or a guest of an employee to use a body of water at the school for recreational purposes.
- 2. Any child-placing agency, family foster home, or
 residential child-caring agency as those terms are defined in s.
 409.175(2).
 - 3. A child care facility licensed under s. 402.305.
- (c) "Public swimming pool" has the same meaning as in s.
 514.011 but does not include a wading pool, which is a pool that
 contains a public interactive water feature or fountain, with a

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maximum water depth of no more than 18 inches.

- (2) (a) An organization may not allow water access at a public bathing place or public swimming pool to any child who is in its care or supervision without first requiring the parent or legal guardian to provide to the organization one of the following:
- 1. A certification from the American Red Cross, the Y.M.C.A., or other nationally recognized aquatic training program certifying the child's swimming proficiency;
- 2. A written attestation signed by the parent or legal guardian that the child is able to swim proficiently; or
- 3. A written waiver signed by the parent or legal guardian acknowledging that the child is unable to swim or is at risk of injury when swimming. The waiver must release the organization from responsibility if the child is injured or drowns as a result of the child's inability to swim proficiently.
- (b) An organization may refuse water access to a child whose parent or legal guardian has not provided the required documentation.
- (3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (4), the organization must provide each child who is unable to swim or is at risk of injury when swimming as acknowledged by a parent or legal guardian in subparagraph (2) (a) 3. one of the following:
- 1. For a public bathing place, a Type II United States

 Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device in the color of international orange; or
- 2. For a public swimming pool, a Type II or Type III United States Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device.
 - (b) In lieu of providing personal flotation devices, the

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organization may determine whether the public bathing place or public swimming pool has a supply of the appropriate United

States Coast Guard-approved personal flotation devices for use by each child who is not proficient in swimming. However, a public bathing place or public swimming pool is not required to keep a supply of personal flotation devices for use by the organization.

- (c) The organization must properly fit and fasten to a child any personal flotation device that the organization provides.
- (4) An organization is not required to provide a child with a personal flotation device as required under subsection (3) if the child is actively participating in swimming instruction or a swimming competition and the organization ensures that the child is supervised during the instruction or competition.
- (5) An organization licensed or regulated by the state which violates this section or rules adopted under this section may be subject to disciplinary action, including, but not limited to, the imposition of an administrative penalty by the Department of Health.
- (6) (a) A public bathing place or public swimming pool may refuse water access to a child who comes to a bathing place or swimming pool if the parent or legal guardian does not first provide one of the following documents:
- 1. A certification of the child's swimming proficiency from the American Red Cross, the Y.M.C.A., or other nationally recognized aquatic training program;
- 2. A written attestation that the child is able to swim proficiently; or

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3. A written signed waiver acknowledging that the child is unable to swim or is at risk of injury or death when swimming.

- (b) A public bathing place or public swimming pool may offer to loan or rent for use by children whose parents or legal guardians have signed the written waiver:
- 1. For a public bathing place, a Type II United States

 Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device in the color of international orange.
- 2. For a public swimming pool, a Type II or Type III United States Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device.
- (7) Each public bathing place and public swimming pool must prominently display a sign near the check-in area which describes the dangers of water and swimming pools to children.

 The sign should include information provided in "12 Things Parents of Children with Autism Need to Know About Drowning Prevention" from the Autism Society of Florida.
- (8) The department may adopt rules necessary to implement this section.
- Section 3. Chapter 515, Florida Statutes, entitled "Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act," is renamed "Swimming Pool and Public Water Safety Act."
- Section 4. Sections 515.21 through 515.37, Florida

 Statutes, are designated as part I of chapter 515, Florida

 Statutes, and entitled "Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act."
- Section 5. Section 515.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 515.21 Short title.—This part chapter may be cited as the "Preston de Ibern/McKenzie Merriam Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act."

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Section 6. Section 515.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

515.23 Legislative findings and intent.-The Legislature finds that drowning is the leading cause of death of young children in this state and is also a significant cause of death for medically frail elderly persons in this state, that constant adult supervision is the key to accomplishing the objective of reducing the number of submersion incidents, and that when lapses in supervision occur a pool safety feature designed to deny, delay, or detect unsupervised entry to the swimming pool, spa, or hot tub will reduce drowning and near-drowning incidents. In addition to the incalculable human cost of these submersion incidents, the health care costs, loss of lifetime productivity, and legal and administrative expenses associated with drownings of young children and medically frail elderly persons in this state each year and the lifetime costs for the care and treatment of young children who have suffered brain disability due to near-drowning incidents each year are enormous. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature that all new residential swimming pools, spas, and hot tubs be equipped with at least one pool safety feature as specified in this part chapter. It is also the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Health be responsible for producing its own or adopting a nationally recognized publication that provides the public with information on drowning prevention and the responsibilities of pool ownership and also for developing its own or adopting a nationally recognized drowning prevention education program for the public and for persons violating the pool safety requirements of this part chapter.

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Section 7. Section 515.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

515.25 Definitions.—As used in this part chapter, the term:

- (1) "Approved safety pool cover" means a manually or power-operated safety pool cover that meets all of the performance standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) in compliance with standard F1346-91.
- (2) "Barrier" means a fence, dwelling wall, or nondwelling wall, or any combination thereof, which completely surrounds the swimming pool and obstructs access to the swimming pool, especially access from the residence or from the yard outside the barrier.
 - (3) "Department" means the Department of Health.
- (4) "Exit alarm" means a device that makes audible, continuous alarm sounds when any door or window which permits access from the residence to any pool area that is without an intervening enclosure is opened or left ajar.
- (5) "Indoor swimming pool" means a swimming pool that is totally contained within a building and surrounded on all four sides by walls of or within the building.
- (6) "Medically frail elderly person" means any person who is at least 65 years of age and has a medical problem that affects balance, vision, or judgment, including, but not limited to, a heart condition, diabetes, or Alzheimer's disease or any related disorder.
- (7) "Outdoor swimming pool" means any swimming pool that is not an indoor swimming pool.
- (8) "Portable spa" means a nonpermanent structure intended for recreational bathing, in which all controls and water-

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heating and water-circulating equipment are an integral part of the product and which is cord-connected and not permanently electrically wired.

- (9) "Public swimming pool" means a swimming pool, as defined in s. 514.011(2), which is operated, with or without charge, for the use of the general public; however, the term does not include a swimming pool located on the grounds of a private residence.
- (10) "Residential" means situated on the premises of a detached one-family or two-family dwelling or a one-family townhouse not more than three stories high.
- (11) "Swimming pool" means any structure, located in a residential area, that is intended for swimming or recreational bathing and contains water over 24 inches deep, including, but not limited to, in-ground, aboveground, and on-ground swimming pools; hot tubs; and nonportable spas.
- (12) "Young child" means any person under the age of 6 years.
- Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 515.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 515.31 Drowning prevention education program; public information publication.—
- (1) The department shall develop a drowning prevention education program, which shall be made available to the public at the state and local levels and which shall be required as set forth in s. 515.27(2) for persons in violation of the pool safety requirements of this <u>part chapter</u>. The department may charge a fee, not to exceed \$100, for attendance at such a program. The drowning prevention education program shall be

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funded using fee proceeds, state funds appropriated for such purpose, and grants. The department, in lieu of developing its own program, may adopt a nationally recognized drowning prevention education program to be approved for use in local safety education programs, as provided in rule of the department.

Section 9. Section 515.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

515.33 Information required to be furnished to buyers.—A licensed pool contractor, on entering into an agreement with a buyer to build a residential swimming pool, or a licensed home builder or developer, on entering into an agreement with a buyer to build a house that includes a residential swimming pool, must give the buyer a document containing the requirements of this part chapter and a copy of the publication produced by the department under s. 515.31 that provides information on drowning prevention and the responsibilities of pool ownership.

Section 10. Section 515.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

515.35 Rulemaking authority.—The department shall adopt rules pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act establishing the fees required to attend drowning prevention education programs and setting forth the information required under this part chapter to be provided by licensed pool contractors and licensed home builders or developers.

Section 11. Section 515.37, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 515.37 Exemptions.—This part chapter does not apply to:
- (1) Any system of sumps, irrigation canals, or irrigation

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flood control or drainage works constructed or operated for the purpose of storing, delivering, distributing, or conveying water.

- (2) Stock ponds, storage tanks, livestock operations, livestock watering troughs, or other structures used in normal agricultural practices.
 - (3) Public swimming pools.
- (4) Any political subdivision that has adopted or adopts a residential pool safety ordinance, provided the ordinance is equal to or more stringent than the provisions of this <u>part</u> chapter.
- (5) Any portable spa with a safety cover that complies with ASTM F1346-91 (Standard Performance Specification for Safety Covers and Labeling Requirements for All Covers for Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs).
- (6) Small, temporary pools without motors, which are commonly referred to or known as "kiddie pools."
- Section 12. Part II of chapter 515, Florida Statutes, consisting of ss. 515.41-515.47, Florida Statutes, is created and entitled "Open Water Safety."
- 311 Section 13. Section 515.41, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 515.41 Short title.—This part may be cited as the "Open Water Safety Act."
 - Section 14. Section 515.42, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 515.42 Legislative findings and intent.—The Legislature finds that drowning is a leading cause of accidental death in the state, particularly in open water environments. The

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Legislature further finds that the installation of life-saving
equipment, including life-saving ring buoys and drowning
prevention stations, significantly reduces the risk of drowning.

It is the intent of the Legislature to ensure that all public
water access areas are equipped with life-saving equipment to
enhance public safety and save lives.

Section 15. Section 515.43, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 515.43 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- (1) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection.
 - (2) "Drowning prevention station" means a publicly accessible station equipped to provide immediate assistance in water emergencies. A drowning prevention station shall include life-saving ring buoys, support posts, and signage and may include:
 - (a) SMART technology capable of alerting 911 when a life-saving ring buoy is deployed.
 - (b) Audible alarms to notify nearby individuals of an emergency.
 - (c) Cameras and GPS tracking to assist emergency responders.
 - (3) "Public water access areas" means beaches or lakefronts with public access providing swimmable open waters.
 - (4) "SMART technology" includes equipment with features such as 911 alert systems, audible alarms, cameras, and GPS tracking to enhance emergency response.
- Section 16. Section 515.44, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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515.44 Pilot program and phased implementation.-

- (1) No later than October 1, 2025, each county with a population greater than 250,000 and each municipality with a population greater than 100,000 as estimated by the Office of Economic and Demographic Research on April 1, 2025, shall create and oversee a pilot program to install drowning prevention stations at high-risk public water access areas. For purposes of this subsection, the term "high-risk public water access areas" means public water access areas within the county or municipality at which drownings or swimming emergency events have occurred or are occurring at a rate higher than in other public water access areas within that county or municipality.
- (2) Each location must, at a minimum, contain one type of drowning prevention station and each station must be placed at least every 1,000 feet along the shoreline of the high-risk public water access areas.
- (3) Each participating county and municipality must provide the following information to the department no later than December 1, 2025:
- (a) The number of high-risk public water access areas the county or municipality included in its pilot program.
- (b) An identification of the type of drowning prevention stations that were set up at each high-risk public water access area.
- (c) The number of drownings or swimming emergency events that occurred at each high-risk public water access area for each month for the 2 years before the start of the pilot program.
 - (d) The number of drownings or swimming emergency events

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that occurred at each high-risk public water access area for each month during the pilot program.

- (e) The number of times the drowning prevention stations were used during the pilot program.
- (4) (a) The department must submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a final report that:
- 1. Summarizes the results of the pilot program within each participating county and municipality.
- 2. Describes a phased implementation plan to expand the program statewide if the pilot program demonstrates that the addition of drowning prevention stations prevented drownings or assisted during swimming emergency events. The phased implementation plan must also include public water access areas located within the jurisdiction of the state for installation of drowning prevention stations.
- (b) If the department provides recommendations for a phased implementation plan, the phased implementation plan must:
- 1. Consider the ability and necessity of the rural counties and municipalities to set up drowning prevention stations.
- 2. Provide recommended distances, expressed in linear feet, that each drowning prevention station should be from the next drowning prevention station along a shoreline.
- 3. Determine whether drowning prevention stations should be set up at every public water access area or only at high-risk public water access areas.
- Section 17. Section 515.45, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 515.45 Local business sponsorship program.-

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(1) Each county and municipality that participates in the pilot program is encouraged to implement a sponsorship program to allow businesses to fund drowning prevention stations in exchange for advertising space at the stations.

- (2) Funds generated from sponsorships must be used for the installation, maintenance, and operation of the stations.
- Section 18. Section 515.46, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 515.46 Public awareness campaign.—During implementation of the pilot program, the department must coordinate a public awareness campaign to educate the public on water safety, the use of drowning prevention equipment, and the meaning of beach safety flags.
- Section 19. Section 515.47, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 515.47 Rulemaking authority.—The department may adopt rules to implement this part.
- Section 20. Subsection (2) of section 1003.225, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 1003.225 Water safety and swimming certification.-
- (2) (a) Beginning with the 2022-2023 school year, each public school shall provide, to a parent who initially enrolls his or her child in the school, information on the important role water safety education courses and swimming lessons play in saving lives. The information must be provided electronically or in hard copy and must include local options for age-appropriate water safety courses and swimming lessons that result in a certificate indicating successful completion, including courses and lessons offered for free or at a reduced price. If the

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student is 18 years of age or older, or is under the age of 21 and is enrolling in adult education classes, the information must be provided to the student.

(b) Beginning with the 2025-2026 school year, the parent or legal guardian of each student who has been diagnosed with autism, as that term is defined in s. 393.063, regardless of the level of diagnosis, must provide information electronically or in hard copy related to water safety and swimming certifications to the child's public school on an annual basis.

Section 21. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.