

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BILL ANALYSIS

This bill analysis was prepared by nonpartisan committee staff and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

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| BILL #: CS/CS/HB 651 TITLE: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services SPONSOR(S): Tuck, Alvarez, D. | COMPANION BILL: CS/SB 700 (Truenow) LINKED BILLS: None RELATED BILLS: None |
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Committee References



SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:

The bill addresses numerous, distinct matters related to agriculture and matters under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:

The bill has an indeterminate impact on local governments, state government, and the private sector.

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ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill addresses numerous, distinct matters related to agriculture and other matters under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS), as discussed below.

Selected Exempt Service for DACS Captains and Majors

The bill exempts personnel who are assigned primary duties as captains or majors serving in the Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement from the Career Service category of the civil service system for state employees. Instead, such personnel will serve in the Select Exempt Service (SES) category. (Section [1.](#))

Former Agricultural Lands Owned by Electric Utilities

The bill provides DACS the right of first refusal to acquire former [agricultural lands](#) that are owned or acquired by an electric utility as defined in [s. 361.11\(2\), F.S.](#), prior to those lands being offered for sale by the utility to a private entity. For lands acquired by an electric utility that have been classified as agricultural at any time in the 5 years before acquisition by the utility, the bill requires the utility to offer such lands for [fee simple acquisition](#) by DACS before offering the lands for sale to a private entity. Similarly, for lands owned by an electric utility that were classified as agricultural at any time in the 5 years before acquisition by the utility, the bill requires the utility to offer such lands for fee simple acquisition by DACS before offering the lands for sale to a private entity. The bill does not specify the purposes for which the state may acquire such lands and does not establish criteria for such acquisitions. This bill makes these provisions retroactive to January 1, 2009. (Section [6.](#))

The bill provides that DACS may surplus lands that it has acquired under these provisions if it determines, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, that such lands are suitable for bona fide

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agricultural production.¹ The bill requires DACS to retain a rural-lands-protection easement under [s. 570.71, F.S.](#), for such lands that it has surplus. The bill provides that all proceeds from these surplus lands must be deposited into the Incidental Trust Fund within DACS to create conservation easements through [less than fee simple acquisitions](#) made pursuant to [ss. 570.71](#) and [570.715, F.S.](#) The bill requires DACS to provide an annual report of these surplus lands, beginning January 1, 2026. These provisions are retroactive to January 1, 2009. (Section [4](#).)

Use of Unmanned Aircraft (Drones)

The bill expands the [prohibited uses of unmanned aircraft](#), or drones, to prohibit specific uses on agricultural lands, private property, state wildlife management lands, and sport shooting and training ranges. (Section [5](#).)

Agricultural Lands

The bill prohibits a person from knowingly or willfully doing any of the following on lands classified as agricultural lands under [s. 193.461, F.S.](#):

- Operating a drone.
- Allowing a drone to make contact with any person or object on the premises of or within the boundaries of such lands.
- Allowing a drone to come close enough to such lands to interfere with or cause a disturbance to agricultural production.

The bill provides that a violation of any of these prohibitions is punishable as a second degree misdemeanor.² Under the bill, a second or subsequent violation is punishable as a first degree misdemeanor.³

The bill provides exceptions to the prohibition for actions of:

- The property owner of the agricultural lands.
- A person acting with prior written consent of the property owner of the agricultural lands.
- A person or entity acting in compliance with Florida law related to search and seizure using a drone.⁴ (Section [5](#).)

Private Property, State Hunting Lands, and Sport Shooting and Training Ranges

The bill also prohibits a person from knowingly or willfully allowing a drone to make contact with private property,⁵ state wildlife management lands, a sport shooting and training range,⁶ or any person or object on the premises of or within the property with the intent to harass. A violation of the prohibition is punishable as a second degree misdemeanor and a second or subsequent violation is punishable as a first degree misdemeanor. Further, a person who violates this prohibition and records video of the property, including any persons or objects on the premises of or within the property, commits a first degree misdemeanor, and a second or subsequent violation is a third degree felony.⁷

The bill provides the same exceptions to the prohibition as listed above with regard to agricultural lands. (Section [5](#).)

¹ The bill excludes lands designated as state forest, state park, or wildlife management area.

² A second degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to 60 days in jail and a \$500 fine. [Ss. 775.082](#) and [775.083, F.S.](#)

³ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine. [Ss. 775.082](#) and [775.083, F.S.](#)

⁴ S. [934.50, F.S.](#)

⁵ The bill defines “private property” as “any residential or commercial property” and provides a definition for each of those terms.

⁶ For purposes of the bill, a “sport shooting or training range” means any area that has been designed, or operated for the use of, firearms, rifles, shotguns, pistols, silhouettes, skeet, trap, black powder, BB guns, airguns, or similar devices, or any other type of sport or training shooting.

⁷ A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. [Ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.](#)

Exceptions for Certain Surveillance Uses

The bill removes an exception to Florida's general prohibition on the use of drones to conduct surveillance on private property and persons legally on such property. The bill removes the exception for persons and entities engaged in a state-licensed business or profession, or their agents, employees, and contractors, to use a drone to perform reasonable tasks within the scope of practice or activities permitted under the state-issued license. (Section [79](#).)

Florida Aquaculture Foundation

The bill creates the Florida Aquaculture Foundation as a direct support organization within DACS. The purpose of the foundation is to conduct programs and activities related to the assistance, promotion, and furtherance of aquaculture and aquaculture producers in this state and to identify and pursue methods to provide statewide resources and materials for these programs.

The bill authorizes DACS to appoint an advisory committee adjunct to the foundation pursuant to [s. 570.232, F.S.](#)⁸ (Section [63](#).)

Emergency Recovery Loans to Agriculture and Aquaculture Producers

The bill expands the existing [Agriculture and Aquaculture Producers Natural Disaster Recovery Loan Program](#) to include loans to agriculture or aquaculture producers that have experienced damage or destruction from emergencies declared by the Commissioner of Agriculture.⁹ Accordingly, the bill renames the program as the Agriculture and Aquaculture Producers Emergency Recovery Loan Program. (Sections [3](#) and [64](#).)

The bill also:

- Expands authorized uses of program loans to include restocking aquaculture.
- Permits DACS to renew loan applications after a determination from DACS and an active declared emergency.
- Permits DACS to defer or waive loan payments if, at any time during the repayment period of a loan, the approved applicant experiences a significant hardship such as crop loss from a weather-related event or from impacts from a natural disaster or declared emergency.

Emergency Recovery Grants for Timber Landowners

The bill creates the Silviculture Emergency Recovery Program, which empowers DACS to administer grants to assist timber landowners whose timber land is damaged as a result of an emergency declared by the Governor¹⁰ or the Commissioner of Agriculture.¹¹ Only timber land located on lands classified as agricultural lands are eligible to participate in the program. Grants provided to eligible timber owners may only be used for:

- Timber stand restoration, including downed tree removal on land which will retain the existing trees on site which are lightly damaged or completely undamaged.
- Site preparation and tree replanting.
- Road and trail clearing on private timber lands to provide emergency access and facilitate salvage operations.

⁸ S. [570.232, F.S.](#), authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint any advisory committee to assist DACS with its duties and responsibilities. An advisory committee may exist for no more than 3 years, but may be reestablished as necessary.

⁹ Pursuant to [s. 570.07\(21\), F.S.](#), DACS may declare an emergency when one exists in any matter related to agriculture, adopt rules that are in effect during the term of the emergency, and issue food safety information related to the emergency.

¹⁰ S. [252.36, F.S.](#), specifies the Governor's authority to declare a state of emergency. An emergency is defined as "any occurrence, or threat thereof, whether natural, technological, or manmade, in war or in peace, which results or may result in substantial injury or harm to the population or substantial damage to or loss of property." S. [252.34, F.S.](#)

¹¹ S. [570.07\(21\), F.S.](#)

The bill requires DACS to coordinate with state agencies and other entities to ensure that timber landowners have access to the maximum financial assistance available following a declared emergency. This coordination must attempt to ensure no duplication of financial assistance between the emergency recovery program grants and other federal or state funding sources, where such duplication would render an approved applicant ineligible for other financial assistance. (Section [65](#).)

[Florida Wine](#)

The bill recognizes wine products made from fruits other than grapes by changing the name of the Viticulture Advisory Council to the Florida Wine Advisory Council (Section [69](#)), changing the name of the State Viticulture Plan to the State Wine Plan (Section [70](#)), changing the name of the Viticulture Trust Fund to the Wine Trust Fund (Sections [59](#) and [72](#)), and making conforming changes to reflect these changes. The bill also reflects a change to the name of the Florida Grape Growers' Association to the Florida Wine and Grape Growers Association.

The bill also provides that a winery that fails to annually recertify with DACS and pay required licensing fees for participation in the Florida Farm Winery Program is subject to the removal of the program's logos, emblems, and directional signs previously installed by the Department of Transportation. (Section [71](#).)

[Citrus Regulation](#)

The bill repeals provisions established in 2006 to minimize the spread of citrus disease. In particular, the bill repeals provisions that:

- Prohibit persons from propagating citrus nursery stock that was not propagated or grown on a site and within a protective structure approved by DACS and that is not at least one mile from commercial citrus groves.
- Require DACS to establish regulated areas of up to a one mile radius around the perimeter of certain commercial citrus groves, in which the planting of citrus is prohibited.
- Require DACS to require removal of infected or infested citrus, non-approved planted citrus, and citrus that has sprouted by natural means.
- Establishes a process by which DACS may issue an immediate final order and notify property owners of any required removal. (Section [66](#).)

[Mosquito Control](#)

The bill makes the following changes to Florida's laws governing [mosquito control programs](#):

- Defines a "program" as any governmental jurisdiction that conducts mosquito control, whether it be a special district, county, or municipality (Section [8](#)), and replaces references to "mosquito control districts" and "districts" throughout chapter 388, F.S., with "mosquito control programs" and "programs." (Multiple sections.)
- Recognizes the participation of municipalities in mosquito control programs. (Section [8](#) and multiple sections thereafter.)
- Increases to \$75,000 the annual cap on non-matching state funds available to a municipality, county, or mosquito control special district for a new program to control mosquitos and other arthropods.¹² (Section [13](#).)
- Clarifies references to "work plan" and "plan" by replacing such references with the term "integrated arthropod management plan."¹³ (Section [14](#) and multiple sections thereafter.)
- Removes the requirement that state funds be paid quarterly. (Section [17](#).)

¹² Arthropods are defined in [s. 388.011, F.S.](#), as "insects of public health or nuisance importance, including all mosquitoes, midges, sand flies, dog flies, yellow flies, and house flies."

¹³ S. [388.011\(6\), F.S.](#), defines "integrated arthropod control" as the implementation of arthropod control measures, including, but not limited to, the use of pesticides and biological control agents and source reduction, to control arthropods without an unreasonable adverse effect on the environment.

- Requires that a record and inventory of certain property that was purchased with state funds for arthropod control use and is owned by a mosquito control program must be maintained in accordance with rules established by Florida’s Chief Financial Officer under [s. 274.02, F.S.](#) (Section [20](#).)
- Requires that any serviceable equipment that was purchased with state funds for arthropod control use but is no longer needed must be offered to any or all other programs engaged in arthropod control at a price established by the board of commissioners owning the equipment. (Section [21](#).)
- Requires that the proceeds from the sale of any real or tangible personal property owned by a mosquito control program and purchased using state funds must be deposited in the program’s state fund account. (Section [21](#).)
- Requires each mosquito control program receiving state aid to submit to DACS a monthly expenditure report for the preceding month and requires each program participating under ch. 388, F.S., to provide reports of activities and accomplishments. (Section [22](#).)
- Extends DACS’ enforcement authority to authorize issuance of written warnings, imposition of fines, and denial of program participation for specified violations and authorizes probation in lieu of a fine if DACS finds that a fine would be detrimental to the public. (Section [25](#).)
- Adds a representative from the Center of Medical, Agricultural, and Veterinary Entomology to the Florida Coordinating Council on Mosquito Control, increases the number of mosquito control directors to serve on the council from two to four, and permits members of the council to serve until a successor is appointed. (Section [29](#).)

Basin Management Action Plans

The bill grants DACS rulemaking authority to establish an enrollment by rule process for [best management practices](#) (BMPs) that agricultural pollutant sources and agricultural producers may use instead of certain other DACS’ BMPs. Accordingly, DACS is authorized to identify BMPs for landowners of parcels that meet the following requirements:

- The parcel is not greater than 25 acres in size.
- The parcel is designated as agricultural land use by the county in which it is located, or the parcel is granted agricultural tax classification by the county property appraiser.
- The water use on the parcel does not exceed 100,000 gallons per day on average, unless the entire use is from using recycled water from wet detention treatment ponds or reuse water.
- The agricultural activity on the parcel does not include a vegetable crop, agronomic crop, nursery, or dairy operation.
- The parcel is not abutted by an impaired water body.
- The parcel is not part of a larger operation that is enrolled in other DACS BMPs or conducts water quality monitoring prescribed by DACS or a water management district. (Section [30](#).)

Under the bill, DACS must also specify design or performance criteria that, if applied, would result in compliance with appropriate water quality standards. The bill authorizes DACS to adopt additional eligibility criteria for landowners or producers to use enrollment by rule and to revoke enrollment by rule. (Section [30](#).)

The bill requires DACS to annually perform onsite inspections of 20 percent of all enrollments that meet the qualifications described above within [basin management action plan](#) areas, to ensure that practices are being properly implemented. The inspection must include a collection and review of certain BMP documentation from the previous two years. (Section [30](#).)

The bill also requires all agricultural producers enrolled by rule in a BMP to annually submit to DACS all nutrient records, including nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer application records for the previous calendar year, as DACS may require by rule. The bill requires DACS to collect and retain those nutrient records pursuant to certain other requirements. (Section [30](#).)

Water Quality Additives

The bill defines the term “water quality additive” to mean any chemical or additive which is used in a [public water system](#) for the purpose of removing contaminants or increasing water quality. The term does not, however, include additives used for health-related purposes. (Section [31](#).)

The bill prohibits the use of any additives in a public water system which do not meet the definition of a water quality additive, as defined above, or the use of any [additives included primarily for health-related purposes](#). (Section [32](#).)

Pest Control and Pesticide Licensing and Certification

The bill authorizes DACS to offer examinations for various pest control and pesticide applicator certifications both in person and remotely through a third-party vendor and authorizes the third-party vendor to impose a convenience fee for this service. The bill eliminates provisions that specify the frequency with which these examinations must be offered. (Sections [33](#), [34](#), [35](#), [36](#), [37](#), [39](#).)

The bill authorizes DACS to take disciplinary action against a pest control or pesticide licensee or certificate holder if the licensee or certificate holder is subject to civil penalties issued by final order under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act or a criminal conviction under that act. (Sections [38](#), [40](#).)

Florida Solicitation of Contributions Act

Registration Statement

The bill requires a charitable organization or sponsor, unless exempted, to file certain attestation statements with its [initial registration statement](#) when registering under the Solicitation of Contributions Act. The bill requires each attestation to be submitted on a form prescribed by DACS and signed by an authorized official of the charitable organization. In the attestation statements, the authorized official must certify and attest that:

- The charitable organization, if engaged in activities that would require registration under ch. 106, F.S., is properly registered with the Department of State.
- The charitable organization, if prohibited by applicable federal or state law, is not engaged in activities that would require registration with the Department of State under ch. 106, F.S. (Section [42](#).)

Under the bill, a charitable organization or sponsor, whose registration is denied or revoked for submitting a false attestation, is subject to certain penalties.¹⁴ (Section [45](#).)

The bill authorizes DACS to investigate and refer a charitable organization or sponsor that has registered or attempted to register under the Florida Solicitation of Contributions Act to the Florida Elections Commission for investigation of violations pursuant to chs. 104 and 106, F.S. (Sections [42](#) and [44](#).)

Honest Services Registry

The bill requires DACS to create the Honest Services Registry (Registry) to provide the residents of Florida with the information necessary to make an informed decision when deciding which charitable organizations to support. To be included on the Registry, the bill requires a charitable organization to, at a minimum, submit to DACS an attestation, on a form prescribed by DACS and verified according to [s. 92.525, F.S.](#), attesting to all of the following:

- That the organization does not solicit or accept, directly or indirectly, contributions, funding, support, or services from a foreign source of concern; and

¹⁴ The penalties that DACS may impose include issuing a notice of noncompliance; issuing a cease and desist order; refusing to register or cancelling or suspending a registration; placing the registrant on probation for a period of time, subject to certain conditions as DACS may specify; cancelling an exemption; imposing an administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000 for each act or omission that constitutes a violation (if the violating entity is a 501(c)(3) organization, the administrative fine may not exceed \$500 per violation for failure to register or file for an exemption); and imposing an administrative fine not to exceed \$10,000 for a violation that involves fraud or deception. S. [496.419\(5\), F.S.](#)

- That the organization’s messaging and content are not directly or indirectly produced or influenced by a foreign source of concern. (Section [46](#).)

The bill requires DACS to publish the Registry on its website, and grants DACS rulemaking authority to implement these provisions. (Section [46](#).)

The bill makes it unlawful for any person, in connection with the planning, conduct, or execution of any solicitation or charitable or sponsor sales promotion, to solicit or accept contributions or anything of value from a foreign source of concern. (Section [43](#).)

For purposes of the Honest Services Registry, as well as the [Solicitations of Contributions Act](#), the bill defines “foreign country of concern” as the People’s Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the Venezuelan regime of Nicolás Maduro, or the Syrian Arab Republic, including any agency of or any other entity under significant control of such foreign country of concern.¹⁵ The bill defines “foreign source of concern” as any of the following:

- The government or any official of the government of a foreign country of concern;
- A political party or member of a political party or any subdivision of a political party in a foreign country of concern;
- A partnership, an association, a corporation, an organization, or other combination of persons organized under the laws of or having its principal place of business in a foreign country of concern, or a subsidiary of such entity;
- Any person who is domiciled in a foreign country of concern and is not a citizen or lawful permanent citizen of the United States;
- An agent, including a subsidiary or an affiliate of a foreign legal entity, acting on behalf of a foreign source of concern; or
- An entity in which a person, entity, or collection of persons or entities described above has a controlling interest.¹⁶ (Section [41](#).)

Florida Food Safety Act

The bill amends the definition of “[cottage food product](#)” under the Florida Food Safety Act (FFS Act) to mean food that is ***not time or temperature controlled for safety***, and that is not a potentially hazardous food as defined by DACS rule which is sold by a cottage food operation in accordance with Florida’s laws governing such operations. (Section [47](#).)

The bill clarifies that a [food permit](#) from DACS is required of any person ***or business*** that operates a food establishment, except certain persons ***or businesses*** that operate minor food outlets and sell commercially prepackaged, not potentially hazardous, ***not age restricted***, and not time or temperature controlled for safety, provided the shelf space for those items do not exceed 12 linear feet and no other food is sold by the person ***or business***. (Section [48](#).)

The bill also:

- Makes a food permit issued to a new food establishment valid for 1 calendar year after the date of issuance, not just food permits issued on or after September 1, 2023.
- Authorizes DACS to establish a single permit renewal date for multiple food establishments owned by the same entity.
- Eliminates the FFS Act’s provision that authorizes the owner of 100 or more permitted food establishment locations to elect to set the expiration of food permits for such establishments as December 31 of each calendar year. (Section [48](#).)

¹⁵ See s. [286.101\(1\)\(b\)](#), F.S.

¹⁶ Controlling interest means the possession of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of an entity, whether through ownership of securities, by contract, or otherwise. A person or an entity that directly or indirectly has the right to vote 25 percent or more of the voting interest of the company or is entitled to 25 percent or more of its profits is presumed to possess a controlling interest. (Section [41](#).)

For purposes of enforcing the FFS Act, the bill requires carriers engaged in interstate commerce and persons receiving food in interstate commerce to [retain all records](#) for 3 years from the date of the record showing the movement in interstate commerce of any food, and the quantity, and consignee thereof. (Section [49](#).)

The bill also authorizes DACS to enter into a written agreement with the owner of a food processing equipment, food processing area, or food storage area to facilitate the destruction of [any article found or suspected](#) by DACS to be in violation of the FFS Act. (Section [50](#).)

Mushroom Spores and Mycelium

The bill prohibits a person from transporting or offering to transport, importing into this state, selling or offering for sale, furnishing, or giving away spores or mycelium capable of producing mushrooms or other material that which will contain a controlled substance, including [psilocybin](#) or psilocyn, during its lifecycle. A violation of the prohibition is a first degree misdemeanor. (Section [51](#).)

Plant-Based Products Labeled as “Milk,” “Meat,” “Poultry,” or “Eggs”

The bill requires DACS to adopt rules to enforce the U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA) standard of identity for milk, as adopted in Florida law, to prohibit the sale of [plant-based products labeled as milk in Florida](#). This section in the bill is effective upon the enactment into law of a mandatory labeling requirement to prohibit the sale of plant-based products labeled as milk by any 11 of the following 14 states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. (Section [52](#).)

Similarly, the bill requires DACS to adopt rules to enforce the FDA's standard of identity for [meat](#), [poultry](#), poultry products, [eggs](#), and egg products to prohibit the sale of plant-based products labeled as meat, poultry, poultry products, eggs or egg products in Florida. This section in the bill is also effective upon the enactment into law of a mandatory labeling requirement to prohibit the sale of plant-based products labeled as meat, poultry, poultry products, eggs, or egg products by any 11 of the 14 states listed in the group above. (Section [52](#).)

The bill requires DACS to notify the Division of Law Revision upon the enactment into law by any 11 of the 14 states in the group above of the mandatory labeling requirements. DACS is authorized to adopt rules to implement these provisions. The bill provides that these provisions may not be construed to limit DACS’ authority to enforce its other laws and regulations. (Section [52](#).)

For purposes of the above provisions, the bill provides that:

- “Egg” and “egg product” have the same meaning as in 21 U.S.C. § 1033 and the Egg Products Inspection Act.¹⁷
- “Meat” has the same meaning as in 9 C.F.R. § 301.2 and the Federal Meat Inspection Act.¹⁸
- “Milk” has the same meaning as in 21 C.F.R. § 31.110 and the Grade “A” pasteurized milk ordinance.¹⁹
- “Poultry” and “Poultry Product” have the same meanings as in 9 C.F.R. § 381.1 and the Poultry Products Inspection Act.²⁰ (Section [52](#).)

Consumer Unit Pricing Act

The bill repeals Florida’s Consumer Unit Pricing Act. (Section [53](#).)

¹⁷ 21 U.S.C. § 1031, *et seq.*

¹⁸ 21 U.S.C. § 601 *et seq.*

¹⁹ See U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Grade “A” Pasteurized Milk Ordinance: 2023 Revision (Feb. 2025), <https://www.fda.gov/media/180975/download?attachment> (last visited Mar. 16, 2025).

²⁰ 21 U.S.C. § 451 *et seq.*

Veterinary Pathologists

The bill grants DACS the power and duty to foster and encourage the development and retention of [veterinary pathologists](#). The bill authorizes DACS to reimburse the educational expenses of qualified veterinary pathologists who enter into an agreement with DACS to retain employment for a specified time. DACS is granted rulemaking authority in the bill to administer these provisions. (Section [60.](#))

The bill also grants DACS the power and duty, subject to appropriations, to:

- Extend state and national Future Farmers of American (FFA) opportunities to any public school student enrolled in agricultural education, at little or no cost; and
- Support statewide FFA programming that helps those students develop their potential for premier leadership, personal growth, and career success. (Section [60.](#))

Contracts Procured by Other State Agencies

The bill authorizes DACS, notwithstanding certain provisions²¹ in Florida law, to use contracts procured by another agency. For purposes of this authorization, the term “agency” means any of the various state officers, departments, boards, commissions, divisions, bureaus, and councils and any other unit of organization, however designated, of the executive branch of Florida’s government; the term, however, does not include the university and college boards of trustees or the state universities and colleges.²² (Section [60.](#))

Bulk Renewal of Licenses

The bill authorizes DACS to:

- Create a process for the bulk renewal of licenses which will allow licensees the ability, upon request, to submit all license applications of the same type, notwithstanding any provisions of law applicable to each application process.
- Create a process that will allow licensees, upon request, to align the expiration date of licenses within a statutory program.
- Change the expiration dates for current licensees for the purpose of reducing large numbers of license expirations that occur during the same month. (Section [62.](#))

Under the bill, DACS must prorate any licensing fee for which the term of the license was reduced for the purposes of alignment. The bill authorizes DACS to adopt rules to implement these provisions. (Section [62.](#))

Boll Weevil Eradication

The bill repeals the Florida Boll Weevil Eradication Law. (Section [67.](#))

Retail Fuel Transfer Switch Modernization Grant Program

The bill creates a grant program within DACS to provide funds to retail fuel facilities for installing or modernizing [transfer switches that allow for use of backup power generation](#) to ensure continuous fueling operations during a power outage. The program is named the Florida Retail Fuel Transfer Switch Modernization Grant Program and is subject to funding by the Legislature. (Section [56.](#))

The bill provides that grant funds may be used for installation and equipment costs. Retail fuel facilities in fiscally constrained counties²³ are eligible for up to \$10,000 to cover costs for transfer switch purchase and installation. Retail fuel facilities in all other counties are eligible for up to \$5,000 to cover these costs. Prior to being awarded

²¹ The provisions include ss. [287.042](#) and [287.057, F.S.](#)

²² S. [287.012\(1\), F.S.](#)

²³ A fiscally constrained county, as defined in [s. 218.67, F.S.](#), is a “county that is entirely within a rural area of opportunity as designated by the Governor pursuant to s. 288.0656 or each county for which the value of a mill will raise no more than \$5 million in revenue, based on the taxable value certified pursuant to s. 1011.62(4)(a)1.a., from the previous July 1.”

funding, a retail fuel facility must provide DACS with documentation on transfer switch installation and required generator sizing. Facilities that are awarded grants must comply with requirements in Florida law for maintaining alternate generated power capacity and must install a transfer switch capable of operating all fuel pumps, dispensing equipment, life safety systems, and payment acceptance equipment.

The following retail fuel facilities are not eligible for grant funding under this program:

- Marinas and facilities with fewer than 4 fueling positions.
- Newly constructed or substantially renovated retail fuel facilities, as described in [s. 526.143\(2\), F.S.](#)

Registration of Petroleum Transportation

The bill requires DACS to create an annual registration program for owners and operators of vehicles used to transport petroleum products. The bill requires DACS to adopt registration requirements by rule. The registration must be free for all participants.

The bill authorizes DACS to require registrants to provide updates on the status of infrastructure, inventory, and delivery information during a state of emergency declared by the Governor. (Section [55.](#))

Packaging Information

The bill requires that each package that is one of a lot containing random weights of the same commodity must bear on the outside of the package a plain and conspicuous declaration of the price per single unit of weight and the total retail price of the package, as defined by DACS rule. (Section [57.](#))

The bill also makes technical changes to an existing law related to advertising packages for sale. (Section [58.](#))

Regulation of Antifreeze

The bill expands DACS' jurisdiction over the registration, labelling, and inspection of antifreeze by modifying the [definition of antifreeze](#) to include coolants used to cool components of any motor vehicles, including electric vehicles. (Section [54.](#))

Accordingly, each brand of a substance or preparation distributed in the state for use in cooling any component of a motor vehicle, regardless of vehicle technology, must be registered with DACS and is subject to DACS' authority to inspect such products and verify their proper labelling. In addition to traditional antifreeze/engine coolant products, the revised definition in the bill appears to include EV battery coolants. However, it may also be interpreted to include transmission fluids and brake fluids, as such products aid in preventing overheating of motor vehicle components.²⁴

Electric Vehicle Charging Station Regulation

The regulation of electric vehicle charging stations is preempted to the state pursuant to [s. 366.94, F.S.](#), and such regulation is under DACS jurisdiction. The bill clarifies the definition of "electric vehicle charging station" to be the area in the immediate vicinity of electric vehicle supply equipment, other supporting equipment, and associated parking spaces. The bill allows DACS to adopt additional rules to protect the public health, safety, and welfare and

²⁴ See, e.g., Mister Transmission, *The Essential Guide To Cooling Transmission Fluid: Keeping Your Car Healthy*, (Mar. 22, 2024), <https://www.mistertransmission.com/the-essential-guide-to-cooling-transmission-fluid-keeping-your-car-healthy/#:~:text=Transmission%20fluid%20does%20more%20than,smooth%20operation%20of%20your%20vehicle> (last visited Mar. 16, 2025); Romeoville Toyota, *Stop Right There: Understanding the Importance of Brake Fluid*, (Feb. 12, 2021), <https://www.romeovilletoyota.com/stop-right-there-understanding-the-importance-of-brake-fluid/> (last visited Mar. 16, 2025).

establish standards for the placement, design, installation, maintenance, and operation of electric vehicle charging stations. (Section [7.](#))

The bill creates the following requirements and enforcement authority:

- Local governmental entities shall issue permits for electric vehicle charging stations based solely upon standards in rule and state law.
- Before a charger is placed into service for use by the public, the charger must be registered with DACS on a DACS form.
- DACS has the authority to inspect electric vehicle charging stations, conduct investigations, and enforce laws and rules by imposing one or more of the following penalties against a person by:
 - Issuing of a warning letter.
 - Imposing an administrative fine in the Class II category pursuant to [s. 570.971, F.S.](#) for each violation.
- If DACS determines that an electric vehicle charging station or any associated equipment presents a threat to the public health, safety, or welfare, DACS may issue an immediate final order prohibiting the use of the electric vehicle charging station or any portion thereof.
- DACS may bring a legal action to enjoin a violation (prevent a violation) in the circuit court. The court may immediately issue the temporary or permanent injunction upon demonstration of certain evidence by DACS. (Section [7.](#))

Licenses for Certain Shows

The bill eliminates the reference to “[minstrel](#)” shows in current Florida law. (Section [73.](#))

Florida Farmer Financial Protection Act

The bill creates the Florida Farmer Financial Protection Act (FFFP Act), which prohibits a [financial institution](#) from denying or restricting services to an agriculture producer where the denial or restriction is based, in whole or in part, on an ESG factor. (Section [74.](#))

A financial institution, including any affiliate or subsidiary thereof, is subject to the FFFP Act if the institution:

- Is authorized to do business in Florida;
- Has total assets of more than \$100 million; and
- Offers financial services, which is defined in the bill as any product or service that is of a financial nature and offered by a financial institution. (Section [74.](#))

Under the bill, if a financial institution has made **any** ESG commitment related to agriculture, there is an inference that the financial institution has violated the FFFP Act. A financial institution may overcome that inference, however, by demonstrating that its denial or restriction of financial services was based solely on documented risk analysis, and not on an ESG factor. (Section [74.](#))

For purposes of the FFFP Act, the bill creates definitions for the following terms:

- “[Agriculture producer](#)” means a person or company that is:
 - Authorized to do business in Florida, and
 - Engaged in the production of goods derived from plants or animals, which includes, but is not limited to, the growing of crops, silviculture, animal husbandry, or the production of livestock or dairy products.
- “[Denies or restricts](#)” means refusing to provide services, terminating existing services, or restricting or burdening the scope or nature of services offered or provided.
- “[ESG factor](#)” means:
 - Any factor or consideration that is collateral to (or not reasonably likely to affect or impact) financial risk, and

- Includes the promotion, furtherance, or achievement of environmental, social, or political goals, objectives, or outcomes, which may include the agriculture producer’s greenhouse gas emissions, use of fossil-fuel derived fertilizer, or use of fossil-fuel powered machinery. (Section [74](#).)

The bill authorizes the Attorney General, in consultation with the [Office of Financial Regulation](#), to enforce the FFFP Act. Further, any violation of the FFFP Act constitutes an unfair trade practice under the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act. Under the bill, the Attorney General is authorized to investigate and seek remedies as provided in general law. (Section [74](#).)

The bill also provides that actions for damages may be sought by an aggrieved party, which creates a private right of action for a violation of the FFFP Act. (Section [74](#).)

[Concealed Weapons and Preemption of Firearm Regulations](#)

The bill requires DACS to, upon notification by a law enforcement agency, court, clerk’s office, or the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), **temporarily** suspend a concealed weapons or concealed firearms license (CWL) or the processing of an application for a CWL if the licensee or applicant is arrested or formally charged with a crime that would disqualify such person from having a CWL until final disposition of the case. (Section [76](#).)

The bill also requires DACS to notify a CWL holder whose license was suspended, or a CWL applicant for whom DACS suspended the processing of an application for a CWL, of his or her right to a hearing pursuant to ch. 120, F.S. The bill requires a hearing conducted regarding the temporary suspension to be for the limited purpose of determining whether the CWL licensee or applicant has been arrested or charged with a disqualifying crime or issued an injunction or court order. If the criminal case or injunction results in a non-disqualifying disposition, DACS must issue an order lifting the suspension upon the CWL licensee’s or applicant’s submission to DACS of a certified copy of the final resolution. If the criminal case results in a disqualifying disposition, the suspension remains in effect and DACS must proceed with denial or revocation proceedings pursuant to ch. 120, F.S. (Section [76](#).)

The bill provides the above provisions do not limit, restrict, or inhibit the constitutional right to bear arms and carry a concealed weapon in this state; finds that it is a matter of public policy and public safety to ensure that potentially disqualifying information about a CWL licensee or applicant is investigated and processed in a timely manner by DACS; and charges DACS with making an eligibility determination and issuing a license in the particular time frames prescribed by the bill. (Section [76](#).)

Under the bill, if a criminal history screening identifies criminal history information related to a crime that may disqualify a CWL applicant, but the information does not contain a final disposition of the crime or lacks sufficient information to make an eligibility determination, the [90-day extension under current law](#) may be extended for an additional 90 days after the receipt of the information. DACS may make a request for information to the jurisdiction where the criminal history information originated, but **must** issue a CWL if it does not obtain a disposition or sufficient information to make an eligibility determination within the additional 90 days, **if the CWL applicant is otherwise eligible**. (Section [76](#).)

[Fuel Theft](#)

The bill makes it a *third degree* felony to willfully, knowingly, and without authorization:

- Possess or use any form of a payment instrument that can be used, alone or in conjunction with another device, to authorize a fuel transaction or obtain fuel, including, but not limited to, a plastic payment card with a magnetic stripe or chip encoded with account information;
- With the intent to defraud the fuel retailer, authorized payment instrument account holder, or the banking institution that issued the payment instrument financial account. (Section [77](#).)

The bill also makes it a *second degree* felony²⁵ to willfully, knowingly, and without authorization physically tamper with, manipulate, remove, replace, or interrupt any mechanical or electronic component located on the external portion of a retail fuel dispenser. (Section [77](#).)

Mail Theft

The bill provides that the following acts constitute mail theft:

- Removing mail²⁶ from a mail depository²⁷ or taking mail from a mail carrier of a postal service²⁸ with the intent to commit a theft in violation of [s. 812.014, F.S.](#)
- Obtaining custody of mail by fraud or deception with the intent to commit a theft in violation of [s. 812.014, F.S.](#)
- Selling, receiving, possessing, transferring, buying, or concealing mail obtained by either of the two methods described above, while knowing or having reason to know the mail was obtained illegally. (Section [78](#).)

The bill also provides that the following acts constitute theft of, or unauthorized reproduction of, a mail depository key or lock:

- Theft or obtaining by false pretense, any key or lock adopted by a postal service for a mail depository or other authorized receptacle for the deposit or delivery of mail.
- Knowingly and unlawfully making, forging, or counterfeiting any key described above or possessing any such key or lock adopted by a postal service, with the intent to unlawfully or improperly use, sell, or otherwise dispose of the key or lock, or to cause the key or lock to be unlawfully or improperly used, sold, or otherwise disposed. (Section [78](#).)

Under the bill, a first violation of the above provisions constitutes a first degree misdemeanor. A second or subsequent violation constitutes a third degree felony. (Section [78](#).)

Facilities for Agricultural Education

The bill prohibits a local government from adopting any ordinance, regulation, rule, or policy to prohibit, restrict, regulate, or otherwise limit any activities of public educational facilities and auxiliary facilities constructed by a board for agricultural education, for Future Farmers of America or 4-H activities, or the storage of any animals or equipment. (Section [80](#).)

The bill also provides that lands used for agricultural education or for Future Farmers of America or 4-H activities shall be considered agricultural lands. (Section [80](#).)

The bill reenacts several provisions of existing law to incorporate the amendments made by the bill. (Sections [81–91](#))

Unless otherwise provided, the bill has an effective date of July 1, 2025. (Section [92](#).)

RULEMAKING:

The bill authorizes DACS to adopt rules related to electric vehicle charging stations. (Section [7](#).)

²⁵ A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. [Ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.](#)

²⁶ “Mail” means any letter, postal card, parcel, envelope, package, bag, or any other sealed article addressed to another, along with its contents.

²⁷ “Mail depository” means a mail box, letter box, mail route, or mail receptacle of a postal service, an office of a postal service, or mail carrier of a postal service, or a vehicle of a postal service.

²⁸ “Postal service” means the United States Postal Service or its contractors, or any commercial courier that delivers mail.

The bill authorizes DACS to adopt rules to implement the Florida Retail Fuel Transfer Switch Modernization Grant Program created by the bill, including rules that establish an application process, deadlines, and required supporting documentation. (Section [56](#).)

The bill grants DACS rulemaking authority to establish an enrollment by rule process for best management practices (BMPs) that agricultural pollutant sources and agricultural producers may use instead of certain other DACS' BMPs. (Section [30](#).)

Under the bill, the attestation statements required under the Florida Solicitations of Contributions Act and Honest Services Registry must be submitted on a form prescribed by DACS. The bill also grants DACS general rulemaking authority to implement the provisions in the bill relating to the Florida Solicitations of Contributions Act and Honest Services Registry. (Sections [42](#) and [46](#).)

The bill authorizes DACS to adopt rules to administer the bill's requirement that DACS foster and encourage the employment and retention of qualified veterinary pathologists in the state. (Section [60](#).)

The bill authorizes DACS to adopt rules for bulk licensing renewal processes. (Section [62](#).)

The bill authorizes DACS to adopt rules, including emergency rules, to implement a silviculture emergency recovery program. The bill provides that emergency rules adopted under this authority are effective for six months and may be renewed during the process of adopting permanent rules addressing the same subject. (Section [65](#).)

The bill requires DACS to adopt rules establishing registration requirements for the annual petroleum registration program created by the bill. (Section [55](#).)

Lawmaking is a legislative power; however, the Legislature may delegate a portion of such power to executive branch agencies to create rules that have the force of law. To exercise this delegated power, an agency must have a grant of rulemaking authority and a law to implement.

FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:

STATE GOVERNMENT:

Benefit costs for the reclassification of certain DACS personnel will have an indeterminate fiscal impact on DACS.

The bill creates new misdemeanors for illegal activities relating to drones on agricultural land, the distribution of certain mushroom spores, and mail theft. The bill also creates felonies for possession of any form of payment used to defraud fuel retailers or tamper with components of retail fuel dispensers. This may have an indeterminate impact on the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Florida Department of Corrections.

Overall, the bill may have an indeterminate negative impact on state expenditures due to the cost of implementing new and expanded regulatory programs and grant programs.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The bill may have a negative impact on local government revenues by providing that all lands used for agricultural education or for Future Farmers of America or 4-H activities must be considered agricultural lands, which may be subject to lower ad valorem tax rates.

PRIVATE SECTOR:

Food distributors may incur costs associated with the proper labeling of plant-based products that currently have the words "meat," "milk," "poultry," "poultry product," "egg," or "egg product" in their labels.

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

[Classification of Agricultural Lands](#)

A property appraiser classifies all lands as either agricultural or nonagricultural. Agricultural lands are those used primarily for bona fide agricultural purposes²⁹ such as horticulture, viticulture, forestry, and farming.³⁰ Only the area of the land used for agricultural purposes benefits from the agricultural classification.

A property appraiser must reclassify lands as nonagricultural if the lands are diverted from an agricultural to a nonagricultural use or are no longer used for agricultural purposes. There are certain protections for agricultural classifications when land is temporarily not being used for agriculture due to a natural disaster or in compliance with certain state agriculture programs.³¹

Agricultural lands are taxed at a value based solely on their agricultural use,³² which requires a property appraiser to use a different analysis to value the land than that used to determine the just value of land.³³ Lands classified as agricultural also enjoy certain benefits and protections, such as a preemption on local government restrictions of farming on those lands³⁴ and limits on nuisance complaints related to farming activities.³⁵

State Acquisition of Property and Property Rights

In property law, a [fee simple acquisition](#) is an outright purchase of land. A “[less than fee simple](#)” acquisition refers to the purchase of limited property rights, often for purposes of conserving and protecting resources on the property at less cost than purchasing the land outright.³⁶

As an example of less than fee simple acquisitions, DACS, through the Rural and Family Lands Protection Program, is authorized to acquire permanent agricultural land conservation easements.³⁷ Under this program, DACS, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Board), is authorized to allocate funds to acquire perpetual, less than fee simple interests in land and enter into agricultural protection agreements and resource conservation agreements.³⁸ These arrangements compensate property owners for restrictions on the future development of their land in perpetuity while allowing them to continue agricultural activities.³⁹ Property owners may apply to DACS to be included in the program’s approved acquisition list.⁴⁰ To qualify for acquisition under the program, the agricultural land must protect the integrity and function of working landscapes, ensure opportunities for viable agricultural activities on working lands threatened by conversion to other uses, and meet certain public purposes.⁴¹ The program is voluntary; upon written request from a property owner, DACS must remove the owner’s property from any lists or maps developed to implement the program.⁴²

²⁹ “Bona fide agricultural purposes” means good faith commercial agricultural use of the land. S. [193.461\(3\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

³⁰ S. [193.461\(5\), F.S.](#)

³¹ S. [193.461\(7\), F.S.](#)

³² Art. VII, s. 4(a), Fla. Const.

³³ S. [193.461\(6\)\(c\), F.S.](#)

³⁴ S. [163.3162, F.S.](#)

³⁵ See s. [823.14, F.S.](#)

³⁶ The Florida Senate, Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation, Issue Brief 2011-217, *Florida Forever’s Land Acquisition Using Less-Than-Fee Methods*, October 2010, <https://www.flsenate.gov/UserContent/Session/2011/Publications/InterimReports/pdf/2011-217ep.pdf> (last visited March 6, 2025).

³⁷ Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACs), Rural and Family Lands Protection Program, <https://www.fdacs.gov/Consumer-Resources/Protect-Our-Environment/Rural-and-Family-Lands-Protection-Program> (last visited March 6, 2025).

³⁸ S. [570.71, F.S.](#)

³⁹ *Id.* See also DACS, *supra* note 10.

⁴⁰ DACS, *supra* note 10.

⁴¹ S. [570.71, F.S.](#)

⁴² *Id.*

In general, the Board is responsible for determining which state-owned lands are surplus and should be disposed of.⁴³

Prohibited Uses of Unmanned Aircraft

Under Florida law, a person may not knowingly or willfully operate a drone over specified critical infrastructure facilities,⁴⁴ allow a drone to contact these facilities or persons or objects on the premises, or allow a drone to come within a distance close enough to interfere with operation of these facilities or cause a disturbance. Similarly, a person may not knowingly or willfully operate a drone over a public or private school or make contact with a school or persons or objects on the premises. First time violations of these prohibitions are second degree misdemeanors, while subsequent violations are first degree misdemeanors, though these charges are upgraded if the drone operator also records video of a school or persons or objects on the school's premises.⁴⁵

For purposes of these prohibitions, a drone is defined as a powered, aerial vehicle that:

- Does not carry a human operator;
- Uses aerodynamic forces to provide vehicle lift;
- Can fly autonomously or be piloted remotely;
- Can be expendable or recoverable; and
- Can carry a lethal or nonlethal payload.⁴⁶

Exceptions to these prohibitions are provided for owners or operators of critical infrastructure facilities, persons acting with prior written consent, law enforcement acting in compliance with Florida law related to search and seizure using a drone, and governmental entities.⁴⁷

Further, Florida law generally prohibits the use of drones to record images with the intent to conduct surveillance of privately owned real property or persons legally on such property, absent written consent of the person or property owner.⁴⁸ The law provides several exceptions for specific uses, including the use of a drone to perform "reasonable tasks" within the scope or practice or activities permitted under a state-issued license by a person or an entity engaged in a business or profession licensed by the state, or by the person or entity's agent, employee, or contractor. This exception does not apply to a profession in which the licensee's authorized scope of practice includes obtaining information about the identity, habits, conduct, movements, whereabouts, affiliations, associations, transactions, reputation, or character of any society, person, or group of persons.⁴⁹ Other exceptions are made for certain activities by law enforcement, government entities conducting disaster assessments, property appraisers, utilities, aerial mapping, cargo delivery, communications service providers, and state government employees in the performance of specified duties.⁵⁰

Agriculture and Aquaculture Producers Natural Disaster Recovery Loan Program

Following the devastation of Hurricane Idalia in 2023, the Florida legislature passed CS/HB 1-C to provide relief to those affected by the hurricane.⁵¹ Among other things, the law established the Agriculture and Aquaculture Producers Natural Disaster Recovery Loan Program within DACS to make loans to agriculture and aquaculture

⁴³ S. [253.0341\(1\), F.S.](#)

⁴⁴ For purposes of this law, "critical infrastructure facilities" are defined in [s. 330.41\(2\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

⁴⁵ S. [330.41, F.S.](#)

⁴⁶ S. [330.41\(b\), F.S.](#), cross-referencing the definition provided in [s. 934.50\(2\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

⁴⁷ S. [330.41, F.S.](#)

⁴⁸ S. [934.50\(3\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

⁴⁹ S. [934.50\(4\)\(i\), F.S.](#)

⁵⁰ S. [934.50\(4\), F.S.](#)

⁵¹ Ch. 2023-349, Laws of Fla., codified at [s. 570.822, F.S.](#)

producers who experience damage or destruction from a declared natural disaster. Loan funds may be used to restore, repair, or replace essential physical property or remove vegetative debris from essential physical property.⁵²

Under the program, DACS is authorized to make low-interest or interest-free loans of up to \$500,000 to eligible applicants. An approved applicant may receive no more than one loan per declared disaster, two loans per year, and five loans within any 3-year period. The term of each loan is 10 years.⁵³ To be eligible, an applicant must:

- Own or lease a bona fide farm operation that is located in a county that experienced a declared natural disaster and that was damaged or destroyed as a result of the declared natural disaster; and
- Maintain complete and acceptable farm records, pursuant to criteria published by DACS, and present them as proof of production levels and bona fide farm operations.⁵⁴

The loan program expires on July 1, 2043, unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.⁵⁵

In the same bill, the Legislature appropriated \$37.5 million in nonrecurring funds to administer a cost-sharing grant program to assist timber landowners in specified counties whose timber land was damaged as a result of Hurricane Idalia. Grants made to eligible timber landowners must be for up to 75 percent of the costs for site preparation and tree replanting on lands classified as agricultural lands under s. 193.461, Florida Statutes. The maximum grant award is \$250,000. Site preparation work may include downed tree removal by a variety of methods, including mechanical harvesting or prescribed burns authorized by the Florida Forest Service.⁵⁶

Viticulture

“Wine” is defined in Florida law as all beverages made from fresh fruits, berries, or grapes, either by natural fermentation or by natural fermentation with brandy added.⁵⁷ “Viticulture” refers only to the production and utilization of grapes.⁵⁸

Florida law creates a Viticulture Advisory Council (Council) within DACS. The primary responsibility of the Council is to provide annually industry recommendations for viticultural research, promotion, and education to the Commissioner of Agriculture.⁵⁹ The Commissioner, in consultation with the Council, develop and coordinate the implementation of the State Viticulture Plan, which identifies problems in the viticulture industry, propose possible solutions to those problems, and develop planning mechanisms for orderly growth of the industry.⁶⁰

DACS also administers the Florida Farm Winery Program, under which a winery may qualify as a tourist attraction if it is registered with and certified by DACS as a Florida Farm Winery. Upon request of a certified Florida Farm Winery, the Department of Transportation must acquire and place Florida Farm Winery logo, emblem, and directional signs on the rights-of-way of interstate highways and primary and secondary roads, with the costs for placing each sign paid by the winery.⁶¹

Citrus Regulation

In 2006, the Legislature replaced DACS’ citrus canker eradication program with a comprehensive citrus health plan aimed at minimizing the impact of exotic citrus pests and diseases.⁶² As a result of these changes, Florida law prohibits any person from propagating for sale or movement any citrus nursery stock that was not propagated or

⁵² *Id.*

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ “Bona fide farm operations” are defined in [s. 570.822\(1\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

⁵⁵ S. [570.822\(10\), F.S.](#)

⁵⁶ Ch. 2023-349, s. 24, Laws of Fla.

⁵⁷ S. [564.01, F.S.](#)

⁵⁸ S. [599.001, F.S.](#)

⁵⁹ S. [599.002, F.S.](#)

⁶⁰ S. [599.003, F.S.](#)

⁶¹ S. [599.004, F.S.](#)

⁶² Ch. 2006-45, Laws of Fla.

grown on a site and within a protective structure approved by DACS and that is not at least one mile from commercial citrus groves.

The law requires DACS to establish regulated areas around the perimeter of commercial citrus groves established after April 1, 2006, not to exceed a one mile radius, in which planting of citrus is prohibited. For groves established before April 1, 2006, planting within a one mile radius must be approved by DACS. In regulated areas, DACS must require removal of infected or infested citrus, non-approved planted citrus, and citrus that has sprouted by natural means. The law establishes a process by which DACS may issue an immediate final order and notify property owners of any required removal.⁶³

Mosquito Control

By the mid-1920s, mosquito control programs were beginning to form in the state to locally control mosquitoes and protect public health in their regions. Today, Florida has over 60 state-approved mosquito control programs.⁶⁴ Mosquito control programs work to suppress populations of mosquitoes by implementing “integrated mosquito management.” This process involves crucial methods for mosquito abatement, including population surveillance, source reduction, and various types of treatments for immature and adult mosquitoes. As licensed pesticide applicators, mosquito control programs are regulated by DACS.⁶⁵

Florida’s Water Resources

All groundwater and surface water in Florida is a public resource.⁶⁶ It is this state’s policy to promote the conservation and proper utilization of surface and groundwater;⁶⁷ “promote the availability of sufficient water for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and natural systems;”⁶⁸ and “to protect, maintain, and improve the quality [of the waters of the state] for public water supplies, for the propagation of wildlife and fish and other aquatic life, and for domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational, and other beneficial uses and to provide that no wastes be discharged into any waters of the state without first being given the degree of treatment necessary to protect the beneficial uses of such water.”⁶⁹

Total Maximum Daily Load

If Florida’s Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) determines that any waters are impaired,⁷⁰ the waterbody or segment must be placed on the verified list of impaired waters (Verified List) and a total maximum daily load (TMDL) must be calculated.⁷¹ A TMDL is the science-backed maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody or segment may take in and still maintain water quality standards.⁷² DEP is the lead agency that coordinates the development and implementation of TMDLs.⁷³

⁶³ S. [581.1843, F.S.](#)

⁶⁴ Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Mosquito Control, available at <https://www.fdacs.gov/Business-Services/Mosquito-Control/Mosquitoes-General-Information> (last visited Mar.14, 2025).

⁶⁵ See ch. 388, F.S.

⁶⁶ Ch. 373, F.S.

⁶⁷ S. [373.016\(3\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

⁶⁸ S. [373.016\(3\)\(d\), F.S.](#)

⁶⁹ Ss. [373.016\(3\)\(h\)](#) and [403.021\(2\), F.S.](#)

⁷⁰ A body of water is considered impaired if its contaminated by pollutants. California Office of Environmental Health Hazard, *Impaired Water Bodies*, <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/indicator/impaired-water-bodies#:~:text=When%20water%20is%20contaminated%20by,or%20near%20the%20water%20body>. (last visited Mar. 15, 2025).

⁷¹ S. [403.067\(1\), F.S.](#); Department of Environmental Protection, *Verified List Waterbody Ids (WBIDs)*, <https://geodata.dep.state.fl.us/datasets/FDEP::verified-list-waterbody-ids-wbids/about> (last visited Mar. 15, 2025); and s. [403.067\(4\), F.S.](#)

⁷² S. [403.031\(20\), F.S.](#)

⁷³ S. [403.061, F.S.](#) The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has the power and duty to control and prohibit the pollution of air and water in accordance with the law and rules adopted and promulgated by it. Florida law allows DEP to advise, consult, cooperate, and enter into agreements with other state agencies, the federal government, other states, interstate agencies, and certain other parties. S. [403.061\(22\), F.S.](#)

The Florida Watershed Restoration Act⁷⁴ guides the development and implementation of TMDLs.⁷⁵ TMDLs must include reasonable and equitable pollutant load allocations between or among point sources (e.g., pipes and culverts discharging from a permitted facility, such as a domestic wastewater treatment facility) and nonpoint sources (e.g., agriculture, septic tanks, golf courses) that will alone, or in conjunction with other management and restoration activities, reduce pollutants and achieve water quality standards.⁷⁶ As of December 2023, 459 TMDLs had been established for impaired waters in Florida.⁷⁷

Basin Management Action Plans

Once a TMDL is adopted,⁷⁸ DEP may develop and implement a [basin management action plan](#) (BMAP), which is a restoration plan for the watersheds and basins connected to the impaired waterbody⁷⁹ that is included on DEP's Verified List. BMAPs are one of the primary mechanisms DEP utilizes to achieve TMDLs, and a BMAP addresses the pollutant causing the impairment.⁸⁰

Each new or revised BMAP must include:

- The appropriate management strategies available through existing water quality protection programs to achieve TMDLs;
- A description of best management practices adopted by rule;
- For the applicable 5-year milestone, a list of projects that will achieve the pollutant load reductions needed to meet the TMDL or established load allocations with a planning-level cost estimate and estimated date of completion for each listed project;
- The source and amount of financial assistance to be made available by DEP, a water management district, or other entity for each listed project, if applicable; and
- A planning-level estimate of each listed project's expected load reduction, if applicable.⁸¹

BMAPs must include 5-year milestones for implementation and water quality improvement, as well as a water quality monitoring component to evaluate whether reasonable progress is being achieved over time.⁸² An assessment of progress must be conducted every 5 years, and revisions to the BMAP must be made as appropriate.⁸³

Best Management Practices

A [best management practice](#) (BMP) is a means, practice or combination of practices determined by the coordinating agencies, that is based on research, field testing and expert review, to be the most effective and practicable on-location means, including economic and technological considerations, for improving water quality in agricultural and urban discharges.⁸⁴ BMPs for agricultural discharges must reflect a balance between water quality improvements and agricultural productivity.⁸⁵

⁷⁴ Ch. 99-223, Laws of Fla.

⁷⁵ S. [403.067, F.S.](#)

⁷⁶ S. [403.067\(6\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

⁷⁷ Office of Economic & Demographic Research, *Annual Assessment of Florida's Water Resources: Quality*, p. 5 (2024 Edition), http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/natural-resources/2023_AnnualAssessmentWaterResources_Chapter4.pdf (last visited Mar. 15, 2025).

⁷⁸ S. [403.067\(6\)\(c\), F.S.](#)

⁷⁹ S. [403.067\(7\)\(a\)1, F.S.](#)

⁸⁰ Department of Environmental Protection: Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration, *Guidance on Developing Restoration Plans as Alternatives to TMDLs – Assessment Category 4b and 4e Plans*, p. 2 (June 2015) <https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/4b4ePlansGuidance.pdf> (last visited Mar. 15, 2025).

⁸¹ S. [403.067\(7\)\(a\)4, F.S.](#)

⁸² S. [403.067\(7\)\(a\)6, F.S.](#)

⁸³ *Id.*

⁸⁴ S. [403.4595\(2\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

⁸⁵ *Id.*

Categories of practices include:

- Nutrient management to determine nutrient needs and sources and manage nutrient applications to minimize impacts to water resources.
- Irrigation management to address the method and scheduling of irrigation to reduce water and nutrient losses to the environment.
- Water resource protection using buffers, setbacks and swales to reduce or prevent the transport of sediments and nutrients from production areas to water bodies.⁸⁶

DACS' Office of Agricultural Water Policy (Office) develops and adopts BMPs by rule for different types of agricultural commodities.⁸⁷ Through the implementation of applicable BMPs adopted by DACS, agricultural producers in Florida reduce their impacts to water quality.⁸⁸ At least every 2 years, DACS must perform onsite inspections of each agricultural producer that enrolls in a BMP to ensure that such practice is being properly implemented.⁸⁹ Such verification must include a collection and review of the BMP documentation from the previous 2 years required by rule, including, but not limited to, nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer application records, which must be collected and retained.⁹⁰

Safe Drinking Water Act

The federal [Safe Drinking Water Act](#)⁹¹ (SDWA) was originally passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply.⁹² The law was amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources, such as rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells.⁹³ However, the SDWA does not regulate private wells which serve fewer than 25 individuals. The SDWA authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally-occurring and man-made contaminants that may be found in drinking water.⁹⁴

Originally, the EPA primarily enforced compliance with the SDWA, but now the EPA primarily oversees the state programs approved to take its place.⁹⁵ The SWDA requires all states to adopt all new and revised regulations under the SWDA.⁹⁶ Florida's codification of the SWDA can be found in ch. 403, F.S. In Florida, DEP is the primary agency for enforcing compliance with the SDWA.⁹⁷ However, the Florida Department of Health oversees SDWA programs in six Florida counties, which include Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Polk, Sarasota, and Volusia.⁹⁸

Water Treatment

⁸⁶ Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, *Agricultural Best Management Practices*, <https://www.fdacs.gov/Agriculture-Industry/Water/Agricultural-Best-Management-Practices> (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

⁸⁷ *Id.*

⁸⁸ *Id.*

⁸⁹ S. 403.607(7)(d)3., F.S.

⁹⁰ *Id.*

⁹¹ 42 U.S.C. § 300f et seq.

⁹² U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Overview of the Safe Drinking Water Act* (Jan. 2025), <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/overview-safe-drinking-water-act> (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

⁹³ 42 U.S.C. § 300f(4)(C). *See also* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Overview of the Safe Drinking Water Act* (Jan. 2025), <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/overview-safe-drinking-water-act> (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

⁹⁴ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Overview of the Safe Drinking Water Act* (Jan. 2025), <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/overview-safe-drinking-water-act> (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

⁹⁵ Olexa, Michael T., Borisova, Caracciolo, *2021 Handbook of Florida Water Regulation: Safe Drinking Water Act* (June 21, 2021), p. University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences: Publication #FE587, <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/FE587> (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

⁹⁶ *Id.*

⁹⁷ *Id.*

⁹⁸ *Id.*

Water utilities often use a series of water treatment steps to remove harmful germs and chemicals and meet safety standards, which ensures the tap water in a community is safe to drink.⁹⁹ Different utilities will use different treatment steps depending on the initial quality of the water being treated.¹⁰⁰ Typically, the water treatment steps are, in this order, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.¹⁰¹ Water treatment plants commonly adjust water pH after the disinfection step.¹⁰² Adjusting the pH improves taste, reduces corrosion (breakdown) of pipes, and helps chemical disinfectants continue killing germs as the water travels through pipes.¹⁰³

Fluoride in Drinking Water

In addition to adjusting water pH, water treatment plans also add [fluoride](#) to the water after the disinfection step in the water treatment process.¹⁰⁴ Almost all water contains some naturally occurring fluoride, but usually at levels too low to prevent cavities.¹⁰⁵ The recommended fluoride concentration in drinking water, also called the optimal level, is 0.7 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water.¹⁰⁶ Tooth decay is one of the most common health problems affecting children today.¹⁰⁷ Studies show that widespread community water fluoridation can help prevent cavities and save money, both for families and the health care system.¹⁰⁸ In fact, drinking fluoridated water reduces cavities by about 25% in children and adults.¹⁰⁹

[Pest Control and Pesticide Licensing and Certification](#)

For structural pest control (pest control provided to homes or other structures), Florida law requires that each pest control business location must:

- Be licensed by DACS;
- Carry the required insurance coverage (\$250,000 per person and \$500,000 per occurrence for bodily injury and \$250,000 per occurrence and \$500,000 in the aggregate for property damage, or a combined single limit coverage of \$500,000 in the aggregate); and
- Employ full-time a Florida-certified operator in charge of the pest control operations of the business location. This operator must be certified in the categories in which the business operates, which may include one or more of the following:
 - General Household Pest and Rodent Control.
 - Termite and Other Wood-Destroying Organisms Control.
 - Lawn and Ornamental Pest Control.
 - Fumigation.¹¹⁰

A certified operator is an individual who has passed an examination administered by DACS in any of four certification categories listed above. A person can be certified in one or more of these categories.

⁹⁹ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Drinking Water: How Water Treatment Works*, <https://www.cdc.gov/drinking-water/about/how-water-treatment-works.html> (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

¹⁰⁰ *Id.*

¹⁰¹ For more information on the different steps in the water treatment process, see U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Drinking Water: How Water Treatment Works*, <https://www.cdc.gov/drinking-water/about/how-water-treatment-works.html> (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

¹⁰² *Id.*

¹⁰³ *Id.*

¹⁰⁴ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *About Community Water Fluoridation*, https://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/about/index.html#cdc_health_safety_special_topic_how-how-it-works (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

¹⁰⁵ *Id.*

¹⁰⁶ *Id.*

¹⁰⁷ Medical News Today, *Why do we have fluoride in our water?* (Feb. 21 2018), <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/154164#uses> (last visited Mar. 14, 2025)

¹⁰⁸ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *About Community Water Fluoridation*, https://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/about/index.html#cdc_health_safety_special_topic_how-how-it-works (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

¹⁰⁹ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Community Water Fluoridation Fast Facts*, https://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/about/index.html#cdc_health_safety_special_topic_how-how-it-works (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

¹¹⁰ DACS, Pest Control Licensing and Certification, <https://www.fdacs.gov/Business-Services/Pest-Control/Licensing-and-Certification> (last visited Mar. 15, 2025).

A company's pest control operations are the responsibility of the certified operator in charge and the business operations are limited to the category (or categories) of certification possessed by the operator (or operators) in charge at the business location.¹¹¹

DACS also administers four Limited Certification Categories:

- Commercial Landscape Maintenance applicators.
- Governmental or Private applicators.
- Commercial Urban Fertilizer applicators.
- Commercial Wildlife Management.¹¹²

None of these certifications allows the operation of a commercial pest control business.

DACS also administers the Florida Pesticide Law¹¹³ (FPL) for purposes of regulating the distribution, sale, and use of pesticides in the state. Among other things, the FPL requires that each brand of pesticide distributed or sold in the state must be registered with DACS.¹¹⁴ The FPL also requires DACS to issue certified applicator licenses for public, private, commercial, and specially designated classes of restricted-use pesticide¹¹⁵ applicators, subject to examination by DACS.¹¹⁶ DACS is authorized to impose specified penalties for violations of the FPL.¹¹⁷

[Solicitations of Contributions Act](#)

Organizations intending to solicit donations in Florida are required to register with DACS pursuant to the Solicitation of Contributions Act (SCA).¹¹⁸ The SCA contains basic registration, financial disclosure, and notification requirements for charitable organizations¹¹⁹ and sponsors,¹²⁰ fundraising consultants, and solicitors.

¹¹¹ DACS, Pest Control FAQ, <https://www.fdacs.gov/Business-Services/Pest-Control/Pest-Control-FAQ> (last visited Mar. 15, 2025).

¹¹² DACS, *supra* note 41.

¹¹³ Part I, ch. 487, F.S.

¹¹⁴ S. [487.031, F.S.](#)

¹¹⁵ As defined for purposes of the Florida Pesticide Law, "restricted-use pesticide" means a pesticide which, when applied in accordance with its directions for use, warnings, and cautions and for uses for which it is registered or for one or more such uses, or in accordance with a widespread and commonly recognized practice, may generally cause, without additional regulatory restrictions, unreasonable adverse effects on the environment, or injury to the applicator or other persons, and which has been classified as a restricted-use pesticide by the department or the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency."

¹¹⁶ S. [487.0435, F.S.](#), and s. [487.044, F.S.](#)

¹¹⁷ S. [487.175, F.S.](#)

¹¹⁸ S. [496.401, F.S.](#)

¹¹⁹ Charitable organization means a person who is or holds herself or himself out to be established for any benevolent, educational, philanthropic, humane, scientific, artistic, patriotic, social welfare or advocacy, public health, environmental conservation, civic, or other eleemosynary purpose, or a person who in any manner employs a charitable appeal as the basis for any solicitation or an appeal that suggests that there is a charitable purpose to any solicitation. The term includes a chapter, branch, area office, or similar affiliate soliciting contributions within the state for a charitable organization that has its principal place of business outside the state. S. [496.404\(1\), F.S.](#)

¹²⁰ A sponsor is a group or person who is, or holds itself out to be, soliciting contributions by the use of a name that implies that the group or person is in any way affiliated with, or organized for the benefit of, emergency service employees or law enforcement officers and the group or person is not a charitable organization. The term includes a chapter, branch, or affiliate that has its principal place of business outside the state if the chapter, branch, or affiliate solicits or holds itself out to be soliciting contributions in the state. S. [496.404\(25\), F.S.](#)

Charitable organizations must submit an [initial registration statement](#) to DACS and include a financial report, a statement of the purpose of the charity, how donations will be used, names of individuals in charge of solicitation activities, and proof of federal tax-exempt status. The charity must also identify any professional solicitors and fundraising consultants the charity will use, along with the terms of the arrangements for compensation to be paid to the consultant and solicitor.¹²¹

The registration must include a statement related to the charity's activities in other states, including whether the charity is authorized to operate in another state; whether the charity's registration has been denied, suspended, or revoked in another state; and whether the charity or any person associated with the charity has been subject to any adverse administrative actions or criminal convictions in any state.¹²²

A charitable organization or sponsor that is required to register or renew registration must file an annual financial statement for the immediately preceding year with DACS. The statement must include:

- A balance sheet;
- A statement of support, revenue and expenses;
- Names and addresses of any charities, professional fundraising consultants, professional solicitors, and commercial co-ventures used and the amounts received from each of them; and
- A statement of functional expenses that must include program service costs, management and general costs, and fundraising costs.¹²³

Anyone who willfully violates the SCA commits a third-degree felony¹²⁴ and, for any subsequent violation, a second-degree felony.¹²⁵ Additionally, DACS may enter an order imposing a range of administrative penalties, including imposing an administrative fine up to \$5,000 for each act or omission as well as a fine up to \$10,000 for any violation that involves fraud or deception.¹²⁶

Florida Food Safety Act

The Florida Food Safety Act¹²⁷ (FFS Act) is intended to “safeguard the public health and promote the public welfare by protecting the consuming public from injury by product use and the purchasing public from injury by merchandising deceit, flowing from intrastate commerce in food.”¹²⁸ DACS administers and enforces compliance with the FFS Act “in order to prevent fraud, harm, adulteration, misbranding, or false advertising in the preparation, manufacture, storage, or sale of articles of food.”¹²⁹ DACS is also charged with enforcing compliance with the FFS Act as it relates to “the production, manufacture, transportation, storage, and sale of food, as well as articles entering into, and intended for use as ingredients in the preparation of, food.”¹³⁰

The FFS Act regulates the state's [cottage food](#)¹³¹ industry, and provides that the regulation of cottage food operations¹³² is preempted to the state.¹³³ Under the FFS Act, a cottage food operation is exempt from the FFS Act's permitting requirements if the cottage food operation complies with the FFS Act and has annual gross sales of

¹²¹ S. [496.405\(2\), F.S.](#)

¹²² *Id.*

¹²³ S. [496.407\(1\), F.S.](#)

¹²⁴ A third-degree felony is punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. Ss. [775.082, F.S.](#) and [775.083, F.S.](#)

¹²⁵ A second-degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. Ss. [775.082](#) and [775.083, F.S.](#)

¹²⁶ S. [496.419, F.S.](#)

¹²⁷ Ch. 500, F.S.

¹²⁸ S. [500.02\(1\), F.S.](#)

¹²⁹ S. [500.032\(1\), F.S.](#)

¹³⁰ *Id.*

¹³¹ Cottage food is food that is not a potentially hazardous food, as defined by DACS rule, which is sold by a cottage food operation. S. [500.03\(1\)\(j\), F.S.](#)

¹³² A cottage food operation means a natural person or entity that produces or packages cottage food products at the residence of the natural person or at the residence of a natural person who has an ownership interest in the entity and sells such products in accordance with [s. 500.80, F.S.](#) S. [500.03\(1\)\(j\), F.S.](#)

¹³³ S. [500.80\(6\), F.S.](#)

cottage food products that do not exceed \$250,000.¹³⁴ In Florida, a cottage food operation may only sell cottage food products which are packaged with a label affixed that contains the following information:

- The name and address of the cottage food operation.
- The name of the cottage food product.
- The ingredients of the cottage food product, in descending order of predominance by weight.
- The net weight or net volume of the cottage food product.
- Allergen information as specified by federal labeling requirements.
- If any nutritional claim is made, appropriate nutritional information as specified by federal labeling requirements.
- The following statement printed in at least 10-point type in a color that provides a clear contrast to the background of the label: “Made in a cottage food operation that is not subject to Florida’s food safety regulations.”¹³⁵

Under the FFS Act, a [food permit](#) issued by DACS is required of any person who operates a food establishment in the state, unless an exemption applies.¹³⁶ In fact, a food permit must be applied for and received before any operation may begin at a food establishment.¹³⁷ An application for a permit from DACS must be accompanied by a fee in an amount determined by DACS rule.¹³⁸ A food permit issued to a new food establishment on or after September 1, 2023, is valid for 1 calendar year after the date of issuance and must be renewed annually on or before that date.¹³⁹ Effective January 1, 2024, a food permit issued before September 1, 2023, expires on the month and day the initial permit was issued to the food establishment and must be renewed annually on or before that date thereafter.¹⁴⁰

For purposes of enforcing the FFS Act, current law requires carriers engaged in interstate commerce and persons receiving food in interstate commerce, upon request by a DACS officer or employee, to permit the officer or employee to have access to and to copy [all records](#) showing the movement in interstate commerce of any food, and the quantity, shipper, and consignee thereof.¹⁴¹

Under the FFS Act, when DACS or its duly authorized agent [finds or has probable cause to believe](#) that any food, food processing equipment, food processing area, or food storage area is in violation of the FFS Act or any rule adopted thereunder so as to be dangerous, unwholesome, mislabeled, fraudulent, or unsanitary, a DACS agent may issue and enforce a stop-sale, stop-use, removal, or hold order.¹⁴² The order must give notice that the article, processing equipment, processing area, or storage area is or is suspected of being in violation and has been detained or embargoed, and must warn all persons not to remove, use, or dispose of such article, processing equipment, processing area, or storage area by sale or otherwise until permission for removal, use, or disposal is given by DACS or the court.¹⁴³ A person may not remove, use, or dispose of such detained or embargoed article, processing equipment, processing area, or storage area by sale or otherwise without such permission.¹⁴⁴

Legal Status of Psilocybin in Florida

¹³⁴ S. [500.80\(1\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

¹³⁵ S. [500.80\(3\), F.S.](#)

¹³⁶ S. [500.12\(1\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

¹³⁷ S. [500.12\(1\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

¹³⁸ *Id.*

¹³⁹ S. [500.12\(1\)\(b\)1., F.S.](#)

¹⁴⁰ S. [500.12\(1\)\(b\)2., F.S.](#)

¹⁴¹ S. [500.166, F.S.](#)

¹⁴² S. [500.172\(1\), F.S.](#)

¹⁴³ *Id.*

¹⁴⁴ *Id.*

[Psilocybin](#), also known as “magic mushrooms,” are naturally occurring and consumed for their hallucinogenic effects.¹⁴⁵ Under Florida law, psilocybin and psilocyn¹⁴⁶ is currently classified as a Schedule I substance.¹⁴⁷ Possession of psilocybin in Florida is a third-degree felony. Certain mushroom spores and mycelium, which is a type of fungi, can be propagated and grown into mushrooms that have psilocybin properties. But the spores do not contain any psilocybin properties themselves and therefore could be considered legal under current law.¹⁴⁸

Plant-Based Products Labeled as “Milk,” “Meat,” or “Poultry”

There has been an increase in availability in the marketplace and consumption of [plant-based milk alternatives](#):

- In 2010, one-fifth of U.S. households purchased or consumed plant-based milk alternatives.
- By 2016, one-third of U.S. households purchased plant-based milk alternatives, totaling \$1.5 billion in sales that year.
- From 2017 to 2019, sales of plant-based milk alternatives increased nearly 15 percent reaching \$2 billion.
- In 2020, retail sales continued to increase, rising to approximately \$2.4 billion.¹⁴⁹

Under federal law, the terms below are defined as follows:

- “[Milk](#)” is the lacteal secretion, practically free from colostrum, obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows. Milk that is in final package form for beverage use shall have been pasteurized or ultra pasteurized, and shall contain not less than 81/4 percent milk solids not fat and not less than 31/4 percent milkfat. Milk may have been adjusted by separating part of the milkfat therefrom, or by adding thereto cream, concentrated milk, dry whole milk, skim milk, concentrated skim milk, or nonfat dry milk. Milk may be homogenized.¹⁵⁰
- “[Meat](#)” means the part of the muscle of any cattle, sheep, swine, or goats which is skeletal or which is found in the tongue, diaphragm, heart, or esophagus, with or without the accompanying and overlying fat, and the portions of bone (in bone-in product such as T-bone or porterhouse steak), skin, sinew, nerve, and blood vessels which normally accompany the muscle tissue and that are not separated from it in the process of dressing.¹⁵¹
- “[Poultry](#)” means any domesticated bird (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, ratites, or squabs, also termed young pigeons from one to about thirty days of age), whether live or dead.¹⁵²
- “[Poultry product](#)” means:
 - Any poultry carcass or part thereof; or any product which is made wholly or in part from any poultry carcass or part thereof, except those exempted from the definition of a poultry product in 9 U.S.C. § 381.15. (Additionally, unless an exception under 9 U.S.C. § 381.1(b)(42) applies, this term is limited to articles capable of use as human food.)
 - If referring to a “[poultry food product](#),” any product capable of use as human food which is made in part from any poultry carcass or part thereof, except those exempted from the definition of a poultry product in 9 U.S.C. § 381.15.¹⁵³
- “[Egg](#)” means the shell egg of a domesticated chicken, turkey, duck, goose, or guinea.¹⁵⁴
- “[Egg product](#)” means any dried, frozen, or liquid eggs, with or without added ingredients, excepting products which contain eggs only in a relatively small proportion or historically have not been, in the judgment of the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture (Secretary), considered by consumers as products of the egg

¹⁴⁵ Alcohol and Drug Foundation, *Psilocybin* (Mar. 7, 2025), <https://adf.org.au/drug-facts/psilocybin/> (last visited Mar. 15, 2025).

¹⁴⁶ When psilocybin is taken, it’s converted in the body to psilocin, which is a chemical with psychoactive properties. Alcohol and Drug Foundation, *Psilocybin* (Mar. 7, 2025), <https://adf.org.au/drug-facts/psilocybin/> (last visited Mar. 15, 2025).

¹⁴⁷ [S. 893.03\(1\)33., 34, F.S.](#)

¹⁴⁸ Freeman, S., and Chandler, N. *How Magic Mushrooms Work*, <https://science.howstuffworks.com/magic-mushroom.htm> (last visited Mar. 15, 2025).

¹⁴⁹ U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *Labeling of Plant-Based Milk Alternatives and Voluntary Nutrient Statements: Guidance for Industry* (Feb. 2023), p. 4, <https://www.fda.gov/media/165420/download> (last visited Mar. 15, 2025).

¹⁵⁰ 21 C.F.R. § 31.110

¹⁵¹ 9 C.F.R. § 301.2

¹⁵² 9 C.F.R. § 381.1(b).

¹⁵³ *Id.*

¹⁵⁴ 21 U.S.C. § 1033(g).

food industry, and which may be exempted by the Secretary under such conditions as he or she may prescribe to assure that the egg ingredients are not adulterated and such products are not represented as egg products.¹⁵⁵

Consumer Unit Pricing Act

The purposes of Florida's [Consumer Unit Pricing Act](#) (CUP Act) include:

- Protecting the interests of consumers and encourage constructive and useful competition in the sale of consumer commodities.
- Encouraging, to the extent that it will facilitate the consumer's choice of consumer commodities, the development and use of a method of unit pricing for consumer commodities.
- Prohibiting the use of unit pricing of consumer commodities when it would tend to mislead or deceive consumers.¹⁵⁶

DACS has the authority, duty and responsibility of administering and enforcing the CUP Act.¹⁵⁷ Under the CUP Act, the price of all consumer commodities offered for sale or sold by a seller shall be expressed as the price per approved unit of quantity.¹⁵⁸ The CUP Act requires a seller to conspicuously and clearly display the price per package or unit and the unit price in close proximity to the display of the commodity in such manner as may be established by DACS rule.¹⁵⁹ Any person who offers for sale, or sells, any consumer commodity in violation of the CUP Act is guilty of a second-degree misdemeanor.¹⁶⁰

Veterinary Pathology

[Veterinary pathologists](#) work in animal disease surveillance, prevention, diagnosis and treatment.¹⁶¹ They investigate disease (in both humans and animals), conduct research, and develop medicines. They play a key role in the development of safe and effective medicines, agrochemicals and chemicals, and contribute to animal conservation and protection.¹⁶²

Veterinary pathologists work in academic and government research institutions, public and private diagnostic labs (including those at zoos), government regulatory agencies (such as the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency), industry (pharmaceutical and biotech companies, chemical companies, contract research organizations), and in the military (U.S. Army Veterinary Corps and Joint Pathology Center).¹⁶³

Procurement of Contracts by State Agencies

The Department of Management Services (DMS) has the power and duty to canvass all sources of supply and contract for the purchase, lease, or acquisition of all commodities and contractual services required by state agencies¹⁶⁴ under ch. 287, F.S.¹⁶⁵ DMS may remove from its vendor list any source of supply which fails to fulfill any

¹⁵⁵ 21 U.S.C. § 1033(f).

¹⁵⁶ S. [501.135\(2\)\(a\)-\(c\), F.S.](#)

¹⁵⁷ S. [501.135\(4\), F.S.](#)

¹⁵⁸ S. [501.135\(5\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

¹⁵⁹ S. [501.135\(6\), F.S.](#)

¹⁶⁰ S. [501.135\(7\), F.S.](#)

¹⁶¹ The Royal College of Pathologists, *Become a Veterinary Pathologist*, <https://www.rcpath.org/discover-pathology/careers-in-pathology/become-a-veterinary-pathologist.html> (last visited Mar. 16, 2025).

¹⁶² *Id.*

¹⁶³ American College of Veterinary Pathologists, *What is Veterinary Pathology?* https://www.acvp.org/page/What_is_Vet_Path (last visited Mar. 16, 2025).

¹⁶⁴ Agency means any of the various state officers, departments, boards, commissions, divisions, bureaus, and councils and any other unit of organization, however designated, of the executive branch of state government; the term, however, does not include the university and college boards of trustees or the state universities and colleges. S. [287.102\(1\), F.S.](#)

¹⁶⁵ Chapter 287, F.S., relates to the procurement of commodities and contractual services for state agencies. S. [287.001, F.S.](#) See also s. [287.042\(1\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

of its duties specified in a contract with the state, and may reinstate any such source of supply when DMS is satisfied that further instances of default will not occur.¹⁶⁶ DMS also has the power and duty to:

- Establish a system of coordinated, uniform procurement policies, procedures, and practices to be used by state agencies in acquiring commodities and contractual services.¹⁶⁷
- Govern the purchase by any agency of any commodity or contractual service and to establish standards and specifications for any commodity.¹⁶⁸
- Require that every agency furnish information relative to its commodity and contractual services purchases and methods of purchasing commodities and contractual services to DMS when so requested.¹⁶⁹
- Prepare statistical data concerning the method of procurement, terms, usage, and disposition of commodities and contractual services by agencies.¹⁷⁰

Boll Weevil Eradication

In the late 1800s, a small beetle native to Central or South America entered the United States near Brownsville, Texas and spread rapidly across the country's cotton growing regions. By the 1920s, *Anthonomus grandis*, the boll weevil, was causing more economic damage than any agricultural pest in U.S. history.¹⁷¹ For much of the 20th century, the boll weevil caused tens of millions of dollars in damage to cotton producers, reduced land values, and greatly disrupted local economies.¹⁷² The ubiquitous boll weevil adapted to several efforts by man to control it, including the use of arsenic and DDT as pesticides, and worked its way into American culture through folk music¹⁷³ and an Alabama monument.¹⁷⁴

In the late 1970s, the National Boll Weevil Eradication Program was launched by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service along the Virginia-North Carolina border. The program later expanded into other Southeastern states then westward.¹⁷⁵ In 1987, the Florida Legislature passed the Florida Boll Weevil Eradication Law, empowering DACS to lead the state's efforts to contain the pests and protect cotton crops.¹⁷⁶

It worked. Through a combination of strategies, including pheromone traps in the spring, hand picking infected cotton buds during the growing season, plowing under the cotton stalks after harvest, and low levels of pesticides in the fall, boll weevils have been eradicated in all states except Texas. Cotton can now be grown in many areas with little or no need for pesticides, and the National Boll Weevil Eradication Program is considered one of the greatest success stories of American agriculture.¹⁷⁷

Backup Power Requirements for Motor Fuel Retail Outlets

¹⁶⁶ S. [287.042\(1\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

¹⁶⁷ S. [287.042\(3\), F.S.](#)

¹⁶⁸ Except for the purchase of insurance, DMS may delegate to agencies the authority for the procurement of and contracting for commodities or contractual services. S. 287.042(6)(a)-(b), F.S.

¹⁶⁹ S. [287.042\(9\), F.S.](#)

¹⁷⁰ All agencies must furnish such information to DMS' Office of Supplier Diversity (Office) and to DMS, as DMS or the Office may call for, but no less frequently than annually, on such forms or in such manner as DMS may prescribe. S. [287.042\(10\), F.S.](#)

¹⁷¹ Stephanie Hall, *The Life and Times of Boll Weevil*, Library of Congress Blogs, Folklife Today (Dec. 11, 2013), <https://blogs.loc.gov/folklife/2013/12/the-life-and-times-of-boll-weevil/> (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

¹⁷² USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, *Cotton Pests*, <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-pests-diseases/cotton-pests> (last visited Mar. 13, 2025).

¹⁷³ Buster "Bus" Ezell's 1941 classic, *The Boll Weevil*, starts: "The first time I saw Boll Weevil, He was sitting on a cotton square. The next time I saw Boll Weevil, He had his whole family there." The full recording can be found on the Library of Congress website at <https://www.loc.gov/item/ftvbib000046/?locrl=blogflt> (last visited Mar. 14, 2025). See also note 43.

¹⁷⁴ In December 1919, the City of Enterprise, Alabama, in response to the successful conversion of agricultural production in the area from cotton to peanuts and other crops, raised a monument to the boll weevil and holds an annual Boll Weevil Fall Festival. Hall, *supra* note 36.

¹⁷⁵ National Cotton Council of America, *History of the Eradication Program*, <https://www.cotton.org/tech/pest/bollweevil/eradication2.cfm> (last visited Mar. 13, 2025)..

¹⁷⁶ Ch. 87-55, Laws of Fla., codified at Part I of Chapter 593, F.S.

¹⁷⁷ National Cotton Council of America, *supra* note 40; Hall, *supra* note 36.

Certain motor fuel retail outlets¹⁷⁸ in Florida that are located within one-half mile of an interstate highway or a state or federally designated evacuation route must be prewired with an appropriate transfer switch and be capable of operating all fuel pumps, dispensing equipment, life safety systems, and payment acceptance equipment using an alternate generated power source.¹⁷⁹ This requirement applies to each motor fuel retail outlet:

- Located in a county having a population of 300,000 or more and which has 16 or more fueling positions.
- Located in a county having a population of 100,000 or more, but fewer than 300,000, and which has 12 or more fueling positions.
- Located in a county having a population of fewer than 100,000 and which has eight or more fueling positions.¹⁸⁰

Each retail outlet subject to these requirements must keep documentation of these installations on site or at its corporate headquarters. In addition, each retail outlet must keep a written statement attesting to the periodic testing of and ensured operational capacity of the equipment. The required documents must be made available, upon request, to the Division of Emergency Management and the director of the county emergency management agency.¹⁸¹

Further, each newly constructed or substantially renovated¹⁸² motor fuel retail outlet for which a certificate of occupancy is issued on or after July 1, 2006, must be prewired with an appropriate transfer switch and capable of operating all fuel pumps, dispensing equipment, life safety systems, and payment acceptance equipment using an alternate generated power source. As used in this subsection, the term “substantially renovated” means a renovation that results in an increase of greater than 50 percent in the assessed value of the motor fuel retail outlet.

Packaging Information

DACS’ Bureau of Standards is responsible for establishing standards of weight, measure, or count and reasonable standards of fill¹⁸³ for any commodity in package form, as necessary.¹⁸⁴ Any package that is one of a lot containing random weights of the same commodity and bearing the total selling price of the package must bear on the outside of the package a plain and conspicuous declaration of the price per single unit of weight.¹⁸⁵ Further, when a packaged commodity is advertised in any manner with the retail price stated, there must be closely and conspicuously associated with the retail price a declaration of quantity as required by law or rule to appear on the package.¹⁸⁶

Regulation of Antifreeze

Under current law, DACS administers the Antifreeze Act of 1978. This Act requires that each brand of antifreeze distributed in the state must be registered with DACS before distribution. If DACS finds, upon analysis and inspection, that the antifreeze meets minimum standards established by DACS, is not adulterated, and meets its labeling claims, DACS must issue a certificate of registration authorizing distribution of the antifreeze in the state for a period of either 12 or 24 months.

¹⁷⁸ A “motor fuel retail outlet” is a facility where motor fuel is offered for sale at retail to the motoring public. S. [526.303\(14\), F.S.](#) “Motor fuel” means any petroleum product, including any special fuel, which is used for the propulsion of motor vehicles. S. [526.303\(5\), F.S.](#)

¹⁷⁹ S. [526.143\(3\), F.S.](#)

¹⁸⁰ *Id.*

¹⁸¹ *Id.*

¹⁸² The term “substantially renovated” means a renovation that results in an increase of greater than 50 percent in the assessed value of the motor fuel retail outlet. S. [526.143\(2\), F.S.](#)

¹⁸³ A “standard of fill” refers to the amount of liquid in a container rather than the size or capacity of the container itself.

¹⁸⁴ S. [531.41\(4\), F.S.](#)

¹⁸⁵ S. [531.48, F.S.](#)

¹⁸⁶ S. [531.49, F.S.](#)

As defined for purpose of DACS' regulation, "[antifreeze](#)" means any substance or preparation, that is sold, distributed, or intended for use as the cooling liquid in the cooling system of internal combustion engines of motor vehicles to preventing freezing or to raise the boiling point of water for the prevention of engine overheating.¹⁸⁷

Regulation of Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

Regulation of electric vehicle charging stations is preempted to the state. Local governments are prohibited from enacting or enforcing an ordinance or regulation related to these charging stations. The law requires DACS to adopt rules to provide requirements for electric vehicle charging stations to allow for consistency for consumers and the industry.¹⁸⁸

Minstrel Shows

Florida has an antiquated law that requires each person who operates any traveling show, exhibition, amusement enterprise, carnival, *minstrel*, rodeo, or other show or amusement, within the grounds of any annual public fair to pay license taxes provided by law.¹⁸⁹

Dual Oversight over Financial Institutions

To accept deposits, an institution must have a federal or state charter. Banks are chartered and regulated as national banks under the authority of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency within the U.S. Department of the Treasury or as state banks under the authority of a state regulator.¹⁹⁰

Due to federal preemption, a state's regulatory authority over federally chartered institutions is limited. Once a financial institution obtains a charter, the regulator's primary task is to ensure solvency. The regulator accomplishes this by conducting financial exams of its licensed entities. Financial institutions also need approval from their regulator to make changes in their upper management, merge with another company, pay dividends to shareholders, engage in material transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates, or make significant changes to their business operations.¹⁹¹

Banks chartered in Florida must become a member of the Federal Reserve or obtain insurance from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.¹⁹² Credit Unions chartered in Florida must insure their accounts by becoming a member of the National Credit Union Administration.¹⁹³ Thus, state-chartered banks and credit unions are subject to a dual-regulatory system.

Financial Institutions Codes

Florida's Financial Institutions Codes (Codes) are codified under Title XXXVIII of the Florida Statutes. A primary purpose of the Codes is to provide for and promote the safe and sound conduct of the financial services industry in Florida.¹⁹⁴ The Codes apply to all state-authorized and state-chartered financial institutions and to the enforcement of all laws relating to state-authorized and state-chartered financial institutions.¹⁹⁵ The Codes define the term "[financial institution](#)" as a state or federal savings or thrift association, bank, savings bank, trust company,

¹⁸⁷ S. [501.912, F.S.](#)

¹⁸⁸ S. [366.94, F.S.](#)

¹⁸⁹ S. [616.12\(1\), F.S.](#)

¹⁹⁰ Congressional Research Service, *Introduction to Financial Services: Banking*, January 5, 2023, <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF10035> (last visited Mar. 12, 2025).

¹⁹¹ For a detailed discussion of the regulatory framework, see, Congressional Research Service, *Who Regulates Whom? An Overview of the U.S. Financial Regulatory Framework*, March 10, 2020, <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R44918/7> (last visited Mar. 12, 2025). Also see ss. [655.037](#), [655.0385](#), [655.0386](#), [655.03855](#), and [655.412, F.S.](#)

¹⁹² Ss. [s. 658.22, F.S.](#) and [658.38, F.S.](#)

¹⁹³ Ss. [s. 657.005, F.S.](#) and [657.008, F.S.](#)

¹⁹⁴ S. [655.001\(2\), F.S.](#)

¹⁹⁵ S. [655.001\(1\), F.S.](#)

international bank agency, international banking corporation, international branch, international representative office, international administrative office, international trust entity, international trust company representative office, qualified limited service affiliate, credit union, and certain other corporations.¹⁹⁶

Office of Financial Regulation

The [Office of Financial Regulation](#) (OFR) is the regulatory authority for Florida's financial services industry.¹⁹⁷ OFR reports to the Financial Services Commission (Commission) which is made up of the Governor and the members of the Florida Cabinet: the Chief Financial Officer, Attorney General, and Agriculture Commissioner.¹⁹⁸ OFR enforces and administers the Codes; is responsible for supervising banks, credit unions, savings associations, and international bank agencies; and licenses and regulates non-depository finance companies and the securities industry.¹⁹⁹

OFR must examine the condition of each state-chartered financial institution at least every 18 months, and may conduct more frequent examinations as needed, based on risks associated with a licensee, like prior examination results or significant operational changes.²⁰⁰ When a state-chartered financial institution also has a federal regulator, OFR may accept an examination performed by the federal regulator or the regulators may conduct a joint examination.²⁰¹

Unsafe and Unsound Practices

The Codes require financial institutions to make determinations about the provision or denial of services based on an analysis of risk factors unique to each current or prospective customer or member.²⁰² Financial institutions are prohibited from engaging in an unsafe and unsound practice, which means a financial institution may not deny, cancel, suspend, or terminate its services to a person, or to otherwise discriminate against a person in making available such services, on the basis of:²⁰³

- The person's political opinions, speech, or affiliations;
- Except as otherwise provided, the person's religious beliefs, religious exercise, or religious affiliations;
- Any factor if it is not a quantitative, impartial, and risk-based standard, including any such factor related to the person's business sector; or
- The use of any rating, scoring, analysis, tabulation, or action that considers a social credit score based on factors including, but not limited to, certain environmental, social, and governance factors.²⁰⁴

Engaging in an unsafe or unsound practice is a violation of the Codes and subjects the violator to sanctions and penalties provided in the Codes.²⁰⁵ Such acts also constitute a violation of the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act (FDUTPA), which codifies laws relating to the protection of consumers from those who engage in unfair methods of competition, or unconscionable, deceptive, or unfair practices in commerce.²⁰⁶ A financial institution that engages in an unsafe or unsound practice is also subject to sanctions and penalties provided in FDUTPA.²⁰⁷

¹⁹⁶ S. [655.005\(1\)\(i\), F.S.](#)

¹⁹⁷ Florida Office of Financial Regulation, *About Our Agency*, <https://flofr.gov/sitePages/AboutOFR.htm> (last visited Mar. 12, 2025).

¹⁹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹⁹ Florida Department of Financial Services, *Financial Services Commission*, <https://www.myfloridacfo.com/about/about-dfs/commission> (last visited Mar. 12, 2025). *See also*, s. [655.012, F.S.](#)

²⁰⁰ S. [655.045\(1\), F.S.](#)

²⁰¹ S. [655.045\(1\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

²⁰² S. [655.0323\(1\), F.S.](#)

²⁰³ S. [655.0323\(2\), F.S.](#)

²⁰⁴ *See* s. [655.0323\(2\)\(d\)1.-8., F.S.](#), for a list of such factors.

²⁰⁵ S. [655.0323\(4\), F.S.](#)

²⁰⁶ S. [501.202\(2\), F.S.](#)

²⁰⁷ S. [655.0323\(7\), F.S.](#)

If a customer or member of a financial institution suspects that the institution has engaged in an unsafe or unsound practice, the aggrieved customer or member may submit a complaint to OFR within 30 days of the act that gave rise to the suspicion.²⁰⁸ OFR must then investigate the financial institution to determine whether a violation occurred.²⁰⁹ If OFR determines that a violation occurred, and unless otherwise prohibited by law, OFR must notify the customer or member, the financial institution, and the Department of Financial Services of the violation.²¹⁰

Firearm Licensing

DACS is statutorily authorized to issue concealed weapon and concealed firearm licenses to qualifying applicants.²¹¹ For purposes of the concealed carry licensure law, “concealed weapons or concealed firearms” means a handgun, electronic weapon or device, tear gas gun, knife, or billie, but not a machine gun.²¹²

To obtain a concealed weapon or concealed firearm license, a person must complete, under oath, an application that includes:

- The name, address, place and date of birth, race, and occupation of the applicant;
- A color photograph of the applicant which must be taken within the preceding 30 days;
- A statement that the applicant has been furnished with a copy of ch. 790, F.S., relating to weapons and firearms and is knowledgeable about the provisions in ch. 790, F.S.;
- A warning that the application is executed under oath with penalties for falsifying or substituting false documents;
- A statement that the applicant desires a concealed weapon or firearm license as a means of lawful self-defense;
- A full set of fingerprints;
- Documented proof of completion of a firearm safety and training course; and
- A nonrefundable license fee.²¹³

The following requirements must also be met for DACS to issue a firearm license to an applicant:

- Is a resident of the United States and a citizen of the United States or a permanent resident alien of the United States, as determined by the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, or is a consular security official of a foreign government;²¹⁴
- Is 21 years of age or older;²¹⁵
- Does not suffer from a physical infirmity which prevents the safe handling of a weapon or firearm;
- Is not ineligible to possess a firearm by virtue of having been convicted of a felony;
- Has not been committed for the abuse of a controlled substance or been found guilty of a crime under the provisions of ch. 893, F.S., or similar laws of any other state relating to controlled substances within a 3-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted;
- Does not chronically and habitually use alcoholic beverages or other substances to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired;²¹⁶
- Desires a legal means to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm for lawful self- defense;

²⁰⁸ S. [655.0323\(4\), F.S.](#)

²⁰⁹ S. [655.0323\(5\), F.S.](#)

²¹⁰ S. [655.0323\(5\)\(e\), F.S.](#)

²¹¹ S. [790.06\(1\), F.S.](#)

²¹² *Id.*

²¹³ S. [790.06\(4\)-\(5\) F.S.](#)

²¹⁴ Such consular security official must maintain diplomatic relations and treaties of commerce, friendship, and navigation with the United States and is certified as such by the foreign government and by the appropriate embassy in this country.

²¹⁵ Pursuant to [s. 790.062, F.S.](#), the department must issue a license to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm to a servicemember or veteran who does not meet the 21 years of age threshold if he or she is otherwise qualified.

²¹⁶ It shall be presumed that an applicant chronically and habitually uses alcoholic beverages or other substances to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired if the applicant has been committed under ch. 397, F.S., or under the provisions of former ch. 396, F.S., or has been convicted under [s. 790.151, F.S.](#), or has been deemed a habitual offender under [s. 856.011\(3\), F.S.](#), or has had two or more convictions under [s. 316.193, F.S.](#), or similar laws of any other state, within the 3-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted. Section [790.06\(2\), F.S.](#)

- Demonstrates competence with a firearm;
- Has not been adjudicated an incapacitated person, unless 5 years have elapsed since the applicant's restoration to capacity by court order;
- Has not been committed to a mental institution, unless the applicant produces a certificate from a licensed psychiatrist that he or she has not suffered from disability for at least 5 years prior to the date of submission of the application;
- Has not had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of a sentence suspended on any felony or misdemeanor crime of domestic violence unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled, or the record has been sealed or expunged;
- Has not been issued an injunction that is currently in force and effect and that restrains the applicant from committing acts of domestic violence or acts of repeat violence; and
- Is not prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm by any other provision of Florida or federal law.²¹⁷

DACS must, [within 90 days after receipt of the required information](#) for a firearm license application, issue the license; deny the application; or, in the event DACS receives criminal history information about the applicant with no final disposition on a crime which may disqualify the applicant, the 90-day timeframe may be suspended until receipt of the final disposition or proof of restoration of civil and firearm rights.²¹⁸ As the law is currently written, DACS could suspend the processing of a firearm application for an indefinite period of time under these circumstances.

DACS must:

- Revoke a license if the licensee has been found guilty of, had adjudication of guilt withheld for, or had imposition of sentence suspended for one or more crimes of violence within the preceding 3 years.²¹⁹
- Upon notification by a law enforcement agency, a court, or the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and subsequent written verification, suspend a license or the processing of an application for a license if the licensee or applicant is arrested or formally charged with a crime that would disqualify such person from having a license under this section, until final disposition of the case.²²⁰
- Suspend a license or the processing of an application for a license if the licensee or applicant is issued an injunction that restrains the licensee or applicant from committing acts of domestic violence or acts of repeat violence.²²¹

[Fuel Theft](#)

DACS regularly inspects petroleum distribution systems and retail gas stations to ensure fuel dispensers are working properly.²²² A fuel pulser is a plastic device connected to the fuel pump dispenser meter, which is within the fuel pump.²²³ The pulser converts the mechanical movement of the fuel meter and then sends electrical pulses to control the dispenser's electronic display.²²⁴ The pulsers can be replaced by an altered pulser that interrupts the electrical signal, which enables the ability to obtain large amounts of gas for a small percentage of the cost.²²⁵ Florida law does not specifically address crimes committed with fuel pulsers.²²⁶

[Mail Theft](#)

²¹⁷ S. [790.06\(2\), F.S.](#)

²¹⁸ S. [790.06\(6\)\(c\), F.S.](#)

²¹⁹ S. [790.06\(2\), F.S.](#)

²²⁰ *Id.*

²²¹ *Id.*

²²² Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, *Petroleum Inspection*, <https://www.fdacs.gov/Business-Services/Petroleum-Inspection> (last visited March 14, 2025).

²²³ Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Agency Analysis of 2023 Senate Bill 1150, p. 3 (Mar. 8, 2023).

²²⁴ *Id.*

²²⁵ *Id.*

²²⁶ Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Agency Analysis of 2023 Senate Bill 1150, p. 3, 4 (Mar. 8, 2023).

Mail theft is a federal crime that involves the unauthorized taking or destruction of mail belonging to another, which can include any mail, packages, or letters left in or near mailboxes for pickup or delivery.²²⁷ The offense of stealing mail carries severe penalties under federal law, including fines and imprisonment for up to five years, or both, for each offense.²²⁸ The penalties can also increase if the theft occurs under certain circumstances, such as stealing mail containing financial instruments or theft of mail committed during a natural disaster.²²⁹

In Florida, mail and package theft are typically classified as petit theft or grand theft, depending on the value of the stolen items. [Section 812.014, F.S.](#), defines theft offenses and generally categorizes the offense level based on the value of the property stolen. Whether a theft is a misdemeanor or a felony may also depend on the offender’s prior history of theft convictions or the type of property stolen. The offense levels for theft crimes based on property value thresholds and general property types are classified as follows:

| | Property Value | Offense Level |
|-------------|--|---------------------------|
| Grand Theft | ≥ \$100,000 | First Degree Felony |
| | ≥ \$20,000, but < \$100,000 | Second Degree Felony |
| | ≥ \$10,000, but < \$20,000 | Third Degree Felony |
| | ≥ \$5,000, but < \$10,000 | Third Degree Felony |
| | ≥ \$750, but < \$5,000 | Third Degree Felony |
| | ≥ \$40, but < \$750 if taken from a dwelling or unenclosed curtilage of a dwelling | Third Degree Felony |
| Petit Theft | ≥ \$100, but < \$750 | First Degree Misdemeanor |
| | < \$100 | Second Degree Misdemeanor |

²²⁷ 18 U.S.C. § 1701-1710. See also, Hager & Schwartz, P.A., *What Happens When You Steal Mail in Florida?* (July 28, 2023), <https://www.defendyourcase.com/criminal-defense-blog/2023/july/what-happens-when-you-steal-mail-in-florida/> (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

²²⁸ 18 U.S.C. § 1708. See also, Hager & Schwartz, P.A., *What Happens When You Steal Mail in Florida?* (July 28, 2023), <https://www.defendyourcase.com/criminal-defense-blog/2023/july/what-happens-when-you-steal-mail-in-florida/> (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

²²⁹ Hager & Schwartz, P.A., *What Happens When You Steal Mail in Florida?* (July 28, 2023), <https://www.defendyourcase.com/criminal-defense-blog/2023/july/what-happens-when-you-steal-mail-in-florida/> (last visited Mar. 14, 2025).

BILL HISTORY

| COMMITTEE REFERENCE | ACTION | DATE | STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF | ANALYSIS PREPARED BY |
|---|---|-----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Housing, Agriculture & Tourism Subcommittee | 14 Y, 3 N, As CS | 3/18/2025 | Curtin | Keating |
| THE CHANGES ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited a local government from adopting an ordinance that inhibits the construction of housing for legally verified agricultural workers on certain land, and required property owners of such lands to maintain certain records. Eliminated an exemption for federal, state, and other government entities under the Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act. Allowed DACS to surplus certain lands that are determined to be suitable for bona fide agricultural production, and made these provisions retroactive to January 1, 2009. Required certain lands owned or acquired by an electric utility to be offered to DACS for fee simple acquisition before the lands are offered to anyone else, and made these provisions retroactive to January 1, 2009. Granted DACS rulemaking authority to enforce the FDA's standard of identity for, and prohibited the sale of plant-based products mislabeled as, milk, meat, poultry, poultry products, eggs, and egg products. Allowed DACS to use contracts procured by other state agencies, notwithstanding DMS' authority to oversee the procurement of contracts by state agencies. Created the Florida Aquaculture Foundation within DACS to create programs to assist, promote, and further aquaculture and aquaculture producers in the state, and authorized DACS to appoint an advisory committee adjunct to the Foundation. Eliminated the exemption for persons or entities licensed by the state to use a drone if the use of a drone is only to perform reasonable tasks within the scope of activities permitted under the person or entity's license. Eliminated the provision that conditioned the assessment of civil fines and attorney fees and costs on an entity on a finding that the entity received notice, at least 30 days before a suit was filed, that its ordinance or regulation impinged on the state's authority to regulate activities related to the use of firearms and ammunition in the state. | | | |
| Criminal Justice Subcommittee | 14 Y, 4 N, As CS | 3/26/2025 | Hall | Padgett |
| THE CHANGES ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made technical changes to Sections 51, 77, and 78 of the bill to clarify language and conform these sections with existing statutes. Removed several sections that reenacted existing statutes to incorporate an amendment to s. 193.461, F.S., which is no longer amended by the bill. | | | |
| Agriculture & Natural Resources Budget Subcommittee | | | | |
| Commerce Committee | | | | |

THIS BILL ANALYSIS HAS BEEN UPDATED TO INCORPORATE ALL OF THE CHANGES DESCRIBED ABOVE.
