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 Environment and Natural Resources

BILL:	SB 958
INTRODUCER:	Senator Bradley
SUBJECT:	Local Regulation of Drinking Straws and Stirrers
DATE:	January 16, 2026
REVISED:	

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Barriero	Rogers	EN	**Pre-meeting**
2.			CA	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 958 contains legislative findings acknowledging that, while many businesses and communities use paper drinking straws and stirrers as a purportedly better option for public health and the environment, studies have shown that most paper straws contain harmful per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Paper drinking straw regulations also marginalize residents with disabilities for whom paper straws are not an option. The bill provides that the Legislature intends to combat the harmful impacts of paper drinking straws and stirrers, provide businesses and residents with better alternatives to single-use plastic straws and stirrers, and promote statewide uniformity of drinking straw and stirrer regulations.

The bill provides that if a local government elects to regulate the use, disposition, sale, prohibition, or restriction of drinking straws or stirrers, it must require such straws and stirrers to be:

- Renewable;
- Home compostable certified;
- Industrial compostable certified; and
- Marine biodegradable.

The bill prohibits local governments from enacting rules, regulations, or ordinances that do not meet the requirements of this bill. The bill creates exceptions for (1) prepackaged drinks sold at commercial establishments; and (2) hospitals, medical care facilities, or senior care facilities. The bill requires existing local regulations that prohibit drinking straws or stirrers that meet these criteria to be amended by January 1, 2027.

The bill specifies it may not be construed as requiring local governments to regulate drinking straws or stirrers.

II. Present Situation:

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

PFAS are a large and complex class of synthetic chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil.[1] Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are two of the most widely used and studied chemicals in the PFAS group.[2] PFOA and PFOS have been replaced in the U.S. with other PFAS in recent years.[3]

PFAS have been used in a wide variety of consumer products and industrial processes since the 1940s.[4] Most people in the U.S. have been exposed to PFAS, primarily through touching, drinking, eating, or breathing in materials containing these chemicals.[5] PFAS may be present in:

- Drinking water;
- Waste sites;
- Fire extinguishing foam;
- Manufacturing facilities;
- Consumer products;
- Food packaging;
- Biosolids; and
- Food.[6]

Because PFAS do not break down in the environment, earning them the nickname "Forever Chemicals," concentrations of PFAS can accumulate in people, wildlife, and the environment over time.[7] Even at very low levels, exposure to PFAS can cause serious health problems.[8]

Our understanding of these chemicals and their impact on human health is incomplete, and PFAS regulatory and technical developments are quickly evolving.[9]

In April 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced final drinking water regulations for PFOA, PFOS, and several other PFAS compounds (perfluorohexanesulfonic acid or PFHxS, perfluorononanoic acid or PFNA, GenX, and the hazard index mixture of these three PFAS plus perfluorobutanesulfonic acid or PFBS).[10] At that time, EPA established legally

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[1] DEP, *PFAS Dynamic Plan*, 3 (2022), *available at* https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/Dynamic_Plan_March_2022.pdf.
[2] Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *Our Current Understanding of the Human Health and Environmental Risks of PFAS*, https://www.epa.gov/pfas/our-current-understanding-human-health-and-environmental-risks-pfas (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).
[3] *Id.*
[4] *Id.*
[5] *Id.*
[6] *Id.*
[7] *See* EPA, *Our Current Understanding of the Human Health and Environmental Risks of PFAS*, https://www.epa.gov/pfas/our-current-understanding-human-health-and-environmental-risks-pfas (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).
[8] *Id.*
[9] DEP, *PFAS Dynamic Plan*, 3 (2022), *available at* https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/Dynamic_Plan_March_2022.pdf.
[10] 89 Fed. Reg. 32532 (Apr. 26, 2024); EPA, *PFAS National Drinking Water Regulation FAQs for Drinking Water Primacy Agencies*, https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-04/pfas_npwdr_faqsstates_4.8.24.pdf. Several lawsuits have been filed challenging the regulation. *American Water Works Ass'n. v. EPA*, No. 24-1188 (D.C. Cir. June 7, 2024); *Nat'l Ass'n of Mfrs. v. EPA*, No. 24-1191 (D.C. Cir. June 10, 2024); *The Chemours Co. FC v. EPA*, No. 24-1192 (D.C. Cir. June

enforceable Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for these PFAS in drinking water and gave public water systems until 2029 to comply with the MCLs.[11] EPA also finalized a rule to designate PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.[12] EPA has also updated interim guidance on PFAS destruction and disposal, restricted PFAS in federal custodial contracts, and proposed new rules under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to regulate additional PFAS as hazardous constituents.[13]

In May 2025, EPA announced it intends to keep the drinking water MCLs for PFOA and PFOS but rescind and reconsider the regulations for the other PFAS compounds (PFHxS, PFNA, GenX, and the hazard index mixture of these three PFAS plus PFBS).[14] EPA also announced its intent to extend the MCL compliance deadlines for PFOA and PFOS to 2031 and establish a federal exemption framework.[15]

To date, EPA has not finalized standards for PFAS in groundwater or soil. The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has set provisional groundwater and soil cleanup target levels for PFOA and PFOS.[16]

Drinking Straws and Stirrers

Plastic pollution threatens food safety, human health, wildlife, and coastal tourism, and contributes to climate change.[17] Once in the environment, plastics can take between 100 to 1,000 years to decompose.[18] Plastic straws are one of the many single-use plastics that litter beaches,

10, 2024). The cases have been consolidated with the American Water Works Association case as the lead. Litigation is ongoing.

[11] 89 Fed. Reg. 32532, 32533 (Apr. 26, 2024).

[12] EPA, *Designation of [PFOA and PFOS] as CERCLA Hazardous Substances*, https://www.epa.gov/superfund/designation-perfluorooctanoic-acid-pfoa-and-perfluorooctanesulfonic-acid-pfos-cercla (last visited Jan. 14, 2026).. These requires facilities to report releases of PFOA or PFOS at or above the reportable quantity (one pound) within a 24-hour period. 89 Fed. Reg. 39124, 39131 (May 8, 2024); *see also* EPA, *Designation of PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under CERCLA Release Reporting Requirements Factsheet*, https://www.epa.gov/epcra/designation-pfoa-and-pfos-hazardous-substances-under-cercla-release-reporting-requirements (last visited Jan. 14, 2026).

[13] *See* EPA, *Key EPA Actions to Address PFAS*, https://www.epa.gov/pfas/key-epa-actions-address-pfas (last visited Jan. 14, 2026).

[14] EPA, *EPA Announces It Will Keep Maximum Contaminant Levels for PFOA, PFOS*, https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-it-will-keep-maximum-contaminant-levels-pfoa-pfos (last visited Jan. 14, 2026). In September 2025, as part of ongoing litigation, EPA moved the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals to partially vacate its own drinking water regulations for the PFAS compounds other than PFOA and PFOS. *See* Respondents' Motion for Partial Vacatur, *American Water Works Ass'n v. EPA*, No. 24-1188 (D.C. Cir. Sept. 11, 2025).

[15] *Id.*

[16] DEP, *PFAS Dynamic Plan*, 10 (2022), *available at* https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/Dynamic_Plan_March_2022.pdf.

[17] Int'l Union for Conservation of Nature, *Marine Plastic Pollution*, 1 (2021), *available at* https://iucn.org/sites/default/files/2022-04/marine_plastic_pollution_issues_brief_nov21.pdf.

[18] EPA, *Impacts of Plastic Pollution*, https://www.epa.gov/plastics/impacts-plastic-pollution?utm_source=chatgpt.com (last visited Jan. 15, 2026); K.O. Babaremu, et al., *Sustainable plastic waste management in a circular economy*, Heliyon, vol. 8, 1-2 (2022), *available at* https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405844022012725.

pollute oceans, and harm wildlife.[19] Approximately 500 million straws are used in the U.S. every day.[20] Every year, the U.S. uses enough straws to wrap around the earth 2.5 times.[21]

To address concerns about plastic pollution, several cities and counties in Florida have enacted measures restricting the use, sale, or distribution of single-use plastic straws or stirrers by retail or food service establishments.[22] Several counties have enacted similar restrictions.[23] Most local ordinances carve out exceptions for prepackaged goods, medical facilities, nursing homes or assisted living facilities, and customers with medical or physical conditions that would make non-plastic alternatives unsuitable.

Local restrictions on plastic straws and broader efforts to curb plastic pollution have prompted many commercial establishments to replace plastic straws with paper and other plant-based alternatives. Paper straws are commonly promoted as an environmentally friendly option due to their biodegradability.[24] However, studies have shown that harmful chemicals like PFAS are often present in paper and plant-based straws, indicating that these products are not fully biodegradable and contribute to human ingestion of PFAS and the presence of PFAS in the environment.[25] Some paper-based products also pose potential hazards to the environment and human health.[26] Additionally, for disabled individuals who rely on plastic straws for comfort, hygiene, and ease of use, alternative materials such as paper may pose safety and sanitation risks, lack heat resistance and positional flexibility, and cost more than plastic options.[27]

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[19] Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), *Skip the Straw*, https://floridadep.gov/waste/waste/campaign/skip-straw (last visited Jan. 15, 2026).
[20] DEP, *10 Reasons to Skip the Straw*, https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/STSFactSheet2019.pdf (lats visited Jan. 15, 2026).
[21] *Id.*
[22] *See* City of Coconut Creek, Fla., Code of Ordinances, §§ 12-71 and 12-73; City of Dania Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 17-134; City of Deerfield Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 34-180; City of Delray Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 121.01; City of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 16-141; City of Key West, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 26-313; City of Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 5-8; City of Marco Island, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 54-39; City of Miami Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 46-213; City of Ormond Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 11-16; City of Palm Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 42-401; City of Sarasota, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 16-61; City of St. Petersburg, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 11-110; City of West Palm Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 34-1.
[23] *See, e.g.*, Alachua County, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 75.211 (prohibiting single-use plastic straws and stirrers); Broward County, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 27.172; Monroe County, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 12-191 (prohibiting retail establishments from selling or distributing single-use plastic straws or stirrers).
[24] Alina Timshina, et al., *The last straw: Characterization of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in commercially-available plant-based drinking straws*, Chemosphere, vol. 277, 1 (2021), *available at* https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0045653521007074.
[25] Timshina, *The last straw: Characterization of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in commercially-available plant-based drinking straws* at 1. *See also* Pauline Boisacq, et al., *Assessment of poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in commercially available drinking straws using targeted and suspect screening approaches*, 1 (2023), *available at* https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37619405/.
[26] *See* Nikolaos Simantiris, *Single-use plastic or paper products? A dilemma that requires societal change*, Cleaner Waste Systems, vol. 7, 6 (2024), *available at* https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2772912523000544.
[27] Andrew B. Jenks and Kelsey M. Obringer, *The poverty of plastics bans: Environmentalism's win is a loss for disabled people*, Critical Social Policy, vol. 40 (2019), *available at* https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0261018319868362.

Compostable Products

Compostable products are designed to break down into usable soil amendments in an industrial composting facility or in a home compost pile or device.[28] They include items such as bags, takeout containers, bags, food packaging, cups, plates, and serviceware and can be made from plastic, paper, or plant-based materials.[29]

Compostable products are distinguishable from biodegradable products. "Biodegradable" broadly refers to material that can be broken down by microorganisms without specifying the timeframe or conditions, while "compostable" refers to products that biodegrade under specific, defined composting conditions and timeframes and meet recognized standards.[30] Therefore, while all compostable products are biodegradable, not all biodegradable products are compostable.

For a product to be labeled as compostable, it should be independently certified as meeting established industry standards, such as those developed by Advancing Standards Transforming Markets (ASTM).[31] ASTM compostability standards require testing of individual ingredients for biodegradability, physical disintegration during composting, plant toxicity, and heavy metal content.[32] There are several organizations that certify compostable products based on ASTM standards, including the Biodegradable Products Institute and TUV Austria.

Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI)

BPI is a nonprofit organization that tests and certifies products for compostability. To be eligible for BPI certification, items must be associated with desirable organic feedstocks like food scraps and yard trimmings, meet applicable ASTM standards, comply with restrictions on fluorinated chemicals such as PFAS, and include appropriate product and packaging artwork displaying the BPI certification mark.[33]

BPI offers two compostability certifications: a commercial-only certification, which certifies that items will break down in commercial compost facilities, and a commercial and home certification, which certifies that items will break down in both commercial compost facilities and in properly managed home compost bins.[34] BPI certifications are valid for three years.[35]

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[28] *See* U.S. Composting Council (USCC), *Compostable Products*, https://www.compostingcouncil.org/page/CompostableProducts (last visited Jan. 15, 2026); 16 C.F.R. § 260.7(b).
[29] USCC, *Compostable Products.*
[30] *See* BPI, *Biodegradable vs compostable*, https://bpiworld.org/biodegradable-vs-compostable (last visited Jan. 9, 2026).
[31] ASTM is a nonprofit organization that develops voluntary consensus standards used to regulate product quality and safety across various industries. *See* ASTM, *Detailed Overview*, https://www.astm.org/about/detailed-overview (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).
[32] USCC, *Compostable Products.* There are currently no ASTM standard test methods in place for evaluating the ability of a plastic to compost in a home environment. EPA, *Frequently Asked Questions about Plastic Recycling and Composting*, https://www.epa.gov/trash-free-waters/frequently-asked-questions-about-plastic-recycling-and-composting#home (last visited Jan. 15, 2026).
[33] BPI, *Compostability Certification*, https://bpiworld.org/compostability-certification (last visited Jan. 9, 2026). BPI-certified products must be free of intentionally added PFAS, contain less than 100 parts per million total organic fluorine, and satisfy technical formulation review requirements. *See id.*
[34] BPI, *Certification*, https://bpiworld.org/certification (last visited Jan. 9, 2026).
[35] BPI, *Fees*, https://bpiworld.org/fees-timeline (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).

TUV Austria OK Compost Program

TUV Austria is an international organization headquartered in Vienna that conducts testing, inspection, and certification services to verify that products and services meet applicable safety, quality, and environmental standards.[36]

Like BPI, TUV Austria offers certifications for industrial and home compostability. Products certified by TUV Austria for industrial composting are intended to break down in industrial composting facilities at high temperatures.[37] By contrast, products certified for home composting are designed to break down at lower temperatures typical of household compost systems.[38] The industrial certification requires testing for:

- Biodegradation (chemical breakdown of the polymer of fibers);
- Disintegration (physical breakdown of the product into small fragments);
- Ecotoxicity (negative effect on plants); and
- Heavy metals content.[39]

To verify product claims, TUV Austria conducts periodic controls and monitoring through web searches, sampling from manufacturer's stocks, mystery shopping, and samples sent by different stakeholders.[40] Certifications are valid for five years.[41]

Biobased Products

Biobased products provide an alternative to conventional petroleum based products and are derived from plants and other renewable agricultural, marine, and forestry materials.[42] Biobased products can include construction materials, custodial goods, and consumer-based personal care products and packaging.[43] Biobased products can also refer to intermediate-use feedstocks such as biopolymers[44] and biobased chemicals used to create commercial, industrial, or consumer goods.[45]

Programs that certify biobased products include the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) BioPreferred Program and TUV Austria's OK Biobased Program.

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[36] *See generally*, TUV Austria, *TUV Austria*, https://okcert.tuvaustria.com/ (last visited Jan. 12, 2026); TUV Austria, *Solutions*, https://en.tuv.at/solutions/ (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).
[37] TUV Austria, *Solution: OK compost Home*, https://en.tuv.at/ok-compost-home-en/ (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).
[38] *Id.*
[39] TUV Austria, *Solution: OK compost Industrial: FAQ*, https://okcert.tuvaustria.com/ok-compost-industrial-en/ (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).
[40] TUV Austria, *Application & Certification Process*, 3 (2024), *available at* https://be.tuvaustria.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/73/2024/02/ID-100_Certification_process_EN.pdf.
[41] TUV Austria, *Application & Certification Process*, 3 (2024), *available at* https://be.tuvaustria.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/73/2024/02/ID-100_Certification_process_EN.pdf.
[42] U.S. Dep't of Agriculture (USDA), *BioPreferred Program: Fact Sheet*, 1 (2021), *available at* https://www.biopreferred.gov/BioPreferred/faces/pages/AboutBioPreferred.xhtml#.
[43] *Id.*
[44] Biopolymers are naturally occurring materials like wool, silk, and gelatin, and polysaccharides like cellulose and starch drawn from fungi and bacteria. *Id.*
[45] *Id.*

USDA BioPreferred Program

USDA's BioPreferred Program was first introduced in 2002 with the goal of increasing the development, purchase, and use of biobased products.[46] There are two major parts of the program: mandatory purchasing requirements for federal agencies and their contractors, and a voluntary labeling initiative for biobased products.[47] Through the voluntary labeling initiative, companies can apply for certification to display the USDA Certified Biobased Product label on a product that states its third-party tested and verified biobased content.[48] The label is intended to help consumers locate and compare biobased products.[49]

USDA has established minimum biobased content standards for many product categories.[50] A product must meet or exceed the minimum biobased content percentage in its given category to qualify for certification. Products belonging in categories for which minimum biobased content requirements have not yet been established must contain at least 25 percent biobased content.[51]

TUV Austria OK Biobased Program

TUV Austria offers certification for biobased products made from renewable raw materials.[52] To be certified, each product must meet the following requirements:

- The total carbon content of the product is at least 30 percent; and
- The carbon content of a renewable raw material (biobased) is at least 20 percent.[53]

The level of certification (one to four stars) is determined by the percentage of biobased materials in the product.[54] The certification application process for biobased products is similar to the certification process for compostable products.[55]

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 contains legislative findings acknowledging the following:

- Many businesses and communities in this state are using paper drinking straws and stirrers as a purportedly better option for public health and the environment. However, independent university studies have shown that most paper straws contain harmful per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) chemicals, exposure to which is linked to concerning health risks.

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[46] USDA, *BioPreferred Program: Fact Sheet*, 1 (2021), *available at* https://www.biopreferred.gov/BioPreferred/faces/pages/AboutBioPreferred.xhtml#.
[47] USDA, *What is the BioPreferred Program?*, https://www.biopreferred.gov/BioPreferred/faces/pages/AboutBioPreferred.xhtml# (last visited Jan. 9, 2026).
[48] USDA, *What is the BioPreferred Program?: Voluntary Labeling*, https://www.biopreferred.gov/BioPreferred/faces/pages/AboutBioPreferred.xhtml (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).
[49] *Id.*
[50] *Id.* For the purposes of the BioPreferred Program, biobased products do not include food, animal feed, or fuel. USDA, *What is the BioPreferred Program?*.
[51] *Id.*
[52] TUV Austria, *Solution: OK biobased*, https://okcert.tuvaustria.com/ok-biobased-en/ (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).
[53] *Id.*
[54] *Id.*
[55] *See* TUV Austria, *Application & Certification Process*, 1 (2024), *available at* https://be.tuvaustria.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/73/2024/02/ID-100_Certification_process_EN.pdf.

- Paper drinking straw regulations marginalize residents with disabilities for whom paper straws are not an option.
- Any regulation of drinking straws and stirrers must be based on government policy driven by science.

The bill provides that the Legislature intends to:
- Combat the harmful impacts of paper drinking straws and stirrers and provide businesses and residents of this state with better alternatives to single-use plastic straws and stirrers; and
- Promote uniformity of drinking straw and stirrer regulations throughout this state, rather than forcing businesses to comply with a patchwork of local regulations.

Section 2 creates s. 403.7034, F.S., regarding local regulation of drinking straws and stirrers. The bill prohibits local governmental entities from enacting any rule, regulation, or ordinance regarding the use, disposition, sale, prohibition, or restriction of drinking straws or stirrers which does not meet the requirements of this section.

The bill provides that, if a local governmental entity elects to enact any rule, regulation, or ordinance regarding the use, disposition, sale, prohibition, or restriction of drinking straws or stirrers, such rule, regulation, or ordinance must require that drinking straws or stirrers be:
- Renewable, defined as a product certified under (1) the U.S. Department of Agriculture's BioPreferred Program with biobased content of at least 80 percent; or (2) the TUV Austria OK Biobased Program with a four-star rating;
- Home compostable certified, defined as a product certified by a certification body as home compostable;
- Industrial compostable certified, defined as a product certified by a certification body as industrially compostable; and
- Marine biodegradable, defined as a product will completely break down, biodegrade, and return to nature by decomposing into elements found in the marine environment in less than 1 year, as shown by competent and reliable scientific evidence.

The bill defines "certification body" as recognized, independent, third-party verification body, such as the Biodegradable Products Institute or TUV Austria, which certifies products that meet Advancing Standards Transforming Markets (ASTM) standards for compostability.

The bill creates exceptions for drinking straws or stirrers sold, distributed, or used in (1) prepackaged drinks sold at a commercial establishment; and (2) hospitals, medical care facilities, or senior care facilities.

By January 1, 2027, a local governmental entity must amend any rule, regulation, or ordinance in effect as of the effective date of this act which does not permit the sale or use of drinking straws and stirrers that are renewable, home compostable certified, industrial compostable certified, or marine biodegradable to permit the sale or use of renewable, home compostable certified, industrial compostable certified and marine biodegradable drinking straws and stirrers.

The bill provides that this section may not be construed to require a local governmental entity to adopt any rule, regulation, or ordinance relating to the use, disposition, sale, prohibition, or restriction of drinking straws or stirrers.

Section 3 directs the Division of Law Revision to replace the phrase "the effective date of this act" wherever it occurs in this act with the date this act becomes a law.

Section 4 provides that the bill will take effect upon becoming a law.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

The municipality/county mandates provision of Art. VII, s. 18(a) of the Florida Constitution may apply to this bill. The Florida Constitution limits the ability of the State to impose unfunded mandates on local governments. This bill requires local governments to expend funds to update regulations that are inconsistent with this bill. However, the law would likely have an insignificant fiscal impact. Therefore, an exemption from Art. VII, s. 18(a) of the Florida Constitution likely applies.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Private entities subject to applicable local regulations may incur indeterminate costs to transition to drinking straws and stirrers that are renewable, compostable certified, and marine biodegradable.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Public entities subject to applicable local regulations may incur indeterminate costs to update applicable regulations.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 403.7034 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.