

Transportation & Economic Development Budget Subcommittee

Thursday, January 29, 2026
12:30pm
Mashburn Hall (314 HOB)

MEETING PACKET

Daniel Perez
Speaker

Jason Shoaf
Chair

Committee Meeting Notice

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Transportation & Economic Development Budget Subcommittee

Start Date and Time: Thursday, January 29, 2026 12:30 PM

End Date and Time: Thursday, January 29, 2026 02:30 PM

Location: Mashburn Hall (314 HOB)

Duration: 2.00 hrs

Consideration of the following bill(s):

CS/HB 243 Electric Bicycles by Government Operations Subcommittee, Benarroch
CS/HB 679 Registration of Trademarks by Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee, Greco

NOTICE FINALIZED on 01/27/2026 4:31PM by SKB

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
BILL ANALYSIS

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

BILL #: CS/HB 243	**COMPANION BILL:** CS/SB 382 (Truenow)
TITLE: Electric Bicycles	**LINKED BILLS:** None
SPONSOR(S): Benarroch	**RELATED BILLS:** None

Committee References

Government Operations	➤	Transportation & Economic Development Budget	➤	State Affairs
18 Y, 0 N, As CS				

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:
The bill creates a nine-member Electric Bicycle (e-bike) Safety Task Force, adjunct to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), that is required to submit a report by October 1, 2026, to the Legislature and the Governor that recommends improvements to state law and the regulatory framework governing e-bikes. Additionally, the bill creates an e-bike crash data collection and reporting process that requires local law enforcement agencies and Florida Highway Patrol to collect and submit specified information related to crashes involving e-bikes to DHSMV, from which DHSMV is required to create a summary report. Lastly, the bill specifies requirements for the operation of e-bikes on certain areas or pathways and that those who violate such requirements commit a noncriminal traffic infraction.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:
The bill may have a negative, but insignificant, fiscal impact to state and local government expenditures associated with the creation of a task force and electric bicycle crash data collection, which is expected to be absorbed within existing department resources.

JUMP TO SUMMARY ANALYSIS RELEVANT INFORMATION BILL HISTORY

ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

Electric Bicycle Regulations
The bill provides that a person operating an e-bike on:

- A shared pathway that is not located adjacent to a roadway, including a shared pathway located in a park or recreational area, must:
  - Yield to any pedestrian.
  - Give an audible signal before overtaking and passing a pedestrian.
- A sidewalk or any other area designated for pedestrian use may not operate an e-bike at a speed greater than 10 miles per hour when a pedestrian is within 50 feet of the e-bike. (Section 1)

A person who fails to comply with these e-bike regulations commits a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a nonmoving violation. (Section 1)

Electric Bicycle Safety Task Force
The bill creates an Electric Bicycle Safety Task Force (task force), adjunct to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), with a designated purpose to examine and recommend improvements to state law and the regulatory framework governing e-bikes in order to encourage the safe operation of e-bikes and to prevent traffic incidents, injuries, and fatalities involving such bicycles. DHSMV is responsible to provide administrative and staff support services related to the functions of the task force. (Section 2)

Membership
The bill provides that the task force must be composed of DHSMV's executive director, or his or her designee; the secretary of the Department of Transportation, or his or her designee; along with the following members, which must be appointed by DHSMV's executive director:

- A representative from the Florida Sheriffs Association.
- A representative from the Florida Police Chiefs Association.
- A representative from the e-bike industry.
- A representative from the Florida League of Cities.
- A representative from the Florida Association of Counties.
- A representative from the medical field with experience in treating bicyclist and pedestrian injuries.
- A representative from an organization involved in efforts to prevent bicycle, including e-bike, injuries and fatalities. (Section 2)

Members of the task force must be appointed within 15 days after the bill becomes a law and DHSMV'S executive director, or his or her designee, must chair the task force. Any vacancy on the task force must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Members of the task force must serve without compensation, but are authorized to receive reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses. (Section 2)

Meetings
All task force meetings are to be held at the time and place designated by the chair. The task force must meet at least monthly, but may meet more frequently at the call of the chair; however, the task force must first convene no later than 30 days after the bill becomes law. At least one meeting of the task force must occur in each of the following regions of the state:

- North Florida.
- Central Florida.
- South Florida. (Section 2)

Report
The task force is required to prepare and submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives before October 1, 2026. This report must include legislative recommendations for improvements to state law and the regulatory framework governing e-bikes. The report is recommended to take into account methods to improve traffic safety for e-bike operators and riders, pedestrians, and other vehicle operators, through reasonable measures designed to reduce traffic incidents, injuries, and fatalities. Upon the submission of the report, the task force will expire. (Section 2)

State Tabulation of Electric Bicycle Crash Data
The bill provides that 30 days after it becomes effective, the Florida Highway Patrol (FHP) and every police department and sheriff's office in the state is required to maintain a list of all the traffic crashes that each respective agency investigates involving an e-bike. Each e-bike crash must be included in the list regardless of whether the crash is reported on a long or short form traffic crash report or a driver exchange-of-information form. Each entry in the record must contain the following information concerning each e-bike crash:

- Date and time of the crash.
- Class of e-bike involved in the crash.
- Age of the e-bike operator involved in the crash.
- If known, whether the e-bike operator possessed a valid Florida learner's driver license or driver license at the time of the crash. (Section 3)

By October 15, 2026, every police department and sheriff's office in the state is required to submit a report to DHSMV that contains a list of all e-bike crashes investigated by each agency from the beginning of the reporting period to September 30, 2026. The information must be submitted in a form and manner determined by DHSMV. (Section 3)

By October 31, 2026, DHSMV is required to submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives that summarizes the e-bike crash data reports submitted to DHSMV, including the list maintained by the FHP. The report must separate the e-bike crash data by county, listing the reporting law enforcement agencies within each county. (Section 3)

Effective Date
The bill is effective upon becoming law, but the provisions creating e-bike regulations are effective on July 1, 2026. (Section 4)

FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:

STATE GOVERNMENT:

The bill may have a negative, but likely insignificant, fiscal impact to state government expenditures due to following expenditures associated with DHSMV:

- The provision of administrative and staff support services to the task force and reimbursement of members of the task force for per diem and travel expenses.
- Collection and submission of e-bike crash data through the Florida Highway Patrol.

The costs are expected to be absorbed within existing department resources.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The bill may have a negative, but likely insignificant, fiscal impact on local government expenditures as local law enforcement agencies will be required to collect e-bike crash data and submit such data to DHSMV.

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

Electric Bicycles
Current law provides that an electric bicycle (e-bike) or an operator of an e-bike has all the rights, privileges, and duties applicable to a bicycle or operator of a bicycle.[1] An e-bike is defined as a bicycle or tricycle equipped with fully operable pedals, a seat or saddle for the use of the rider, and an electric motor of less than 750 watts that meets the requirements of one of the following three classifications:

- "Class 1 e-bike" means an e-bike equipped with a motor that provides assistance *only when the rider is pedaling* and that ceases to provide assistance when the e-bike reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour.
- "Class 2 e-bike" means an e-bike equipped with a motor that may be used *exclusively* to propel the e-bike and that ceases to provide assistance when the e-bike reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour.
- "Class 3 e-bike" means an e-bike equipped with a motor that provides assistance *only when the rider is pedaling* and that ceases to provide assistance when the e-bike reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour.[2]

Generally, e-bikes are authorized where bicycles are allowed, including streets, highways, roadways, shoulders, bicycle lanes, and bicycle or multiuse paths.[3] However, local governments have authority to regulate e-bikes, including:

[1] S. 316.20655(1), F.S.
[2] S. 316.003(23), F.S.
[3] S. 316.20655(7), F.S.

- Enacting an ordinance to permit, control, or regulate the operation of e-bikes on sidewalks or sidewalk areas when such use is permissible under federal law.[4] The ordinance must restrict such vehicles or devices to a maximum speed of 15 miles per hour in such areas.[5]
- Adopting an ordinance governing the operation of e-bikes on streets, highways, sidewalks, and sidewalk areas under the local government's jurisdiction; to prevent a municipality, county, or agency of the state having jurisdiction over a bicycle path, multiuse path, or trail network from restricting or prohibiting the operation of an e-bike on a bicycle path, multiuse path, or trail network; or to prevent a municipality, county, or agency of the state having jurisdiction over a beach or a dune from restricting or prohibiting the operation of an e-bike on such beach or dune.[6]
- Providing training on the safe operation of e-bikes and compliance with the traffic laws that apply to e-bikes.[7]
- Adopting an ordinance providing one or more minimum age requirements to operate an e-bike.[8]
- Adopting an ordinance requiring an operator of an e-bike to possess a government-issued photographic identification while operating the e-bike.[9]

Task Force

Although there are government programs that include components of e-bike safety, there is no designated task force focused on preventing traffic incidents, injuries, and fatalities involving e-bikes. Current law defines the term "task force" as an advisory body created without specific statutory enactment for a time not to exceed one year or created by specific statutory enactment for a time not to exceed three years and appointed to study a specific problem and recommend a solution or policy alternative with respect to that problem. Its existence terminates upon the completion of its assignment.[10] Advisory bodies and other collegial bodies created as an adjunct to an executive agency must be established, evaluated, or maintained in accordance with the following provisions:

- They may be created only when it is found to be necessary and beneficial to the furtherance of a public purpose.
- They must be terminated by the Legislature when they are no longer necessary and beneficial to further a public purpose. The executive agency to which the advisory body is made an adjunct must advise the Legislature at the time the advisory body is no longer essential to further a public purpose.
- The Legislature and the public must be kept informed of the numbers, purposes, memberships, activities, and expenses of advisory bodies.[11]

Long or Short Form Traffic Crash Report or a Driver Exchange-of-information Form

A long form traffic crash report must be completed and submitted to DHSMV within 10 days after an investigation is completed by the law enforcement officer who in the regular course of duty investigates a motor vehicle crash that:

- Resulted in death of, personal injury to, or any indication of complaints of pain or discomfort by any of the parties or passengers involved in the crash.
- Involved a violation of leaving the scene of a crash with an attended vehicle or property.
- Involved in a violation of driving under the influence.
- Rendered a vehicle inoperable to a degree that required a wrecker to remove it from the scene of the crash.
- Involved a commercial motor vehicle.[12]

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[4] S. 316.008(7)(a), F.S.
[5] *Id*.
[6] S. 316.20655(1), F.S.
[7] S. 316.20655(9), F.S.
[8] S. 316.20655(8), F.S.
[9] *Id.*
[10] S. 20.03(5), F.S.
[11] S. 20.052, F.S.
[12] S. 316.066(1)(a), F.S.

For any other crash reported, law enforcement must complete a short form crash report or provide a driver exchange-of-information form.[13]

Both the long and short form traffic reports requires the collection of the following information:

- The date, time, and location of the crash.
- A description of the vehicles involved.
- The names and addresses of the parties involved, including all drivers and passengers, and the identification of the vehicle(s).
- The names and addresses of witnesses.
- The name, badge number, and law enforcement agency of the officer investigating the crash.
- The names of the insurance companies for the parties involved in the crash.[14]

The driver exchange-of-information form[15] requires all drivers and passengers involved in the crash to provide the identification of each vehicle that the drivers and passengers were in.[16]

BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
Government Operations Subcommittee	18 Y, 0 N, As CS	1/21/2026	Toliver	Walker
THE CHANGES ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE:	• Created an Electric Bicycle (e-bike) Safety Task Force, adjunct to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV). • Created an e-bike crash data collection and reporting process that requires law enforcement agencies to collect and submit specified information related to crashes involving e-bikes to DHSMV. • Required DHSMV to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature that summarizes the submitted e-bike crash data reports. • Provided a penalty operating an e-bike on a sidewalk or other area designated for pedestrian use, at a certain speed. • Removed provisions relating to electric motorcycles and motorized scooters. • Removed provisions related to modifying e-bikes; licensure requirements for e-bikes; and driver education. • Changed the effective date from July 1, 2027, to upon becoming law, except the penalty provisions are effective July 1, 2026.			
Transportation & Economic Development Budget Subcommittee			Davis	Andeara
State Affairs Committee				

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

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[13] S. 316.066(1)(c), F.S.
[14] S. 316.066(1)(b) and (c), F.S.
[15] DHSMV, *Driver Exchange Form* (last visited Jan. 9, 2026).
[16] S. 316.066(1)(c), F.S.

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to electric bicycles; amending s. 316.20655, F.S.; providing requirements for the operation of electric bicycles; providing penalties; creating s. 316.20658, F.S.; creating the Electric Bicycle Safety Task Force adjunct to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; requiring the department to provide staff to assist the task force; providing the purpose of the task force; providing for the membership of the task force and the appointment of task force members; providing a timeline in which appointments must be made and the manner in which vacancies on the task force must be filled; requiring that the task force convene within a specified timeframe; providing requirements for the time and location of the task force meetings; providing for members of the task force to be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses; requiring a report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; providing for the expiration of the task force; providing for future repeal; requiring certain law enforcement agencies to maintain certain statistics during a specified timeframe; requiring certain law enforcement agencies to submit a report to the department by a specified date; requiring the

department to submit a report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Effective July 1, 2026, subsection (10) is added to section 316.20655, Florida Statutes, to read:

316.20655 Electric bicycle regulations.—

(10)(a) A person operating an electric bicycle on a shared pathway that is not located adjacent to a roadway, including a shared pathway located in a park or recreational area, must yield to any pedestrian and must give an audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.

(b) A person operating an electric bicycle on a sidewalk or any other area designated for pedestrian use may not operate an electric bicycle at a speed greater than 10 miles per hour when a pedestrian is within 50 feet of the electric bicycle.

(c) A person who fails to comply with this subsection commits a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a nonmoving violation as provided in chapter 318.

Section 2. Section 316.20658, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

316.20658 Electric Bicycle Safety Task Force.—

(1) CREATION.—The Electric Bicycle Safety Task Force, a

task force as defined in s. 20.03(5), is created adjunct to the department. The department shall provide administrative and staff support services related to the functions of the task force.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the task force is to examine and recommend improvements to state law and the regulatory framework governing electric bicycles in order to encourage the safe operation of electric bicycles and to prevent traffic incidents, injuries, and fatalities involving such bicycles.

(3) MEMBERSHIP; MEETINGS.—

(a) The task force shall be composed of the executive director of the department, or his or her designee; the Secretary of Transportation, or his or her designee; and the following members, who shall be appointed by the executive director:

1. A representative from the Florida Sheriffs Association.

2. A representative from the Florida Police Chiefs Association.

3. A representative from the electric bicycle industry.

4. A representative from the Florida League of Cities.

5. A representative from the Florida Association of Counties.

6. A representative from the medical field with experience in treating bicyclist and pedestrian injuries.

7. A representative from an organization involved in

efforts to prevent injuries and fatalities involving bicycles, including electric bicycles.

(b) Appointments to the task force shall be made within 15 days after this act becomes a law.

(c) The executive director of the department, or his or her designee, shall chair the task force, and a vacancy on the task force shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(d) The task force shall convene no later than 30 days after this act becomes a law. The task force shall meet at least monthly but may meet more frequently at the call of the chair. At least one meeting of the task force shall occur in each of the following regions of this state: North Florida, Central Florida, and South Florida. All meetings shall be held at the time and place designated by the chair.

(e) Members of the task force shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to receive reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses pursuant to s. 112.061.

(4) REPORT.—The task force shall prepare a report that includes legislative recommendations for improvements to state law and the regulatory framework governing electric bicycles. The report should take into account methods to improve traffic safety for electric bicycle operators and riders, pedestrians, and other vehicle operators through reasonable measures designed to reduce traffic incidents, injuries, and fatalities.

(a) Before October 1, 2026, the task force shall submit the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(b) Upon submission of the report, the task force shall expire.

(5) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2026.

Section 3. (1) Beginning 30 days after this act becomes a law, the Florida Highway Patrol and each police department and sheriff's office in this state must maintain a list of all the traffic crashes that each respective agency investigates which involve an electric bicycle. Each electric bicycle crash must be included in the list regardless of whether the crash is reported on a long or short form traffic crash report or a driver exchange-of-information form. Each entry in the list must contain the following information concerning each traffic crash involving an electric bicycle:

(a) The date and time of the crash.

(b) The class of electric bicycle involved in the crash.

(c) The age of the electric bicycle operator involved in the crash.

(d) If known, whether the electric bicycle operator possessed a valid Florida learner's driver license or driver license at the time of the crash.

(2) By October 15, 2026, each police department and sheriff's office in this state must submit a report to the

Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles which contains a list of all electric bicycle crashes investigated by each agency from the beginning of the reporting period through September 30, 2026. The information must be submitted in a form and manner determined by the department.

(3) By October 31, 2026, the department must submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives summarizing the reports submitted to the department pursuant to subsection (2) and include in the report the list maintained by the Florida Highway Patrol. The report must separate the electric bicycle crash data by county, listing the reporting law enforcement agencies within each county.

Section 4. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
BILL ANALYSIS

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

BILL #: CS/HB 679	**COMPANION BILL:** SB 696 (Martin)
TITLE: Registration of Trademarks	**LINKED BILLS:** None
SPONSOR(S): Greco	**RELATED BILLS:** SB 476 (Martin); SB 696 (Martin)

Committee References

Industries & Professional Activities	➤	Transportation & Economic Development Budget	➤	Commerce
15 Y, 0 N, As CS				

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:
The bill:

- Removes the general classes for trademarks of goods and services currently set in statute.
- Mandates that the Florida Department of State adopt the United States Patent and Trademark Office's system of classification of goods and services as the state's classification.
- The adoption must be done annually, and the system that is in place on June 1 of that year must be adopted by the department by July 1.
- Directs the department to establish a website where an applicant can apply for or apply for renewal of a trademark.
- Requires the submittal of an electronic trademark specimen with the application.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:
The bill may have an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on state expenditures; however, any costs associated with establishing a website to accept electronic trademark specimens and applications are expected to be minimal and absorbed within existing department resources.

JUMP TO SUMMARY ANALYSIS RELEVANT INFORMATION BILL HISTORY

ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

A person is a trademark owner as soon as he or she begins to use the trademark. However, registering a trademark provides broader rights and protections to the trademark holder.[1] A person can register their trademark with either the United States Patent and Trademark Office for a federal trademark registration or the Florida Department of State for a Florida trademark registration or both. Both federal and state registration requires classification, and the international classification of goods and services is the controlling classification system. The classification of goods and services is currently set in Florida statutes[2]; however, the Nice Agreement which sets the international class headings and is utilized by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, is updated regularly.[3] The bill would require that the Department of State utilize the schedule as set by 37 CFR §6.1. (Section 1)

The bill would also require that the Department of State establish a website for electronic trademark registration, and that applicants provide an electronic version of the trademark specimen when applying for state trademark

[1] What is a trademark? | USPTO, last visited December 23, 2025.
[2] S. 495.111(1), F.S.
[3] Nice Agreement current edition version - general remarks, class headings and explanatory notes | USPTO, last visited December 23, 2025.

registration. Currently, trademark registration is only available through printed application mailed to the Department of State's Division of Corporations.[4] The department must make the online application available by July 1, 2027. (Section 2)

The bill adds a requirement that document verification must be made in accordance with the state law for verification of documents and that electronic signatures may be accepted. (Section 3)

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2026. (Section 4)

FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:

STATE GOVERNMENT:

The bill creates new responsibilities for the Department of State, resulting in an indeterminate negative fiscal impact. The annual adoption of the federal classification system and development of an online trademark registration system are expected to have minimal costs[5], and expected to be absorbed within existing department resources. An agency analysis of this bill was requested from the Department of State on January 15, 2026, and as of the date of publication has not been received.

PRIVATE SECTOR:

The fiscal impact on the private sector is indeterminate; however, any costs to Florida businesses are expected to be minimal. Businesses may need to make minor adjustments to comply with the updated trademark classification system and the new electronic application process, but these costs are expected to be insignificant.[6]

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

TRADEMARK:
A trademark is any word, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof, used by a person to identify and distinguish the goods of such person, including a unique product, from those manufactured or sold by others, and to indicate the source of the goods, even if the source is unknown.[7] Trademarks for goods and services are sorted into classes. The classifications are broad categories which allow the goods or services to be organized and located in database searches.[8]

REGISTRATION:
While trademark owners who do not register their trademarks still have common law rights to the trademark, the benefits of trademark registration include public notice of registration, the legal presumption of ownership and right to use, and the right to bring a lawsuit to enforce trademark protections.[9]

NICE AGREEMENT:

[4] Trademark and Service Mark - Division of Corporations - Florida Department of State, last visited December 23, 2025.
[5] Trademark Modernization Amendments Act of 2026 White Paper – Florida Bar Business Law Section, last visited January 22, 2026.
[6] *Id*.
[7] S. 495.011(13) F.S.
[8] Goods and services | USPTO, last visited December 23, 2025.
[9] Why register your trademark? | USPTO, last visited January 8, 2026.

The Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks is a treaty signed in 1957[10] establishing the Nice Classification which is an international classification of goods and services applied for the registration of marks. A new edition is published every five years with a new version of each addition published annually.[11] The Committee of Experts of the Nice Union sets the classification, and the World Intellectual Property Organization publishes the Nice Classification on its website.[12] The United States has been using this classification system since 1973. It is codified in 37 CFR § 6.1.

BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee	15 Y, 0 N, As CS	1/14/2026	Anstead	Miralia
THE CHANGES ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE:	The amendment clarified that the Department of State shall utilize the international schedule of classes of goods and services as set by 37 CFR §6.1, as amended. The amendment also adds language stating that electronic signatures can be utilized for applications.			
Transportation & Economic Development Budget Subcommittee			Davis	Andeara
Commerce Committee				

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

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[10] Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, last visited December 23, 2025.
[11] Nice Classification, last visited December 23, 2025.
[12] Nice Agreement current edition version - general remarks, class headings and explanatory notes | USPTO, last visited December 23, 2025.

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to registration of trademarks; amending s. 495.111, F.S.; removing provisions relating to the classification of goods and services for trademark purposes; requiring the Department of State to use the international schedule of classes of goods and services; creating s. 495.0315, F.S.; requiring the department to establish and maintain a secure Internet website that allows submission of an online trademark registration application and renewal application; providing website requirements; requiring the department to make the online application system available by a specified date; amending s. 495.031, F.S.; providing online application requirements; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 495.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

495.111 Classification.—

(1) The department shall use the international schedule of classes of goods and services as set forth in 37 C.F.R. s. 6.1, as amended, as the state classification system for trademarks. ~~The following general classes of goods and services, conforming~~

~~to the classification adopted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, are established for convenience of administration of this chapter:~~

~~(a) Goods:~~

~~1. Class 1 Chemicals for use in industry, science and photography, as well as in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; fire extinguishing and fire prevention compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; substances for tanning animal skins and hides; adhesives for use in industry; putties and other paste fillers; compost, manures, fertilizers; biological preparations for use in industry and science.~~

~~2. Class 2 Paints, varnishes, lacquers; preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants, dyes; inks for printing, marking and engraving; raw natural resins; metals in foil and powder form for use in painting, decorating, printing and art.~~

~~3. Class 3 Non-medicated cosmetics and toiletry preparations; non-medicated dentifrices; perfumery, essential oils; bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations.~~

~~4. Class 4 Industrial oils and greases, wax; lubricants; dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; fuels and illuminants; candles and wicks for lighting.~~

~~5. Class 5 Pharmaceuticals, medical and veterinary~~

~~preparations; sanitary preparations for medical purposes; dietetic food and substances adapted for medical or veterinary use, food for babies; dietary supplements for humans and animals; plasters, materials for dressings; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides.~~

~~6. Class 6 Common metals and their alloys, ores; metal materials for building and construction; transportable buildings of metal; non-electric cables and wires of common metal; small items of metal hardware; metal containers for storage or transport; safes.~~

~~7. Class 7 Machines, machine tools, power-operated tools; motors and engines, except for land vehicles; machine coupling and transmission components, except for land vehicles; agricultural implements, other than hand-operated hand tools; incubators for eggs; automatic vending machines.~~

~~8. Class 8 Hand tools and implements, hand-operated; cutlery; side arms, except firearms; razors.~~

~~9. Class 9 Scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signaling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling electricity; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers,~~

~~recording discs; compact discs, DVDs and other digital recording media; mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment, computers; computer software; fire-extinguishing apparatus.~~

~~10. Class 10 Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments; artificial limbs, eyes and teeth; orthopaedic articles; suture materials; therapeutic and assistive devices adapted for the disabled; massage apparatus; apparatus, devices and articles for nursing infants; sexual activity apparatus, devices and articles.~~

~~11. Class 11 Apparatus for lighting, heating, steam generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying, ventilating, water supply and sanitary purposes.~~

~~12. Class 12 Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water.~~

~~13. Class 13 Firearms; ammunition and projectiles; explosives; fireworks.~~

~~14. Class 14 Precious metals and their alloys; jewellery, precious and semi-precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments.~~

~~15. Class 15 Musical instruments.~~

~~16. Class 16 Paper and cardboard; printed matter; bookbinding material; photographs; stationery and office requisites, except furniture; adhesives for stationery or household purposes; drawing materials and materials for artists;~~

~~paintbrushes; instructional and teaching materials; plastic sheets, films and bags for wrapping and packaging; printers' type, printing blocks.~~

~~17. Class 17 Unprocessed and semi-processed rubber, gutta-percha, gum, asbestos, mica and substitutes for all these materials; plastics and resins in extruded form for use in manufacture; packing, stopping and insulating materials; flexible pipes, tubes and hoses, not of metal.~~

~~18. Class 18 Leather and imitations of leather; animal skins and hides; luggage and carrying bags; umbrellas and parasols; walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery; collars, leashes and clothing for animals.~~

~~19. Class 19 Building materials (non-metallic); non-metallic rigid pipes for building; asphalt, pitch and bitumen; non-metallic transportable buildings; monuments, not of metal.~~

~~20. Class 20 Furniture, mirrors, picture frames; containers, not of metal, for storage or transport; unworked or semi-worked bone, horn, whalebone or mother-of-pearl; shells; meerschaum; yellow amber.~~

~~21. Class 21 Household or kitchen utensils and containers; cookware and tableware, except forks, knives and spoons; combs and sponges; brushes, except paintbrushes; brush-making materials; articles for cleaning purposes; unworked or semi-worked glass, except building glass; glassware, porcelain and earthenware.~~

~~22. Class 22 Ropes and string; nets; tents and tarpaulins; awnings of textile or synthetic materials; sails; sacks for the transport and storage of materials in bulk; padding, cushioning and stuffing materials, except of paper, cardboard, rubber or plastics; raw fibrous textile materials and substitutes therefor.~~

~~23. Class 23 Yarns and threads, for textile use.~~

~~24. Class 24 Textiles and substitutes for textiles; household linen; curtains of textile or plastic.~~

~~25. Class 25 Clothing, footwear, headgear.~~

~~26. Class 26 Lace and embroidery, ribbons and braid; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles; artificial flowers; hair decorations; false hair.~~

~~27. Class 27 Carpets, rugs, mats and matting, linoleum and other materials for covering existing floors; wall hangings (non-textile).~~

~~28. Class 28 Games, toys and playthings; video game apparatus; gymnastic and sporting articles; decorations for Christmas trees.~~

~~29. Class 29 Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, frozen, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, compotes; eggs; milk and milk products; oils and fats for food.~~

~~30. Class 30 Coffee, tea, cocoa and artificial coffee; rice; tapioca and sago; flour and preparations made from~~

~~cereals; bread, pastries and confectionery; edible ices; sugar, honey, treacle; yeast, baking-powder; salt; mustard; vinegar, sauces (condiments); spices; ice (frozen water).~~

~~31. Class 31 Raw and unprocessed agricultural, aquacultural, horticultural and forestry products; raw and unprocessed grains and seeds; fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh herbs; natural plants and flowers; bulbs, seedlings and seeds for planting; live animals; foodstuffs and beverages for animals; malt.~~

~~32. Class 32 Beers; mineral and aerated waters and other non-alcoholic beverages; fruit beverages and fruit juices; syrups and other preparations for making beverages.~~

~~33. Class 33 Alcoholic beverages (except beers).~~

~~34. Class 34 Tobacco; smokers' articles; matches.~~

~~(b) Services:~~

~~1. Class 35 Advertising; business management; business administration; office functions.~~

~~2. Class 36 Insurance; financial affairs; monetary affairs; real estate affairs.~~

~~3. Class 37 Building construction; repair; installation services.~~

~~4. Class 38 Telecommunications.~~

~~5. Class 39 Transport; packaging and storage of goods; travel arrangement.~~

~~6. Class 40 Treatment of materials.~~

~~7. Class 41 Education; providing of training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities.~~

~~8. Class 42 Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto; industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computer hardware and software.~~

~~9. Class 43 Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation.~~

~~10. Class 44 Medical services; veterinary services; hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, horticulture and forestry services.~~

~~11. Class 45 Legal services; security services for the physical protection of tangible property and individuals; personal and social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals.~~

~~(c) Certification and collective membership marks:~~

~~1. Class 200 Collective membership marks.~~

~~2. Class A Certification marks for goods.~~

~~3. Class B Certification marks for services.~~

~~(d) The goods and services recited in collective trademark and collective service mark applications are assigned to the same classes that are appropriate for those goods and services in general.~~

Section 2. Section 495.0315, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

495.0315 Online application for registration.—

(1) The department shall establish and maintain a secure Internet website that allows an applicant to submit an online trademark registration application in accordance with ss. 495.031 and 495.035 and a renewal application in accordance with s. 495.071. The website must safeguard the applicant's information to ensure data integrity and allow the applicant to:

(a) Provide an electronic version of a required specimen of use.

(b) Provide an electronic version of a drawing of the mark.

(c) Pay the fee required by s. 495.191.

(d) Complete the verification required by s. 495.031(5).

(2) The department shall make the online application system required by this section available no later than July 1, 2027.

Section 3. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 495.031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

495.031 Application for registration.—

(5) Every application under this section shall be signed and verified by the applicant or by a member of the firm or an officer or other authorized representative of the business entity applying. Verification must be made in accordance with s. 92.525 and may be accomplished electronically in compliance with ss. 668.001-668.006.

(6) Every paper application under this section shall be accompanied by three specimens or facsimiles showing the mark as actually used. Every online application under this section must be accompanied by an electronic copy of a specimen, complying with the requirements of the department, showing the mark as actually used.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.