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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

| Senate | . | House |
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| Comm: RCS | . | |
| 01/14/2026 | . | |
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The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Truenow) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause
and insert:

Section 1. Section 125.489, Florida Statutes, is created to
read:

125.489 Preemption of restrictions on gasoline-powered farm
equipment or gasoline-powered landscape equipment.—

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

(a) "Gasoline-powered farm equipment" means any machine



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powered by an internal combustion engine or motor that uses gasoline, diesel, or a blend of gasoline and oil which is used on a farm or used to transport farm products.

(b) "Gasoline-powered landscape equipment" means any machine powered by an internal combustion engine or motor that uses gasoline, diesel, or a blend of gasoline and oil which is used to provide landscape management or maintenance or to move leaves, dirt, grass, or other debris off of sidewalks, driveways, lawns, or other surfaces.

(2) A county may not enact or enforce a resolution, an ordinance, a rule, a code, or a policy or take any action that restricts or prohibits the use of gasoline-powered farm equipment or gasoline-powered landscape equipment and may not create differing standards for such equipment or distinguish such equipment from any electric or similar equipment in a retail, manufacturer, or distributor setting.

(3) This section does not prohibit or limit a county from encouraging the use of alternative farm or landscape equipment, such as battery-powered farm or landscape equipment.

Section 2. Present subsections (18) through (30) and (31) through (54) of section 163.3164, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (19) through (31) and (33) through (56), respectively, and new subsections (18) and (32) are added to that section, to read:

163.3164 Community Planning Act; definitions.—As used in this act:

(18) "Ecologically significant parcel" means a parcel of land located within the boundaries of a low-density municipality which is currently undeveloped and has been designated as either



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rural, conservation, agricultural, or greenspace as provided by
a local government comprehensive plan developed pursuant to s.
163.3177.

(32) "Low-density municipality" means a municipality
existing on or before January 1, 2025, which is less than 2,500
acres in total size and contains a population of 5,000 or fewer
legal residents.

Section 3. Present subsection (7) of section 163.3202,
Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (8), and a new
subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

163.3202 Land development regulations.—

(7)(a) Notwithstanding any ordinance to the contrary, an
application for a development on an ecologically significant
parcel in a low-density municipality may not be administratively
approved without an attestation provided by the developer, under
penalty of perjury, to the low-density municipality which states
that the development will not exceed a maximum density of 1
residential unit per 20 acres.

(b) This subsection does not apply to applications for the
construction of residential units on an ecologically significant
parcel for the express purpose of providing housing for family
members of the applicant. However, the applicant must provide an
attestation, under penalty of perjury, to the low-density
municipality which states that the residential units being
constructed will be used for such express purpose before the
administrative approval of an application for development.

(c) The density requirements provided in this subsection
may be waived upon a resolution approved by a unanimous vote of
the commission or council of the low-density municipality.



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Section 4. Section 166.063, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

166.063 Preemption of restrictions on gasoline-powered farm equipment or gasoline-powered landscape equipment.—

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

(a) "Gasoline-powered farm equipment" means a machine powered by an internal combustion engine or motor that uses gasoline, diesel, or a blend of gasoline and oil which is used on a farm or used to transport farm products.

(b) "Gasoline-powered landscape equipment" means any machine powered by an internal combustion engine or motor that uses gasoline, diesel, or a blend of gasoline and oil which is used to provide landscape management or maintenance or to move leaves, dirt, grass, or other debris off of sidewalks, driveways, lawns, or other surfaces.

(2) A municipality may not enact or enforce a resolution, an ordinance, a rule, a code, or a policy or take any action that restricts or prohibits the use of gasoline-powered farm equipment or gasoline-powered landscape equipment and may not create differing standards for such equipment or distinguish such equipment from any electric or similar equipment in a retail, manufacturer, or distributor setting.

(3) This section does not prohibit or limit a municipality from encouraging the use of alternative farm or landscape equipment, such as battery-powered farm or landscape equipment.

Section 5. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 212.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.055 Discretionary sales surtaxes; legislative intent; authorization and use of proceeds.—It is the legislative intent



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that any authorization for imposition of a discretionary sales surtax shall be published in the Florida Statutes as a subsection of this section, irrespective of the duration of the levy. Each enactment shall specify the types of counties authorized to levy; the rate or rates which may be imposed; the maximum length of time the surtax may be imposed, if any; the procedure which must be followed to secure voter approval, if required; the purpose for which the proceeds may be expended; and such other requirements as the Legislature may provide. Taxable transactions and administrative procedures shall be as provided in s. 212.054.

(2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE SURTAX.—

(d) The proceeds of the surtax authorized by this subsection and any accrued interest shall be expended by the school district, within the county and municipalities within the county, or, in the case of a negotiated joint county agreement, within another county, to finance, plan, and construct infrastructure; to acquire any interest in land for public recreation, conservation, or protection of natural resources or to prevent or satisfy private property rights claims resulting from limitations imposed by the designation of an area of critical state concern; to provide loans, grants, or rebates to residential or commercial property owners who make energy efficiency improvements to their residential or commercial property, if a local government ordinance authorizing such use is approved by referendum; or to finance the closure of county-owned or municipally owned solid waste landfills that have been closed or are required to be closed by order of the Department of Environmental Protection. Any use of the proceeds or interest



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for purposes of landfill closure before July 1, 1993, is ratified. The proceeds and any interest may not be used for the operational expenses of infrastructure, except that a county that has a population of fewer than 75,000 and that is required to close a landfill may use the proceeds or interest for long-term maintenance costs associated with landfill closure. Counties, as defined in s. 125.011, and charter counties may, in addition, use the proceeds or interest to retire or service indebtedness incurred for bonds issued before July 1, 1987, for infrastructure purposes, and for bonds subsequently issued to refund such bonds. Any use of the proceeds or interest for purposes of retiring or servicing indebtedness incurred for refunding bonds before July 1, 1999, is ratified.

1. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "infrastructure" means:

a. Any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of public facilities that have a life expectancy of 5 or more years, any related land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs, and all other professional and related costs required to bring the public facilities into service. For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, the term "public facilities" has the same meaning ~~means facilities~~ as defined in s. 163.3164(43) ~~s. 163.3164(41)~~, s. 163.3221(13), or s. 189.012(5), and includes facilities that are necessary to carry out governmental purposes, including, but not limited to, fire stations, general governmental office buildings, and animal shelters, regardless of whether the facilities are owned by the local taxing authority or another governmental entity.



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b. A fire department vehicle, an emergency medical service vehicle, a sheriff's office vehicle, a police department vehicle, or any other vehicle, and the equipment necessary to outfit the vehicle for its official use or equipment that has a life expectancy of at least 5 years.

c. Any expenditure for the construction, lease, or maintenance of, or provision of utilities or security for, facilities, as defined in s. 29.008.

d. Any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay associated with the improvement of private facilities that have a life expectancy of 5 or more years and that the owner agrees to make available for use on a temporary basis as needed by a local government as a public emergency shelter or a staging area for emergency response equipment during an emergency officially declared by the state or by the local government under s. 252.38. Such improvements are limited to those necessary to comply with current standards for public emergency evacuation shelters. The owner must enter into a written contract with the local government providing the improvement funding to make the private facility available to the public for purposes of emergency shelter at no cost to the local government for a minimum of 10 years after completion of the improvement, with the provision that the obligation will transfer to any subsequent owner until the end of the minimum period.

e. Any land acquisition expenditure for a residential housing project in which at least 30 percent of the units are affordable to individuals or families whose total annual household income does not exceed 120 percent of the area median income adjusted for household size, if the land is owned by a



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local government or by a special district that enters into a written agreement with the local government to provide such housing. The local government or special district may enter into a ground lease with a public or private person or entity for nominal or other consideration for the construction of the residential housing project on land acquired pursuant to this sub-subparagraph.

f. Instructional technology used solely in a school district's classrooms. As used in this sub-subparagraph, the term "instructional technology" means an interactive device that assists a teacher in instructing a class or a group of students and includes the necessary hardware and software to operate the interactive device. The term also includes support systems in which an interactive device may mount and is not required to be affixed to the facilities.

2. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "energy efficiency improvement" means any energy conservation and efficiency improvement that reduces consumption through conservation or a more efficient use of electricity, natural gas, propane, or other forms of energy on the property, including, but not limited to, air sealing; installation of insulation; installation of energy-efficient heating, cooling, or ventilation systems; installation of solar panels; building modifications to increase the use of daylight or shade; replacement of windows; installation of energy controls or energy recovery systems; installation of electric vehicle charging equipment; installation of systems for natural gas fuel as defined in s. 206.9951; and installation of efficient lighting equipment.



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3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, a local government infrastructure surtax imposed or extended after July 1, 1998, may allocate up to 15 percent of the surtax proceeds for deposit into a trust fund within the county's accounts created for the purpose of funding economic development projects having a general public purpose of improving local economies, including the funding of operational costs and incentives related to economic development. The ballot statement must indicate the intention to make an allocation under the authority of this subparagraph.

4. Surtax revenues that are shared with eligible charter schools pursuant to paragraph (c) shall be allocated among such schools based on each school's proportionate share of total school district capital outlay full-time equivalent enrollment as adopted by the education estimating conference established in s. 216.136. Surtax revenues must be expended by the charter school in a manner consistent with the allowable uses provided in s. 1013.62(4). All revenues and expenditures shall be accounted for in a charter school's monthly or quarterly financial statement pursuant to s. 1002.33(9). If a school's charter is not renewed or is terminated and the school is dissolved under the provisions of law under which the school was organized, any unencumbered funds received under this paragraph shall revert to the sponsor.

Section 6. Present subsection (19) of section 253.0341, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (21), and new subsections (19) and (20) are added to that section, to read:

253.0341 Surplus of state-owned lands.—

(19) The Acquisition and Restoration Council shall



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determine whether any lands surplused by a local governmental entity, as defined in s. 218.72, on or after January 1, 2024, are suitable for bona fide agricultural purposes, as defined in s. 193.461(3)(b). A local governmental entity may not transfer future development rights for any surplused lands determined to be suitable for bona fide agricultural purposes on or after January 1, 2024.

(20) The Department of Environmental Protection, in coordination with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, shall determine whether any state-owned conservation lands acquired on or after January 1, 2024, are suitable for bona fide agricultural purposes, as defined in s. 193.461(3)(b).

(a) Notwithstanding any other law or rule, the Department of Environmental Protection may surplus state-owned conservation lands acquired on or after January 1, 2024, determined to be suitable for bona fide agricultural purposes.

(b) For all state-owned conservation lands determined to be suitable for bona fide agricultural production and surplused by the Department of Environmental Protection, the department shall retain a rural-lands-protection easement pursuant to s. 570.71(3). All proceeds from the sale of such surplused lands must be deposited into the Incidental Trust Fund within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for less than fee simple land acquisition pursuant to ss. 570.71 and 570.715.

(c) By January 1, 2027, and each January 1 thereafter, the Department of Environmental Protection shall provide a report of state-owned conversation lands surplused pursuant to this subsection to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.



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(d) Designated state forest lands, state park lands, or wildlife management areas may not be surplusd pursuant to this subsection.

Section 7. Section 259.1053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

259.1053 Babcock Ranch Preserve; ~~Babcock Ranch Advisory Group.~~—

(1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Babcock Ranch Preserve Act.”

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Babcock Ranch Preserve” and “preserve” mean the lands and facilities acquired in the purchase of the Babcock Crescent B Ranch, as provided in s. 259.1052.

(b) “Commission” means the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

(c) “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Agriculture.

(d) “Department” means the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

(e) “Executive director” means the Executive Director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

(f) “Financially self-sustaining” means having management and operation expenditures not more than the revenues collected from fees and other receipts for resource use and development and from interest and invested funds.

(g) “Florida Forest Service” means the Florida Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

(h) “Multiple use” means the management of all of the renewable surface resources of the Babcock Ranch Preserve to best meet the needs of the public, including the use of the land



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for some or all of the renewable surface resources or related services over areas large enough to allow for periodic adjustments in use to conform to the changing needs and conditions of the preserve while recognizing that a portion of the land will be used for some of the renewable surface resources available on that land. The goal of multiple use is the harmonious and coordinated management of the renewable surface resources without impairing the productivity of the land and considering the relative value of the renewable surface resources, and not necessarily a combination of uses to provide the greatest monetary return or the greatest unit output.

(i) "Sustained yield of the renewable surface resources" means the achievement and maintenance of a high level of annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable surface resources of the preserve without impairing the productivity of the land.

(3) CREATION OF BABCOCK RANCH PRESERVE.—

(a) Upon the date of acquisition of the Babcock Crescent B Ranch, there is created the Babcock Ranch Preserve, which shall be managed in accordance with the purposes and requirements of this section.

(b) The preserve is established to protect and preserve the environmental, agricultural, scientific, scenic, geologic, watershed, fish, wildlife, historic, cultural, and recreational values of the preserve, and to provide for the multiple use and sustained yield of the renewable surface resources within the preserve consistent with this section.

(c) This section does not preclude the use of common varieties of mineral materials such as sand, stone, and gravel



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for construction and maintenance of roads and facilities within the preserve.

(d) This section does not affect the constitutional responsibilities of the commission in the exercise of its regulatory and executive power with respect to wild animal life and freshwater aquatic life, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the preserve.

(e) This section does not interfere with or prevent the implementation of agricultural practices authorized by the agricultural land use designations established in the local comprehensive plans of either Charlotte County or Lee County as those plans apply to the Babcock Ranch Preserve.

(f) This section does not preclude the maintenance and use of roads and trails or the relocation of roads in existence on the effective date of this section, or the construction, maintenance, and use of new trails, or any motorized access necessary for the administration of the land contained within the preserve, including motorized access necessary for emergencies involving the health or safety of persons within the preserve.

~~(4) BABCOCK RANCH ADVISORY GROUP.—~~

~~(a) The purpose of the Babcock Ranch Advisory Group is to assist the department by providing guidance and advice concerning the management and stewardship of the Babcock Ranch Preserve.~~

~~(b) The Babcock Ranch Advisory Group shall be comprised of nine members appointed to 5-year terms. Based on recommendations from the Governor and Cabinet, the commission, and the governing boards of Charlotte County and Lee County, the commissioner~~



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~~shall appoint members as follows:~~

~~1. One member with experience in sustainable management of forest lands for commodity purposes.~~

~~2. One member with experience in financial management, budget and program analysis, and small business operations.~~

~~3. One member with experience in management of game and nongame wildlife and fish populations, including hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities.~~

~~4. One member with experience in domesticated livestock management, production, and marketing, including range management and livestock business management.~~

~~5. One member with experience in agriculture operations or forestry management.~~

~~6. One member with experience in hunting, fishing, nongame species management, or wildlife habitat management, restoration, and conservation.~~

~~7. One member with experience in public outreach and education.~~

~~8. One member who is a resident of Lee County, to be designated by the Board of County Commissioners of Lee County.~~

~~9. One member who is a resident of Charlotte County, to be designated by the Board of County Commissioners of Charlotte County.~~

~~Vacancies will be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made. A member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of that term.~~

~~(c) Members of the Babcock Ranch Advisory Group shall:~~

~~1. Elect a chair and vice chair from among the group~~



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~~members.~~

~~2. Meet regularly as determined by the chair.~~

~~3. Serve without compensation but shall receive reimbursement for travel and per diem expenses as provided in s. 112.061.~~

~~(4)-(5)~~ MANAGEMENT OF PRESERVE; FEES.—

(a) The department shall assume all authority provided by this section to manage and operate the preserve as a working ranch upon the termination or expiration of the management agreement attached as Exhibit "E" to that certain agreement for sale and purchase approved by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund on November 22, 2005, and by Lee County on November 20, 2005.

(b) Upon assuming management and operation of the preserve, the department shall:

1. Manage and operate the preserve and the uses thereof, including, but not limited to, the activities necessary to administer and operate the preserve as a working ranch; the activities necessary for the preservation and development of the land and renewable surface resources of the preserve; the activities necessary for interpretation of the history of the preserve on behalf of the public; the activities necessary for the management, public use, and occupancy of facilities and lands within the preserve; and the maintenance, rehabilitation, repair, and improvement of property within the preserve.

2. Develop programs and activities relating to the management of the preserve as a working ranch.

3. Establish procedures for entering into lease agreements and other agreements for the use and occupancy of the facilities



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of the preserve. The procedures shall ensure reasonable competition and set guidelines for determining reasonable fees, terms, and conditions for such agreements.

4. Assess reasonable fees for admission to, use of, and occupancy of the preserve to offset costs of operating the preserve as a working ranch. These fees are independent of fees assessed by the commission for the privilege of hunting, fishing, or pursuing outdoor recreational activities within the preserve, and shall be deposited into the Incidental Trust Fund of the Florida Forest Service, subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

(c) The commission, in cooperation with the department, shall:

1. Establish and implement public hunting and other fish and wildlife management activities. Tier I and Tier II public hunting opportunities shall be provided consistent with the management plan and the recreation master plan. Tier I public hunting shall provide hunting opportunities similar to those offered on wildlife management areas with an emphasis on youth and family-oriented hunts. Tier II public hunting shall be provided specifically by fee-based permitting to ensure compatibility with livestock grazing and other essential agricultural operations on the preserve.

2. Establish and administer permit fees for Tier II public hunting to capitalize on the value of hunting on portions of the preserve and to help ensure the preserve is financially self-sufficient. The fees shall be deposited into the State Game Trust Fund of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to be used to offset the costs of providing public hunting and to



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support fish and wildlife management and other land management activities on the preserve.

(d) The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or its designated agent may:

1. Negotiate directly with and enter into such agreements, leases, contracts, and other arrangements with any person, firm, association, organization, corporation, or governmental entity, including entities of federal, state, and local governments, as are necessary and appropriate to carry out the purposes and activities authorized by this section.

2. Grant privileges, leases, concessions, and permits for the use of land for the accommodation of visitors to the preserve, provided no natural curiosities or objects of interest shall be granted, leased, or rented on such terms as shall deny or interfere with free access to them by the public. Such grants, leases, and permits may be made and given without advertisement or securing competitive bids. Such grants, leases, or permits may not be assigned or transferred by any grantee without consent of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or its designated agent.

~~(5)-(6)~~ DISSOLUTION OF BABCOCK RANCH, INC.—Upon dissolution of the Babcock Ranch, Inc., all statutory powers, duties, functions, records, personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the corporation shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services unless otherwise provided by law. Any cash balances of funds shall revert to the Incidental Trust Fund of the Florida Forest Service.

Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section



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287.1351, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (3) of that section is republished, to read:

287.1351 Suspended vendors; state contracts.—

(2)(a) A vendor that is in default on any contract with an agency, has failed to timely compensate its subcontractors or suppliers, or has otherwise repeatedly demonstrated a recent inability to fulfill the terms and conditions of previous state contracts or to adequately perform its duties under those contracts may not submit a bid, proposal, or reply to an agency or enter into or renew a contract to provide any goods or services to an agency after its placement, pursuant to this section, on the suspended vendor list.

(3) An agency shall notify the department of any vendor that has met the grounds for suspension described in paragraph (2)(a). The agency must provide documentation to the department evidencing the vendor's default or other grounds for suspension. The department shall review the documentation provided and determine whether good cause exists to remove the vendor from the vendor list and to place it on the suspended vendor list. If good cause exists, the department must notify the vendor in writing of its intent to remove the vendor from the vendor list and of the vendor's right to an administrative hearing and the applicable procedures and time requirements for any such hearing. If the vendor does not request an administrative hearing, the department must enter a final order removing the vendor from the vendor list. A vendor may not be removed from the vendor list without receiving an individual notice of intent from the department.

Section 9. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (4) of



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section 322.12, Florida Statutes, to read:

322.12 Examination of applicants.—

(4) The examination for an applicant for a commercial driver license shall include a test of the applicant's eyesight given by a driver license examiner designated by the department or by a licensed ophthalmologist, optometrist, or physician and a test of the applicant's hearing given by a driver license examiner or a licensed physician. The examination shall also include a test of the applicant's ability to read and understand highway signs regulating, warning, and directing traffic; his or her knowledge of the traffic laws of this state pertaining to the class of motor vehicle which he or she is applying to be licensed to operate, including laws regulating driving under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, and driving while intoxicated; his or her knowledge of the effects of alcohol and controlled substances and the dangers of driving a motor vehicle after having consumed alcohol or controlled substances; and his or her knowledge of any special skills, requirements, or precautions necessary for the safe operation of the class of vehicle which he or she is applying to be licensed to operate. In addition, the examination shall include an actual demonstration of the applicant's ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable control in the safe operation of a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles of the type covered by the license classification which the applicant is seeking, including an examination of the applicant's ability to perform an inspection of his or her vehicle.

(c) An applicant for a commercial driver license who



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receives unauthorized assistance from another person in
completing the portion of the examination which tests the
applicant's ability to read and understand highway signs
regulating, warning, and directing traffic or his or her
knowledge of the traffic laws of this state pertaining to the
class of motor vehicle for which he or she is applying to be
licensed to operate, including laws regulating driving under the
influence of alcohol or controlled substances, driving with an
unlawful blood-alcohol level, and driving while intoxicated,
commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as
provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 10. Section 322.36, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.36 Permitting unauthorized operator to drive.—

(1) A person may not authorize or knowingly permit a motor vehicle owned by him or her or under his or her dominion or control to be operated upon any highway or public street except by a person who is duly authorized to operate a motor vehicle under this chapter.

(2) A person may not knowingly or willfully provide unauthorized assistance to an applicant for the examination required to hold a commercial driver license pursuant to s. 322.12(4).

(3) A ~~Any~~ person who violates this section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. If a person violates this section by knowingly loaning a vehicle to a person whose driver license is suspended and if that vehicle is involved in an accident resulting in bodily injury or death, the driver license of the



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person violating this section must ~~shall~~ be suspended for 1 year.

Section 11. Section 377.71, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 12. Section 377.711, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 13. Section 377.712, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 14. Present paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3) of section 403.0855, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (b) and (c), respectively, a new paragraph (a) is added to that subsection, and subsections (2) and (4) of that section are amended, to read:

403.0855 Biosolids management.—

(2) The department shall adopt rules for biosolids management. ~~Rules adopted by the department pursuant to this section may not take effect until ratified by the Legislature.~~

(3) For a new land application site permit or a permit renewal issued after July 1, 2020, the permittee of a biosolids land application site shall:

(a) Ensure that only Class AA biosolids are applied to the soil.

(4) All permits shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (3)(a) ~~subsection (3)~~ by July 1, 2028 ~~July 1, 2022~~.

Section 15. Present subsection (5) of section 482.071, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (6), and a new subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

482.071 Licenses.—

(5) Each person applying for a pest control business license or renewal thereof who will offer and perform fumigations as a part of his or her regular business operations must furnish to the department a certificate of insurance that



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meets the requirement for minimum financial responsibility for
bodily injury and property damage, consisting of:

(a) Bodily injury coverage of \$1 million per person and \$2
million per occurrence; and property damage coverage of \$1
million per occurrence and \$2 million in the aggregate; or

(b) Combined single-limit coverage of \$2 million in the
aggregate.

Section 16. Subsection (7) of section 482.161, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

482.161 Disciplinary grounds and actions; reinstatement.—

(7) The department, pursuant to chapter 120, in addition to
or in lieu of any other remedy provided by state or local law,
may impose an administrative fine in the Class III ~~II~~ category
pursuant to s. 570.971 for a violation of this chapter or of the
rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. In determining the
amount of fine to be levied for a violation, the following
factors shall be considered:

(a) The severity of the violation, including the
probability that the death, or serious harm to the health or
safety, of any person will result or has resulted; the severity
of the actual or potential harm; and the extent to which this
chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter were
violated;

(b) Any actions taken by the licensee or certified operator
in charge, or limited certificateholder, to correct the
violation or to remedy complaints;

(c) Any previous violations of this chapter or of the rules
adopted pursuant to this chapter; and

(d) The cost to the department of investigating the



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violation.

Section 17. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 482.165, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

482.165 Unlicensed practice of pest control; cease and desist order; injunction; civil suit and penalty.—

(3) In addition to or in lieu of any remedy provided under subsection (2), the department may institute a civil suit in circuit court to recover a civil penalty for any violation for which the department may issue a notice to cease and desist under subsection (2). The civil penalty shall be in the Class III ~~II~~ category pursuant to s. 570.971 for each offense. The court may also award to the prevailing party court costs and reasonable attorney fees.

(5) In addition to or in lieu of any remedy provided under subsections (2) and (3), the department may, even in the case of a first offense, impose a fine not less than twice the cost of a pest control business license, but not more than a fine in the Class III ~~II~~ category pursuant to s. 570.971, upon a determination by the department that a person is in violation of subsection (1). For the purposes of this subsection, the lapse of a previously issued license for a period of less than 1 year is not considered a violation.

Section 18. Subsections (20) and (21) are added to section 489.105, Florida Statutes, to read:

489.105 Definitions.—As used in this part:

(20) "Subcontractor" has the same meaning as in s. 558.002.

(21) "Supplier" has the same meaning as in s. 558.002.

Section 19. Section 489.1295, Florida Statutes, is created to read:



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489.1295 Theft of subcontractor or supplier services.—

(1) A person licensed as a contractor or who otherwise holds himself or herself out to be a contractor may not knowingly or willfully fail to compensate his or her subcontractors or suppliers without reasonable cause within 30 days after receiving payment for the services performed by the subcontractor or supplier.

(2) A person licensed as a contractor or who otherwise holds himself or herself out to be a contractor and who violates this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(3) If a person licensed as a contractor or who otherwise holds himself or herself out to be a contractor violates this section and the services performed by the subcontractor or supplier are valued at \$20,000 or more, such person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 20. Subsection (6) of section 500.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

500.04 Prohibited acts.—The following acts and the causing thereof within the state are prohibited:

(6) The obstruction of or refusal to permit entry or inspection, or to permit the taking of a sample, as authorized by s. 500.147.

Section 21. Section 500.81, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 22. Subsection (5) of section 500.93, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

500.93 Mislabeling of plant-based products as milk, meat, or poultry.—



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(5) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall notify the Division of Law Revision upon the enactment into law by any 11 of the group of 14 states composed of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia of the mandatory labeling requirements pursuant to paragraphs (2)(a), (3)(a), and (4)(a) subsections (2) and (3).

Section 23. Section 501.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

501.013 Health studios; exemptions.—

(1) The following businesses or activities may be declared exempt from ~~the provisions of~~ ss. 501.012-501.019 upon the filing of an affidavit with the department establishing that the stated qualifications are met:

(a)~~(1)~~ A bona fide nonprofit organization which has been granted tax-exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service.

(b)~~(2)~~ A gymnastics school which engages only in instruction and training and in which exercise is only incidental to such instruction and training.

(c)~~(3)~~ A golf, tennis, or racquetball club in which sports play is the only activity offered by the club. If the facility offers the use of physical exercise equipment, this exemption shall not apply.

(d)~~(4)~~ A program or facility which is offered and used solely for the purpose of dance, aerobic exercise, or martial arts, and which utilizes no physical exercise equipment.

(e)~~(5)~~ A country club that has as its primary function the provision of a social life and recreational amenities to its



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members, and for which a program of physical exercise is merely incidental to membership. As used in this paragraph subsection, the term "country club" means a facility that offers its members a variety of services that may include, but need not be limited to, social activities; dining, banquet, catering, and lounge facilities; swimming; yachting; golf; tennis; card games such as bridge and canasta; and special programs for members' children. Upon the filing of an affidavit with the department establishing that the stated qualifications of this paragraph subsection were met before July 1, 1997, this paragraph subsection will apply retroactively to the date that the country club met these qualifications.

(f) (6) A program or facility that is offered by an organization for the exclusive use of its employees and their family members.

(2) In addition to the businesses and activities listed in subsection (1), the department may exempt any other business or activity not in existence as of July 1, 2026, from ss. 501.012-501.019.

Section 24. Section 501.062, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

501.062 Unauthorized commercial solicitation; legislative intent; definitions; prohibited acts; penalties.-

(1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.-It is the intent of the Legislature to protect, preserve, and promote the safety, welfare, and peace of the citizens of this state by adopting measures to reduce the threat to private property rights, including the right to exclude and to be free from trespass of unauthorized commercial solicitation on private property when noticed by the property



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owner. It is the intent of this section to protect such private property rights by creating a uniform standard for notifying individuals or groups of individuals that commercial solicitation is prohibited on private property.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Commercial solicitation” means the act of attempting to sell goods or services, or to raise funds for a commercial purpose, through direct or indirect contact with individuals, including, but not limited to, using words, body gestures, or signs, on behalf of a business or commercial entity.

(b) “Dwelling” has the same meaning as in s. 810.011(2).

(3) PROHIBITED ACTS.—A person may not engage in commercial solicitation on any dwelling that clearly and prominently displays a sign that is no less than 8.5 by 11 inches, is visible to any person approaching the dwelling, and clearly displays a statement which identifies the dwelling as private property on which commercial solicitation is prohibited, in substantially the following manner with letters at least 1 inch in height:

THIS DWELLING IS DESIGNATED PRIVATE PROPERTY. NO
COMMERCIAL SOLICITATION IS PERMITTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 501.062, FLORIDA STATUTES.

(4) PENALTIES.—A person who violates subsection (3) commits a noncriminal violation, punishable as provided in s. 775.083. A person who commits a second or subsequent violation commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.



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Section 25. Subsection (50) is added to section 570.07, Florida Statutes, to read:

570.07 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; functions, powers, and duties.—The department shall have and exercise the following functions, powers, and duties:

(50) Notwithstanding s. 20.04(7), to reorganize departmental units upon the approval of the commissioner.

Section 26. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (3) of section 570.822, Florida Statutes, to read:

570.822 Agriculture and Aquaculture Producers Emergency Recovery Loan Program.—

(3) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—To be eligible for the program, an applicant must:

(c) Be a United States citizen and a legal resident of this state before or on the date of the declared emergency. If the applicant is an entity as defined in s. 605.0102, the entity must be wholly owned and operated in the United States and possess an active certificate of status issued by the Department of State pursuant to chapter 605.

Section 27. Section 570.832, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

570.832 Florida Native Seed Research and Marketing Program.—The Florida Wildflower Foundation, in coordination with the department, shall, subject to appropriation, establish the Florida Native Seed Research and Marketing Program to conduct research designed to expand the availability and uses of native seeds and strengthen the market position of this state's native seed industry through marketing campaigns and promotions in this state and across the nation.



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Section 28. Section 570.846, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

570.846 Food Animal Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program.—

(1) PURPOSE.—To encourage specialized and qualified veterinary professionals to practice in this state, to retain the employment of such professionals in this state, and to promote the care and treatment of food animals intended for human consumption, there is established the Florida Food Animal Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program. The purpose of the program is to authorize the department to make payments that offset loans incurred, for up to three new eligible candidates annually, for studies leading to a veterinary degree with a specialization in food animal veterinary medicine.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Food animal" means a species of animal raised for the human food supply. Food animal species include cattle, swine, sheep, goat, poultry, aquaculture, and apiary species.

(b) "Food animal veterinarian" means a veterinarian working in food animal veterinary medicine who focuses on the management and health of food animals and who spends a minimum of 20 hours per week on food animal species care and treatment.

(c) "Food animal veterinary medicine" means a veterinary medical practice which encompasses medical care, disease prevention, and consultation on feeding, housing, and overall herd or flock management of food animals to ensure a safe, healthy, and sustainable food supply for the public.

(3) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible for the program, a candidate must have graduated from an American Veterinary



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Medical Association-accredited college of veterinary medicine, have received a Florida veterinary medical license, have obtained a Category II Accreditation from the United States Department of Agriculture, and be a practicing food animal veterinarian in this state.

(4) FUNDING.—Subject to legislative appropriation, the department may make loan principal repayments of up to \$25,000 a year for up to 5 years on behalf of eligible candidates. All repayments are contingent upon continued proof of employment in this state as a practicing food animal veterinarian.

(5) DUPLICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—An eligible candidate receiving financial assistance from the federal veterinary medicine loan repayment program as established in 7 U.S.C. part 3151a is ineligible to receive financial assistance from the program under this section.

(6) RULEMAKING.—The department may adopt any rule necessary for the administration of the program.

Section 29. Subsection (1) of section 570.85, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

570.85 Agritourism.—

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature to promote agritourism as a way to support bona fide agricultural production by providing a stream of revenue and by educating the general public about the agricultural industry. It is also the intent of the Legislature to eliminate duplication of regulatory authority over agritourism as expressed in this section. Except as otherwise provided for in this section, and notwithstanding any other law, a local government may not adopt or enforce a local ordinance, regulation, rule, or policy that prohibits,



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restricts, regulates, or otherwise limits an agritourism activity on land classified as agricultural land under s. 193.461, and may not require a property owner to obtain a rural event venue permit or license. This subsection does not limit the powers and duties of a local government to address substantial offsite impacts of agritourism activities or an emergency as provided in chapter 252.

Section 30. Subsection (6) is added to section 570.86, Florida Statutes, to read:

570.86 Definitions.—As used in ss. 570.85–570.89, the term:

(6) “Rural event venue” means a venue located on property classified as agricultural pursuant to s. 193.461 and used for special functions, such as weddings, receptions, corporate meetings, or similar gatherings.

Section 31. Subsection (4) of section 583.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

583.01 Definitions.—For the purpose of this chapter, unless elsewhere indicated, the term:

(4) “Dealer” means a person, firm, or corporation, including a producer, processor, retailer, or wholesaler, that sells, offers for sale, or holds for the purpose of sale in this state 30 dozen or more eggs or its equivalent in any one week, or more than 20,000 ~~384~~ dressed birds annually ~~in any one week~~.

Section 32. Section 590.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

590.02 Florida Forest Service; powers, authority, and duties; liability; building structures; Withlacoochee and Welaka Training Centers ~~Center~~.—

(1) The Florida Forest Service has the following powers,



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authority, and duties to:

(a) Enforce the provisions of this chapter;

(b) Prevent, detect, and suppress wildfires wherever they may occur on public or private land in this state and do all things necessary in the exercise of such powers, authority, and duties;

(c) Provide firefighting crews, who shall be under the control and direction of the Florida Forest Service and its designated agents;

(d) Appoint center managers, forest area supervisors, forestry program administrators, a forest protection bureau chief, a forest protection assistant bureau chief, a field operations bureau chief, deputy chiefs of field operations, district managers, forest operations administrators, senior forest rangers, investigators, forest rangers, firefighter rotorcraft pilots, and other employees who may, at the Florida Forest Service's discretion, be certified as forestry firefighters pursuant to s. 633.408(8). Other law notwithstanding, center managers, district managers, forest protection assistant bureau chief, and deputy chiefs of field operations have Selected Exempt Service status in the state personnel designation;

(e) Develop a training curriculum for wildland firefighters which must contain a minimum of 40 hours of structural firefighter training, a minimum of 40 hours of emergency medical training, and a minimum of 376 hours of wildfire training;

(f) Pay the cost of the initial commercial driver license examination fee, and renewal, for those employees whose position requires them to operate equipment requiring a license. This



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paragraph is intended to be an authorization to the department to pay such costs, not an obligation;

(g) Provide fire management services and emergency response assistance and set and charge reasonable fees for performance of those services. Moneys collected from such fees shall be deposited into the Incidental Trust Fund of the Florida Forest Service;

(h) Require all state, regional, and local government agencies operating aircraft in the vicinity of an ongoing wildfire to operate in compliance with the applicable state Wildfire Aviation Plan;

(i) Authorize broadcast burning, prescribed burning, pile burning, and land clearing debris burning to carry out the duties of this chapter and the rules adopted thereunder; and

(j) Make rules to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

(2) The Florida Forest Service's employees, and the firefighting crews under their control and direction, may enter upon any lands for the purpose of preventing, detecting, and suppressing wildfires and investigating smoke complaints or open burning not in compliance with authorization and to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

(3) Employees of the Florida Forest Service and of federal, state, and local agencies, and all other persons and entities that are under contract or agreement with the Florida Forest Service to assist in firefighting operations as well as those entities, called upon by the Florida Forest Service to assist in firefighting may, in the performance of their duties, set counterfires, remove fences and other obstacles, dig trenches, cut firelines, use water from public and private sources, and



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939 carry on all other customary activities in the fighting of
940 wildfires without incurring liability to any person or entity.
941 The manner in which the Florida Forest Service monitors a
942 smoldering wildfire or smoldering prescribed fire or fights any
943 wildfire are planning level activities for which sovereign
944 immunity applies and is not waived.

945 (4) (a) The department may build structures, notwithstanding
946 chapters 216 and 255, not to exceed a cost of \$50,000 per
947 structure from existing resources on forest lands, federal
948 excess property, and unneeded existing structures. These
949 structures must meet all applicable building codes.

950 (b) Notwithstanding s. 553.80(1), the department shall
951 exclusively enforce the Florida Building Code as it pertains to
952 wildfire, law enforcement, and other Florida Forest Service
953 facilities under the jurisdiction of the department.

954 (5) The Florida Forest Service shall organize its
955 operational units to most effectively prevent, detect, and
956 suppress wildfires, and to that end, may employ the necessary
957 personnel to manage its activities in each unit. The Florida
958 Forest Service may construct lookout towers, roads, bridges,
959 firelines, and other facilities and may purchase or fabricate
960 tools, supplies, and equipment for firefighting. The Florida
961 Forest Service may reimburse the public and private entities
962 that it engages to assist in the suppression of wildfires for
963 their personnel and equipment, including aircraft.

964 (6) The Florida Forest Service shall undertake
965 privatization alternatives for fire prevention activities
966 including constructing fire lines and conducting prescribed
967 burns and, where appropriate, entering into agreements or



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contracts with the private sector to perform such activities.

(7) The Florida Forest Service may organize, staff, equip, and operate the Withlacoochee and Welaka Training Centers ~~Center~~. The centers ~~center~~ shall serve as sites ~~a site~~ where fire and forest resource managers can obtain current knowledge, techniques, skills, and theory as they relate to their respective disciplines, and the centers:-

(a) ~~The center~~ May establish cooperative efforts involving federal, state, and local entities; hire appropriate personnel; and engage others by contract or agreement with or without compensation to assist in carrying out the training and operations of the centers ~~center~~.

(b) ~~The center~~ Shall provide wildfire suppression training opportunities for rural fire departments, volunteer fire departments, and other local fire response units.

(c) ~~The center~~ Shall focus on curriculum related to, but not limited to, fuel reduction, an incident management system, prescribed burning certification, multiple-use land management, water quality, forest health, environmental education, and wildfire suppression training for structural firefighters.

(d) ~~The center~~ May assess appropriate fees for food, lodging, travel, course materials, and supplies in order to meet its operational costs and may grant free meals, room, and scholarships to persons and other entities as determined by the Florida Forest Service, regardless of whether training occurs at the Withlacoochee Training Center or Welaka Training Center or at another location ~~in exchange for instructional assistance~~.

(8)(a) The Cross City Work Center shall be named the L. Earl Peterson Forestry Station. This is to honor Mr. L. Earl



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Peterson, Florida's sixth state forester, whose distinguished career in state government has spanned 44 years, and who is a native of Dixie County.

(b) The Madison Forestry Station shall be named the Harvey Greene Sr. Forestry Station. This is to honor Mr. Harvey Greene Sr., a World War I veteran and pioneer in forestry in Madison County. In 1947, Mr. Harvey Greene Sr. offered to give the land on which the forestry station is located to the state; however, at that time, the state could not accept donations of land. Instead, Mr. Harvey Greene Sr. sold the land to the state and, with the proceeds of the sale, purchased forestry equipment to be used by the citizens of Madison County to plant trees and fight wildfires.

(c) The Bonifay Forestry Station shall be named the John Michael Mathis Forestry Station. This is to honor the late Mr. John Michael Mathis, the Chipola Forestry Center manager whose distinguished career spanned 18 years, and who received many awards for his service, including commendation for leadership in wildfire mitigation for his service during Hurricane Michael. Mr. John Michael Mathis was a proud husband, father, forester, and friend.

(9)(a) Notwithstanding ss. 273.055 and 287.16, the department may retain, transfer, warehouse, bid, destroy, scrap, or otherwise dispose of surplus equipment and vehicles that are used for wildland firefighting.

(b) All money received from the disposition of state-owned equipment and vehicles that are used for wildland firefighting shall be retained by the department. Money received pursuant to this section is appropriated for and may be disbursed for the



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acquisition of exchange and surplus equipment used for wildland firefighting, and for all necessary operating expenditures related to such equipment, in the same fiscal year and the fiscal year following the disposition. The department shall maintain records of the accounts into which the money is deposited.

(10) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 252.38, the Florida Forest Service has exclusive authority to require and issue authorizations for broadcast burning and agricultural and silvicultural pile burning. An agency, commission, department, county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state may not adopt or enforce laws, regulations, rules, or policies pertaining to broadcast burning or agricultural and silvicultural pile burning.

(b) The Florida Forest Service may delegate to a county, municipality, or special district its authority:

1. As delegated by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to ss. 403.061(29) and 403.081, to manage and enforce regulations pertaining to the burning of yard trash in accordance with s. 590.125(6).

2. To manage the open burning of land clearing debris in accordance with s. 590.125.

Section 33. Section 595.421, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

595.421 Farmers Feeding Florida Program.—There is established the Farmers Feeding Florida Program to coordinate with Feeding Florida, or its successor entity, for the acquisition, transportation, and distribution of non-Emergency Food Assistance Program fresh food products for the benefit of



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residents who are food insecure due to a lack of local food resources, accessibility, and affordability.

(1) In order to implement the program, Feeding Florida shall:

(a) Enter into an agreement with the department to provide, at a minimum, all of the following services:

1. Transportation of non-Emergency Food Assistance Program fresh food products using owned vehicles or contracted commercial vehicles.

2. Coordination of the purchase and pickup of food from the purchase location and delivery to the distribution location.

(b) Submit monthly reports to the department, beginning July 1, 2026, which include, at a minimum, all of the following:

1. A detailed record of the amount of food purchased, measured per pound and itemized according to its commodity type.

2. Food purchase locations.

3. Food purchase dates.

4. The date of delivery and locations to which the food was distributed.

(c) Submit quarterly reports, beginning July 1, 2026, to the chairs of the legislative appropriations committees, including all of the following information:

1. A detailed record of the amount of food distributed, measured per pound and itemized according to its commodity type.

2. The distribution locations.

3. An itemized list of the types of commodities distributed.

(2) Foods purchased by Feeding Florida through the program are restricted to charitable purposes for hunger relief and may



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not reenter the wholesale, retail, or secondary market.

(3) Feeding Florida may not, in implementing this section, allow a candidate for elective office to host a food distribution event during the period of time between the last day of the election qualifying period and the date of the election if the candidate is opposed for election or reelection at the time of the event. This subsection does not apply if the event is in response to a declared state of emergency.

Section 34. Present paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 597.004, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (d) and amended, a new paragraph (c) is added to that subsection, and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of that section is amended, to read:

597.004 Aquaculture certificate of registration.—

(2) RULES.—

(a) The department, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, the water management districts, environmental groups, and representatives from the affected farming groups, shall adopt rules to:

1. Specify the requirement of best management practices to be implemented by holders of aquaculture certificates of registration.

2. Establish procedures for holders of aquaculture certificates of registration to submit the notice of intent to comply with best management practices.

3. Establish schedules for implementation of best management practices, and of interim measures that can be taken prior to adoption of best management practices. Interim measures may include the continuation of regulatory requirements in



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effect on June 30, 1998.

4. Establish a system to assure the implementation of best management practices, including recordkeeping requirements.

5. Require any facility that cultures *Micropterus salmoides floridanus* to maintain stock acquisition documentation or records of genetic testing.

(7) REGISTRATION AND RENEWALS.—

(c) The department may not renew a certificate of registration for a facility that is not compliant with this section unless documentation of corrective action is provided with the renewal application.

(d)(e) A ~~Any~~ person whose certificate of registration has been revoked or suspended must reapply to the department for certification. A person, a company, or an entity, or a principal of a company or an entity whose certificate of registration has been revoked, may not reapply for a period of 3 years.

Section 35. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 597.010, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

597.010 Shellfish regulation; leases.—

(5) LEASES IN PERPETUITY; RENT.—

(a) All leases issued previously under ~~the provisions of s. 379.2525~~ shall be enforced under the authority of this chapter, notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, and shall continue in perpetuity under such restrictions as stated in the lease agreement. The annual rental fee charged for all leases shall consist of the minimum rate of \$15 per acre, or any fraction of an acre, per year and may ~~shall~~ be adjusted on January 1, 1995, and every 5 years thereafter, based on the 5-year average change in the Consumer Price Index. Rent must ~~shall~~



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be paid in advance of January 1 of each year or, in the case of a new lease, at the time of signing, regardless of who holds the lease.

Section 36. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 599.012, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

599.012 Florida Wine Trust Fund; creation.—

(1) There is established the Florida Wine Trust Fund within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The department shall use the moneys deposited in the trust fund pursuant to subsection (2) to do all the following:

(b) Promote wine ~~viticulture~~ products manufactured from products grown in the state.

(c) Provide grants for wine and viticultural research.

Section 37. Section 616.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1) "Annual public fair" means a ~~community, county, district, regional, or state~~ fair that is held and conducted by a fair association and permitted by the department pursuant to s. 616.15.

(2) "Authority" means the Florida State Fair Authority.

(3) ~~"Community fair" means an annual public fair that serves an area of less than an entire county, has exhibits that are in accordance with s. 616.17, and gives premiums or awards to exhibitors. Agricultural products shall be produced in the community the exhibit represents. The majority of the board of directors of the fair shall reside, be employed, or operate a business in the community the fair represents.~~

~~(4)~~ "Concession" means use by a fair association, or a



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grant, lease, or license to a third party, of a portion of the land under the ownership, custody, or control of a fair association for specific uses, or the right to enter upon the land for specific purposes, such as providing rides, games, food, beverage, merchandise for sale, exhibits, projects, activities, events, programs, or other uses authorized in this chapter.

~~(5) "County fair" means an annual public fair that serves an entire county and provides exhibitors with premiums or awards for exhibits that are in accordance with s. 616.17. Agricultural products must be typical of those produced in the county the exhibit represents. The majority of the board of directors of the fair shall reside, be employed, or operate a business in the county that the fair association represents.~~

~~(4)(6)~~ "Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

~~(7) "District fair" means an annual public fair that serves at least five counties and has exhibits that meet the requirements of s. 616.17. A district fair shall pay at least \$25,000 in cash premiums or awards to exhibitors. Agricultural products must be typical of those produced in the counties the exhibit represents. Livestock may originate from outside the district, but must be registered in the exhibitor's name at least 30 days before the opening day of the fair. Each county is encouraged to have proportionate exhibits, typical of its respective natural resources. Each county shall have exhibits representing basic resources in agriculture and industry.~~

~~(5)(8)~~ "Entry" means one item entered for competition or show. An entry may constitute an exhibit, depending upon the



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regulations stated in the premium book.

~~(6)(9)~~ "Exhibit" means one or more entries entered for exhibition and constituting a unit. An exhibit may consist of one or more entries, depending upon the regulations stated in the premium book. The term includes parades and displays of articles or a collection of articles, whether static, interactive, or dynamic, by a fair association or a third party contracting with a fair association, such as exhibits of animals, art, housewares, or motor vehicles.

~~(7)(10)~~ "Exhibitor" means an individual, a group of individuals, or a business, including a fair association or third party contracting with a fair association, which has an exhibit.

~~(8)(11)~~ "Fair association" or "association" means an association not for profit incorporated under this chapter for the purpose of conducting and operating public fairs or expositions.

~~(9)(12)~~ "Public fair or exposition" means a project, activity, event, or program, and use by a fair association, including, but not limited to, the annual public fair, which serves the purposes specified in s. 616.08 and benefits and develops the educational, agricultural, horticultural, livestock, charitable, historical, civic, cultural, scientific, and other resources of this state, or any county, municipality, or other community in this state.

~~(13)~~ "Regional fair" or "interstate fair" means an annual public fair of this state and other states in which fair exhibits meet the requirements of s. 616.17. Agricultural products must be typical of those produced in the area the



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~~exhibit represents.~~

~~(10)(14)~~ "Specialized show" means a show or an exhibition exhibiting and emphasizing livestock or poultry, or a fruit or vegetable festival, and must meet the minimum exhibit requirements specified in s. 616.17. ~~A specialized show may qualify under one of the definitions in subsections (3), (5), (7), and (15).~~

~~(11)(15)~~ "State fair" means an annual public fair that serves the entire state. ~~Exhibits must comply with s. 616.17, and cash premiums or awards may be given to exhibitors.~~

Section 38. Section 616.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

616.01 Requirements for ~~Number of persons required;~~ ~~requisites of~~ proposed charter. ~~Twenty-five or more persons who are~~ Residents and qualified electors of the county in which the annual public fair is to be located, who wish to form an association not for profit for the purpose of conducting and operating public fairs or expositions, may become incorporated in the following manner. The applicant must ~~subscribers shall~~ submit the proposed charter to the department for review and approval or denial. If the proposed charter is denied, the department must provide the applicant with a letter sent to the mailing address provided on the proposed charter and include a complete listing of all deficiencies, if any, which must be remedied before resubmittal of the proposed charter for approval. If the proposed charter is approved, the applicant must ~~subscribers shall~~ sign and present a notarized copy of the proposed charter to the judge of the circuit court for the county in which the principal office of the association will be



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located. The proposed charter must specify:

(1) The name of the association and the place where the principal office is to be located. The name of the association must ~~shall~~ include the word, "Inc."

(2) The general nature of the objectives and powers of the association, including a provision that the association is incorporated for the sole purpose of conducting and operating public fairs or expositions.

(3) The qualifications and terms of association members and criteria for their admission and expulsion. Provision must ~~may~~ be made in the charter for ex officio membership.

(4) The time for which the association is to exist.

(5) The name and residence of each subscriber.

(6) Procedures for the election of and governance by officers, who may be elected or appointed.

(7) The designation of officers who will manage the affairs of the association until the first election or appointment under the charter.

(8) Procedures for the adoption, amendment, or rescission of bylaws of the association.

(9) The highest amount of indebtedness or liability that may be accrued by the association.

(10) The name of an elected member of the board of county commissioners of the county in which the principal office of the association will be located, who will serve as an ex officio member of the board of directors of the association.

(11) The official e-mail address of the association which will be used for the purpose of official communication between the association and governmental entities.



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(12) The language for the oath that will be taken by the applicant, which must include, but is not limited to, all of the following:

(a) That the primary objective of the association is for public service and to hold, conduct, and promote public fairs or expositions.

(b) That money and other available assets in value exceeding \$5,000 have been provided for purposes designated by the association.

(c) That the association will operate in good faith to carry out the purposes and objectives set forth in the charter.

Section 39. Section 616.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

616.02 Fair associations per county ~~Acknowledgment of charter.~~

(1) Beginning July 1, 2026, there may be only one incorporated fair association per county in this state, excluding the state fair, which may be incorporated and conducted in any county. The department may not approve a proposed charter incorporating a fair association within the same county in which a fair association currently exists. The department may waive this requirement at the discretion of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

(2) Any fair association incorporated before July 1, 2026, may conduct public fairs or expositions and exercise the authority provided to them pursuant to this chapter ~~The proposed charter of a fair association shall be acknowledged by at least three of its subscribers before an officer authorized to make acknowledgment of deeds. Subscribers shall also make and take an~~



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~~eath, which must be attached to the proposed charter, stating that the primary objective of the association is public service and holding, conducting, and promoting public fairs or expositions; that money and other available assets in value exceeding \$5,000 have been provided for the purposes of the association; and that the association will operate in good faith to carry out the purposes and objectives set forth in its charter.~~

Section 40. Section 616.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

616.03 ~~Notice of application;~~ Approval and record of charter.~~Upon approval by the department, A notice of intention to apply to the circuit court for the charter of a fair association must specify the date that application will be made, shall be sent to the department for approval, and shall be published in a newspaper in the county where the principal office of the association will be located once each week for 4 consecutive weeks. The notice must briefly summarize the charter and objectives of the proposed association.~~ the proposed charter must ~~shall~~ be submitted to and approved by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the principal office of the association will be located. After approval by the ~~department~~ and the board of county commissioners, the proposed charter and proof of approval must ~~and publication shall~~ be submitted to the circuit judge ~~on the date specified in the notice.~~ If no cause is shown to the contrary and the judge finds that the proposed charter is in proper form and will serve the primary objective of public service, the judge must ~~shall~~ approve the charter and issue an order incorporating the applicant ~~subscribers~~ under the



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1345 charter for the objectives and purposes specified in the
1346 charter. The charter and order of incorporation must ~~shall~~ be
1347 recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in the
1348 county where the principal office of the association will be
1349 located and provided to the department. After the order is
1350 recorded, the applicant ~~subscribers~~ and any ~~their~~ associates are
1351 incorporated with the objectives and powers established in the
1352 charter and under the name given in the charter. ~~During the~~
1353 ~~publication period, the proposed charter shall be on file in the~~
1354 ~~office of the clerk of the circuit court.~~ This section does not
1355 preclude a fair association from also filing its duly approved
1356 charter with the Department of State pursuant to chapter 617 for
1357 notice purposes.

1358 Section 41. Subsection (2) of section 616.05, Florida
1359 Statutes, is amended to read:

1360 616.05 Amendment of charter.—A fair association may propose
1361 an amendment to its charter by resolution as provided in its
1362 charter or bylaws.

1363 (2) After the department approves the proposed amendment,
1364 it will be incorporated into the original charter upon:

1365 (a) ~~Publication of notice in the same manner as provided in~~
1366 ~~s. 616.03;~~

1367 ~~(b)~~ Filing the order of the circuit judge approving the
1368 amendment with the office of the clerk of the circuit court and
1369 the department; and

1370 (b) ~~(c)~~ Being recorded in the clerk's office.

1371
1372 If a fair association has filed its charter with the Department
1373 of State pursuant to chapter 617, a copy of any amendment to the



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charter must be filed with the Department of State for notice purposes.

Section 42. Section 616.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

616.051 Dissolving a charter.—

(1) A fair association may dissolve its charter by resolution as provided in its charter or bylaws. The proposal for dissolving the charter shall be submitted to the department for approval.

(2) Upon approval by the department and upon presentation of sufficient evidence demonstrating ~~and publication of notice and proof~~ that all indebtedness has been paid and no claims are outstanding against the association, the circuit judge may, by decree, dissolve the association and order the distribution of its remaining assets. Such assets must be distributed, by resolution of the board of directors, to the county in which the principal office of the association is located unless otherwise specified by the deed of the property held by the association ~~its remaining public funds to be distributed as recommended by the board of directors.~~

Section 43. Subsection (3) of section 616.07, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (1) and (2) of that section are republished, to read:

616.07 Members not personally liable; property of association held in trust; exempt from taxation.—

(1) A member, officer, director, or trustee of a fair association is not personally liable for any of the debts of the association, and money or property of a fair association may not be distributed as profits or dividends among its members,



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officers, directors, or trustees.

(2) All money and property of the association, except that necessary for the payment of its just debts and liabilities, are public property, shall be administered by the association as trustee, and shall be used exclusively for the legitimate purpose of the association. So long as they are used for that purpose, all money and property of the association are exempt from all forms of taxation, including special assessments, and any projects, activities, events, programs, and uses authorized by this part serve an essential governmental purpose and, therefore, are not taxable and are not subject to assessments. This subsection does not apply to chapter 212.

~~(3) Upon order of the circuit judge, any public funds or property remaining in a fair association when the association is dissolved shall be distributed by resolution of the board of directors to any county or any municipality within the county. The board may designate in the distribution resolution the public project that will benefit from the funds or the manner in which the property will be used. If property has been contributed by a municipality or county, the property shall be reconveyed to the municipality or county that gave the property to the association.~~

Section 44. Section 616.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

616.101 Annual review of accounts and records; review of charter.—

(1) The accounts and records of a every fair association whose annual public fair has an annual attendance of more than 25,000, based upon recorded attendance from the previous year,



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1432 must ~~shall~~ be reviewed annually by a qualified accountant
1433 licensed by the state. A fair association whose annual public
1434 fair has an annual attendance of 25,000 or fewer, based upon
1435 recorded attendance from the previous year, or a fair
1436 association that is holding an annual public fair for the first
1437 time, must submit an annual financial statement that has been
1438 signed by an officer of the county. The results of the reviews
1439 must ~~shall~~ be kept in the official records of each association,
1440 available to all directors of the association. A certified copy
1441 of the review must ~~shall~~ be filed with the department:

1442 (a)(1) On request by the department to certify expenditures
1443 of the premiums awarded to exhibitors of a fair or of building
1444 funds if ~~when~~ there is evidence of a violation of state laws; or

1445 (b)(2) When the association is applying for a fair permit.

1446 (2) A fair association shall, every 5 years beginning July
1447 1, 2026, review its charter and submit to the department a
1448 certified copy of the charter which incorporates any amendment
1449 made during the last 5 years. A designated member of the
1450 association shall attest that the charter is accurate and
1451 factual when submitting the certified copy to the department.

1452 Section 45. Section 616.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to
1453 read:

1454 616.15 Permit from Department of Agriculture and Consumer
1455 Services required.—

1456 (1) An annual public fair may not be conducted by a fair
1457 association without a permit issued by the department. The
1458 association shall present to the department an application for a
1459 permit, signed by an officer of the association, at least 90
1460 calendar days ~~3 months~~ before holding the annual public fair.



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The application must ~~shall~~ be accompanied by a fee in an amount to be determined by the department for processing the application and making any required investigation. The application fee must be at least \$183 and may not exceed \$366. Fees collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the General Inspection Trust Fund of the State Treasury in a special account to be known as the "Agricultural and Livestock Fair Account." A copy of the application must be sent to each fair association located within 50 miles of the site of the proposed annual public fair at the same time the application is sent to the department. The department may issue a permit if the applicant provides:

(a) The opening and closing dates of the proposed annual public fair.

(b) The name and address of the owner of the central amusement attraction that will operate during the annual public fair.

(c) An affidavit properly executed by the president or chief executive officer of the applicant association certifying the existence of a binding contract entered into by the association and the owner of the central amusement attraction covering the period for which the permit from the department is applied. The contract between the parties must ~~shall~~ be available for inspection by duly authorized agents of the department in administering this chapter.

(d) A copy of the association's charter which incorporates all amendments made ~~A written statement that the main purpose of the association is to conduct and operate a public fair and exposition, including the annual fair, for the benefit and~~



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~~development of the educational, agricultural, horticultural, livestock, charitable, historical, civic, cultural, scientific, and other resources of the geographical area the fair association represents and serves. The statement must be subscribed and acknowledged by an officer of the association before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments.~~

(e) A premium list of the current annual public fair to be conducted and ~~or~~ a copy of the previous year's premium list showing all premiums and awards to be offered to exhibitors in various departments of the annual public fair, which may include, but are not limited to, art exhibition, beef cattle, county exhibits, dairy cattle, horticulture, swine, women's department, 4-H Club activities, Future Farmers of America activities, Future Homemakers of America activities, poultry and egg exhibits, and community exhibits. The premium list, which may be submitted separately from the application, must be submitted at least 60 calendar days before the annual public fair begins operation.

(f) A complete listing of all exhibits required pursuant to s. 616.17 ~~Proof of liability insurance insuring the association against liability for injury to persons, in an amount of not less than \$300,000 per occurrence.~~

~~(g) A copy of the most recent review.~~

~~(h) A list of all current members of the board of directors of the association and their contact information, including home address.~~

The department shall issue the permit within 10 calendar days after it receives ~~all~~ the information required by this



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~~subsection and the applicant qualifies pursuant to this section.~~

(2) At least 21 calendar days before holding the annual public fair, the association shall present the department with all of the following information:

(a) Proof of liability insurance insuring the association against liability for injury to persons, in an amount not less than \$300,000 per occurrence.

(b) A copy of the association's most recent annual financial statement pursuant to s. 616.101.

(c) A list of all current members of the board of directors of the association and their contact information, including mailing addresses.

(3)~~(2)~~ The department shall administer and enforce ~~the provisions of~~ this chapter except as to the regulation of games, which shall be regulated by local law enforcement agencies. The department shall adopt rules to administer this chapter, including rules governing the form and contents of the application for the permit and any reports that it deems ~~may deem~~ necessary in enforcing the provisions of this chapter.

(4)~~(3)~~ Notwithstanding any fair association meeting the requirements set forth in subsection (1), the department may order a full investigation to determine if the fair association meets the requirements of this part ~~s. 616.01~~, and may withhold a permit from, deny a permit to, or withdraw a permit once issued to the association. The department shall also consider whether any proposed annual public fair, as set forth in an application for a permit, will compete with another annual public fair within 50 miles of the proposed annual public fair with respect to name, dates of operation, or market. The



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department may deny, withhold, or withdraw a permit from a fair association if the department determines that such fair association will compete with another association. The department shall give preference to existing fair associations with established dates, locations, and names. The determination by the department is final.

Section 46. Section 616.251, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

616.251 Florida State Fair Authority; creation; responsibility for staging annual state fair; exemptions.—

(1) There is created and constituted the "Florida State Fair Authority," a public body corporate and politic, for the purposes and with the powers set forth in this part. Such instrumentality, hereinafter referred to as "the authority," shall have perpetual succession. For the purposes of implementing the intent of this part, the authority shall be considered an instrumentality of the state, subject to the jurisdiction of the state. Any conflict with respect to that jurisdiction will be resolved by the authority and respective state agencies.

(2) The authority shall operate under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, which supervision may include, but is not limited to, assisting, advising, and making recommendations regarding the financing and operation of the authority. In assisting and advising the authority, the Commissioner of Agriculture may make appropriate staff of the department available to the authority.

(3) The authority is charged with the responsibility of staging an annual fair to serve the entire state. Cash premiums



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or awards may be given to exhibitors.

(4) The authority shall be exempt from the requirements of part I of this chapter.

(5)~~(4)~~ The principal offices of the authority shall be in such place or places in or near the City of Tampa as the authority may from time to time designate.

Section 47. Subsection (1) of section 843.085, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) of that section is republished, to read:

843.085 Unlawful use of badges or other indicia of authority.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person, unless appointed by the Governor pursuant to chapter 354, authorized by the appropriate agency, or displayed in a closed or mounted case as a collection or exhibit, to wear or display any authorized indicia of authority, including any badge, insignia, emblem, identification card, or uniform, or any colorable imitation thereof, of any federal, state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency, or other criminal justice agency as defined in s. 943.045, with the intent to mislead or cause another person to believe that he or she is a member of that agency or is authorized to display or wear such item, or to wear or display any item that displays in any manner or combination the word or words "police," "patrolman," "patrolwoman," "agent," "sheriff," "deputy," "trooper," "highway patrol," "commission officer," "Wildlife Officer," "Department of Environmental Protection officer," "Marine Patrol Officer," "state attorney," "public defender," "marshal," "constable," "bailiff," ~~or~~ "fire department," "concealed weapon permit," or "concealed weapon permitholder"



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with the intent to mislead or cause another person to believe that he or she is a member of that agency, if applicable, or is authorized to wear or display such item.

(5) A violation of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. This section is cumulative to any law now in force in the state.

Section 48. Section 865.065, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:

865.065 Disparagement of ~~perishable~~ agricultural food products; cause of action; limitation.—

(1) The Legislature finds, determines, and declares that the production of agricultural food products constitutes an important and significant portion of the state economy and that it is imperative to protect the vitality of the agricultural economy for the citizens of this state by providing a cause of action for agricultural producers to recover damages for the disparagement of any ~~perishable~~ agricultural product.

(2) For purposes of this section, the term:

(b) ~~(a)~~ "Disparagement" means the willful or malicious dissemination to the public in any manner of any false information that an ~~a~~ ~~perishable~~ agricultural food product is not safe for human consumption. False information is that information which is not based on reliable, scientific facts and reliable, scientific data which the disseminator knows or should have known to be false.

(a) ~~(b)~~ "~~Perishable~~ Agricultural food product" means any agricultural or aquacultural food product or commodity grown or produced within this ~~the~~ state for a commercial purpose. The



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term also includes any agricultural practices used in the production of such products ~~of Florida which is sold or distributed in a form that will perish or decay within a reasonable period of time.~~

(c) "Producer" means the person who actually grows or produces ~~perishable~~ agricultural food products.

(3) Any producer or any association representing producers of ~~perishable~~ agricultural food products which suffers damages as a result of another person's disparagement of any such ~~perishable~~ agricultural food product may bring an action for damages and for any other relief a court of competent jurisdiction deems appropriate, including, but not limited to, compensatory and punitive damages, reasonable attorney fees, and costs of the action.

(4) The statute of limitations for disparagement of ~~perishable~~ agricultural food products is 2 years from the date the disparagement occurs.

Section 49. Subsection (27) is added to section 934.02, Florida Statutes, to read:

934.02 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(27) "Signal jamming device" means a device or process, such as a phone jammer, global positioning systems blocker, or other similar device designed to intentionally block, jam, or interfere with radio communications, such as cellular and personal communication services, police radar, or global positioning systems.

Section 50. Section 934.51, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

934.51 Possession, use, and sale of signal jamming device;



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prohibition; exceptions; penalties.-

(1) PROHIBITION.-It is unlawful to possess, manufacture, hold or offer for sale, sell, import, distribute, or use a signal jamming device in this state.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.-This section does not apply to a federal or military law enforcement agency that lawfully installs, places, or uses a signal jamming device as part of a criminal investigation, or to any person duly authorized by the Federal Communications Commission.

(3) PENALTIES.-A person who violates this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 51. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) and subsection (6) of section 288.1175, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

288.1175 Agriculture education and promotion facility.-

(4) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall certify a facility as an agriculture education and promotion facility if the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services determines that:

(a) The applicant is a unit of local government as defined in s. 218.369, or a fair association as defined in s. 616.001(8) ~~s. 616.001(11)~~, which is responsible for the planning, design, permitting, construction, renovation, management, and operation of the agriculture education and promotion facility or holds title to the property on which such facility is to be developed and located.

(6) Funds may not be expended to develop or subsidize privately owned facilities, except for facilities owned by fair associations as defined in s. 616.001(8) ~~s. 616.001(11)~~.



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Section 52. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 287.1351, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 287.056, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

287.056 Purchases from purchasing agreements and state term contracts; vendor disqualification.—

(4) A firm or individual placed on the suspended vendor list pursuant to s. 287.1351 or placed on a disqualified vendor list pursuant to s. 287.133 or s. 287.134 is immediately disqualified from state term contract eligibility.

Section 53. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 287.1351, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 287.138, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

287.138 Contracting with entities of foreign countries of concern prohibited.—

(5) The Attorney General may bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction against an entity that violates this section. Violations of this section may result in:

(a) A civil penalty equal to twice the amount of the contract for which the entity submitted a bid or proposal for, replied to, or entered into;

(b) Ineligibility to enter into, renew, or extend any contract, including any grant agreements, with any governmental entity for up to 5 years;

(c) Ineligibility to receive or renew any license, certification, or credential issued by a governmental entity for up to 5 years; and

(d) Placement on the suspended vendor list pursuant to s.



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287.1351.

Section 54. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 500.04, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 500.177, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

500.177 Penalty for violation of s. 500.04; dissemination of false advertisement.—

(1) Any person who violates any provision of s. 500.04 is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; but, if the violation is committed after a conviction of such person under this section has become final, such person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 55. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 616.07, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (13) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(13) LIMITATIONS ON EXEMPTIONS.—No transactions shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter except those expressly exempted herein. All laws granting tax exemptions, to the extent they may be inconsistent or in conflict with this chapter, including, but not limited to, the following designated



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laws, shall yield to and be superseded by the provisions of this subsection: ss. 125.019, 153.76, 154.2331, 159.15, 159.31, 159.50, 159.708, 163.385, 163.395, 215.76, 243.33, 315.11, 348.65, 348.762, 349.13, 403.1834, 616.07, and 623.09, and the following Laws of Florida, acts of the year indicated: s. 31, chapter 30843, 1955; s. 19, chapter 30845, 1955; s. 12, chapter 30927, 1955; s. 8, chapter 31179, 1955; s. 15, chapter 31263, 1955; s. 13, chapter 31343, 1955; s. 16, chapter 59-1653; s. 13, chapter 59-1356; s. 12, chapter 61-2261; s. 19, chapter 61-2754; s. 10, chapter 61-2686; s. 11, chapter 63-1643; s. 11, chapter 65-1274; s. 16, chapter 67-1446; and s. 10, chapter 67-1681.

This subsection does not supersede the authority of a local government to adopt financial and local government incentives pursuant to s. 163.2517.

Section 56. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 616.15, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 616.185, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

616.185 Trespass upon grounds or facilities of public fair; penalty; arrests.—

(1) For the purposes of this chapter, trespass upon the grounds of the Florida State Fair Authority or any other fair association permitted under s. 616.15 means:

(a) Entering and remaining upon any grounds or facilities owned, operated, or controlled by the Florida State Fair Authority or any other association permitted under s. 616.15 and committing any act that disrupts the orderly conduct of any authorized activity of the fair association in charge, or its lessees, licensees, or the general public on those grounds or



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facilities; or

(b) Entering and remaining on those grounds or facilities after being directed not to enter or to leave them by the executive director of the authority, chief administrative officer of the fair association, or any employee or agent of the association designated by the executive director or administrator to maintain order on those grounds and facilities, after a determination by the executive director, administrator, employee, or agent that the entering or remaining on those grounds or facilities is in violation of the rules and regulations of the Florida State Fair Authority or permitted fair association or is disrupting the orderly conduct of any authorized activity of the fair association in charge, or its lessees, licensees, or the general public on those grounds or facilities.

(2) Any person committing the offense of trespass upon the grounds of the Florida State Fair Authority or any other fair association permitted under s. 616.15 commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(3) A law enforcement officer may arrest any person on or off the premises, without a warrant, if the officer has probable cause for believing such person has committed the offense of trespass upon the grounds of the Florida State Fair Authority or any fair association permitted under s. 616.15. Such an arrest does not render the law enforcement officer criminally or civilly liable for false arrest, false imprisonment, or unlawful detention.

Section 57. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.



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

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause
and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Department of Agriculture and
Consumer Services; creating s. 125.489, F.S.; defining
the terms "gasoline-powered farm equipment" and
"gasoline-powered landscape equipment"; prohibiting
counties from enacting or enforcing any law that
restricts or prohibits the use of gasoline-powered
farm equipment or gasoline-powered landscape equipment
or that distinguishes such equipment from any other
equipment under certain circumstances; providing
construction; amending s. 163.3164, F.S.; defining the
terms "ecologically significant parcel" and "low-
density municipality"; amending s. 163.3202, F.S.;
prohibiting an application for a development on an
ecologically significant parcel in a low-density
municipality from being administratively approved
without an attestation provided by the developer;
specifying requirements for such attestation;
providing applicability; specifying requirements for
the attestation included in certain applications;
providing for a waiver; creating s. 166.063, F.S.;
defining the terms "gasoline-powered farm equipment"
and "gasoline-powered landscape equipment";
prohibiting municipalities from enacting or enforcing



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1838 any law that restricts or prohibits the use of
1839 gasoline-powered farm equipment or gasoline-powered
1840 landscape equipment or that distinguishes such
1841 equipment from any other equipment under certain
1842 circumstances; providing construction; amending s.
1843 212.055, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; making a
1844 technical change; amending s. 253.0341, F.S.;
1845 requiring the Acquisition and Restoration Council to
1846 determine whether certain surplus lands are suitable
1847 for bona fide agricultural purposes; prohibiting a
1848 local governmental entity from transferring future
1849 development rights for surplus lands determined to
1850 be suitable for bona fide agricultural purposes;
1851 requiring the Department of Environmental Protection,
1852 in coordination with the Department of Agriculture and
1853 Consumer Services, to determine whether certain state-
1854 owned conservation lands are suitable for bona fide
1855 agricultural purposes; authorizing the Department of
1856 Environmental Protection to surplus certain state-
1857 owned lands determined to be suitable for bona fide
1858 agricultural purposes; requiring the Department of
1859 Environmental Protection to retain a rural-lands-
1860 protection easement for such surplus lands;
1861 requiring that all proceeds from the sale of such
1862 surplus lands be deposited in the Department of
1863 Agriculture and Consumer Services' Incidental Trust
1864 Fund for less than fee simple; requiring the
1865 Department of Environmental Protection to annually
1866 provide a report of such surplus lands to the Board



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1867 of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund;
1868 prohibiting certain lands from being surplusd;
1869 amending s. 259.1053, F.S.; deleting provisions
1870 relating to the Babcock Ranch Advisory Group; amending
1871 s. 287.1351, F.S.; revising circumstances under which
1872 a vendor is prohibited from submitting a bid,
1873 proposal, or reply to an agency or from entering into
1874 or renewing any contract to provide goods or services
1875 to an agency; amending s. 322.12, F.S.; providing
1876 penalties for an applicant for a commercial driver
1877 licensee who receives unauthorized assistance on
1878 certain portions of the examination; amending s.
1879 322.36, F.S.; prohibiting a person from knowingly or
1880 willfully providing unauthorized assistance to an
1881 applicant for the examination required to hold a
1882 commercial driver license; repealing ss. 377.71,
1883 377.711, and 377.712, F.S., relating to definitions
1884 and the Southern States Energy Compact, Florida as
1885 party to the Southern States Energy Compact, and
1886 Florida's participation in the Southern States Energy
1887 Board, respectively; amending s. 403.0855, F.S.;
1888 deleting a provision relating to legislative approval
1889 of certain rules adopted by the Department of
1890 Environmental Protection; revising requirements for
1891 permittees of biosolids land application sites;
1892 revising the date by which permits must comply with
1893 specified provisions; amending s. 482.071, F.S.;
1894 requiring certain persons applying for a pest control
1895 business license or renewal to provide the department



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1896 with a certificate of insurance; specifying
1897 requirements for such certificate of insurance;
1898 amending ss. 482.161, F.S.; revising the severity of
1899 an administrative fine for violations of certain
1900 provisions; amending s. 482.165, F.S.; revising civil
1901 penalties; amending s. 489.105, F.S.; defining the
1902 terms "subcontractor" and "supplier"; creating s.
1903 489.1295, F.S.; prohibiting licensed contractors or
1904 persons holding themselves out as such from failing to
1905 pay their subcontractor or supplier within a specified
1906 timeframe without reasonable cause after receiving
1907 payment for the services the subcontractor or supplier
1908 performed; providing penalties; amending s. 500.04,
1909 F.S.; revising the list of prohibited acts related to
1910 the prevention of fraud, harm, adulteration,
1911 misbranding, or false advertising in the preparation,
1912 production, manufacture, storage, or sale of food;
1913 repealing s. 500.81, F.S., relating to the Healthy
1914 Food Financing Initiative; amending s. 500.93, F.S.;
1915 making a technical change; amending s. 501.013, F.S.;
1916 authorizing the Department of Agriculture and Consumer
1917 Services to provide an exemption from certain health
1918 studio regulations; creating s. 501.062, F.S.;
1919 providing legislative intent; defining the terms
1920 "commercial solicitation" and "dwelling"; prohibiting
1921 a person from engaging in commercial solicitation
1922 under certain circumstances; providing construction;
1923 providing penalties; amending s. 570.07, F.S.;
1924 authorizing the Department of Agriculture and Consumer



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1925 Services to reorganize departmental units upon the
1926 approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture; amending
1927 s. 570.822, F.S.; providing additional eligibility
1928 requirements for the Agriculture and Aquaculture
1929 Producers Emergency Recovery Loan Program; creating s.
1930 570.832, F.S.; requiring the Florida Wildflower
1931 Foundation, in coordination with the Department of
1932 Agriculture and Consumer Services, to establish the
1933 Florida Native Seed Research and Marketing Program,
1934 subject to legislative appropriation; providing the
1935 purpose of the program; creating s. 570.846, F.S.;
1936 establishing the Food Animal Veterinary Medicine Loan
1937 Repayment Program; providing the purpose of the
1938 program; defining terms; providing eligibility
1939 requirements for the program; authorizing the
1940 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to
1941 make loan principal repayments on behalf of eligible
1942 candidates up to a certain amount for a specified
1943 timeframe, subject to legislative appropriation;
1944 providing construction; authorizing the Department of
1945 Agriculture and Consumer Services to adopt rules;
1946 amending s. 570.85, F.S.; prohibiting a local
1947 government from requiring a property owner to obtain a
1948 rural event venue permit or license; amending s.
1949 570.86, F.S.; defining "rural event venue"; amending
1950 s. 583.01, F.S.; revising the definition of the term
1951 "dealer"; amending s. 590.02, F.S.; revising the
1952 Florida Forest Service's powers, authority, and
1953 duties; authorizing the Florida Forest Service to



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1954 manage the Welaka Training Center; conforming
1955 provisions to changes made by the act; authorizing the
1956 Withlacoochee and Welaka Training Centers to assess
1957 certain fees as determined by the Florida Forest
1958 Service, regardless of where certain training occurs;
1959 renaming the Bonifay Forestry Station as the John
1960 Michael Mathis Forestry Station to honor the late John
1961 Michael Mathis; creating s. 595.421, F.S.;
1962 establishing the Farmers Feeding Florida Program for
1963 specified purposes; requiring Feeding Florida to take
1964 certain actions to implement the program; prohibiting
1965 the food purchased by Feeding Florida through such
1966 program from reentering the wholesale, retail, or
1967 secondary market; prohibiting a candidate for elective
1968 office from hosting a food distribution event under
1969 certain circumstances; providing applicability;
1970 amending s. 597.004, F.S.; making a technical change;
1971 prohibiting the Department of Agriculture and Consumer
1972 Services from renewing a certificate of registration
1973 for a noncompliant facility unless certain
1974 documentation is provided with the renewal
1975 application; prohibiting entities whose certificate of
1976 registration have been revoked from reapplying for a
1977 specified period of time; amending s. 597.010, F.S.;
1978 authorizing rather than requiring the periodic
1979 adjustment of the annual rental fee charged for
1980 certain leases; amending s. 599.012, F.S.; making
1981 technical changes; amending s. 616.001, F.S.; revising
1982 and deleting definitions relating to public fairs and



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1983 expositions; amending s. 616.01, F.S.; revising
1984 application requirements for a proposed charter for an
1985 association to conduct a public fair or exposition;
1986 requiring the Department of Agriculture and Consumer
1987 Services to provide an applicant for a proposed
1988 charter with specified information upon the denial of
1989 a proposed charter; revising requirements for
1990 information that must be included in the proposed
1991 charter; amending s. 616.02, F.S.; limiting the number
1992 of incorporated state fair associations per county;
1993 providing construction; authorizing the Department of
1994 Agriculture and Consumer Services to waive certain
1995 requirements at the discretion of the commissioner;
1996 authorizing fair associations incorporated before a
1997 certain date to conduct their affairs; deleting
1998 provisions relating to requirements for a proposed
1999 charter; amending s. 616.03, F.S.; revising
2000 requirements for the approval and recordation of the
2001 charter; amending s. 616.05, F.S.; revising the
2002 process by which a proposed charter amendment is
2003 incorporated into the original charter; amending s.
2004 616.051, F.S.; revising the circumstances under which
2005 a circuit judge is authorized to dissolve an
2006 association and order the distribution of its
2007 remaining assets; requiring that such assets be
2008 distributed to certain counties; amending s. 616.07,
2009 F.S.; deleting provisions relating to distribution of
2010 public funds after the dissolution of an association;
2011 amending s. 616.101, F.S.; specifying the basis for



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2012 annual public fair attendance records; requiring a
2013 fair association to review its charter every 5 years
2014 and submit an updated copy of the charter to the
2015 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services;
2016 requiring a designated member of the association to
2017 make an attestation; amending s. 616.15, F.S.; making
2018 a technical change; revising the information that an
2019 applicant must submit to the Department of Agriculture
2020 and Consumer Services for the department to issue a
2021 permit for an association to conduct a fair; revising
2022 the timeframe within which the Department of
2023 Agriculture and Consumer Services is required to issue
2024 the permit upon the receipt of specified information;
2025 making technical changes; amending s. 616.251, F.S.;
2026 exempting the Florida State Fair Authority from
2027 specified provisions; amending s. 843.085, F.S.;
2028 prohibiting a person from wearing or displaying an
2029 item that displays the words "concealed weapon permit"
2030 or "concealed weapon permit holder" with the intent to
2031 mislead another to believe that the person is
2032 authorized to wear or display such item; reordering
2033 and amending s. 865.065, F.S.; revising definitions;
2034 conforming provisions to changes made by the act;
2035 amending s. 934.02, F.S.; defining the term, "signal
2036 jamming device"; creating s. 934.51, F.S.; prohibiting
2037 the possession, manufacture, sale, importation,
2038 distribution, or use of a signal jamming device;
2039 providing exceptions; providing criminal penalties;
2040 amending s. 288.1175, F.S.; conforming cross-



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2041 references; reenacting ss. 287.056(4) and 287.138(5),
2042 F.S., relating to disqualification for state term
2043 contract eligibility, and contracting with entities of
2044 foreign countries of concern prohibited, respectively,
2045 to incorporate the amendment made to s. 287.1351,
2046 F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 500.177(1),
2047 F.S., relating to penalties for dissemination of a
2048 false advertisement, to incorporate the amendment made
2049 to s. 500.04, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting
2050 s. 212.08(13), F.S., relating to taxation and
2051 specified exemptions, to incorporate the amendment
2052 made to s. 616.07, F.S., in a reference thereto;
2053 reenacting s. 616.185, F.S., relating to trespass upon
2054 grounds or facilities of a public fair, to incorporate
2055 the amendment made to s. 616.15, F.S., in a reference
2056 thereto; providing an effective date.