

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BILL ANALYSIS

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

BILL #: [CS/HB 607](#)

TITLE: Industries and Professional Activities

SPONSOR(S): Yarkosky

COMPANION BILL: None

LINKED BILLS: None

RELATED BILLS: None

Committee References

[Industries & Professional
Activities](#)

9 Y, 6 N, As CS



[State Administration Budget](#)



[Commerce](#)

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:

The bill promotes economic growth in Florida by removing regulatory barriers for businesses and professions by: repealing certain boards, councils, and commissions from the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS); repealing continuing education requirements for certain licensed professionals; extending the licensure renewal cycle for certain professions under DBPR and DACS; increasing the pathways to licensure for certain professionals; and reducing other barriers to entry for certain professions.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:

The bill may reduce state and local government revenues associated with certain licensing fees, though these reductions may be offset in whole or in part due to reduced operational and administrative costs associated with the repealed boards, councils, and commissions. The bill may have a positive impact on the private sector by lowering costs for businesses and professionals.

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ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill promotes economic growth in Florida by removing regulatory barriers for businesses and professions. The provisions of the bill are addressed in detail below.

Regulation of Businesses and Professions

The bill repeals the following boards, commissions, and councils within the [Department of Business and Professional Regulation \(DBPR\)](#) and shifts the authority for and responsibilities of such boards, commissions, and councils to DBPR:

- [Board of Pilot Commissioners \(Harbor Pilots\)](#)
- [Florida Board of Auctioneers](#)
- [Regulatory Council of Community Association Managers](#)
- [Board of Employee Leasing Companies](#)
- [Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board \(Building Officials\)](#)
- [Board of Veterinary Medicine](#)
- [Board of Accountancy](#)
- [Florida Real Estate Commission](#)
- [Florida Real Estate Appraisal Board](#)
- [Barbers' Board](#)
- [Board of Cosmetology](#)
- [Board of Architecture and Interior Design](#)

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- [Board of Landscape Architecture](#)
- [Construction Industry Licensing Board](#)
- [Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board](#)
- [Board of Professional Geologists](#)
- [Drug Wholesale Distributor Advisory Council](#). (Sections [1](#) and [2](#))

However, the bill **does not** immediately repeal the [Board of Professional Engineers](#). Instead, the Board of Professional Engineers is abolished effective July 1, 2033. (Section [279](#))

The bill repeals the following boards and councils within the [Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services \(DACS\)](#) and shifts the authority for such boards and councils to DACS:

- [Board of Professional Surveyors and Mappers](#)
- [Pest Control Enforcement Advisory Council](#)
- [Motor Vehicle Repair Advisory Council](#)
- [Agricultural Economic Development Project Review Committee](#)
- [Babcock Ranch Advisory Group](#). (Section [2](#))

[Continuing Education](#)

The bill repeals provisions requiring continuing education for the following professions and occupations licensed by DBPR and DACS:

- Barbers (Section [2](#))
- Cosmetology (Sections [2](#) and [143](#))
- Home Inspectors (Sections [2](#) and [79](#))
- Mold-Related Services (Sections [2](#) and [81](#))
- Contractors (Section [184](#) and [185](#))
- Electrical Contractors (Sections [214](#), [215](#), and [216](#))
- Engineers (Sections [2](#), [88](#) and [89](#))
- Architects and Interior Designers (Sections [156](#) and [157](#))
- Landscape Architects (Sections [170](#) and [171](#))
- Asbestos Contractors (Sections [84](#), [85](#), and [86](#))
- Community Association Managers (Sections [2](#) and [54](#))
- Building Officials (Sections [2](#), [75](#), and [273](#))
- Harbor Pilots (Section [15](#))
- Real Estate Brokers and Sales Associates (Sections [2](#), [127](#), [286](#), [289](#), and [290](#))
- Veterinarians (Section [118](#))
- Surveyors and Mappers. (Section [2](#))

However, the bill **does not** repeal the continuing education requirement for Certified Public Accountants. (Section [283](#))

[Licensure Renewal Period](#)

The bill extends licensure expiration and renewal periods for all professions within DBPR and DACS to every four years. (Section [33](#))

[Division of Certified Public Accounting and Division of Real Estate Office Relocation](#)

Effective at the termination of any lease in effect on December 31, 2025, the bill moves the offices of the Division of Certified Public Accounting from Gainesville to Tallahassee. (Section [1](#))

Effective at the termination of any lease in effect on December 31, 2025, the bill moves the offices of the Division of Real Estate from Orlando to Tallahassee. (Section [1](#))

[Certified Public Accountants](#)

The bill revises the requirements for licensure of CPAs, including licensure by endorsement and of international applicants, by providing four separate pathways to qualify for a license based on education and work experience criteria. Effective January 1, 2027, a person may qualify for a CPA license if they:

- Complete at least 150 semester hours of college education, including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by an accredited college or university, with a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the department, and has one year of work experience;
- Hold a master's degree in accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or university with a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the department, and has one year of work experience;
- Hold a baccalaureate degree in accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or university with a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the department, and has two years of work experience; or
- Holds a baccalaureate degree in any major course of study conferred by an accredited college or university, has completed coursework required for a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the department, and have two years of work experience. (Sections [281](#) and [282](#))

The bill requires the department to prescribe the coursework required for a concentration in accounting and business. Under the bill, an applicant may satisfy the coursework requirement if the applicant receives a baccalaureate or higher degree in accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or university in a state or territory of the United States. If the applicant has received a baccalaureate or higher degree with a major course of study other than accounting or finance, the applicant must complete the coursework required for a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the department. (Section [281](#))

The bill revises the licensure by endorsement requirements for applicants who are licensed in any state or territory of the United States. Under the bill, a person holding a license in another state or a territory of the United States may qualify for licensure by endorsement if they have maintained good moral character and, at the time of licensure by the other state or territory, were required to show evidence of having obtained at least a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university and having passed the Uniform CPA Examination. (Section [281](#))

The bill revises the requirements for the licensure of international applicants. The bill requires international applicants for licensure as a certified public accountant in this state to meet the requirements for education, work experience, and good moral character under [s. 473.308, F.S.](#) (Section [282](#))

Effective January 1, 2027, the bill permits a person who holds an active CPA license in good standing in another state or territory to provide accountancy services without obtaining a state license if at the time of licensure by the other state or territory, the individual was required to show evidence of having obtained at least a baccalaureate degree and having passed the Uniform CPA Examination. (Section [284](#))

[Licensure of Engineers and Architects by Endorsements](#)

The bill allows DBPR to approve engineers and architects licensed outside of the United States for licensure by endorsement. (Sections [280](#) and [317](#))

Applicants for endorsement as an engineer must hold a valid license from a foreign jurisdiction if the criteria for licensure was substantially the same as the licensure criteria in Florida when the license was issued or must hold a valid license from a foreign jurisdiction and hold an active Council Record with the National Council of Examiners for Engineers and Surveying. (Section [280](#))

Applicants seeking licensure as an architect must hold a valid license from a foreign jurisdiction if the criteria for licensure was substantially the same as the licensure criteria in Florida when the license was issued, or must hold a valid license from a foreign jurisdiction, pass the licensure examination for architects, and hold a valid certificate issued by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. Additionally, all applicants must complete a two hour department-approved class on wind mitigation techniques to qualify for licensure by endorsement. (Section [317](#))

[Barbers](#)

The bill provides for the licensure, operation, and inspection of mobile barbershops, as follows:

- Requires DBPR to adopt rules governing the licensure, operation, and inspection of mobile barbershops, including their facilities, personnel, and safety and sanitary requirements.
- Requires mobile barbershops to comply with all licensure and operating requirements specified in the chapter of law governing barbershops, DBPR's general statutes, or DBPR rules that apply to barbershops at fixed locations.
- Requires mobile barbershops to maintain a permanent business address, located in the inspection area of the local department office, at which records of appointments, itineraries, license numbers of employees, and vehicle identification numbers of the license holder's mobile barbershop must be kept and made available for verification purposes by department personnel, and where correspondence from the department can be received.
- To facilitate periodic inspections, the bill requires before the beginning of each month, each mobile barbershop license holder to file with DBPR a written monthly itinerary listing the locations where and the dates and hours when the mobile barbershop will be operating.
- Requires the license holder to comply with all local laws and ordinances regulating business establishments, with all applicable requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act relating to accommodations for persons with disabilities, and with all applicable requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
- Pursuant to DBPR rules, authorizes the practice of barbering to be performed in a location other than a licensed barbershop when performed in connection with a special event and by a person who holds the proper license.

Barbers are already allowed to shampoo, cut, or arrange hair in locations outside of barbershops. (Section [315](#))

Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act

The bill provides that a permitted entity applying for a new permit from the Division of Drugs, Devices, and Cosmetics because of a sale or transfer of ownership in the permitted entity must apply **within** 30 days of the sale or transfer, instead of **before** the sale or transfer. (Section [319](#))

The bill removes the requirement that every prescription drug wholesale distributor must have at least one designated representative, who must be certified by the department. (Section [320](#))

The bill exempts prescription drug establishments that store, warehouse, or hold prescription drugs solely for destruction, that are not listed as a controlled substance, from certain storage and handling requirements of the Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act. Additionally, the bill requires such establishments to maintain records including a record of the name of the business entity from which the prescription drugs were collected, the type of prescription drugs collected, an estimate of the quantity of prescription drugs collected, and the manner in which the prescription drugs were destroyed. (Section [320](#))

Private Investigator, Security Officers, and Recovery Agents Secondary Licenses

The bill removes licensure requirements for secondary license types for the following licenses issued by DACS, while maintaining the main license type:

- Private Investigative Agency Branch Offices;
- Security Agency Branch Offices;
- Recovery Agent Interns;
- Recovery Agency Branch Offices;
- Recovery Agency Managers. (Sections [238](#), [240](#), [247](#), [250](#), and [255](#))

The bill **does not** repeal the licensure requirement for private investigators, security officers, and recover agents.

The bill replaces the secondary license of Private Investigator Interns with a provisional private investigator license. The bill also shortens the required experience period to become qualified to take the private investigator examination from two years to six months. (Section [247](#) and [249](#))

Licensure Fingerprint Requirements

The bill eliminates the current fingerprint requirement for active duty military personnel, as well as their spouses, who seek licensure in those professions that do not otherwise require fingerprinting for initial licensure. (Section [277](#))

The bill authorizes the [Florida Department of Law Enforcement \(FDLE\)](#) to accept and process fingerprints and exchange criminal history records for individuals involved in the insurance industry. The bill requires background checks for a wide range of persons associated with insurers or insurance-related entities, including officers, employees, contractors, or persons who control insurance operations. Fingerprints must be submitted to the OIR or an authorized vendor and will be processed by both the FDLE and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The results of the background checks will be used by the OIR to determine whether individuals meet eligibility requirements for licensure, certification, or authority to operate under the Florida Insurance Code. The bill also provides procedures for submission, retention, and cost responsibilities associated with fingerprint processing and background checks. (Section [322](#))

Landscape Architects Services

The bill requires state agencies and local governments to accept the seal of a landscape architect for any professional services within a landscape architect's scope of work, including, but not limited to, grading and drainage. (Section [318](#))

Building Code Administrators & Inspectors

The bill allows for proof of verifiable work experience as an inspector or plans examiner of any other type to be exchanged for the internship experience requirement for licensure as a building code official on a year-for-year basis for up to three years of the four year requirement. (Section [278](#)).

Veterinary Telehealth Prescriptions

The bill extends the duration of treatment for flea and tick control that a licensed veterinarian may prescribe via telehealth from one month to one year. (Section [285](#))

Elevator Accessibility

The bill revises elevator accessibility requirements to align with the Florida Building Code. (Section [276](#))

DBPR Information on Professions

The bill requires DBPR to e-mail all licensees and post information on their website at the end of each legislative session explaining new laws related to each profession. (Section [1](#))

FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:

STATE GOVERNMENT:

The bill may have a positive fiscal impact for DBPR and DACS due to the following:

- Reduced operational and administrative costs associated with maintaining the repealed boards, commissions, and councils.
- Decreased continuing education (CE) oversight expenses needed to administer, monitor, or enforce CE requirements.

While the state may lose some fee revenue (e.g. CE-related fees or secondary license fees), this is likely offset by lower enforcement and processing expenses.

DBPR may incur short-term costs related to reorganizing oversight functions, updating rules, systems, and internal processes that may be absorbed by current resources.

PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill may have a positive impact on the private sector by lowering costs for professionals. Eliminating required continuing education saves professionals time and money. Private investigators and security firms may experience lower overhead costs through the elimination of secondary licenses. Easier licensure may increase competition in some professions, which could affect wages or business volume for existing licensees.

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

[Department of Business and Professional Regulation](#)

The Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) regulates and licenses various businesses and professionals in Florida.¹

The Division of Professions licenses and regulates more than 542,000 professionals through the following professional boards and programs:²

- Board of Architecture and Interior Design,
- Asbestos Licensing Unit,
- Athlete Agents,
- Board of Auctioneers,
- Barbers' Board,
- Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board,
- Regulatory Council of Community Association Managers,
- Construction Industry Licensing Board,
- Board of Cosmetology,
- Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board,
- Board of Employee Leasing Companies,
- Home Inspectors,
- Board of Landscape Architecture,
- Mold-Related Services,
- Board of Pilot Commissioners,
- Board of Professional Geologists,
- Talent Agencies,
- Board of Veterinary Medicine, and
- Florida Board of Professional Engineers.

[Board of Auctioneers](#)

The Board of Auctioneers is responsible for licensing and regulating auctioneers. The board generally meets four times a year to consider applications for licensure, to review disciplinary cases, and to conduct informal hearings relating to licensure and discipline. The board engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes, administers the Auctioneer Recovery Fund, and conducts other general business, as necessary.³

¹ [S. 20.165, F.S.](#)

² Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Division of Professions*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/division-of-professions/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

³ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Auctioneers – Board Information*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/auctioneers/board-information/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Two of the members must be licensed auctioneers with at least five years of experience, two members must be laypersons, and one must be an auction company. Members serve for terms of four years.⁴

Florida Real Estate Commission

The Florida Real Estate Commission (FREC) is responsible for licensing and regulating real estate sales associates and brokers. The FREC meets for two days every month. The FREC also engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes.⁵

The FREC consists of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Four members must be licensed brokers with at least five years of experience, one member must be a licensed broker or a licensed sales associate with at least two years of experience, and two members must be laypersons. At least one member must be sixty years of age or older. Members serve for terms of four years.⁶

The Division of Real Estate (DRE) is responsible for supporting the FREC and the Florida Real Estate Appraisal Board in the regulation of real estate sales associates, brokers, and appraisers.⁷ The DRE's offices are located in Orlando.⁸

Florida Real Estate Appraisal Board

The Florida Real Estate Appraisal Board (FREAB) administers and enforces the real estate appraiser license law. The FREAB has power to regulate the issuance of appraiser licenses, certifications, registrations, and permits; to discipline appraisers; to establish qualifications for appraiser licenses, certifications, registrations, and permits; to regulate approved courses; to establish standards for real estate appraisals; and to establish standards for and regulate supervisory appraisers. Additionally, the board has authority to adopt rules in order to implement its authorized duties and responsibilities.⁹ The FREAB generally meets six times a year.¹⁰

The FREAB consists of nine members who are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. Four members must be appraisers with at least five years of experience, one member must represent the appraisal management industry, one member must represent an organization that uses appraisals, and three members must represent the general public and have no connection to the practice of real estate appraisal.¹¹

Division of Certified Public Accounting

The Division of Certified Public Accounting (Division of CPA) within DBPR is responsible for the regulation of certified public accountants (CPAs) and accounting firms. The Division of CPA processes applications to sit for the CPA exam, original Florida licensure applications, licensure by endorsement applications, reactivation of a delinquent or inactive CPA license, temporary permit applications, accountancy firm licensure, and continuing education reporting forms. The Division of CPA also provides administrative support to the Board of Accountancy.¹² The offices for the Division of CPA are located in Gainesville.¹³

⁴ [S. 468.384, F.S.](#)

⁵ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Real Estate Commission – Commission Information*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/real-estate-commission/commission-information/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

⁶ [S. 475.02, F.S.](#)

⁷ [S. 475.021, F.S.](#)

⁸ [S. 20.165\(2\), F.S.](#)

⁹ [S. 475.613, F.S.](#); Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Real Estate Appraisal – Board Information*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/real-estate-appraisal-board/board-information/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

¹⁰ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Real Estate Appraisal – Meetings and Workshops*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/real-estate-appraisal-board/meetings-and-workshops/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

¹¹ [S. 475.613, F.S.](#)

¹² Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Certified Public Accounting*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/certified-public-accounting/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

¹³ [S. 20.165\(2\), F.S.](#)

The [Board of Accountancy](#) is responsible for licensing and regulating CPAs. The board meets ten times a year to consider applications, review disciplinary cases, and conduct informal hearings relating to licensure and discipline. The board also engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes and conducts other general business as necessary.¹⁴

The board consists of nine members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Seven of the members must be licensed CPAs with at least five years of experience and two must be laypersons. At least one member must be over sixty years old.¹⁵

In order to obtain licensure as a CPA, an applicant must:¹⁶

- Have at least 150 semester hours of college education, including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred;
- Have one year of experience;
- Have good moral character; and
- Pass an examination.

An applicant is also eligible for licensure by endorsement if the applicant has good moral character and meets one of the following requirements:¹⁷

- Is not licensed, but has otherwise met the licensing requirements and has passed a licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the Florida examination;
- Holds a valid license to practice public accounting issued by another state or territory of the United States, if the criteria for issuance of such license are substantially equivalent to a Florida license or is otherwise permitted; or
- Holds a valid license to practice public accounting issued by another state or territory of the United States for at least ten years before the date of application and has passed a licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the Florida examination.

[Barbers' Board](#)

The Barbers' Board is responsible for licensing and regulating barbers. The board meets regularly, which is generally six times a year, to consider applications for licensure, to review disciplinary cases, and to conduct informal hearings relating to licensure and discipline. The board also engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes and conducts other general business, as necessary.¹⁸

The board consists of seven members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Five members must be licensed barbers with at least five years of experience and two members must be laypersons. No member may be connected with the manufacture, rental, or wholesale distribution of barber equipment and supplies. Members serve for terms of four years.¹⁹

[Board of Cosmetology](#)

The Board of Cosmetology is responsible for licensing and regulating cosmetology. The board meets approximately four times a year to consider applications for licensure, to review disciplinary cases, and to conduct informal

¹⁴ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Certified Public Accounting*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/certified-public-accounting/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

¹⁵ [S. 473.303, F.S.](#)

¹⁶ [Ss. 473.306](#), and [473.308, F.S.](#)

¹⁷ [S. 473.308, F.S.](#) and Rule [61H1-29.003](#), F.A.C.

¹⁸ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Barbers*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/barbers/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

¹⁹ [S. 476.054, F.S.](#)

hearings relating to licensure and discipline. The board engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes and conducts other business, as necessary.²⁰

The board consists of seven members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Five members must be licensed cosmetologists who have practiced cosmetology in Florida for at least five years and two members must be laypersons.²¹

Barbers and Mobile Cosmetology Salons

Current law requires licensed cosmetologists to only practice in licensed cosmetology salons unless expressly allowed to practice elsewhere. Current law also allows for mobile cosmetology salons, which must meet the following requirements:²²

- Must comply with all licensure and operating requirements for fixed cosmetology salons;
- Must maintain a permanent business address located in the inspection area of the local department office and all mobile salon records must be kept at the permanent address;
- Must file a written monthly itinerary with the Board of Cosmetology;
- Must pay a fee, which may not be more than the fee for a fixed cosmetology salon; and
- Must comply with all local laws and ordinances regulating business establishments, the applicable Americans with Disabilities Act requirements, and the applicable OSHA requirements.

Licensed barbers are also required to practice only in licensed barbershops unless expressly allowed to practice elsewhere. However, current law does not provide for mobile barbershops.²³

Construction Industry Licensing Board

The Construction Industry Licensing Board is responsible for licensing and regulating the construction industry. The board meets regularly, which is generally eleven times a year, to consider applications for licensure, to review disciplinary cases, and to conduct informal hearings relating to licensure and discipline. The board engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes and conducts other general business, as necessary.²⁴

The board consists of eighteen members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The board must consist of four general contractors, three building or residential contractors (with at least one building contractor and one residential contractor), one sheet metal contractor, one pool contractor, one plumbing contractor, two building officials of a municipality or county, one roofing contractor, one air conditioning contractor, one mechanical contractor, one underground utility and excavation contractor, and two consumer members.²⁵

Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board

The Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board is responsible for licensing and regulating electrical contractors. The board meets regularly, which is generally six times a year, to consider applications for licensure, to review disciplinary cases, and to conduct informal hearings relating to licensure and discipline. The board engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes and conducts other general business as necessary.²⁶

²⁰ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Cosmetology*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/cosmetology/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

²¹ [S. 477.015, F.S.](#)

²² [Ss. 477.025\(10\)](#), and [477.0263, F.S.](#)

²³ [S. 476.188, F.S.](#)

²⁴ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Construction Industry*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/construction-industry/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

²⁵ [S. 489.107, F.S.](#)

²⁶ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Electrical Contractors*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/electrical-contractors/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

The board consists of eleven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Seven members must be certified electrical contractors, two must be consumer members, and two must be certified alarm system contractors.²⁷

Regulatory Council of Community Association Managers

The Regulatory Council of Community Association Managers duties relate to licensure examination, continuing education requirements, continuing education providers, fees and professional practice standards relative to the Community Association Manager profession.²⁸ The council holds quarterly meetings and engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes and conducts other general business, as necessary.²⁹

The council consists of seven members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Five members must be licensed community association managers and two members must be residents of Florida who must not be or ever have been connected with the business of community association management.³⁰

Drug Wholesale Distributor Advisory Council

The Drug Wholesale Distributor Advisory Council of the Division of Drugs, Devices, and Cosmetics (DDC) reviews the Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act (Act) and the rules adopted thereunder, provides input to DBPR regarding all proposed rules to administer the Act, makes recommendations to DBPR to improve the protection of prescription drugs and public health, makes recommendations to improve coordination with other states' regulatory agencies and the federal government concerning the wholesale distribution of drugs, and makes recommendations to minimize the impact of regulation of the wholesale distribution industry while ensuring protection of the public health.³¹

The council generally meets three times a year and consists of twelve members. The council must consist of the Secretary of DBPR (or their designee), the Secretary of Health Care Administration (or their designee), and ten DBPR appointees. The DBPR appointees must consist of three employees of different prescription drug wholesale distributors which operate nationally, one employee of a prescription drug wholesale distributor, one employee of a retail pharmacy chain located in Florida, one licensed pharmacist who is a member of the Board of Pharmacy, one licensed physician, one employee of a licensed hospital who is a licensed pharmacist, one employee of a permitted medical gas manufacturer or medical gas wholesale distributor who has been recommended by the Compressed Gas Association,³² and one employee of a pharmaceutical manufacturer.³³

Drug Wholesale Distributor Designated Representative

Each establishment that is issued a permit as a prescription drug wholesale distributor or an out-of-state prescription drug wholesale distributor must designate in writing to DBPR at least one natural person to serve as

²⁷ [S. 489.507, F.S.](#)

²⁸ A community association manager or community association management firm manages community associations with more than ten residential units or budgets greater than \$100,000 for compensation. Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Community Association Managers and Firms – Council Information*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/community-association-managers-and-firms/council-information/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

²⁹ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Community Association Managers and Firms*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/community-association-managers-and-firms/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

³⁰ [S. 468.4315, F.S.](#)

³¹ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Division of Drugs, Devices and Cosmetics – Council Information*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/drugs-devices-and-cosmetics/council-information/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

³² The Compressed Gas Association is an American trade association that develops and promotes safety standards and safe practices for the industrial, medical, and food gases industry. Compressed Gas Association, *About CGA*, <https://www.cganet.com/about-us/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

³³ [S. 499.01211, F.S.](#)

the designated representative of the wholesale distributor. Such person must have an active certification as a designated representative from DBPR.³⁴

A designated representative:³⁵

- Must be actively involved in and aware of the actual daily operation of the wholesale distributor;
- Must be employed full time in a managerial position by the wholesale distributor;
- Must be physically present at the establishment during normal business hours, except for time periods when absent due to illness, family illness or death, scheduled vacation, or other authorized absence; and
- May serve as a designated representative for only one wholesale distributor at any one time.

To be certified as a designated representative, a natural person must:³⁶

- Submit an application and pay the appropriate fees;
- Be at least 18 years of age;
- Have at least 2 years of verifiable full-time:
 - Work experience in a pharmacy licensed in Florida or another state, where the person's responsibilities included, but were not limited to, recordkeeping for prescription drugs;
 - Managerial experience with a prescription drug wholesale distributor licensed in Florida or in another state;
 - Managerial experience with the United States Armed Forces, where the person's responsibilities included, but were not limited to, recordkeeping, warehousing, distributing, or other logistics services pertaining to prescription drugs;
 - Managerial experience with a state or federal organization responsible for regulating or permitting establishments involved in the distribution of prescription drugs, whether in an administrative or a sworn law enforcement capacity; or
 - Work experience as a drug inspector or investigator with a state or federal organization, whether in an administrative or sworn law enforcement capacity, where the person's responsibilities related primarily to compliance with state or federal requirements pertaining to the distribution of prescription drugs;
- Pass the required examination; and
- Provide DBPR with a personal information statement and fingerprints.

If an entity, which has received a permit from DDC, changes a majority of the ownership or the controlling interest, then it must apply for a new permit from DDC **before** the change of ownership or controlling interest.³⁷

[Drug Wholesale Distributors Prescription Drug Destruction](#)

Currently, all prescription drug wholesale distributors in the state of Florida are required to comply with the storage and recordkeeping standards of the Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act. These standards, among other things, require permitted establishments to be of suitable size and construction, secure from unauthorized entry and equipped with a security system with a well-lit perimeter, free from infestation, and have provisions to store drugs at appropriate temperatures. Further, permitted establishments must maintain a record with the following information: the address of the source of the drug, the date the drug was received, and the date and method of disposition of the drug.³⁸

Establishments that are engaged in destroying prescription drugs must obtain a Restricted Rx Drug Distributor Destruction permit from DBPR. Destruction permittees are exempt from temperature storage requirements, are allowed to record the quantities of drugs as estimates for destruction purposes, and must create a Certificate of

³⁴ [S. 499.012\(15\), F.S.](#)

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ [S. 499.012\(6\), F.S.](#)

³⁸ [S. 499.0121, F.S.](#)

Destruction designating the weight of the drugs destroyed, the method of destruction, and the time, date, and location of the destruction.³⁹

[Board of Pilot Commissioners](#)

The Board of Pilot Commissioners is responsible for licensing and regulating state pilots and deputy pilots.⁴⁰ The board meets approximately four times a year to consider applications for licensure, review disciplinary cases, and conduct informal hearings relating to licensure and discipline. The board engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes and conducts other general business, as necessary.⁴¹

The board consists of ten members who are appointed by the Governor and Confirmed by the Senate. The board consists of five licensed and active state pilots, two members who are actively involved in a professional or business capacity in the maritime industry, one CPA who has at least five years of experience in financial management, and two citizens of Florida. The latter three board members may not be involved in, or have any financial interest in, the piloting profession, the maritime industry, the marine shipping industry, or the commercial passenger cruise industry.⁴²

[Board of Veterinary Medicine](#)

The Board of Veterinary Medicine is responsible for licensing and regulating veterinarians. The board meets approximately four times a year to consider applications for licensure, review disciplinary cases, and conduct informal hearings relating to licensure and discipline. The board engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes and conducts other general business, as necessary.⁴³

The board consists of seven members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Five members must be licensed veterinarians and two members must be laypersons who have no connection to the veterinary profession.⁴⁴

[Board of Professional Geologists](#)

The Board of Professional Geologists is responsible for licensing and regulating the practice of professional geology. The board meets approximately four times a year to consider applications for licensure, review disciplinary cases, and conduct informal hearings relating to licensure and discipline. The board engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes and conducts other general business, as necessary.⁴⁵

The board is comprised of seven members, who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and one ex officio member. Five members must be professional geologists and two must be laypersons who have no connection to the geology profession. The Chief of the Bureau of Geology in the Department of Environmental Protection (or their designee) must serve as an ex officio member of the board.⁴⁶

[Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board](#)

The Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board is responsible for licensing and regulating building code administrators, building code inspectors, and building code plans examiners. The board meets approximately six

³⁹ Rule [61N-1.023\(4\), F.A.C.](#)

⁴⁰ State and deputy pilots navigate vessels within channels, waters, harbors, and ports.

⁴¹ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Harbor Pilots*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/harbor-pilots/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

⁴² [S. 310.011, F.S.](#)

⁴³ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Veterinary Medicine*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/veterinary-medicine/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

⁴⁴ [S. 474.204, F.S.](#)

⁴⁵ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Geologists*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/geologists/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

⁴⁶ [S. 492.103, F.S.](#); Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Geologists – Board Information*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/geologists/board-information/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

times a year to consider applications for licensure, review disciplinary cases, and conduct informal hearings relating to licensure and discipline. The board engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes and conducts other general business, as necessary.⁴⁷

The board is comprised of nine members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The board must consist of one member who is either a licensed architect, engineer, or contractor, two members serving as building code administrators, two members serving as building code inspectors, one member serving as a plans examiner, one member who is a representative of a city or county, and two consumer members who are not, and have never been, members of such related professions. One of the consumer members must be a person with a disability or a representative of an organization which represents persons with disabilities.⁴⁸

[Board of Employee Leasing Companies](#)

The Board of Employee Leasing Companies is responsible for licensing and regulating employee leasing companies.⁴⁹ The board meets approximately six times a year to consider applications for licensure, review disciplinary cases, and conduct informal hearings relating to licensure and discipline. The board engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes and conducts other general business, as necessary.⁵⁰

The board is comprised of seven members who are appointed by the Governor and Confirmed by the Senate. Five members must be engaged in the employee leasing industry and be Florida-licensed, and one of which must be part of an employee leasing company that has an annual gross Florida payroll for its leased employees which is among the smallest 20% of licensed employee leasing companies in the state at the time of the member's appointment and each reappointment. The remaining two board members must be Florida residents who must not be, or ever have been, connected with the business of employee leasing.⁵¹

[Board of Landscape Architecture](#)

The Board of Landscape Architecture is responsible for licensing and regulating landscape architects. The board generally meets four times a year to consider applications for licensure, review disciplinary cases, and conduct informal hearings relating to licensure and discipline. The board engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes and conducts other general business, as necessary.⁵²

The board consists of seven members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Five members must be registered landscape architects and two members must be laypersons who are not and have never been registered landscape architects or members of any closely related profession.⁵³

[Board of Architecture and Interior Design](#)

The Board of Architecture and Interior Design is responsible for licensing and regulating architects and interior designers. The board generally meets four times a year to consider applications for licensure, review disciplinary cases, and conduct informal hearings relating to licensure and discipline. The board engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes and conducts other general business, as necessary.⁵⁴

⁴⁷ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Building Code Administrators & Inspectors*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/building-code-administrators-and-inspectors/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

⁴⁸ [S. 468.605, F.S.](#)

⁴⁹ "Employee leasing" is an arrangement where a leasing company assigns its employees to a client and allocates the direction of and control over the leased employees between the leasing company and the client. [S. 468.520\(4\), F.S.](#)

⁵⁰ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Employee Leasing Companies*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/employee-leasing-companies/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

⁵¹ [S. 468.521, F.S.](#)

⁵² Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Landscape Architecture*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/landscape-architecture/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

⁵³ [S. 481.305, F.S.](#)

⁵⁴ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Architecture and Interior Design*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/architecture-and-interior-design/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

The board consists of eleven members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Five members must be registered architects who have been engaged in the practice of architecture for at least five years, three members must be registered interior designers who have been offering interior design services for at least five years and who are not also registered architects, and three members must be laypersons who are not, and have never been, architects, interior designers, or members of any closely related profession or occupation. At least one member of the board must be sixty years of age or older.⁵⁵

Florida Board of Professional Engineers

The practice of engineering is regulated by the Florida Board of Professional Engineers (FBPE) under the DBPR. FBPE is responsible for reviewing applications, administering exams, licensing qualified applicants, and regulating and enforcing the proper practice of engineering in the state. The administrative, investigative, and prosecutorial services for the FBPE are administered by the Florida Engineers Management Corporation (FEMC). FEMC is a nonprofit, single purpose corporation that operates through a contract with DBPR.⁵⁶

FBPE meets six times a year and consists of eleven members who are appointed by the Governor for terms of four years. Nine members must be licensed engineers and two must be laypersons who are not and have never been engineers or members of any closely related profession or occupation. A member of the board who is a licensed engineer must be selected and appointed based on their qualifications to provide expertise and experience to the board at all times in civil engineering, structural engineer, electrical or electronic engineering, mechanical engineering, or engineering education.⁵⁷

Licensure by Endorsement for Engineers and Architects

Current law allows persons licensed as engineers or architects in other states or United States territories to receive a licensure by endorsement if the person meets one of the following:⁵⁸

- Holds a valid license to practice engineering or architecture issued by another state or territory of the United States.
 - The criteria for issuance of the license in the other state or territory must be substantially the same as the licensure criteria that existed in Florida at the time the license was issued.
- Qualifies for and passes the licensure exam to be an engineer or architect and meets the experience requirement to be an engineer or architect.
- Holds a valid certificate issued by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, and holds a valid license to practice architecture issued by another state or jurisdiction of the United States.
 - Note: This option only applies to licensure as an architect.

Current law does not provide an option for licensure by endorsement for persons licensed as an engineer or architect in a foreign jurisdiction.

Division of Hotels and Restaurants

The Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the DBPR licenses, inspects, and regulates public lodging and food service establishments in Florida. The division also licenses and regulates elevators, escalators, and other vertical conveyance devices.⁵⁹

The division is authorized to revoke or suspend licenses, or issue fines, for public lodging or public food service establishments found to be operating in violation of [ch. 509, F.S.](#)⁶⁰

⁵⁵ [S. 481.205, F.S.](#)

⁵⁶ [Ss. 20.165\(4\)\(a\)](#), and [471.038, F.S.](#)

⁵⁷ [S. 471.007, F.S.](#)

⁵⁸ [Ss. 471.015\(3\)](#), and [481.213\(3\), F.S.](#)

⁵⁹ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Hotels and Restaurants – Information*, <https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/hotels-restaurants/division-information/> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

⁶⁰ [S. 509.261, F.S.](#)

Elevator Regulation

The Elevator Safety Act, located in [ch. 399, F.S.](#), establishes the minimum standards for elevator personnel in order “to provide for the safety of life and limb and to promote public safety awareness”.⁶¹

The Elevator Safety Act requires buildings more than three stories high, or buildings in which the vertical distance between the bottom terminal landing and the top terminal landing exceeds 25 feet, to contain at least one passenger elevator that will accommodate an ambulance stretcher 76 inches long and 24 inches wide in the horizontal position.⁶²

Fingerprinting for Military and Military Spouse Licensure

Under certain circumstances, DBPR is required to issue professional licenses to applicants who are, or were, active duty members, or to a spouse or surviving spouse of such, of the United States Armed Forces. To be eligible for such licensure, the applicant must provide the following to the department:⁶³

- Proof that the applicant themselves, or their spouse, is or was a member of the United States Armed Forces serving on active duty;
- Proof that the applicant holds a valid license for the profession issued by another state, any possession or territory of the United States, or any foreign jurisdiction;
- Proof that the applicant, where required by the specific practice act, has complied with insurance or bonding requirements; and
- A complete set of the applicant’s fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) for a statewide criminal history check.

FDLE must forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history check. DBPR must, and the respective board may, review the results of the criminal history checks, and determine whether the applicant meets the licensure requirements.⁶⁴

The cost of fingerprint processing is borne by the applicant. If the applicant’s fingerprints are submitted through an authorized agency or vendor, the agency or vendor shall collect the required processing fees and remit the fees to the Department of Law Enforcement.⁶⁵

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) supports and promotes Florida agriculture, protects the environment, safeguards consumers, and ensures the safety and wholesomeness of food.⁶⁶

Private Investigative, Private Security, and Recovery Services Industries

The Division of Licensing (Division) within DACS administers Florida’s concealed weapon licensing program⁶⁷ and oversees Florida’s private investigative, private security, and recovery services industries.⁶⁸ The Division’s regulatory oversight of those services includes licensing, enforcing compliance standards, and ensuring public protection from unethical business practices and unlicensed activity.⁶⁹

⁶¹ [S. 399.001, F.S.](#)

⁶² [S. 399.035\(2\), F.S.](#)

⁶³ [S. 455.02\(3\), F.S.](#)

⁶⁴ *Id.*

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, *About Us*, <https://www.fdacs.gov/About-Us> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

⁶⁷ [S. 790.06, F.S.](#)

⁶⁸ [Ch. 493, F.S.](#)

⁶⁹ Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, *Division of Licensing*, <https://www.fdacs.gov/Divisions-Offices/Licensing> (last visited Dec. 2, 2023).

Currently, the Division offers twenty-two different types of private investigative, private security, and recovery services licenses and four different types of concealed weapon or firearm licenses. As of October 31, 2025 the Division had issued a total of 222,454 private investigative, private security, and recovery services licenses. The following chart provides a breakdown of the total number of each license type.⁷⁰

License Type	License Title	Total
C	Private Investigators	6,929
CC	Private Investigator Interns	1,371
A	Private Investigative Agencies	2,582
AA	Private Investigative Agency Branch Offices	20
MA	Private Investigative Agency Managers	86
M	Private Investigative / Security Agency Managers	428
D	Security Officers	173,915
B	Security Agencies	2,157
BB	Security Agency Branch Offices	180
MB	Security Managers	1,577
AB	Security Agency / Private Investigative Agency Branch Offices	10
DS	Security Officer Schools	473
DI	Security Officer Instructors	1,772
G	Statewide Firearm Licenses	28,669
K	Firearms Instructor	658
E	Recovery Agents	802
EE	Recover Agent Interns	462
R	Recovery Agencies	298
RR	Recovery Agency Branch Offices	47
MR	Recovery Agency Managers	4
RS	Recovery Agent School	7
RI	Recovery Agent Instructor	7
Total of Private Investigative, Private Security, and Recovery Services Licenses		222,454

In order to receive a license for private investigative, private security, and recovery services industries from DACS, a person must meet the following in addition to any other specific requirements for each license:⁷¹

- Be at least eighteen years old;
- Be one of the following:
 - A United States citizen,
 - A permanent legal resident, or
 - A holder of a work vise from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service;
- Have no disqualifying criminal history;
- Be of good moral character;
- Have no history of:
 - Mental illness,
 - Alcohol abuse, or
 - Substance abuse;
- Submit an application with certain identifying information.

Private Investigators

⁷⁰ Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, *Division of Licensing Statistical Reports*, <https://www.fdacs.gov/Divisions-Offices/Licensing/Statistical-Reports> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

⁷¹ Ss. 493.6105, and 493.6106, F.S.

A private investigator is any individual who, for consideration, advertises as providing or performs private investigations.⁷² Any individual who performs the services of a private investigator must have a private investigator Class C license. In order to obtain a license a person must:⁷³

- Have two years of lawfully gained, verifiable, full-time experience to qualify for the license. This experience can be acquired through a combination of:
 - Private investigative work or related fields of work that provided equivalent experience or training;
 - College coursework related to criminal justice, criminology or law enforcement administration, or successful completion of any law enforcement-related training which may count for one year; or
 - A Class “CC” licensed private investigator intern.
- Pay a fee of \$75
- Pass an examination.

A private investigator intern is a person interning under a private investigator. Any person who wants to intern with a private investigator must have a private investigator intern Class “CC” license. In order to obtain a license a person must:⁷⁴

- Pay a fee of \$60
- Complete forty hours of professional training pertaining to general investigative techniques.

Any person, firm, company, partnership or corporation that engages in business as a private investigative agency must have a Class “A” license for its main location. A Class “A” license is valid for only one location. In order to obtain a Class “A” license a person must pay a fee of \$450.⁷⁵

A Class “A” license is valid for only one location. Any satellite or additional locations within a private investigative agency must obtain a Class “AA” license. In order to obtain a Class “AA” license a person must:⁷⁶

- Have a Class “A” license for the main location
- Pay a fee of \$125.

Every location with a Class “A” license or branch location with a Class “AA” license must have a licensed manager. A manager may supervise up to three locations within a 150-mile radius. A private investigator with a Class “C” license may act as a manager; however, any person who wants to be a licensed manager must have a Class “MA” license. In order to obtain such license a person must:⁷⁷

- Have two years of experience in the private investigative work or related fields of work that provided equivalent experience or training;
- Pass an exam; and
- Pay a fee of \$75.

Security Officers

A security officer is any individual who, for consideration, advertises or performs the following:⁷⁸

- Providing bodyguard protection
- Guarding property
- Transporting prisoners
- Providing armored car services
- Assisting in prevention of theft
- Assisting in prevention of the misappropriation or concealment of articles of value or assisting in the return of such articles.

⁷² [S. 493.6101\(16\), F.S.](#)

⁷³ [Ss. 493.6202](#), and [493.6203, F.S.](#)

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ *Id.*

⁷⁶ *Id.*

⁷⁷ *Id.*

⁷⁸ [S. 493.6101\(19\), F.S.](#)

In order to be a security officer, an individual must have a security officer class “D” license from DACS.⁷⁹

Any person, firm, company, partnership or corporation that engages in business as a security agency must have a security agency Class “B” license for its main location. A Class “B” license is valid for only one location. In order to obtain a Class “B” license a person must pay a fee of \$450.⁸⁰

A Class “B” license is valid for only one location. Any satellite or additional locations within a security must obtain a security agency branch office Class “BB” license. In order to obtain a Class “BB” license a person must:⁸¹

- Have a Class “B” license for a different location
- Pay a fee of \$125.

Every location with a Class “B” license or branch location with a Class “BB” license must have a licensed manager or a licensed security officer with at least two years of experience. Any person who wants to be a licensed manager must have a manager of a security agency Class “MB” license. In order to obtain such license a person must:⁸²

- Have two years of experience in security work or related fields of work that provided equivalent experience or training (College coursework, law enforcement-related training, or managerial experience may count towards one year of experience); and
- Pay a fee of \$75.

Dual Private Investigator and Security Agency Licenses

If a person, firm, company, partnership or corporation holds both a private investigative agency Class “A” and security agency Class “B” license, each additional or branch office must have a Class “AB” license. In order to obtain a Class “AB” license a person must:⁸³

- Have a Class “A” and Class “B” license for the main location
- Pay a fee of \$125.

A person who qualifies as manager for a private investigative agency and a security agency may obtain a manager Class “M” license, which allows the person to be a manager for both types of agencies. In order to obtain a Class “M” license a person must:⁸⁴

- Qualify for a private investigator Class “MA” license;
- Qualify for a security agency manager Class “MB” license;
- Pass an exam; and
- Pay a fee of \$75.

Repossession Services

Repossession means the recovery of a motor vehicle, a mobile home, a motorboat, an aircraft, a personal watercraft, an all-terrain vehicle, farm equipment, or industrial equipment, by an individual who is authorized by the legal owner, lienholder, or lessor to recover that which has been sold or leased under a security agreement that contains a repossession clause.⁸⁵

Any individual who performs repossession services must be licensed as a recovery agent and have a recovery agent Class “E” license issued by DACs. In order to obtain a license a person must:⁸⁶

⁷⁹ [S. 493.6301, F.S.](#)

⁸⁰ Ss. [493.6301](#), and [493.6302, F.S.](#)

⁸¹ Id.

⁸² Id.

⁸³ Ss. [493.6201](#), and [493.6202, F.S.](#)

⁸⁴ Ss. [493.6203](#), and [493.6303, F.S.](#)

⁸⁵ [S. 493.6101\(22\), F.S.](#)

⁸⁶ Ss. [493.6402](#), and [493.6403, F.S.](#)

- Have one year of lawfully gained, verifiable, full-time experience to qualify for the license. This experience can be acquired through a combination of:
 - Repossession work; or
 - Completing a repossession internship;
- Complete forty hours of professional training; and
- Pay a fee of \$75.

A recovery agent intern is a person interning under a licensed recovery agent. Any person who wants to enter the internship must have Class “EE” license issued by DACS. In order to obtain a license a person must:⁸⁷

- Pay a fee of \$60; and
- Complete forty hours of professional training pertaining to general investigative techniques.

Any person, firm, company, partnership or corporation that engages in business as a recovery must have a recovery agency main office Class “R” license for their main office. A Class “R” license is valid for only one location. In order to obtain a Class “R” license a person must:⁸⁸

- Pay a fee of \$450

Any satellite or additional locations within a recovery agency must obtain a recovery agent intern Class “RR” license. In order to obtain a Class “RR” license a person must:⁸⁹

- Have a Class “R” license for the main location; and
- Pay a fee of \$125.

Every location with a Class “R” license or branch location with a Class “RR” license must have a licensed manager. However, a licensed recovery agent may also act as a manager. A licensed manager must have a manager of a recovery agency Class “MR” license. In order to obtain such license a person must:⁹⁰

- Have one year of experience as a licensed recovery agent; and
- Pay a fee of \$75.

Board of Professional Surveyors and Mappers

The Florida Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services (FDACS) licenses and regulates professional surveyors and mappers in Florida through the Florida Board of Professional Surveyors and Mappers.⁹¹

The Florida Board of Professional Surveyors and Mappers encourages the entry of qualified individuals in the profession by approving individuals and businesses applying for licensure as professional surveyors and mappers. In addition, the board protects the public by disciplining licensees who violate professional practice standards.⁹²

The board must meet at least once a year and consists of nine members who are appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture and confirmed by the Senate. Seven members must be registered surveyors and mappers who are primarily engaged in the practice of surveying and mapping and two must be laypersons who are not and have never been surveyors and mappers or members of any closely related profession or occupation. Members serve four-year staggered terms.⁹³

⁸⁷ Id.

⁸⁸ Id.

⁸⁹ Id.

⁹⁰ Id.

⁹¹ Professional surveyors and mappers make exact measurements and determine property boundaries. They provide data relevant to the shape, contour, gravitation, location, elevation, or dimension of land or land features on or near the earth’s surface for engineering, mapmaking, mining, land evaluation, construction and other purposes. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, *Professional Surveyors and Mappers*, <https://www.fdacs.gov/Business-Services/Professional-Surveyors-and-Mappers> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

⁹² Id.

⁹³ S. 472.007, F.S.

[Pest Control Enforcement Advisory Council](#)

The Pest Control Enforcement Advisory Council advises the Commissioner of Agriculture regarding the regulation of pest control practices. The council also advises government agencies with respect to those activities related to their responsibilities regarding pest control. The council shall serve as the statewide forum for the coordination of pest control related activities to eliminate duplication of effort and maximize protection of the public.⁹⁴

The council shall consist of 11 members appointed to 4-year terms by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The 11 members must include the following:⁹⁵

- A representative of DACS
- A citizen not involved in the conduct of pest control
- A state university urban entomologist
- Two pest control operators actively involved in termite control
- Two pest control operators actively involved in general household pest control
- Two pest control operators actively involved in structural fumigation
- Two pest control operators actively involved in lawn and landscape pest control.

[Motor Vehicle Repair Advisory Council](#)

The Motor Vehicle Repair Advisory Council advises and assists DACS in carrying out and reviewing the rules relating to the Florida Motor Vehicle Repair Act. The council also advises DACS on matters relating to educational grants, advancements in industry standards and practices, and other issues that require technical expertise and consultation or that promise better consumer protection in the motor vehicle repair industry.⁹⁶

The council is made up of nine members appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. One person must be a motor vehicle mechanic, two persons must be laymen, and six members from the motor vehicle repair business including one from each of the below categories:⁹⁷

- Independent automotive mechanics shop
- Franchise or company-owned automotive mechanics' shop
- Automotive collision shop
- Tire dealer
- Independent motor vehicle dealer
- Franchise motor vehicle dealer.

[Agriculture Economic Development Project Review Committee](#)

In 1991, the Legislature created the Agriculture Economic Development Program within DACS to promote and coordinate efficient and beneficial agricultural economic development within agriculturally depressed areas of the state.⁹⁸

The program is administered by the Division of Marketing and Development within DACS. At that time, an Agriculture Economic Development Project Review Committee was created within DACS to facilitate the project selection process and to make recommendations to the Commissioner regarding project prioritization and selection.⁹⁹

The Agricultural Economic Development Project Review Committee includes five members appointed by the commissioner and should include: The commissioner; One representative from the Farm Credit Service; One representative from the Department of Commerce; One representative from the Florida Farm Bureau Federation; One agricultural economist from the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences or from Florida Agricultural and

⁹⁴ [S. 482.243, F.S.](#)

⁹⁵ Id.

⁹⁶ [S. 559.9221, F.S.](#)

⁹⁷ Id.

⁹⁸ Ch. 91-268, Laws of Florida

⁹⁹ [S. 570.81, F.S.](#)

Mechanical University. The committee reviews each application for assistance that meets the basic program criteria and makes recommendations to the commissioner regarding all aspects of each eligible application, including the acceptance or rejection of each application. It also prioritizes the applications recommended for assistance and forwards all written comments and recommendations to the commissioner, which shall be included in the annual report of the department. If the commissioner does not accept the recommendations or priorities of the review committee, the annual report of the department shall include justification for any or all rejections.¹⁰⁰

Babcock Ranch Advisory Group

The Babcock Ranch Advisory Group assists DACS by providing guidance and advice concerning the management and stewardship of the Babcock Ranch Preserve.¹⁰¹

The Advisory Group is composed of nine members appointed to 5-year terms. Members are appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture based on recommendations from the Governor and Cabinet, and the governing boards of Charlotte County and Lee County. The nine members must include:¹⁰²

- One member with experience in sustainable management of forest lands for commodity purposes
- One member with experience in financial management, budget and program analysis, and small business operations
- One member with experience in management of game and nongame wildlife and fish populations, including hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities
- One member with experience in domesticated livestock management, production, and marketing, including range management and livestock business management
- One member with experience in agriculture operations or forestry management
- One member with experience in hunting, fishing, nongame species management, or wildlife habitat management, restoration, and conservation
- One member with experience in public outreach and education
- One member who is a resident of Lee County, to be designated by the Board of County Commissioners of Lee County
- One member who is a resident of Charlotte County, to be designated by the Board of County Commissioners of Charlotte County.

Continuing Education

Continuing Education includes any additional required education undertaken by a professional after receiving licensure. Below is a chart of the continuing education requirements for licensed professionals in Florida:¹⁰³

Profession	Continuing Education Requirements
Architects	• 20 hours of CE biannually • Up to 20 hours of CE to reinstate an inactive license
Interior Designers	• 20 hours of CE biannually • Up to 20 hours of CE to reinstate an inactive license
Asbestos Contractors	• One-day course of CE biannually for asbestos contractor

¹⁰⁰ Id.

¹⁰¹ [S. 259.1053\(4\), F.S.](#); The “Babcock Ranch Preserve constitutes a unique land mass that has significant scientific, cultural, historical, recreational, ecological, wildlife, fisheries, and productive values. The property is part of a potential greenway of undeveloped land extending from Lake Okeechobee to the east and Charlotte Harbor to the west. The natural beauty and abundant resources of the ranch provide numerous public recreational opportunities such as hiking, fishing, camping, horseback riding, and hunting. Ss. [259.1052](#), F.S. and [259.1053](#), F.S.

¹⁰² [S. 259.1053\(4\), F.S.](#)

¹⁰³ See Ss. [310.081](#), [455.2228](#), [468.4337](#), [468.4338](#), [468.627](#), [468.8316](#), [468.8317](#), [468.8416](#), [469.004](#), [469.012](#), [469.013](#), [471.017](#), [471.019](#), [472.018](#), [472.019](#), [473.312](#), [473.313](#), [474.211](#), [475.17](#), [475.182](#), [475.183](#), [477.019](#), [477.0212](#), [481.215](#), [481.217](#), [481.313](#), [481.315](#), [489.115](#), [489.116](#), [489.517](#), [489.519](#), F.S.; Rules [61E14-4.004](#), [61-30.403](#), [61G3-16.0091](#), [61G10-13.003](#), [61G10-18.001](#), [61J2-1.011](#), [61J2-3.020](#), and [61H1-33.003](#) F.A.C

	• Two-day course of CE biannually for asbestos consultant • One-day course of CE biannually for onsite supervisor
Barbers	• 2 hours of CE biannually
Building Code Officials, Inspectors, and Plans Examiners	• 4 classroom hours biannually
Community Association Managers	• 10 hours of CE annually • 15 classroom hours of CE to reinstate an inactive license
Construction Contractors	• 14 classroom hours of CE biannually • Up to 14 classroom hours to reinstate an inactive license
Cosmetologists	• Up to 10 hours of CE biannually • Up to 10 hours of CE to reinstate inactive license
Electrical Contractors	• 2 classroom hours of CE biannually if the licensee is a fire alarm system agent • 6 classroom hours of CE biannually if the licensee is a burglar alarm system agent • 7 classroom hours of CE biannually if the licensee is an alarm system or specialty contractor • 11 classroom hours of CE biannually if the licensee is an electrical contractor • Up to 11 classroom hours of CE to reinstate an inactive license
Home Inspectors	• 14 hours of CE biannually • 14 hours of CE to reinstate an inactive license
Landscape Architects	• 16 hours of CE biannually • Up to 16 hours to reinstate an inactive license
Mold-Related Services	• 14 hours of CE biannually
Harbor Pilots	• Board approved seminar biannually
Veterinary Medicine	• Up to 30 hours of CE biannually
Engineering	• 18 hours of CE biannually • Up to 9 hours of CE for every year the license was inactive to reinstate an inactive license
Public Accountancy	• 80 hours of CE biannually • Up to 120 hours to reinstate inactive license
Land Surveyors and Mappers	• 24 hours of CE biannually • Up to 12 classroom hours of CE for each inactive year to reinstate an inactive license
Real Estate Brokers and Sales Associates	• 14 hours of CE biannually • 12 hours of CE for each inactive year to reinstate an inactive license • 45 hours for sales associates before the first renewal after initial licensure • 60 hours for brokers before the first renewal after initial licensure

Licensure Renewal Period

Current law requires licensees under DBPR and DACS to renew their professional licensure as follows:¹⁰⁴

Profession	License Renewal Frequency
Public Accountants	Biannually
Architects	Biannually
Asbestos Contractors	Biannually
Auctioneers	Biannually
Barbers	Biannually
Building Code Administrators and Inspectors	Biannually
Cosmetologists	Biannually
Community Association Managers	Biannually
Construction Contractors	Biannually
Electrical Contractors	Biannually
Employee Leasing Companies	Biannually
Engineers	Biannually
Geologists	Biannually
Harbor Pilots	Biannually
Health Studios	Annually
Home Inspectors	Biannually
Interior Designers	Biannually
Intrastate Moving	Biannually
Landscape Architects	Biannually
Mold Related Services	Biannually
Motor Vehicle Repair Shops	Biannually
Pawnshops and Pawnbrokers	Annually
Private Investigative, Private Security, and Repossession Services	Biannually
Real Estate Appraisers	Biannually
Real Estate Brokers, Sales Associates, and Schools	Biannually
Sellers of Travel	Annually
Surveyors and Mappers	Biannually
Talent Agents	Annually
Veterinarians	Biannually
Yacht and Ship Brokers	Biannually

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) is a state agency created in 1969 to provide investigative, forensic, and criminal justice services in support of Florida's law enforcement community.¹⁰⁵ FDLE operates under the direction of the Florida Cabinet and maintains its headquarters in Tallahassee, with regional operations throughout the state. FDLE's mission is to promote public safety and strengthen domestic security by providing services to local, state, and federal agencies.¹⁰⁶

FDLE is responsible for processing criminal history background checks and fingerprint submissions for a wide range of professions and regulatory programs, including those involving licensure and employment eligibility.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁴ Ss. [310.121](#), [326.004](#), [468.3851](#), [468.404](#), [468.4336](#), [468.527](#), [468.627](#), [468.8315](#), [468.8415](#), [469.009](#), [471.017](#), [473.311](#), [474.211](#), [475.182](#), [475.618](#), [476.154](#), [477.019](#), [481.215](#), [481.313](#), [489.115](#), [489.517](#), [492.109](#), [493.6111](#), [501.015](#), [507.03](#), [539.001](#), [559.904](#), [559.928](#), F.S.

¹⁰⁵ [S. 943.03, F.S.](#)

¹⁰⁶ Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *About FDLE – General Information*, <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/about-us/general-information> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025)

¹⁰⁷ [S. 943.053, F.S.](#)

The agency is authorized to exchange fingerprint data with the United States Department of Justice as part of national criminal history checks.¹⁰⁸

As part of Florida's oversight of the insurance industry, the FDLE provides access to criminal history information to noncriminal justice agencies, such as the Department of Financial Services (DFS), for use in evaluating insurance licensure applications.¹⁰⁹ Individuals applying for licenses—such as insurance agents, adjusters, and other regulated professionals—must submit to fingerprint-based background screenings.¹¹⁰ Fingerprints must be submitted electronically through a LiveScan vendor approved by FDLE.¹¹¹ FDLE processes the fingerprints and transmits the results to the appropriate licensing authority, typically DFS, to determine the applicant's eligibility.¹¹²

BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee	9 Y, 6 N, As CS	12/11/2025	Anstead	Bunnell
THE CHANGES ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE:	- Exempts prescription drug establishments that store, warehouse, or hold prescription drugs solely for destruction, that are not listed as a controlled substance, from certain storage and handling requirements. - Requires such prescription drug establishments to maintain certain records including the name of the business entity from which the prescription drugs were collected, the type of prescription drugs collected, an estimate of the quantity of prescription drugs collected, and the manner in which the prescription drugs were destroyed.			
State Administration Budget Subcommittee				
Commerce Committee				

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

¹⁰⁸ [S. 943.054, F.S.](#)

¹⁰⁹ [S. 943.053\(3\), F.S.](#)

¹¹⁰ [S. 626.171\(4\), F.S.](#)

¹¹¹ Florida Department of Financial Services, *Fingerprinting Information*, <https://www.myfloridacfo.com/division/agents/licensing/agents-and-adjusters/fingerprinting-information> (last visited Dec. 2, 2025).

¹¹² *Id.*