

**BILL SUMMARY**  
2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the 60<sup>th</sup> Legislature

<b>Bill No.:</b>	<b>HB3832</b>
<b>Version:</b>	<b>FULLPCS1</b>
<b>Request Number:</b>	<b>16636</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Rep. May</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>3/2/2026</b>
<b>Impact:</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**Research Analysis**

The FullPCS1 to HB 3832 creates the Entertainer Safety and Verification Act. The measure prohibits a person from performing as an exotic entertainer in any sexually oriented business unless the person has been licensed by the ABLE Commission. In order to become licensed, the person must be a citizen, at least 21 years of age. A sexually oriented business who employs a performer without a license or maintain proper records is subject to an administrative fine of up to \$5,000 per offense. Second or subsequent violations are subject to a fine of up to \$10,000 per offense and suspension of all business licenses issued by ABLE for a period of 12 months. An owner or manager of a sexually oriented business who employs unlicensed performers or fails to maintain proper records is guilty of a felony punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 or not less than 1 year nor more than 3 years imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment. Second or subsequent violations are a felony punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, imprisonment of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years or both fine and imprisonment and may be barred from owning or operating a sexually oriented business.

Prepared By: Brad Wolgamott

**Fiscal Analysis**

The FULLPCS1 to HB3832 creates the Entertainer Safety and Verification Act, which establishes identification and verification requirements for exotic entertainers in sexually oriented businesses and creates penalties for violations. The measure establishes administrative fines of \$5,000 for first violations and \$10,000 for subsequent violations, along with potential suspension of ABLE Commission licenses for twelve months. It also creates new felony offenses with imprisonment terms of 1-3 years for first violations and 2-5 years for subsequent violations, with criminal fines up to \$1,000 for first violations and up to \$5,000 for subsequent violations. The frequency of a newly created crime cannot be predicted, and any resulting change to the revenues collected by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) or change in the costs incurred by the Department of Corrections (DOC) from these penalty modifications are expected to be immaterial and/or absorbed by the agencies. Therefore, this measure in its current form is anticipated to be budget neutral.

Prepared By: Robert Flipping IV, House Fiscal Staff

**Other Considerations**

None.

