

Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee

Thursday, March 6, 2025
1:00 PM – 4:00 PM
Webster Hall (212 Knott)

Daniel Perez
Speaker

Mike Giallombardo
Chair

The Florida House of Representatives

Commerce Committee

Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee

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Meeting Agenda

Thursday, March 6, 2025
1:00pm – 4:00pm
Webster Hall (212 Knott)

I. Call to Order

II. Roll Call

III. Welcome and Opening Remarks

IV. Consideration of the following bill(s):

- HB 139 Pawn Broker Transaction Forms by López, J., Plasencia
- HB 195 Education in Correctional Facilities for Licensed Professions by Chambliss, Plakon
- HB 339 Licensure Requirements for Surveyors and Mappers by Abbott
- HB 6015 Limitation of Size of Individual Wine Containers by Oliver

V. Panel Discussion on Decreasing the Regulation of Industries and Professional Activities

VI. Closing Remarks

VII. Adjournment

HB 139

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 #: HB 139	**COMPANION BILL:** SB 678 (Truenow)
TITLE: Pawn Broker Transaction Forms	**LINKED BILLS:** None
SPONSOR(S): López, J.	**RELATED BILLS:** None

Committee References

Industries & Professional Activities ➤ Criminal Justice ➤ Commerce

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:

The bill provides that a pawnbroker transaction form used to record pawns and purchases may be in digital or print format instead of only print.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:

The bill may have a positive fiscal impact on pawnbrokers by providing them the option to use digital pawnbroker transaction forms.

JUMP TO SUMMARY ANALYSIS RELEVANT INFORMATION BILL HISTORY

ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill provides that the pawnbroker transaction form, which is approved by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and is used to record pawns and purchases by pawnbrokers, may be in digital or print format instead of only print format. (Section 1)

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2025. (Section 2)

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

The mission of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services ("DACS") is to support and promote Florida's agriculture, protect the environment, safeguard consumers, and ensure the safety and wholesomeness of food.[1]

The Division of Consumer Services within DACS is responsible for protecting the public from unfair and unsafe business practices and regulating various businesses such as motor vehicle repair shops, charitable organizations, pawnbrokers, health studios, sellers of travel, intrastate movers, professional surveyors and mappers, sweepstakes/game promotions and telemarketers.[2]

Pawnbrokers

[1] DACS, *About Us*, (last visited Feb. 11, 2025).
[2] DACS, *Division of Consumer Services*, (last visited Feb. 11, 2025).

A pawnbroker is any person who advances funds to a person who pledges goods as collateral for the funds. The person pledging the goods ("pledger") may reclaim the goods after repaying the funds, interest, and pawn service charge by the maturity date of the pawn, which must be 30 days after the date of the pawn. If the pledger fails to repay the required funds, then the pledged goods are forfeited to the pawnbroker 30 days after the maturity date.[3]

Chapter 539, Florida Statutes, the Florida Pawnbroking Act, regulates pawnbrokers in the state of Florida. In order to be a pawnbroker, a person must be licensed by DACS.[4]

Pawnbroker Transaction Form

A pawnbroker must complete a printed pawnbroker transaction form whenever they enter into a pawn or make a purchase from a seller. DACS approves the design and format of the transaction form, which must be 8.5 inches by 11 inches, written in English, indicate whether the transaction is a pawn or sale, and include the following on the front of the form:[5]

- Name and address of the pawnshop.
- A complete and accurate description of the pledged goods or purchased goods, including the following information, if applicable:
    - Brand name.
    - Model number.
    - Manufacturer's serial number.
    - Size.
    - Color, as apparent to the untrained eye.
    - Precious metal type, weight, and content, if known.
    - Gemstone description, including the number of stones.
    - The type of action, caliber or gauge, number of barrels, barrel length, and finish if the transaction includes firearms.
    - Any other unique identifying marks, numbers, names, or letters.
- Name, address, home telephone number, place of employment, date of birth, physical description, signature, and right thumbprint of the pledgor or seller.
- Date and time of the transaction.
- Type of identification accepted from the pledgor or seller, including the issuing agency and the identification number.
- A statement that the pledgor or seller of the goods represents they are the rightful owner of the goods and they are not stolen and have no liens or encumbrances against them.

If the transaction is a pawn, the front of the pawnbroker transaction form must also include:[6]

- The amount of money advanced, designated as the amount financed;
- The maturity date of the pawn, which must be 30 days after the date of the pawn;
- The default date of the pawn and the amount due on the default date;
- The total pawn service charge owed on the maturity date, designated as the finance charge;
- The total payment to reclaim the goods, including the amount financed and the finance charge;
- The annual percentage rate; and
- A statement on the front or back that:
    - The pawned goods will be forfeited to the pawnbroker if they are not redeemed within 30 days after the maturity date of the pawn.
    - The pledgor is not obligated to redeem the pawned goods.
    - If the pawnbroker transaction form is lost, destroyed, or stolen, the pledgor must immediately advise the issuing pawnbroker in person or in writing by certified or registered mail.
    - The pawn may be extended upon mutual agreement of the parties.

[3] S. 539.001, F.S.; National Pawnbrokers Association, *Pawn 101: The Basics*, (last visited Feb. 11, 2025).
[4] Ss. 539.001(3) and (4), F.S.
[5] S. 539.001(8), F.S.
[6] *Id.*

If the transaction is a purchase by the pawnbroker, the front of the pawnbroker transaction form must include the amount of money paid for the goods or the monetary value assigned to the goods.[7]

Recordkeeping for Pawnbroker Transaction Forms

A pawnbroker must provide a pledgor or seller with a copy of a pawnbroker transaction form at the time of the pawn or sale. A pawnbroker must maintain a copy of the pawnbroker transaction form for at least one year from the date of the pawn or sale.[8]

Before the end of each business day, a pawnbroker must deliver the original pawnbroker transaction forms to the appropriate official for the local law enforcement agency[9] for all of the transactions during the previous business day unless other arrangements have been agreed upon by the pawnbroker and the appropriate local law enforcement agency.[10]

In lieu of physically delivering the original pawnbroker transaction forms, a local law enforcement agency may supply software to a pawnbroker so the pawnbroker may electronically transfer the transaction forms to the law enforcement agency. If a pawnbroker does not have a computer to use such software, the law enforcement agency may provide a computer to the pawnbroker. The law enforcement agency retains ownership of the computer, unless otherwise agreed upon. The pawnbroker must maintain the computer in good working order, ordinary wear and tear excepted.[11]

BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee			Anstead	Brackett
Criminal Justice Subcommittee				
Commerce Committee				

[7] *Id.*
[8] S. 539.001(9), F.S.
[9] The appropriate law enforcement official is the sheriff of the county in which a pawnshop is located or, in case of a pawnshop located within a municipality, the police chief of the municipality in which the pawnshop is located. Any sheriff or police chief may designate any law enforcement officer working within the county or municipality as the appropriate law enforcement official. S. 539.001(1)(b), F.S.
[10] *Id.*
[11] *Id.*

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to pawnbroker transaction forms; amending s. 539.001, F.S.; authorizing pawnbroker transaction forms to be in digital or printed formats; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 539.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

539.001 The Florida Pawnbroking Act.—

(8) PAWNBROKER TRANSACTION FORM.—

(a) At the time the pawnbroker enters into any pawn or purchase transaction, the pawnbroker shall complete a pawnbroker transaction form for such transaction, including an indication of whether the transaction is a pawn or a purchase, and the pledgor or seller shall sign such completed form. The agency must approve the design and format of the pawnbroker transaction form, which must be 8 1/2 inches x 11 inches in size and elicit the information required under this section in a digital or printed format. In completing the pawnbroker transaction form, the pawnbroker shall record the following information, which must be typed or written indelibly and legibly in English.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

INDUSTRIES & PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES SUBCOMMITTEE

HB 139 by Rep. Lopez, J.
PawnBroker Transaction Forms

AMENDMENT SUMMARY
March 6, 2025

Amendment 1 by Rep. Lopez, J. (line 9):

- Provides a minimum font size for digital pawnbroker transaction forms.
- Requires information on the front or back of the printed pawnbroker transaction form to be on the first or second page of the digital form.

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	__ (Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	__ (Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	__ (Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	__ (Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	__ (Y/N)
OTHER	_____

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee
Representative López, J. offered the following:

Amendment

Remove lines 9-23 and insert:

Section 1. **Subsection (8) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9) of section 539.001, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:**

539.001 The Florida Pawnbroking Act.—

(8) PAWNBROKER TRANSACTION FORM.—

(a) At the time the pawnbroker enters into any pawn or purchase transaction, the pawnbroker shall complete a pawnbroker transaction form for such transaction, including an indication of whether the transaction is a pawn or a purchase, and the pledgor or seller shall sign such completed form. The agency

must approve the design and format of the pawnbroker transaction form, which must be 8 1/2 inches x 11 inches in size for printed forms and be in a font size of at least 12 points for digital forms and elicit the information required under this section in a digital or printed format. In completing the pawnbroker transaction form, the pawnbroker shall record the following information, which must be typed or written indelibly and legibly in English.

(b) The front of a printed ~~the~~ pawnbroker transaction form and the first page of a digital form must include:

1. The name and address of the pawnshop.

2. A complete and accurate description of the pledged goods or purchased goods, including the following information, if applicable:

a. Brand name.

b. Model number.

c. Manufacturer's serial number.

d. Size.

e. Color, as apparent to the untrained eye.

f. Precious metal type, weight, and content, if known.

g. Gemstone description, including the number of stones.

h. In the case of firearms, the type of action, caliber or gauge, number of barrels, barrel length, and finish.

i. Any other unique identifying marks, numbers, names, or letters.

Notwithstanding sub-subparagraphs a.-i., in the case of multiple items of a similar nature delivered together in one transaction which do not bear serial or model numbers and which do not include precious metal or gemstones, such as musical or video recordings, books, and hand tools, the description of the items is adequate if it contains the quantity of items and a description of the type of items delivered.

3. The name, address, home telephone number, place of employment, date of birth, physical description, and right thumbprint of the pledgor or seller.

4. The date and time of the transaction.

5. The type of identification accepted from the pledgor or seller, including the issuing agency and the identification number.

6. In the case of a pawn:

a. The amount of money advanced, which must be designated as the amount financed;

b. The maturity date of the pawn, which must be 30 days after the date of the pawn;

c. The default date of the pawn and the amount due on the default date;

d. The total pawn service charge payable on the maturity date, which must be designated as the finance charge;

e. The amount financed plus the finance charge that must be paid to redeem the pledged goods on the maturity date, which must be designated as the total of payments;

f. The annual percentage rate, computed according to the regulations adopted by the Federal Reserve Board under the federal Truth in Lending Act; and

g. The front or back of a printed ~~the~~ pawnbroker transaction form and the first or second page of a digital pawnbroker transaction form must include a statement that:

(I) Any personal property pledged to a pawnbroker within this state which is not redeemed within 30 days following the maturity date of the pawn, if the 30th day is not a business day, then the following business day, is automatically forfeited to the pawnbroker, and absolute right, title, and interest in and to the property vests in and is deemed conveyed to the pawnbroker by operation of law, and no further notice is necessary;

(II) The pledgor is not obligated to redeem the pledged goods; and

(III) If the pawnbroker transaction form is lost, destroyed, or stolen, the pledgor must immediately advise the issuing pawnbroker in writing by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, or in person evidenced by a signed receipt.

(IV) A pawn may be extended upon mutual agreement of the parties.

7. In the case of a purchase, the amount of money paid for the goods or the monetary value assigned to the goods in connection with the transaction.

8. A statement that the pledgor or seller of the item represents and warrants that it is not stolen, that it has no liens or encumbrances against it, and that the pledgor or seller is the rightful owner of the goods and has the right to enter into the transaction. Any person who knowingly gives false verification of ownership or gives a false or altered identification and who receives money from a pawnbroker for goods sold or pledged commits:

a. If the value of the money received is less than $300, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

b. If the value of the money received is $300 or more, a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(c) A pawnbroker transaction form must provide a space for the imprint of the right thumbprint of the pledgor or seller and a blank line for the signature of the pledgor or seller.

(d) At the time of the pawn or purchase transaction, the pawnbroker shall deliver to the pledgor or seller an exact copy of the completed pawnbroker transaction form.

(9) RECORDKEEPING; REPORTING; HOLD PERIOD.—

(a) A pawnbroker must maintain a copy of each completed pawnbroker transaction form on the pawnshop premises for at least 1 year after the date of the transaction. On or before the end of each business day, the pawnbroker must deliver to the appropriate law enforcement official the original printed pawnbroker transaction forms or printed copies of the digital pawnbroker transaction forms for each of the transactions occurring during the previous business day, unless other arrangements have been agreed upon between the pawnbroker and the appropriate law enforcement official. If an ~~the~~ original printed transaction form is lost or destroyed by the appropriate law enforcement official, a copy may be used by the pawnbroker as evidence in court. When an electronic image of a pledgor or seller identification is accepted for a transaction, the pawnbroker must maintain the electronic image in order to meet the same recordkeeping requirements as for the original printed transaction form. If a criminal investigation occurs, the pawnbroker shall, upon request, provide a clear and legible copy of the image to the appropriate law enforcement official.

(b) If the appropriate law enforcement agency supplies the appropriate software and the pawnbroker presently has the computer ability, pawn transactions shall be electronically transferred. If a pawnbroker does not presently have the computer ability, the appropriate law enforcement agency may

provide the pawnbroker with a computer and all necessary equipment for the purpose of electronically transferring pawn transactions. The appropriate law enforcement agency shall retain ownership of the computer, unless otherwise agreed upon. The pawnbroker shall maintain the computer in good working order, ordinary wear and tear excepted. In the event the pawnbroker transfers pawn transactions electronically, the pawnbroker is not required to also deliver to the appropriate law enforcement official the original or copies of the pawnbroker transaction forms. The appropriate law enforcement official may, for the purposes of a criminal investigation, request that the pawnbroker produce an original of a printed transaction form that has been electronically transferred. The pawnbroker shall deliver this form to the appropriate law enforcement official within 24 hours of the request.

HB 195

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 #: HB 195	**COMPANION BILL:** SB 472 (Truenow)
TITLE: Education in Correctional Facilities for Licensed Professions	**LINKED BILLS:** None
SPONSOR(S): Chambliss and Plakon	**RELATED BILLS:** None

Committee References

Criminal Justice	➤	Industries & Professional Activities	➤	Judiciary
17 Y, 0 N				

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:

HB 195 requires the Department of Corrections (DOC) to coordinate with the relevant professional boards under the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) to ensure that inmates who successfully complete classes that are required for licensure in such professions will receive credit towards licensure.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:

The bill may have an indeterminate fiscal impact to DOC and DBPR in developing the plan required by the bill. However, the cost of implementing the bill will likely be absorbed within existing resources. To the extent that the bill allows more inmates to meet educational requirements for professional licensure while incarcerated, the bill may provide inmates with the opportunity to be licensed by DBPR regulated professional boards more quickly upon their release.

JUMP TO SUMMARY ANALYSIS RELEVANT INFORMATION BILL HISTORY

ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill requires the Correctional Education Program (CEP) within the Department of Corrections (DOC) to design and implement a plan, in conjunction with the relevant professional boards regulated by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR), to ensure that inmates who successfully complete classes that meet the curriculum requirements for professional licensure receive credit towards applicable DBPR licensure requirements. (Section 1)

The effective date of the bill is July 1, 2025. (Section 2)

FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:

STATE GOVERNMENT:

The bill may have an indeterminate fiscal impact on state government by requiring DOC to coordinate with the relevant professional boards regulated by DBPR to ensure that inmates receive credit towards professional licensure for successfully completing vocational courses. However, the cost of implementing the bill will likely be absorbed within existing resources.

PRIVATE SECTOR:

By improving coordination of vocational education programs and professional licensure requirements, the bill may have an indeterminate economic impact on the private sector by allowing more inmates to meet educational requirements for licensure while incarcerated. As such, the bill may provide inmates with the opportunity to be licensed by DBPR regulated professional boards more quickly upon their release.

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

Correctional Education Program

The Correctional Education Program (CEP) within the Department of Corrections (DOC) provides educational programming to inmates in state correctional facilities.[1] The duties of the CEP, in part, include:

- Developing guidelines for collecting education-related information during the inmate reception process and disseminating such information to DOC classification staff.
- Monitoring and assessing all inmate education program services.
- Approving educational programs of the appropriate levels and types in correctional institutions and developing admission procedures for such programs.
- Developing a written procedure for selecting programs to add to or delete from the vocational curriculum and periodically reevaluating such programs.[2]

The CEP provides 92 career and technical education courses in 37 vocational trades that are aligned to Florida's in-demand occupations.[3] Career and technical education courses vary by facility and may include education relating to barbering, cosmetology, electrical contracting, landscaping, plumbing, and HVAC contracting.[4]

Department of Business and Professional Regulation

The Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) regulates and licenses specified businesses and professionals in Florida.[5] DBPR provides administrative support to professional boards that are responsible for the licensure of applicants, promulgation of rules governing the applicable profession, and the discipline of a licensee.[6] Examples of relevant professional boards under DBPR include the Barbers' Board, the Construction Industry Licensing Board, the Board of Cosmetology, and the Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board.[7]

RECENT LEGISLATION:

YEAR	BILL #	HOUSE SPONSOR(S)	SENATE SPONSOR	OTHER INFORMATION
2024	CS/HB 133	Chambliss and Plakon	Stewart	The Governor vetoed the bill on June 26, 2024.

OTHER RESOURCES:

Florida Department of Corrections – Career and Technical Education Programs

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[1] S. 944.801, F.S.
[2] S. 944.801(3), F.S.
[3] Florida Department of Corrections, *Bureau of Education*, https://www.fdc.myflorida.com/programs/bureau-of-education (last visited Feb. 12, 2025).
[4] Florida Department of Corrections, *Annual Report*, https://fdc-media.ccplatform.net/content/download/3089/file/Annual_Report_22-23_V10.pdf (last visited Feb. 12, 2025).
[5] S. 20.165, F.S.
[6] S. 455.203, F.S. Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Division of Professions*, https://www2.myfloridalicense.com/division-of-professions/#1500572400331-dbbb2508-c03f (last visited Feb. 12, 2025).
[7] S. 20.165(4)(a), F.S.

BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
Criminal Justice Subcommittee	17 Y, 0 N	2/12/2025	Hall	Padgett
Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee			Anstead	Thompson
Judiciary Committee				

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to education in correctional facilities for licensed professions; amending s. 944.801, F.S.; requiring the Correctional Education Program to develop a plan in conjunction with the boards of professions regulated by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation for inmates to take classes for credit toward licensure requirements; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Paragraph (m) is added to subsection (3) of section 944.801, Florida Statutes, to read:

944.801 Education for state prisoners.—

(3) The responsibilities of the Correctional Education Program shall be to:

(m) Design and implement a plan, in coordination with the relevant professional boards regulated by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, to ensure that inmates in a correctional institution who take classes that meet the necessary curriculum requirements as determined by the applicable law and rules for those professions shall receive credit toward licensure requirements for the successful completion of those classes.

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

INDUSTRIES & PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES SUBCOMMITTEE

HB 195 by Rep. Chambliss
Education in Correctional Facilities for Licensed Professions

AMENDMENT SUMMARY
March 6, 2025

Amendment 1 by Rep. Chambliss (lines 19-20):

- Clarifies that the Department of Corrections should coordinate with the Department of Business and Professional Regulation when there is not a specific licensing board to coordinate with.

Amendment No. 1

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	__ (Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	__ (Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	__ (Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	__ (Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	__ (Y/N)
OTHER	_____

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee

Representative Chambliss offered the following:

Amendment

Remove lines 19-20 and insert:

relevant professional boards within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, or the Department of Business and Professional Regulation when there is no board, to ensure that inmates in

HB 339

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 #: HB 339
TITLE: Licensure Requirements for Surveyors and Mappers
SPONSOR(S): Abbott

COMPANION BILL: SB 320 (Gaetz)
LINKED BILLS: None
RELATED BILLS: None

Committee References

Industries & Professional Activities ➤ Agriculture & Natural Resources Budget ➤ Commerce

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:

The bill creates an alternative pathway to temporary licensure for surveyor and mapper applicants. The bill requires the Board of Professional Surveyors and Mappers (board) within the Department of Agriculture and Consumers Services (DACS) to establish and administer the 1st Step Florida Surveyors and Mappers Credentialing and Licensing Protocol (protocol) as an alternative pathway to temporary licensure beginning January 30, 2026.

A person may now be eligible to take the surveyor and mapper licensure examination (examination) without having to satisfy the existing education prerequisites. In order to take the examination, the applicant only has to pay the required fees, and provide a letter of recommendation from their current or prospective employer who must be a licensed surveyor or mapper.

The temporary licensure expires on December 15, 2031.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:

To the extent more individuals will take the licensure examination, the bill may have an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on state revenues.

JUMP TO SUMMARY ANALYSIS RELEVANT INFORMATION BILL HISTORY

ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill requires the board to establish and administer the First Step Florida Surveyors and Mappers Credentialing and Licensing Protocol as an alternative pathway to temporary licensure. (Section 1)

Beginning January 30, 2026, a person who wants to be a licensed land surveyor and mapper but **does not** meet the necessary education and work requirements may take the licensure examination to practice as a surveyor and mapper in Florida if the person is of good moral character and the following criteria are met:

- The applicant has paid the $125 examination fee; and
- The applicant provides a letter of recommendation to DACS from his or her employer or a prospective employer who is a licensed land surveyor or mapper. (Section 1)

A temporary license granted under the protocol expires on December 15, 2031. DACS is required to notify applicants for such licensure of the expiration date. (Section 1)

Applicants granted a license under the protocol must meet the standard education and work experience requirements after the temporary license expires and become licensed, if they wish to continue to practice as a surveyor and mapper. (Section 1)

This provision is exempt from the prohibition on licensure based solely on a passing exam score provided in s. 472.015(3)(a), F.S. (Section 1)

The effective date of the bill is July 1, 2025. (Section 2)

RULEMAKING:

Agency rules may have to be amended to implement the application process for a temporary license.

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

FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:

STATE GOVERNMENT:

The bill may have an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on state revenues. More individuals may take the licensure examination and pay the required fees.

PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill creates an alternative pathway to temporary licensure as a substitute for the degree requirements which may allow more people to practice as a surveyor and mapper.

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

Land Surveying and Mapping

Chapter 472, F.S., governs the practice of land surveying and mapping in Florida. Through the board, DACS licenses and regulates professional surveyors and mappers in the state.[1]

These regulations include, but are not limited to:[2]

- Examination;
- Licensure, including certificates of authorization;
- Continuing education;
- Standards of practice; and
- Disciplinary guidelines.

According to DACS, to practice, licensed 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.[3]

The Board has authority to adopt rules to implement ch. 472, F.S., subject to approval by DACS.[4]

Licensing Examinations

All pathways to licensure as a professional surveyor and mapper in Florida require at least a four-year college degree, work experience, and an examination. The education and work experience prerequisites to take the

[1] S. 472.007, F.S.
[2] *See* ch. 472, F.S.
[3] Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Consumer Services, *Surveyors and Mappers*, https://www.fdacs.gov/Business-Services/Surveyors-and-Mappers (last visited Feb. 19, 2025).
[4] S. 472.008, F.S.

licensure examination to practice as a surveyor and mapper are as follows:[5]

- A bachelor's degree in surveying and mapping or in a similarly titled program, with:
  - Four or more years of work experience under a professional surveyor;
  - All four years of work experience must have been in responsible charge of the accuracy and correctness of the surveying work performed; or
- A bachelor's degree in a course of study other than surveying and mapping, with:
  - Six or more years of work experience under a professional surveyor;
  - Five of the six years of experience must have been in responsible charge of the accuracy and correctness of the surveying work performed; and
  - A minimum of 25 semester hours from a college or university approved by the board in surveying and mapping subjects or in any combination of courses in civil engineering, surveying, mapping, mathematics, photogrammetry, forestry, or land law and the physical sciences.

An applicant who is not otherwise qualified for licensure is not entitled to licensure solely based on a passing score on the required examination.[6]

Examination Fee

The board, by rule,[7] is authorized to establish examination fees. The initial application and examination fee must not exceed $125 plus the actual per applicant cost to DACS to purchase the examination from the National Council of Engineering Examiners or a similar national organization. The examination fee must be sufficient to cover the cost of obtaining and administering the examination and is refundable if the applicant is found ineligible to sit for the examination. The application fee is nonrefundable.[8]

OTHER RESOURCES:

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services – Surveyor/Mapper Licensing

Florida Surveying & Mapping Society, FAQ: How to Become a Licensed Surveyor

BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee			Anstead	Thompson
Agriculture & Natural Resources Budget Subcommittee				
Commerce Committee				

[5] *See* s. 472.013, F.S.
[6] S. 472.015(3)(a), F.S.
[7] R. 5J-17.070, F.A.C.
[8] S. 472.011, F.S.

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to licensure requirements for surveyors and mappers; amending s. 472.013, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; requiring the Board of Professional Surveyors and Mappers to establish and administer the 1st Step Florida Surveyors and Mappers Credentialing and Licensing Protocol as an alternative pathway to temporary licensure; providing requirements for eligibility to take the surveyor and mapper licensure examination under the protocol; providing for the expiration of licenses granted pursuant to the protocol; requiring the department to provide certain notice to applicants; reenacting s. 472.015(4), F.S., relating to licensure, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 472.013, F.S., in a reference thereto; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 472.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

472.013 Examinations;~~,~~ prerequisites; alternative pathway to licensure.—

(1) A person desiring to be licensed as a surveyor and

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

mapper shall apply to the department for licensure.

(2) An applicant shall be entitled to take the licensure examination to practice in this state as a surveyor and mapper if the applicant is of good moral character and has satisfied one of the following requirements or the requirements under subsection (3):

(a) The applicant has received a bachelor's degree, its equivalent, or higher in surveying and mapping or a similarly titled program, including, but not limited to, geomatics, geomatics engineering, and land surveying, from a college or university recognized by the board and has a specific experience record of 4 or more years as a subordinate to a professional surveyor and mapper in the active practice of surveying and mapping, which experience is of a nature indicating that the applicant was in responsible charge of the accuracy and correctness of the surveying and mapping work performed. Work experience acquired as a part of the education requirement may not be construed as experience in responsible charge.

(b) The applicant has received a bachelor's degree, its equivalent, or higher in a course of study, other than in surveying and mapping, at an accredited college or university and has a specific experience record of 6 or more years as a subordinate to a registered surveyor and mapper in the active practice of surveying and mapping, 5 years of which shall be of a nature indicating that the applicant was in responsible charge

of the accuracy and correctness of the surveying and mapping work performed. The applicant must have completed a minimum of 25 semester hours from a college or university approved by the board in surveying and mapping subjects or in any combination of courses in civil engineering, surveying, mapping, mathematics, photogrammetry, forestry, or land law and the physical sciences. Any of the required 25 semester hours of study completed not as a part of the bachelor's degree, its equivalent, or higher may be approved at the discretion of the board. Work experience acquired as a part of the education requirement may not be construed as experience in responsible charge.

(3) The Legislature recognizes that it is imperative that this state meet the increasing demand for surveyors and mappers. Therefore, as a substitute for the degree requirements to take the exams for licensure as outlined in subsection (2), the board shall establish and administer a certification and licensing program known as the 1st Step Florida Surveyors and Mappers Credentialing and Licensing Protocol to provide a temporary alternative pathway to licensure.

(a) Beginning January 30, 2026, pursuant to the protocol, a person desiring to be licensed as a surveyor and mapper who does not meet the requirements imposed under subsection (2) may take the licensure examination to practice in this state as a surveyor and mapper if he or she is of good moral character and both of the following requirements are met:

1. The applicant has paid the fees required under s. 472.011.

2. The applicant provides a letter of recommendation to the department from his or her employer or a prospective employer, provided that such employer or prospective employer is a licensed land surveyor or mapper.

(b) Licensure granted pursuant to the protocol expires on December 15, 2031. The department shall notify all persons who apply for licensure under this subsection of this expiration date and that they must meet the requirements imposed under subsection (2) and be licensed under that subsection as a condition of continuing to practice as a surveyor and mapper after that date.

(c) This subsection is exempt from the prohibition on licensure based solely on a passing score on the examination in s. 472.015(3)(a).

(4) A person shall be entitled to take an examination for the purpose of determining whether he or she is qualified as a surveyor and mapper intern if:

(a) The person is in good standing in, or is a graduate of, a bachelor degree program, its equivalent or higher, at an accredited college or university and has obtained a minimum of 25 semester hours in surveying, mapping, mathematics, photogrammetry, forestry, civil engineering, or land law and the physical sciences, or any combination thereof; or

(b) The person has obtained, from an accredited college or university, a minimum of 15 semester hours in surveying, mapping, mathematics, photogrammetry, forestry, civil engineering, or land law and the physical sciences, or any combination thereof, and has a specific surveying and mapping experience record of 2 or more years as a subordinate to a registered surveyor and mapper.

This subsection may not be construed as a substitute for the degree requirement to take the exams for licensure as outlined in subsection (2).

(5) ~~(4)~~ The board shall adopt rules providing for the review and approval of schools and colleges and the courses of study in surveying and mapping in such schools and colleges. The rules shall be based on the educational requirements for surveying and mapping as defined in s. 472.005. The board may adopt rules providing for the acceptance of the approval and accreditation of schools and courses of study by a nationally accepted accreditation organization.

(6)(a) ~~(5)(a)~~ Good moral character means a personal history of honesty, fairness, and respect for the rights of others and for the laws of this state and nation.

(b) The board may refuse to certify an applicant for failure to satisfy this requirement only if:

1. There is a substantial connection between the lack of

good moral character of the applicant and the professional responsibilities of a registered surveyor and mapper; and

2. The finding by the board of lack of good moral character is supported by clear and convincing evidence.

(c) When an applicant is found to be unqualified for a license because of a lack of good moral character, the board shall furnish the applicant a statement containing the findings of the board, a complete record of the evidence upon which the determination was based, and a notice of the rights of the applicant to a rehearing and appeal.

Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 472.013, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 472.015, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

472.015 Licensure.—

(4) The board shall certify for licensure any applicant who satisfies the requirements of s. 472.013 and who has passed the licensing examination. The board may refuse to certify any applicant who has violated any of the provisions of s. 472.031.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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 #: HB 6015	**COMPANION BILL:** None
TITLE: Limitation of Size of Individual Wine Containers	**LINKED BILLS:** None
SPONSOR(S): Oliver	**RELATED BILLS:** HB 161 Hinson; SB 578 (Leek)

Committee References

Industries & Professional Activities ➤ Commerce

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:

The bill provides an exception to the limitations on the size of individual wine containers by allowing the sale of wine in **any** container holding 5.16 gallons instead of only allowing the sale wine in **reusable** containers holding 5.16 gallons.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:

The bill may have a positive fiscal impact on wine sellers by relaxing the limitation on the types of individual wine containers.

JUMP TO SUMMARY ANALYSIS RELEVANT INFORMATION BILL HISTORY

ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill provides an exception to the limitations on the size of individual wine containers by allowing the sale of wine in any container holding 5.16 gallons instead of only allowing the sale of wine in reusable containers holding 5.16 gallons. (Section 1).

The effective date of the bill is July 1, 2025. (Section 2).

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

Alcoholic Beverages

In Florida, the Beverage Law[1] regulates the manufacture, distribution, and sale of wine, beer, and liquor by manufacturers, distributors, and vendors.[2] The Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (Division) in the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) administers and enforces the Beverage Law.[3]

The Beverage Law defines "alcoholic beverages" as "distilled spirits and all beverages containing one-half of 1 percent or more alcohol by volume."[4]

The license and registration classifications used in the Beverage Law include the following:[5]

[1] S. 561.01(6), F.S., provides that "The Beverage Law" includes chapters 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 567, and 568, F.S.
[2] *See* s. 561.14, F.S.
[3] Ss. 561.02, and 561.08, F.S.
[4] S. 561.01(4), F.S.
[5] s. 561.14, F.S.

- "Manufacturers" are those "licensed to manufacture alcoholic beverages and distribute the same at wholesale to licensed distributors and to no one else within the state, unless authorized by statute."
- "Distributors" are those "licensed to sell and distribute alcoholic beverages at wholesale to persons who are licensed to sell alcoholic beverages."
- "Importers" are those licensed to sell, or to cause to be sold, shipped, and invoiced, alcoholic beverages to licensed manufacturers or licensed distributors, and to no one else in this state.
- "Vendors" are those "licensed to sell alcoholic beverages at retail only" and may not "purchase or acquire in any manner for the purpose of resale any alcoholic beverages from any person not licensed as a vendor, manufacturer, bottler, or distributor under the Beverage Law."

Wine Container Limitations

"Wine" is defined as all beverages made from fresh fruits, berries, or grapes, either by natural fermentation or by natural fermentation with brandy added, in the manner required by the laws and regulations of the United States, and includes all sparkling wines, champagnes, combination of the aforesaid beverages, sake, vermouths, and like products. Sugar, flavors, and coloring materials may be added to wine to make it conform to the consumer's taste, except that the ultimate flavor or the color of the product may not be altered to imitate a beverage other than wine or to change the character of the wine.[6]

Current law governing limitations of the size of wine containers:[7]

- Prohibits the sale of wine in an individual container that holds more than one gallon except for:
  - Wine sold in a **reusable** container holding 5.16 gallons; or
  - Wine sold in a glass container holding 4.5 liters, 6 liters, 9 liters, 12 liters, or 15 liters.
- Authorizes qualified distributors and manufacturers to sell wine to other qualified distributors and manufacturers in any size container.
- Requires wine sold or offered for sale by a licensed vendor to be consumed off-premises to be in the unopened original container, except for restaurants in certain situations.
- Provides that violations are a second-degree misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum $500 fine and 60 days in prison.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

YEAR	BILL #	HOUSE SPONSOR(S)	SENATE SPONSOR	OTHER INFORMATION
2024	CS/HB 583	LaMarca	Trumbull	The bill became law on July 1, 2024.
2023	HB 523	LaMarca	Trumbull	The bill passed the House, but died in the Senate.
2022	HB 6031	LaMarca, Trumbull	Brandes	The bill passed the House, but died in the Senate.
2021	HB 6073	LaMarca	Brandes	The bill passed the House, but died in the Senate.

[6] S. 564.01, F.S.
[7] Ss. 564.05, and 564.09, F.S.

BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee			Anstead	Brackett
Commerce Committee				

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to limitation of size of individual wine containers; amending s. 564.05, F.S.; revising an exception to the maximum allowable capacity for an individual container of wine sold in this state; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 564.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

564.05 Limitation of size of individual wine containers; penalty.—It is unlawful for a person to sell within this state wine in an individual container holding more than 1 gallon of such wine, unless such wine is in a ~~reusable~~ container holding 5.16 gallons or a glass container holding 4.5 liters, 6 liters, 9 liters, 12 liters, or 15 liters. However, qualified distributors and manufacturers may sell wine to other qualified distributors or manufacturers in any size container. Except as provided in s. 564.09, wine sold or offered for sale by a licensed vendor to be consumed off the premises shall be in the unopened original container. A person convicted of a violation of this section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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Presentation on DBPR-Licensed Professions

House Industries and Professional Activities Subcommittee

Secretary Melanie S. Griffin, Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation

March 6, 2025

About the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation



Serves more than 1.7 million businesses and professionals in the state across more than thirty fields of industry.



As the state's main professional licensing agency, DBPR exemplifies Florida's business-friendly approach through world-class customer service and a focus on creating efficiencies and removing barriers.



Organized into nine divisions divided among two main areas, business and professions.

DBPR-Licensed Professions

- Architects
- Asbestos Consultants & Contractors
- Athlete agents
- Auctioneers
- Barbers
- Building Code Administrators & Inspectors
- Certified Public Accountants
- Community Association Managers
- Construction Industry Professionals
- Cosmetologists
- Electrical Contractors
- Employee Leasing Companies
- Geologists
- Harbor Pilots
- Home Inspectors
- Interior Designers
- Landscape Architects
- Mold-Related Services
- Real Estate Professionals
- Talent Agencies
- Veterinarians

Professions Snapshot

Fiscal Year 2023-2024

999,056 Professional Licensees

20+ Professions Across 12 Professional Boards

24,058 Inspections completed through the Division of Regulation Inspection Program

24,071 Complaints Received

1,140 Notices to Cease and Desist Issued

731 Citations Issued

3,789 Final Orders Imposed



Florida's Professional Boards



Executive Director: Each board is led by an executive director who serves as a liaison between the board and the department and is responsible for ensuring the effective operation of board meetings and board business.



Board Counsel: Legal counsel for the boards is provided by the Florida Office of the Attorney General.



Appointed Members: Each board consists of Governor-appointed members who are responsible for the licensure of applicants, promulgation of rules, and licensee discipline.



Public Meetings: Each board meets regularly at duly noticed public meetings to consider applications for licensure, to review disciplinary cases, and to conduct informal hearings relating to licensure and discipline.

Legislative Changes

HB 1193 (2020) – The Occupational Freedom and Opportunity Act



Added endorsement and reciprocity provisions for several licenses, allowing Floridians licensed in other states to get to work faster.



Alleviated the cost barrier to professional licensure by reducing continuing education requirements and eliminating supplemental licenses and their associated license fees.



Introduced common-sense reforms to expand licensed activities and give Florida's professionals better access to business.



Created a cost savings for the state of Florida of more than $1.4 million over two fiscal years

HB 1193 Implementation

Highlights

- Overall increase in licensure by endorsement with significant improvements to talent pipelines in key industries, including a 506% increase in licensed veterinarians and a 427% increase in licensed construction professionals approved for licensure by endorsement.

- Reduced barriers to entry by eliminating duplicative business licenses for architects and interior designers, auctioneers, geologists, and landscape architects, resulting in an estimated $2.8 million in savings for professionals over a three year period.

- Reduced continuing education requirements across several professions, including barbers, cosmetology specialists, and alarm system contractors.

- DBPR proactively initiated additional fee waivers, resulting in more than $16 million in savings for licensees.

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