

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Community Affairs

BILL: CS/SB 706

INTRODUCER: Transportation Committee and Senator Mayfield and others

SUBJECT: Commercial Service Airports

DATE: February 3, 2026 REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Johnson	Vickers	TR	Fav/CS
2. Tolmich	Fleming	CA	Favorable
3. _____	_____	RC	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 706 preempts to the state the naming of major commercial service airports, which are defined as commercial service airports classified by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) as large or medium hub airports.

The bill codifies in law the names of Florida's seven major commercial service airports. The only name being changed from its current name is "Palm Beach International Airport," which the bill renames as the "Donald J. Trump International Airport." The name change is subject to the approval of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the execution of an agreement with the rights holders authorizing the use of the name "Donald J. Trump International Airport."

The bill provides that each airport's name remains valid if the airport no longer meets the criteria for a major commercial service airport and requires the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to annually review the list of major commercial service airports and notify the Legislature if any airport needs to be added or removed from the list.

The bill provides that an airport's name is a branding designation and that a name change does not require a change to any existing documents. A political subdivision is in compliance with the name change if it diligently pursues all needed approvals and, upon receipt of approvals, timely commences making such changes.

Palm Beach County may incur indeterminate costs associated with changing the name of the airport. See Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement for details.

This bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulates airports in the United States, including federal aid, aspects of airport operations, aviation safety, and the construction, activation, deactivation, and certification of airports.¹

The FAA considers publicly owned airports with at least 2,500 annual passenger enplanements and scheduled air carrier service to be commercial service airports. Commercial service airports are categorized by their size. Large hub airports are commercial service airports that receive 1 percent or more of the annual United States commercial passenger enplanements. Medium hub airports are commercial service airports that receive 0.25 to 1 percent of annual United States commercial passenger enplanements.²

Florida's large hub airports and their governing bodies are:

- Orlando International Airport (Greater Orlando Aviation Authority);
- Miami International Airport (Miami-Dade County);
- Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International Airport (Broward County); and
- Tampa International Airport (Hillsborough County Aviation Authority).

Florida's medium hub airports and their governing bodies are:

- Southwest Florida International Airport (Lee County Port Authority);
- Palm Beach International Airport (Palm Beach County); and
- Jacksonville International Airport (Jacksonville Aviation Authority).³

Section 332.0075, F.S., provides transparency and accountability requirements for commercial service airports. These requirements include posting specified items on the airport's website, procurement requirements, and reporting requirements.

Federal Aviation Administration Approval of Name Changes

Federal regulations require certain data, including changes to airport names, ownership, and management to be submitted to the FAA on specified forms.⁴ The FAA uses this information to

¹ See generally 14 C.F.R., parts 140-169.

² Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), *Airport Categories*, available at: https://www.faa.gov/airports/planning_capacity/categories (last visited Feb. 2, 2026).

³ FAA, *CY 2024 Enplanements at All Commercial Service Airports (by Rank)*, September 15, 2025, available at: https://www.faa.gov/airports/planning_capacity/passenger_allcargo_stats/passenger/arp-cy2024-commercial-service-enplanements.pdf (last visited Feb. 2, 2026) and Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), *2025 Florida Airport Directory*, available at: https://fdotwww.blob.core.windows.net/sitefinity/docs/default-source/aviation/charts---directories/florida_directory_2025.pdf (last visited Feb. 2, 2026).

⁴ FAA, *Submitting Aeronautical Data*, https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav/aero_data/Submitting_Data/ available at: (last visited Feb. 2, 2026). These regulations are codified in 14 C.F.R., part 157.

evaluate the effect of the proposed action on the safe and efficient use of airspace and on public safety.⁵

President Donald J. Trump

President Donald J. Trump was born in Queens, New York, on June 14, 1946. President Trump was inaugurated as the 45th President of the United States on January 20, 2017. President Trump was again elected President in 2024 and was inaugurated as the 47th President of the United States on January 20, 2025.⁶

In Palm Beach County, President Trump owns the Mar-A Lago Club, the Trump National Golf Club, and the Trump International Golf Club. In 2019, President Trump made Palm Beach County his permanent residence.⁷ He is the first president to be a Florida resident.⁸

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 332.0075, F.S., to preempt to the state the naming of major commercial service airports.

The bill defines the term “major commercial service airport” to mean an airport providing commercial service which is a medium or large hub airport under FAA established classification criteria.

The bill names the following major commercial service airports:

- The airport located at One Jeff Fuqua Boulevard in Orlando, or nearest thereto, as the “Orlando International Airport.”
- The airport located at 2100 NW 42nd Avenue in Miami, or nearest thereto, as the “Miami International Airport.”
- The airport located at 100 Terminal Drive in Fort Lauderdale, or nearest thereto, as the “Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport.”
- The airport located at 4100 George J. Bean Parkway in Tampa, or nearest thereto, as the “Tampa International Airport.”
- The airport located at 11000 Terminal Access Road in Fort Myers, or nearest thereto, as the “Southwest Florida International Airport.”
- The airport located at 1000 James L. Turnage Boulevard in West Palm Beach, or nearest thereto, as the “Donald J. Trump International Airport.”
- The airport located at 2400 Yankee Clipper Drive in Jacksonville, or nearest thereto, as the “Jacksonville International Airport.”

⁵ FAA, *Part 157 Notice of Construction, Alteration, Activation and Deactivation*, available at: <https://www.faa.gov/airports/central/engineering/part157> (last visited Feb. 2, 2026).

⁶ Donald J. Trump Presidential Library, *President Donald J. Trump*, available at: <https://www.trumplibrary.gov/trumps/president-donald-j-trump> (last visited Feb. 2, 2026).

⁷ Kristina Webb, *Palm Beach moves toward official support for President Donald J. Trump Boulevard*, Palm Beach Daily News, August 12, 2025, available at: <https://www.palmbeachdailynews.com/story/news/trump/2025/08/12/palm-beach-moves-toward-support-for-president-donald-j-trump-blvd/85623174007/> (last visited Feb. 2, 2026).

⁸ James C. Clark, *After 175 years as a state, Florida has its first president in Donald Trump*, Orlando Sentinel, November 4, 2019, available at: <https://www.orlandosentinel.com/2019/11/04/after-175-years-as-a-state-florida-has-its-first-president-in-donald-trump-commentary/> (last visited Feb. 2, 2026).

The only name being changed from its existing name is the “Palm Beach International Airport,” which is being changed to the “Donald J. Trump International Airport.”

This name change is subject to FAA approval and execution of an agreement with the rights holder authorizing Palm Beach County’s commercial use of “Donald J. Trump International Airport,” as well as reasonable abbreviations and deviations of that name, at no cost, in signage, advertising, marketing, merchandising, and promotions, and for the branding of the airport, its operations, services and amenities, and all related purposes.

The bill provides that if an airport no longer meets the classification criteria as a major commercial service airport, the airport’s name continues to be valid.

The bill requires the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to annually review the major commercial service airports to identify airports that may be added or removed based on any change in status as a major commercial service airport. If FDOT identifies any such airport, it must notify the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives 60 days before the next regular legislative session. FDOT’s notice must include the name of the airport and specify the reasons for the airport’s change in status.

The bill also requires government records created on or after July 1, 2026, which refer to a major commercial service airport, to use the airport’s designated name. For this purpose, the bill provides airport names are understood to be only brand designations and may not be construed to create or require the creation of a new legal entity. The bill does not require a political subdivision to amend any existing agreement with any person or entity solely to update references to an airport’s name, nor does it require the political subdivision to contract in the name of the airport.

The bill defines the term “political subdivision” to mean the local government of any county, municipality, town, village, or other subdivision or agency thereof, or any district or special district, port commission, port authority, or other such agency authorized to establish or operate airports in the state.⁹ A political subdivision may not be considered in violation of any state law, including, but not limited to, s. 540.08, F.S., relating to the unauthorized publication of a name or likeness, and the Registration and Protection of Trademarks Act,¹⁰ for using a designated airport name.

A political subdivision is considered in compliance with the law if it diligently pursues all necessary approvals and agreements to implement the name change following its effective date and timely commences signage and branding changes upon receipt of such approval. The bill provides that “timely commences” means to initiate planning, procurement, and implementation within a reasonable period after receiving all necessary approvals, considering the availability of budgeted funds and the timeframes necessary to comply with applicable procurement laws, regulations, and procedures.

⁹ This is as the term “political subdivision” is defined in s. 333.01(14), F.S.

¹⁰ Chapter 495, F.S.

Section 2 provides that this bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Article VII, section 18 (a) of the Florida Constitution provides in part that a county or municipality may not be bound by a general law requiring a county or municipality to spend funds or take an action that requires the expenditure of funds unless certain specified exemptions or exceptions are met.

The bill provides for the renaming of the “Palm Beach International Airport” as the “Donald J. Trump International Airport.” To the extent that Palm Beach County would be required to expend funds to replace signage and to update advertising, marketing, merchandising, promotional materials, and branding for the airport, the bill may constitute an unfunded mandate.

However, the mandate requirements do not apply to laws having an insignificant impact,¹¹ which for Fiscal Year 2026-2027¹² is forecast at approximately \$2.4 million or less. If the bill does qualify as a mandate, not meeting an exemption or exception, in order to be binding, the bill must include a finding of important state interest and be approved by a two-thirds vote of the membership of each house.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

¹¹ An insignificant fiscal impact is the amount not greater than the average statewide population for the applicable fiscal year multiplied by \$0.10. See FLA. SENATE COMM. ON COMTY. AFFAIRS, *Interim Report 2012-115: Insignificant Impact*, (Sept. 2011), available at: <http://www.flsenate.gov/PublishedContent/Session/2012/InterimReports/2012-115ca.pdf> (last visited Feb. 2, 2026).

¹² Based on the Demographic Estimating Conference’s estimated population adopted on June 30, 2025, available at: <https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/population/archives/250630demographic.pdf> (last visited Feb. 2, 2026).

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

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Palm Beach International Airport, which is being renamed by the bill, is owned by Palm Beach County. The county may incur costs associated with this renaming, such as branding changes. However, the potential fiscal impact of these issues is indeterminate.

FDOT can likely accomplish the required annual review of major commercial service airports using existing resources.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

The FAA's approval of Palm Beach International Airport's name change is required in order for the name change to be recognized in the national airspace system, including official aeronautical charts, databases, and publications.¹³

The bill will impact Palm Beach International Airport's identification codes, which are assigned by the FAA and the International Civil Aviation Organization.¹⁴

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 332.0075 of the Florida Statutes.

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

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

CS by Transportation on January 27, 2026:

The committee substitute:

- Makes an airport name change subject to the approval of the FAA and specified rights holders.

¹³ E-mail from Alessandro Marchesani, Director of Intergovernmental Affairs, Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners, *Re: SB 706 Commercial Service Airports*, January 5, 2025. (on file with Senate Committee on Transportation).

¹⁴ *Id.*

- Clarifies that the name is a branding designation and does not require the creation of a new legal entity.
- Provides a political subdivision with certain protections regarding an airport's use of trademarks and likenesses.
- Provides that a political subdivision is not in violation of the requirements of the bill if it diligently pursues certain approvals and timely commences the name change.

B. Amendments:

None.

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