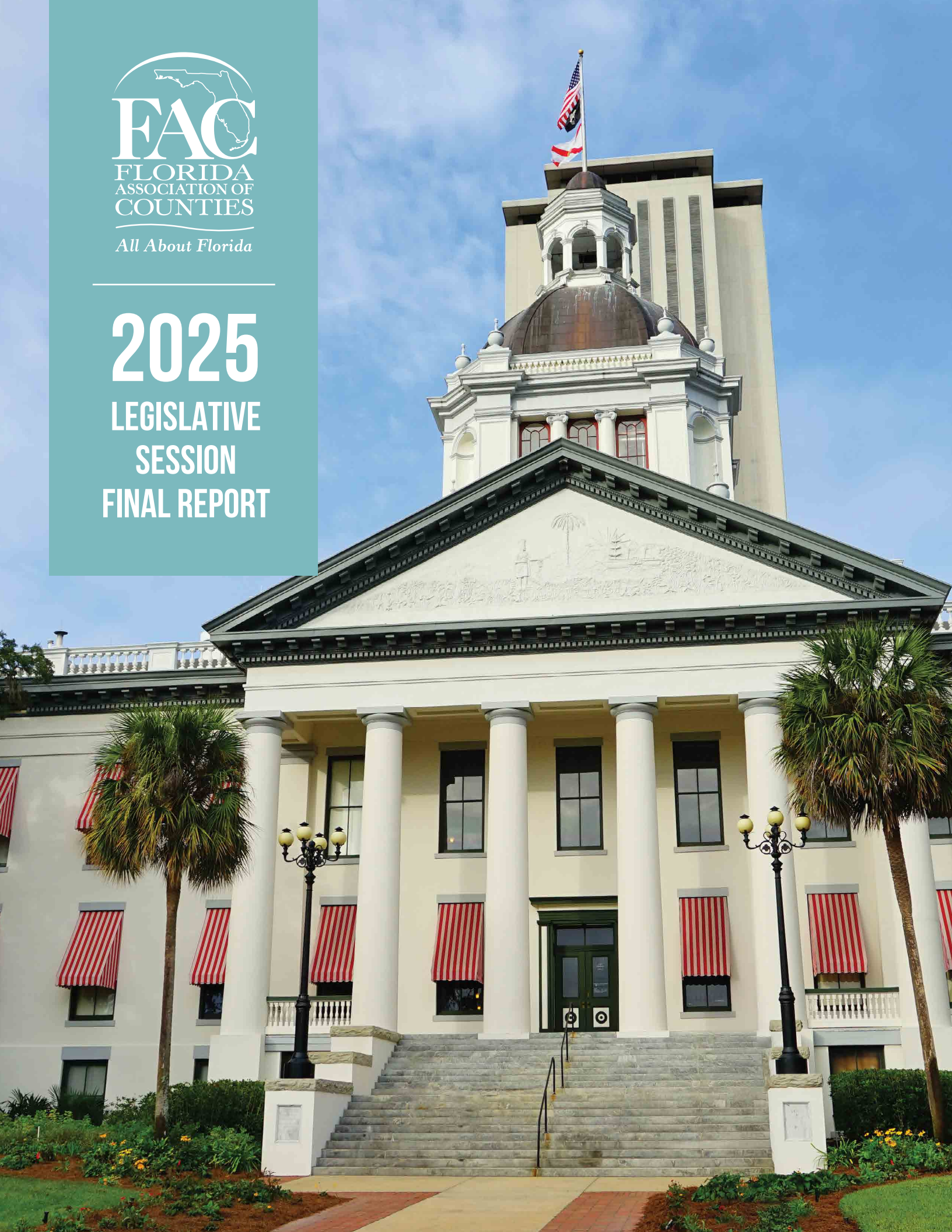
FAC
FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

All About Florida

2025 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FINAL REPORT



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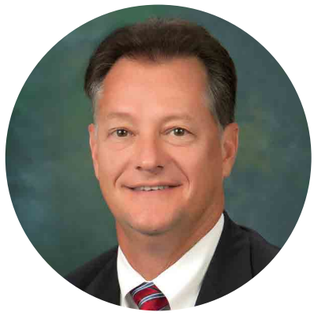

BILL TRUEX
Charlotte County
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BUDGET

At the time of publication, Florida's 2025 legislative session remains in limbo as budget negotiations between the House and Senate have stalled. The 2025 Regular Session was scheduled to conclude on May 2nd, but ongoing disputes between the House and Senate over major budgetary priorities have led to a delay. On day 60, the two chambers issued a concurrent resolution extending session through June 6, to consider the budget and other major spending measures. The House subsequently issued a second extension through June 30, while the Senate has not yet concurred. The budget deadlock has created uncertainty about the start of the 2025-2026 fiscal year, which begins on July 1.

Note: All outstanding bills that were not expressly included within the concurrent resolution have been deemed withdrawn from consideration.

This impasse is driven by significant differences between each chamber's spending priorities, as well as pressure from the Governor's office to reduce local property taxes through legislative mandate. A roughly $3 billion gap remains between the House and Senate budget proposals, and the chambers have not yet reached consensus on top-line allocations—an essential prerequisite for launching formal budget negotiations.

In addition to the budget and its corresponding implementing bills, the concurrent resolution included the following bills for further consideration:

- **SB 110 – Rural Communities:** This bill represents the "Rural Renaissance" package, a key priority for Senate President Albritton. The bill, as passed off the Senate floor, authorizes over $200 million in funding, primarily for community and economic development programs within rural counties.
- **HB 7033 – Taxation:** Both chambers considered a respective tax package, though the two versions remain far apart. The House version includes a 0.75% reduction in the state sales tax rate, as well as a major overhaul of local tourism programs, which would require counties to use tourist development tax revenues to offset local property taxes.
- **HB 5501 – Documentary Stamp Tax Distributions:** The bill redirects a portion of Documentary Stamp tax collections from the State Transportation Trust Fund and the State and Local Government Housing trust funds into General Revenue. The bill also repeals s.420.50871, F.S., which allocates a portion of these revenues for housing programs.
- **HB 7031 – Sales Tax Rate Reductions:** The bill reduces the rate of all state sales tax levies by 0.75%.

Be on the lookout for FAC full budget analysis once a budget is finalized and signed.

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HB 211 – FARM PRODUCTS – COBB

(SB 374 – Truenow)

Bill Summary: The bill expands the definition of "farm product" to include all plant products, both edible and non-edible, and any animals useful to humans, as well as any derivative products.

County Impact: Current statute preempts local governments from regulating the collection, storage, processing, and distribution of "farm products" on agricultural land. This bill expands the existing preemption to include edible and non-edible products, as well as derivatives thereof. Based on conversations with the sponsor, FAC understands the bill to capture the use of yard waste or storm debris in composting activities, though the changes may unintentionally capture additional products or activities as well.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 163.3162; s. 163.3177, F.S.

SB 700 – DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES – TRUENOW

(HB 651 – Tuck)

Bill Summary: The bill represents the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' agency package for 2025. The bill notably preempts local governments from restricting the installation of housing for agricultural workers on land classified as agricultural. A standalone bill including this preemption passed the legislature in 2024 but was ultimately vetoed by the Governor.

The bill does require certain building, sanitation, and landscaping standards of such a housing facility. Such housing structures constructed before July 1, 2024, are exempt from these requirements unless the structure is changed or expanded.

Housing structures are to be removed if agricultural operations cease for 365 days (following a 180-day notice period by the local government to resume operations) or if the Department of Health (DOH) housing permit is revoked.

The package also includes the following provisions:

- Prohibits the use of any fluoride in public water systems
- Authorizes the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) to acquire, at its discretion, agricultural lands owned by an electric utility at market rate. This reflects an effort to slow the loss of legacy agricultural lands to utility scale solar farms.
- Requires local permitting of electric vehicle charging stations to be based solely on the rules adopted by DACS governing these charging stations.
- Authorizes DACS to enforce by rule the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) standards for meat, poultry, and poultry products, to prohibit the sale of plant-based products mislabeled as meat or poultry
- Creates an annual petroleum registration program under DACS for petroleum owners or operators
- Creates the Florida Retail Fuel Transfer Switch Modernization Grant Program to provide funding, capped at $10,000 annually per recipient, to modernize retail fuel infrastructure to operate under generated power
- Prohibits local governments from regulating facilities used for agricultural education, such as those associated with Future Farmers of America or 4-H, as well as the storage of any animals or equipment therein
- Creates the Silviculture Emergency Recovery Program to assist timber landowners whose timber land was damaged as a result of a declared emergency
- Prohibits a financial institution from refusing to provide financial services to an agriculture producer based upon ESG factors
- Revises the criminal provisions related to fuel theft or theft using a fraudulent payment instrument

County Impact:

Agricultural Housing Preemption: As a result of this bill passing, counties are limited in regulating the construction or installation of housing facilities for agricultural workers. In lieu of local regulations, the bill does provide for the following building, sanitation, and landscaping standards:

- Facilities must meet federal, state, and local building standards, as well as Department of Health Standards and H-2A Visa housing standards
- Facilities must be maintained in a safe, neat, and orderly manner
- Dwelling unit structures must be no less than 10 feet apart
- The square footage of the site's climate-controlled facilities may not exceed the lesser of 1.5% of the property's area or 35,000 square feet
- Site must include 50-foot front, side, and rear yard setbacks
- A housing site may not be located less than 100 feet from a residential property line; if located less than 250 feet from a residential property line, the site must include screening in the form of:
  - Evergreen plants at least 6 feet in height and 75% screening opacity
  - A masonry wall at least 6 feet in height
  - A solid wood or PVC fence at least 6 feet in height
  - A row of evergreen shade trees at least 10 feet in height, a minimum of 2-inch 640 caliper, and spaced no more than 20 feet apart
  - A berm made of some combination of the above, at least 6 feet in height and 75% screening opacity
- Access driveways serving the site must be made of packed shell, gravel, or a similarly dust-free surface

Housing structures constructed before July 1, 2024, are exempt from these requirements unless the structure is changed or expanded.

A county may require the closure or removal of a facility if bona fide agricultural operations cease for 365 days (following a 180-day notice period by the local government to resume operations) or if the DOH housing permit is revoked.

Fluoride Preemption: Counties may no longer use any additives within their public water supply that are not for the purpose of water quality treatment or improvement. This includes fluoridation of public water supplies.

EV Charging Station Siting: Counties must exclusively follow DACS agency rules when permitting electric vehicle charging stations.

Agricultural Education Facility Preemption: Counties are prohibited from regulating facilities used for agricultural education, such as those associated with Future Farmers of America or 4-H, as well as the storage of any animals or equipment therein.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025, unless otherwise specified.
Statutory Reference: s. 110.205; s. 163.3162; s. 189.062; s. 201.25; s. 253.0341; s. 295.07; s. 330.41; s. 366.2; s. 366.94; s. 388.011; s. 388.021; s. 388.181; s. 388.201; s. 388.241; s. 388.261; s. 388.271; s. 388.281; s. 388.291; s. 388.301; s. 388.311; s. 388.321; s. 388.322; s. 388.323; s. 388.341; s. 388.351; s. 388.361; s. 388.3711; s. 388.381; s. 388.391; s. 388.401; s. 388.46; s. 403.067; s. 403.852; s. 403.859; s. 482.072; s. 482.111; s. 482.141; s. 482.155; s. 482.156; s. 482.157; s. 482.161; s. 482.163; s. 487.044; s. 487.156; s. 487.175; s. 496.404; s .496.405; s. 496.4055; s. 496.406; s. 496.415; s. 496.417; s. 496.419; s. 496.431; s. 500.03; s. 500.12; s. 500.121; s. 500.166; s. 500.172; s. 500.75; s. 500.8; s. 500.93; s. 501.135; s. 501.912; s. 525.19; s. 526.147; s. 531.48; s. 531.49; s. 564.06; s. 570.07; s. 570.544; s. 570.546; s. 570.694; s. 570.822; s. 570.823; s. 570.831; s. 581.1843; s. 593.101; s. 593.102; s. 593.103; s. 593.104; s. 593.105; s. 593.106; s. 593.107; s. 593.108; s. 593.109; s. 593.11; s. 593.111; s. 593.112; s. 593.113; s. 593.114; s. 593.1141; s. 593.1142; s. 593.115; s. 593.116; s. 593.117; s. 595.404; s. 599.002; s. 599.003; s. 599.004; s. 599.012; s. 616.12; s. 687.16; s. 741.0305; s. 790.06; s. 790.061; s. 812.0151; s. 812.136; s. 934.5; s. 1013.373, F.S.

HB 11 – MUNICIPAL WATER AND SEWER UTILITY RATES – ROBINSON

(SB 202 – Jones)

Bill Summary: The bill provides that a municipality that provides water or sewer utility service to consumers in another municipality (a recipient municipality) must charge those consumers the same rates, fees, and charges as it charges consumers within its boundaries if:

- The municipal utility has a certain type of facility located in the recipient municipality, and
- The municipality is located within a county as defined in s. 125.011(1), F.S., which includes any county operating under a home rule charter adopted pursuant to Article VIII, sections 10, 11, and 24 of the State Constitution of 1885, as preserved by Article VIII, section 6(e) of the Florida Constitution.

The bill defines "facility" as a water treatment facility, a wastewater treatment facility, an intake station, a pumping station, a well, and other physical components of a water or wastewater system, excluding pipes, tanks, pumps, or other facilities that transport water from a water source or treatment facility to the consumer and pipes, conduits, and associated appurtenances that transport wastewater from the point of entry to a wastewater treatment facility.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, there may be a negative fiscal impact on municipalities that are located in counties as defined in s. 125.011(1),F.S., that own and operate water or sewer utilities that serve consumers located in another municipality, and that have facilities located in the recipient municipality, because it reduces the amount that those municipal water and sewer utilities can charge such consumers.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025

Statutory Reference: s. 180.191, F.S.

SB 384 – ANNEXING STATE-OWNED LANDS – BURTON

(HB 275 – Albert)

Bill Summary: The bill amends the procedure for municipal annexation to require a municipality to notify each member of the local legislative delegation prior to the first public hearing on a proposal to annex state-owned lands.

County Impact: As result of this bill passing, counties are required before advertising for the first public hearing on adopting an ordinance proposing to notify by writing or e-mail the legislative delegation of the county in which the land is located before advertising for the first public hearing on adopting an ordinance proposing to a nnex state-owned lands.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025

Statutory Reference: s. 101.6102, 171.0413, 171.042 F.S.

SB 462 – TRANSPORTATION – DICEGLIE

(*HB 567 – McFarland*)

Bill Summary: The bill addresses various provisions relating to transportation. Specifically, the bill:

- Requires each county to annually submit to the Office of Economic and Demographic Research specified information regarding its use of the Charter County and Regional Transportation System Surtax.
- Provides definitions for Micromobility Devices and allows local governments to regulate Electric Bicycles, Motorized Scooters, and Micromobility Devices.
- Provides procedures related to a violation recorded by a school bus infraction detection system.
- Creation of a wake on streets or highways
- Authorizes public-use airports to participate in the federal Airport Investment Partnership Program and make such airports eligible for certain state funds
- Establishes a pilot program at the Sarasota Manatee Airport to determine the long-term feasibility of alternative airport permitting procedures.
- Provides new provisions to Metropolitan Planning Organizations
- Prioritizing Strategic Intermodal System highway corridors
- DOT implementation of Next-generation Traffic Signal Modernization Program
- Revises the geographic residency for two of the members of the governing body of the Greater Miami Expressway Agency.
- Requires FDOT to develop and submit a report regarding the widening of Interstate 4.

County Impact:

County Transportation Data Reporting: The bill mandates that each county annually report, by January 15, detailed information to the Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR) regarding the use of charter county and regional transportation surtax revenues, categorized by county fiscal year. Required information includes the total surtax proceeds received, amounts allocated and spent on road and bridge projects (categorized into broad types like widening, repairs, sidewalks, and bond payments), the unexpended balances for these projects, a list of current road and bridge projects (with costs, locations, and scopes), and allocations for other allowable uses of the surtax. Counties must use a format specified by EDR. EDR, in consultation with FDOT, will compile this data into a report to be submitted to the Senate President, House Speaker, and FDOT.

Electric Bicycles, Motorized Scooters, and Micromobility Devices: The bill updates the definition of a "micromobility device" to refer to a motorized transportation device for individual use, typically 20–36 inches wide, weighing 50 pounds or less, and operating at speeds under 15 mph but not exceeding 28 mph. It includes devices like bicycles, electric bicycles, and motorized scooters, whether owned privately or as part of a shared fleet. Additionally, the bill clarifies that while state laws regulate electric bicycles, local governments retain the authority to create their own ordinances regarding their use on streets, highways, sidewalks, and adjacent areas within their jurisdictions.

The bill further specifies the authority of local governments over electric bicycles, motorized scooters, and micromobility devices to expressly include the authority to:

- Adopt an ordinance providing one or more minimum age requirements for such devices.
- Adopt an ordinance requiring an operator of such devices to possess a government-issued photographic identification.
- Provide training on safe operation of such devices and compliance with the traffic laws of this state which are applicable to such devices.

School Bus Infraction Detection System: The bill revises the current enforcement process for violations of law relating to passing a school bus with a stop signal displayed, via a school bus infraction detection system, by:

- Authorizing the owner of a motor vehicle who receives a notice of violation to request an a dministrative hearing with the school district or county within 60 days after the notice of violation is sent, rather than being required to contest liability within 30 days and appear in front of a court that has jurisdiction over traffic violations.
- Requiring a local hearing officer appointed by the school district or county to determine during an administrative hearing whether a violation has occurred, rather than a court.
- The local hearing officer finds that a violation has occurred, the officer must uphold the notice of violation and require the petitioner to pay the penalty and costs associated with the penalty.
- Authorizing any hearing for a contested notice of violation that is pending on the effective date of the bill to be conducted pursuant to the procedures created by the bill within one year of the bill's effective date.
- Authorizing school resource officers, in addition to school safety officers, to enforce violations on all roadways within the school district.
- Requiring the civil penalties imposed for such violations to be remitted to the school district at least monthly.

Wakes on streets or highways: A person may not operate a motor vehicle, vessel, or any other conveyance at a speed that creates an excessive wake on a flooded or inundated street or highway.

Federal Airport Investment Partnership Program: The bill updates the Florida Airport Development and Assistance Act by replacing references to "airports" with "public-use airports." It expands the definition of "eligible agency" to include public-private partnerships established through leases or agreements with political subdivisions or authorities that own or aim to develop a public-use airport. Additionally, it allows municipalities, counties, or authorities owning public-use airports to partner with private entities under the FAA's Airport Investment Partnership Program. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) may fund discretionary improvement projects at these airports, using aviation fuel tax revenues, if appropriated funds are available.

Pilot Program at the Sarasota Manatee Airport (SMAA): The bill creates a pilot program with the Sarasota Manatee Airport Authority (SMAA) to evaluate the long-term feasibility of using alternative airport permitting procedures related to building code enforcement and planning coordination for public facilities. It requires the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to submit recommendations by December 1, 2027, to legislative leaders on expanding, amending, or ending the program. FDOT must also adopt necessary rules to implement the pilot, which is set to be repealed on June 30, 2028, unless renewed by the Legislature.

Metropolitan Planning Organization: The bill modifies the legislative intent related to the establishment of Metropolitan Planning Organizations (M.P.O.s) to emphasize:

- The development of multimodal transportation systems, instead of surface transportation systems; and
- Serving the mobility needs of people and freight and fostering economic growth and development within and through urbanized areas of this state while balancing conservation of natural resources.

The bill restricts the creation of new Metropolitan Planning Organizations (M.P.O.s) after July 1, 2025, except in non-contiguous urbanized areas as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. It removes previous requirements for new M.P.O.s designated within existing urbanized areas. The bill also updates the criteria M.P.O.s must consider in their long-range transportation plans (LRTP) and Transportation Improvement Programs (TIP) to include projects that conserve natural resources and reduce traffic and congestion where feasible.

Additionally, it eliminates an outdated requirement for the M.P.O.s of Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties to submit a consolidation feasibility report by the end of 2023. The bill mandates the Department of Transportation (DOT) to convene similarly sized M.P.O.s annually to share best practices and permits the creation of committees or working groups for this purpose, replacing the previous, more flexible coordination rules. Finally, it requires that new M.P.O. governing board members receive training provided by the DOT and either the Center for Urban Transportation Research (CUTR) or the I-STREET program.

The bill updates the requirements for a Metropolitan Planning Organization's (M.P.O.) Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) by allowing public-private partnerships to be included as an innovative financing method for funding projects and programs. It also revises the list of proposed transportation enhancement activities to focus on integrating advanced air mobility, autonomous, electric, and alternative-fuel vehicles, as well as electric bicycles and motorized scooters for freight, commuting, and micromobility uses. Meanwhile, activities such as historic preservation, water pollution mitigation from highway runoff, and outdoor advertising control are no longer required in the list.

The bill introduces new accountability and transparency measures for Metropolitan Planning Organizations (M.P.O.s). It permits each M.P.O. to enter into a written agreement with the Department of Transportation (DOT), to be reviewed and updated every five years, outlining the cooperative relationship necessary to fulfill transportation planning responsibilities under state and federal law. This agreement must define roles, responsibilities, and expectations, including the M.P.O.'s role in identifying, prioritizing, and submitting a full list of multimodal transportation projects to DOT, while DOT is responsible for programming the projects in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP).

Additionally, the bill requires DOT, in collaboration with M.P.O.s, to establish quality performance metrics such as safety, infrastructure condition, congestion relief, and mobility. M.P.O.s must set targets for each performance measure, coordinated directly with DOT, in their Long-Range Transportation Plans (LRTPs). These targets must promote efficient and safe movement within and between metropolitan areas. M.P.O.s are required to report annual progress in their Transportation Improvement Programs (TIPs), and DOT must evaluate and publicly post each M.P.O.'s progress toward these targets.

Strategic Intermodal System Highway Corridors: The bill requires DOT, in its Strategic Intermodal System highway corridors plan of projects, to prioritize projects addressing gaps in a corridor so that the corridor becomes contiguous.

Traffic Signal Modernization Program: The bill directs DOT to implement a Next-generation Traffic Signal Modernization Program. The bill specifies that the purpose of the program is to increase traffic signal interconnectivity and provide real-time optimization to improve traffic flow and enhance safety. Under the bill, the program must:

- Provide for retrofitting existing traffic signals and controllers and providing a communication backbone for remote and automated operations and management of such signals on the State Highway System and the nonstate highway system.
- Prioritize signal upgrades based on average annual daily traffic and the impact of adding to an existing interconnected system.
- Use at least one advanced traffic management platform that uses state-of-the-art technology and that complies with leading cybersecurity standards, such as SOC 2 and ISO 27001, ensuring robust data protection.

Greater Miami Expressway Agency: The bill provides that the two members of the Greater Miami Expressway Agency appointed by the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners must be residents of an unincorporated portion of the county and reside within 15 miles of an agency toll road.

Widening of Interstate 4: The bill declares that widening Interstate 4 (I-4) between U.S. Highway 27 in Polk County and Interstate 75 in Hillsborough County is a matter of public and strategic importance for enhancing regional transportation. It directs the Department of Transportation (DOT) to create a detailed report outlining the costs and schedule for project development, environmental studies, design, land acquisition, and construction. The report must also identify any funding shortfalls and propose strategies to address them, including the use of express lane toll revenues and other available DOT funds for public-private partnerships. DOT is required to submit the report to the Governor, the Senate President, and the House Speaker by December 31, 2025.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 316.183; s. 316.187; s. 332.004; s. 334.044; s. 337.11; s. 337.14; s. 337.185; s. 339.175; s. 339.65; s. 218.3215; s. 330.355; s. 332.136; s. 334.63; s. 339.85, F.S

HB 551 – Fire Prevention – Borrero

(SB 1078 – McClain)
Bill Summary: The bill clarifies the simplified permitting process for certain fire alarm and fire sprinkler system projects and enhances several key provisions relating to fire system and fire alarm permitting, inspection processes, and enforcement of local ordinances.
The bill requires local governments to:

- Requires local governments to establish a simplified permitting process that complies with the minimum requirements of the Florida Building Code's (Building Code) simplified permitting process for fire alarm or sprinkler system projects of 20 or fewer alarm devices or sprinklers.
- Specifies deadlines for permit issuances and inspections and removes the requirement for a local enforcement agency to perform at least one inspection.
- Allows a contractor to commence work that is authorized by the permit immediately after submission of a completed application.
- Clarifies that a contractor's requirement to make fire alarm project plans and specifications available to the inspector at each inspection must be made available for an onsite plans review of them.
- Requires a contractor to provide copies of any documentation requested from the local enforcement agency for recording purposes within a specified time and prohibits such agency from requiring documentation for areas or devices outside the scope of permitted work.
- Requires a local government who fails to comply with certain deadlines to refund a specified amount of the permit fee unless an exception applies.
- Amends the definition subsection which clarifies the scope of when the simplified permitting process applies.

County Impact:
Simplified Permit Process: Local governments are required to establish, by October 1, 2025, a simplified permitting process that complies with the minimum requirements of the Building Code's simplified permitting process for fire alarm or sprinkler system projects of 20 or fewer alarm devices or sprinklers.

Permit Issuance and Inspections: The new simplified permitting process in the Building Code specifies that a local enforcement agency must issue a permit within two business days after submission of the completed application. Contractors may begin work authorized by the permit immediately after the submission of a completed application, before the local enforcement agency issues the permit. The bill modifies the requirement for a local enforcement agency to perform at least one inspection of a fire alarm or fire sprinkler system project to ensure compliance with applicable codes and standards and provides that if a local enforcement agency requires an inspection, then it must be completed within 3 business days after such inspection is requested.

Failure to Meet Deadlines: If a local government fails to comply with deadlines for issuing permits or completing inspections, then the local government must refund the permit fee by 10 percent for each business day of such failure unless:

- The local government and contractor agree in writing to a reasonable extension of time,
- The delay is caused by the applicant, or
- The delay is attributable to a force majeure or other extraordinary circumstances.

Additional Documents: The purpose of a contractor's requirement to make fire alarm project plans and specifications available to the inspector at each inspection is for an onsite plans review of them. Additional documents requested by the local enforcement agency as part of an inspection for a fire alarm or sprinkler system project must be for recording purposes, and requires a contractor to provide copies of any such documentation within four business days after the inspection or within four days after the documents are requested, whichever is later, and prohibits such agency from requiring documentation for areas or devices outside the scope of permitted work.

Definition Expansion: The bill defines "alteration" as "to add, install, relocate, replace, or remove" which clarifies the definitions of fire alarm system project and fire sprinkler system project and which, in turn, clarifies when the simplified permitting process applies to altering such systems. The bill also amends the definition to "fire alarm system project" to add an additional service to the definition of such project, specifically the replacement of an existing fire alarm panel using the same make and model as the existing panel.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 553.7932; s. 633.202; s. 633.312, F.S.

SB 582 – Unlawful Demolition of Historical Buildings and Structures – Leek

(HB 717 – Greco)
Bill Summary: The bill authorizes a code enforcement board or special magistrate to impose increased fines for the demolition of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places. To impose the fine, the demolition of the historic structure must have been knowing and willfully, not permitted, and not the result of a natural disaster.

The bill is not expected to have a significant impact on state and local government revenues and expenditures.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, local governments will have the ability to impose fines up to 20% of a property's market value for the knowing, willful, and unpermitted demolition of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places, increasing local enforcement authority and potential fine revenue.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 162.09, F.S.

HB 683 – Construction Regulations – Griffitts

(SB 712 – Grall)
Bill Summary: The bill contains a variety of provisions related to construction and development. The bill

- Requires the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to adopt standards for the installation of synthetic turf on residential property and prohibits local governments from adopting regulations inconsistent with these standards.
  - Note: As filed, the bill simply preempted local regulation of the installation of synthetic turf, without a minimum regulatory framework by the state.
- Requires local governments to approve or deny change orders from their contractors within 35 days.
- Prohibits the state and political subdivisions from penalizing large volume construction bidders or rewarding small volume bidders in the bidding process for public works projects.
- Prohibits local building departments from requiring copies of contracts and associated documents in order to apply for or receive a building permit.
- Allows private providers to perform "single-trade plans review," an analogous concept to single-trade inspections provided for in current law, authorizing private provider plans review for single construction trades such as plumbing, mechanical, or electrical. Single- trade plans review can be conducted using an automated or software-based system and qualifies for expedited permit processing, from 20 days to five, for single-family and two- family dwellings.
- Expands the universe of valid trade work for which private providers can perform inspections, and now plans review, to include solar energy and energy storage installations or alterations and specifically allows private providers to conduct single-trade inspections virtually.
- Adds surveillance cameras to the scope of certification for alarm system contractors.
- Exempts systems and equipment on spaceport territory involved in space launch vehicles, payloads, or spacecraft from the Florida Building Code.
- Requires that only one interior support rail in an elevator must be continuous and at least 42 inches long.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, counties are now subject to the following provisions regarding construction and development:

Synthetic Turf Preemption: Upon the adoption of DEP standards, the section prohibits local governments from adopting or enforcing any ordinance, resolution, order, rule, or policy that prohibits, or is enforced to prohibit, a property owner from installing synthetic turf on his or her land that complies with these standards. The section also prohibits local government from adopting or enforcing any ordinance, resolution, order, rule, or policy that regulates synthetic turf that is inconsistent with the standards adopted.

Change Orders: If a local government receives a price quote for a change order from its contractor, which meets all statutory and contractual requirements, the local government must provide written notice to the contractor approving or denying the price quote within 35 days. This provision applies to contracts for construction services entered into on or after July 1, 2025. If a local government denies the price quote, the written notice must specify the alleged deficiencies in the quote and list the actions necessary to remedy the deficiencies. If a local government fails to provide such information in the written denial notice then the change order and price quote are deemed approved and the local government must pay the contractor the amount stated in the price quote upon the completion of the change order.

Public Works: The state or any political subdivision that contracts for public works may not, when evaluating bids for a public works project, penalize a bidder for performing a larger volume of construction work for the state or political subdivision or reward a bidder for performing a smaller volume of construction work for the state or political subdivision.

Contract Documentation: A local enforcement agency may not require a copy of a contract between a builder and an owner or any ancillary documents such as letters of intent, material costs list, labor costs, overhead, or profit statements, as a requirement to apply for or receive a building permit.

Private Providers for Single-Trade Plans Review: Allows private providers to perform "single-trade plans review," an analogous concept to the existing single-trade inspections provided for in current law. Such single-trade plans review may be conducted using an automated or software-based plans review system to determine compliance with applicable codes, provided that the provider specifies in the required affidavit any such system used. Additionally, where the local building official must issue a permit within 20 business days after receipt of an application and private provider affidavit, the bill requires action within five business days if the permit application is related to single-trade plans review for single-family or two-family dwellings. The bill also expands the universe of valid trade work for which private providers can perform inspections, and now plans review, to include solar energy and energy storage installations or alterations. Finally, the bill specifically allows private providers to perform single-trade inspections virtually and requires notice to the building official to include whether inspections will be conducted virtually or in person.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 125.572; s. 177.073; s. 201.21; s. 218.755; s. 255.0992; s. 399.035; s. 468.621; s. 471.033; s. 481.225; s. 489.505; s. 553.73; s, 553.79; s, 553.791; s. 553.8, F.S.

SB 784 – Platting – Ingoglia

(HB 381 – Holcomb)
Bill Summary: The bill amends state law regarding how local governments review and approve plats. The bill requires local governments to review and approve plat and replat submittals administratively through a designated authority and provides parameters for the administrative review process.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, local governments are required to review, process, and approve plats or replat submittals without action or approval by the governing body through an administrative authority and official designated by ordinance.

The administrative authority must be a department, division, or other agency of the local government, and includes an administrative officer or employee who may be a county or city administrator or manager, or assistant or deputy thereto, or other high-ranking county or city department or division director with direct or indirect oversight responsibility for the local government's land development, housing, utilities, or public works programs.

The administrative authority must provide written notice in response to a submittal within seven days acknowledging receipt, identifying any missing documents or information required, and providing information regarding the approval process, including requirements and timeframes.

Unless the applicant requests an extension, the authority must approve, approve with conditions, or deny the submittal within the timeframe identified in the initial written notice. A denial must be accompanied by an explanation of why the submittal was denied, specifically citing unmet requirements. The authority or local government may not request or require an extension of time.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 112.3131; s. 112.317, F.S.

HB 913 – Condominium and Cooperative Associations – Lopez (V)

(SB 1742 – Bradley)
Bill Summary: The bill contains a variety of provisions related to condominiums to include:

- Strengthens community association manager licensing,
- Expands milestone inspection and structural integrity reserve study requirements,
- Tightens conflict-of-interest rules regarding inspections and maintenance, repairs and replacement of structures, and
- Revises financial, insurance, and recordkeeping obligations for condominium and cooperative associations.

Local enforcement agencies must provide milestone inspection reports to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) by December 31, 2025, and every December 31 thereafter.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, counties are required to adopt an ordinance and provide DBPR with electronic milestone inspection reports for an OPPAGA study.

Ordinance: Requires the boards of county commissioners to adopt an ordinance requiring that a condominium or cooperative association, and any other owner that is subject to a milestone inspection requirement to schedule or commence repairs within 365 days after a phase two report is received.

Reporting: The initial reports must be submitted on or before December 31, 2025, and on or before December 31 each year thereafter, the local enforcement agency responsible for milestone inspections conducted on buildings three stories or more in height which are subject to the condominium form of ownership must provide all of the following information to DBPR, in an electronic format determined by DBPR:

1. The number of buildings required to have a milestone inspection within the local enforcement agency's jurisdiction.
2. The number of buildings for which a phase one milestone inspection has been completed.
3. The number of buildings granted an extension of time by which to complete the building's initial milestone inspection.
4. The number of buildings required to have a phase two milestone inspection.
5. The number of buildings for which a phase two milestone inspection has been completed.
6. The number, type, and value of permits applied for to complete repairs based on a phase two milestone inspection.

7. A list of buildings deemed to be unsafe or uninhabitable based on a milestone inspection.
8. The license number of the building code administrator responsible for milestone inspections for the local enforcement agency.

The bill requires DBPR to provide to the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) all information obtained from the local enforcement agencies pursuant to the above provisions by a date specified, and in a manner prescribed by OPPAGA. OPPAGA may request from a local enforcement agency any additional information necessary to complete the report.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 468.432; s. 468.4334; s. 468.4335; s. 468.436; s. 553.899; s. 718.103; s. 718.106; s. 718.11; s. 718.111; s. 718.112; s. 718.113; s. 718.115; s. 718.117; s. 718.1265; s. 718.128; s. 718.203; s. 718.301; s. 718.302; s. 718.403; s. 718.405; s. 718.407; s. 718.501; s. 718.503; s. 718.504; s. 718.618; s. 718.705; s. 718.706; s. 719.103; s. 719.104; s. 719.106; s. 719.128; s. 719.501; s. 719.503; s. 719.504; s. 721.13; s. 914.21, F.S.

SB 954 – CERTIFIED RECOVERY RESIDENCES – GRUTERS

(HB 1265 – Duggan)
Bill Summary: The bill establishes new requirements for the siting and oversight of certified recovery residences (sober homes). The bill requires all counties and municipalities to adopt, by January 1, 2026, an ordinance establishing a formal process for reviewing and approving requests for reasonable accommodation to local land use regulations submitted by certified recovery residences. The ordinance must follow specific criteria, including deadlines for review, application content, and clear procedures for approval or denial. The bill also eliminates staffing requirements when patients are not present, and increases the number of residents that a recovery residence administrator can oversee from 150 to 300 if the operator maintains a minimum 1:6 personnel-to-resident ratio when residents are present.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, counties are required to adopt an ordinance, by January 1, 2026, establishing procedures for the review and approval of certified recovery residences. This includes a process for requesting reasonable accommodations from land use regulations that otherwise prohibit such establishment. The ordinance must:

- Be consistent with state and federal law;
- Establish a written application process;
- Require the local government to date-stamp each application upon receipt, and request additional information within 30 days if required, giving 30 days for such response;
- Require final written determination within 60 days which either approves in whole or part, with or without conditions, or denies the request, stating with specificity the objective reasons for denial and process for reconsideration;
- Provide that an application which does not receive final determination within 60 days is deemed approved unless the parties agree to extension; and
- Require the application to include the name and contact information of the applicant, the property address and parcel identification number, and a description of any accommodation requested.

The ordinance may establish additional requirements for the review or approval of reasonable accommodation requests but may not require public hearings beyond the minimum required by law to grant the requested accommodation. The ordinance may include provisions for the revocation of a granted accommodation for cause such as a violation of conditions or failure to maintain certification. The ordinance cannot supersede covenants and restrictions related to condominiums or homeowners' associations.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 397.487; 397.4871, F.S.

SB 1080 – LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAND REGULATIONS – MCCLAIN

(HB 579 – Overdorf)
Bill Summary: The bill provides several modifications to local government land development regulations. The bill requires local governments to specify the minimum information required for certain zoning applications; process an application for a development permit or order within certain timeframes; and issue a refund to an applicant if the local government fails to meet those timeframes, unless an exception applies.

Additionally, the bill:

- Specifies that certain fees may be used by local governments to process or enforce building permits.
- Modifies the threshold vote required to approve an impact fee increase from two-thirds vote to a unanimous vote of the local governing body, and requires local governments to implement an increase in impact fees in at least two but not more than four equal annual increments.
- Prohibits a local government from increasing an impact fee beyond the phase-in limitations if the local government has not increased the impact within the past 5 years.
- Specifies that if certain comprehensive plan amendments are not adopted at a second public hearing, the amendments must be formally adopted within 180 days of the second public hearing, or the amendments are deemed withdrawn.
- Requires local governments to transmit to the Department of Commerce all adopted plan amendments within 30 days, rather than 10 days, of a final adoption hearing

County Impact:
Development Permit Orders: Requires a local government to specify in writing the minimum information that must be submitted in an application for a zoning approval, rezoning approval, subdivision approval, certification, special exception, or variance. Under the bill, the local government must:

- Make the minimum information available for inspection and copying at the location where the local government receives applications for development permits and orders;
- Provide the minimum information to the applicant at a pre-application meeting; or
- Post the minimum information on the local government's website.

Within 5 business days after receiving an application for approval of a development permit or development order, a local government must confirm receipt of the application using the contact information provided by the applicant.

Within 30 days of receiving an application for approval of a development permit or order, a local government must review the application for completeness and either:

- Issue a written notification to the applicant indicating that all required information was submitted; or
- Specify, with particularity and in writing, any areas that are deficient.

For applications that do not require final action through a quasi-judicial or public hearing, the bill requires a local government to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application for a development permit or order within 120 days after the local government has deemed the application complete. For applications that do require final action through a quasi-judicial or public hearing, local governments must approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application within 180 days after the local government has deemed the application complete. A local government and an applicant may agree in writing or in a public meeting or hearing to an extension of time to process the application for a development permit or order.

The timeframes above apply to processing an application restart if an applicant makes a substantive change to the application. A substantive change, as an applicant-initiated change of 15 percent or more in the proposed density, intensity, or square footage of a parcel

Local government must issue a refund to an applicant equal to:

- Ten percent of the application fee if the local government fails to issue written notification of completeness or written specification of areas of deficiency within 30 days after receiving the application.
- Ten percent of the application fee if the local government fails to issue a written notification of completeness or written specification of areas of deficiency within 30 days after receiving the additional information pursuant to an initial request by the local government to furnish the additional information.
- Twenty percent of the application fee if the local government fails to issue a written notification of completeness or written specification of areas of deficiency within 10 days after receiving the additional information pursuant to a second request by the local government to furnish the additional information.
- Fifty percent of the application fee if the local government fails to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application within 30 days after conclusion of the 120-day or 180-day timeframe for processing applications.
- One hundred percent of the application fee if the local government fails to approve, approve with conditions, or deny an application 31 days or more after conclusion of the 120-day or 180-day timeframe for processing applications.

Comprehensive Plan Amendment: If a local government fails to hold a second public hearing on the proposed comprehensive plan amendment(s) within 180 days after receiving agency comments, then the amendment(s) are deemed withdrawn, with certain exceptions. If a local government holds a second public hearing but does not adopt the proposed amendment (s) at that hearing or within 180 days after that hearing, then the amendments are deemed withdrawn. The local government must transmit a comprehensive plan amendment to the state land planning agency within 30 days instead of 10 Days.

Fees for Enforcement of the Florida Building Code: Fees imposed by local governments to carry out their responsibilities in enforcing the Florida Building Code, and any fines and investment earnings related to the fees, may be used for any process or enforcement related to obtaining and finalizing a building permit. Planning and zoning, or other general government activities not related to obtaining a building permit, may not be funded with fees adopted for enforcing the Florida Building Code

Impact Fees: The bill amends provisions relating to increasing impact fees and those amendments are effective January 1, 2026. The threshold vote required to approve an impact fee increase ordinance was changed from a two-thirds vote to a unanimous vote of the local governing body. Local governments are required to implement an approved impact fee increase in at least two but not more than four equal

annual increments beginning with the date on which the impact fee increase ordinance is adopted.

The bill prohibits a local government from increasing an impact fee rate beyond the phase-in limitations if the local government has not increased the impact fee within the past 5 years. However, any year in which the local government is prohibited from increasing an impact fee because it is in a hurricane the disaster area is not included in the 5-year period.

Effective Date: October 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s.125.022; s.163.318; s.163.31801; s.163.3184; s.166.033; s.553.8, F.S.

SB 1662 – TRANSPORTATION – COLLINS

(HB 1397 – Abbott)
Bill Summary: The bill addresses various provisions relating to transportation:

- Requires members of the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council to submit a semiannual report regarding their port's operations and role within the state's economic landscape and supply chain. This may include county or city port directors or their designee
- Directs the Florida Transportation Commission to monitor any transit entity receiving funding under the public transit block grant program
- Prohibits state funding to seaports in a county with a spaceport territory unless the seaport agrees not to convert cargo facilities to other purposes. A county may bypass this prohibition with approval by the governing body following a publicly noticed meeting, as well as state approval via a DOT Work Plan amendment.
- Requires each commercial service airport operator to maintain a comprehensive airport infrastructure program to ensure the ongoing preservation of the facilities. Each airport is directed to certify their program to FDOT annually, beginning on November 1, 2025.
- Authorizes the state to withhold transportation funds to local jurisdictions whose traffic signals are not in compliance with FDOT's uniform standards for traffic control
- Directs DOT to provide the following regarding "Advanced Air Mobility" systems:
  - Address the need for vertiports and advanced air mobility systems within the statewide aviation system plan and DOT Work Plan
  - Designate an advanced air mobility expert to serve as a resource to local governments concerning advances in aviation technology
  - Review existing airport hazard zone regulations
  - Develop, in coordination with the Department of Commerce, an advanced air mobility system plan, which must identify corridors of need and areas for potential industry growth
- Expands project eligibility for priority airport funding from FDOT to include certain terminal and parking expansions, safety improvements, workforce development, and intermodal connectivity projects.
- Creates an intermodal logistics center working group within DOT, to help coordinate the planning and development of intermodal logistics centers in the state. The working group is directed to evaluate the current state of ILC's and their specific regional needs, evaluate current freight and passenger rail capacity, potential improvements to attract businesses to existing ILC's, and a long-term statewide strategy regarding ILC's. The working group is directed to submit a corresponding report to the Governor and Legislature by January 1, 2027.
- Requires airports to allow DOT to use certain airport property, at no cost to the state, as a staging area during a declared state of emergency for up to 60 days
- Allows a county, municipality, or special district to delegate to a third-party oversight board as the governing body of a commercial service airport.
- Revises the composition of the Jacksonville Transportation Authority: four of the seven members are to be appointed by the Governor, and must be residents of Duval, Clay, St. Johns, and Nassau counties, respectively.
- Creates the Florida Transportation Research Institute in statute, to be comprised of State University System representatives. The Institute is authorized to offer research grants that are consistent with its purpose.
- Repeals the section of statute governing High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes.

County Impact:
Port Reporting Requirement: As a result of this bill, members of the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council must submit a semiannual report regarding their port's operations and role within the state's economic landscape and supply chain. This may include county or city port directors, or their designee. The report must include details regarding bulk break capacity, liquid, fuel, and container capacities, and any notable supply chain disruptions within the reporting period.

Airport Infrastructure Program: Any commercial service airport operator must 1) maintain a comprehensive airport infrastructure program to ensure the ongoing preservation of its facilities, and 2) certify their program to FDOT by November 1, 2025, and annually thereafter.

Traffic Control: Counties should ensure their traffic signal devices are in compliance with FDOT uniform standards, or risk withholding of state funds as authorized by this bill.

Advanced Air Mobility: FDOT is required to designate an advanced air mobility/vertiport subject matter expert to serve as a liaison and resource to local governments on the matter.

Airport Funding: With the expanded project eligibility for DOT funding authorized in the bill, airport operators may receive funding assistance for terminal and parking expansions, safety improvements, workforce development, and intermodal projects.

Airport Governing Authority: A county may delegate to a third-party oversight board as the governing body of a commercial service airport.

Port Funding Guidelines: Also, any port in a county that also operates a spaceport seeking to use DOT project funding to convert cargo infrastructure or facilities to an alternative purpose, must receive approval by the port's governing body, hold a publicly noticed meeting, and also receive a corresponding DOT Work Plan amendment.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025, unless otherwise specified in the bill.
Statutory Reference: s. 20.23; s. 20.255; s. 110.205; s. 311.07; s. 311.09; s. 311.10; s. 311.101; s. 316.003; s. 316.0741; s. 316.0745; s. 316.550; s. 320.084; s. 320.0848; s. 322.27; s. 330.27; s. 330.30; s. 330.355; s. 331.371; s. 332.003; s. 332.005; s. 332.006; s. 332.007; s. 332.0075; s. 332.15; s. 334.044; s. 334.045; s. 334.615; s. 334.62; s. 335.182; s. 335.187; s. 337.027; s. 337.11; s. 337.125; s. 337.135; s. 337.139; s. 337.18; s. 337.251; s. 337.401; s. 337.406; s. 338.227; s. 339.0805; s. 339.135; s. 339.2821; s. 339.287; s. 339.63; s. 339.651; s. 341.051; s. 341.052; s. 348.754; s. 349.03; s. 365.172; s. 379.2293; s. 493.6101; s. 493.6403, F.S.

SB 1730 – AFFORDABLE HOUSING – CALATAYUD

(HB 943 – Lopez (V))
Bill Summary: The bill amends various provisions of the Live Local Act, passed during the 2023 Regular Session, relating to the preemption of certain zoning and land use regulations to authorize affordable housing developments. The bill also provides prevailing party attorneys' fees capped at 250,000 for lawsuits brought under the Local Live Act.

County Impact: As a result of the bill's passage, counties must follow the new provisions regarding Live Local projects. These provisions include:

- The bill provides an additional authorization for local governments to approve affordable housing on any parcel, including any contiguous parcel connected thereto, that is owned by a religious institution that contains a house of public worship, regardless of the underlying zoning.
- Expands Live Local Act applicability to portions of any flexibly zoned area, such as a planned unit development permitted for commercial, industrial, or mixed use.
- Local governments cannot require a multifamily development to seek zoning changes, special approvals, variances, transfers of density or development units, amendment to a development of regional impact, amendment to a municipal charter, or comprehensive plan amendments for the building height, zoning, or density allowed.
- Prohibits local governments from requiring that more than 10 percent of the total square footage of such mixed-use residential projects be used for non-residential purposes.
- Clarifies that the highest currently allowed height, density, and floor area ratio restrictions are as of July 1, 2023
  - Clarifies that the term "floor area ratio" includes floor lot ratio and lot coverage.
  - The allowed building height is either the local government's regulated height or 3 stories, whichever is greater, but cannot exceed 10 stories.
  - Clarifies that adjacent refers to properties that share a property line, but not those separated by a road or body of water.
- Provides protections for proposed developments on parcels with Historic Buildings and Contributing Structures, including:
  - Allows local governments to restrict building height on parcels with structures in historic districts.
  - Set height limits near historic properties to the highest allowed within ¾ mile, rather than 1 mile.
  - Counties may administratively require the proposed development to comply with local regulations relating to architectural design, such as facade replication.
  - Clarifies that "highest currently allowed" includes the zoning district maximum, regardless of conditions.
- Requires a proposed affordable housing development to be administratively approved without further action by a local government or any quasi-judicial or administrative board or reviewing body, if the development satisfies the local land development regulations for multifamily developments and is otherwise consistent with the local government's comprehensive plan, with the exception of provisions establishing:
  - Allowable densities.
  - Floor area ratios.
  - Height.
  - Land use.

- Local government must administratively approve the demolition of an existing structure associated with a proposed development without needing further board or committee action, as long as it meets the local government's land development regulations (like setbacks and parking) and is consistent with the comprehensive plan, except for density, height, floor area ratio, and land use provisions.
- Local governments, upon request of an applicant, must reduce parking requirements by 15 percent for a proposed development.
- Provides for priority docketing and prevailing party attorneys' fees capped at $250,000 in lawsuits brought under the Live Local Act.
- Defines Commercial Use, Industrial Use, Mixed Use, Highest currently allowed, or allowed on July 1, 2023, and Planned Unit Developments
- Exempts Wekiva Protection Area and Everglades Protection Area from the Live Local Act, effective upon becoming law
- A local government may not impose a building moratorium that delays permitting or construction of authorized multifamily or mixed-use residential developments unless:
  - The county conducts and publishes an affordable housing needs assessment, and a 90-day moratorium is allowed once every three years.
  - Civil suits for violations award attorney fees (capped at $250,000) to the prevailing party.
  - Moratoria for stormwater, potable water, or sewer repairs are exempt if applied equally to all developments.
- Starting November 1, 2026, local governments must submit annual reports to the state land planning agency detailing litigation and projects under subsection (7), including project size, density, and affordable housing details. The state agency must compile and send this information to the Governor and legislative leaders by February 1 each year.
- Applicants who submitted development requests before July 1, 2025, can choose to proceed under the laws in effect at the time of their submission and may update their applications to reflect changes made by this act.
- Enacts a state policy related to public sector and hospital employer-sponsored housing.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 125.01055; s. 166.04151; s. 420.5098, F.S.

SB 118 – REGULATION OF PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES – BRODEUR

(HB 69 – Andrade)
Bill Summary: The bill preempts to the state all regulation concerning the establishment, maintenance, activities, and operations of any presidential library within Florida's jurisdiction, deferring such regulation to the Federal Government. Presidential libraries, as described, are institutions that preserve and provide public access to documents, historical materials, and artifacts from a U.S. President's administration.

Under the bill, local governments are prohibited from enacting or enforcing any ordinances, resolutions, rules, or other measures that govern presidential libraries or impose requirements or restrictions, unless explicitly authorized by federal law. The bill defines a presidential library as one administered or designated under the federal Presidential Libraries Act and takes effect upon becoming law.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, a local government will no longer have authority over presidential libraries, which may limit a county or municipality's ability to influence development, land use, or zoning decisions related to such facilities. If a presidential library is sited in Florida, local governments could experience both reduced regulatory control and increased economic activity from construction and tourism.

Effective Date: Upon Becoming Law
Statutory Reference: s. 257.51, F.S.

SB 268 – PUBLIC RECORDS/CONGRESSIONAL MEMBERS AND PUBLIC OFFICERS – JONES

(HB 789 – Valdés)
Bill Summary: The bill exempts from public records inspection and copying requirements specific identifying and location information of certain state and local officials and their families. The bill protects the partial home addresses and phone numbers of current congressional members or public officers, their adult children, and spouses; and fully exempts the names, home addresses, phone numbers, dates of birth, and school or daycare locations of their minor children. The bill defines "Public officers" as a person serving as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Financial Officer, Attorney General, or Commissioner of Agriculture; as well as a state senator or representative, property appraiser, supervisor of elections, school superintendent, city or county commissioner, school board member, or mayor.

The exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and is scheduled for repeal on October 2, 2030, unless reenacted by the Legislature. It requires individuals seeking this exemption to submit a statement identifying the office held and the term duration. The bill includes a constitutionally required public necessity statement and mandates a two-thirds majority vote for passage due to the creation of a new public records exemption. It takes effect on July 1, 2025, and is not expected to affect state or local government revenues or expenditures.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, counties will be required to implement the new public records exemptions for specific public officers and their families, which may entail updates to information systems, redaction protocols, and training for staff handling records requests. While the fiscal impact is expected to be minimal, there may be administrative costs related
to compliance.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 119.071, F.S.

HB 307 – BONUSES FOR EMPLOYEES OF COUNTY TAX COLLECTORS AND PROPERTY APPRAISERS – MAYFIELD

(SB 674 – Wright)
Bill Summary: The bill allows property appraisers, in addition to tax collectors, to budget for and pay a hiring or retention bonus to an employee if approved by the Department of Revenue.

Current law, s. 195.087, F.S., provides for the budget process of property appraisers and tax collectors.

County Impact: Counties may see increased budget obligations if local property appraisers seek and receive approval to offer hiring or retention bonuses. While these expenditures must be approved by the Department of Revenue, the financial responsibility for covering them ultimately falls on the county.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 445.09, F.S.

SB 348 – ETHICS – GAETZ

(HB 399 – Maney)

Bill Summary: The bill makes the following changes to Florida's ethics laws:

- Adds to the Code of Ethics a "stolen valor" provision prohibiting candidates, elected public officers, appointed public officers, and public employees from knowingly making certain fraudulent representations relating to military service.
- Expands the Attorney General's existing authority to seek wage garnishment for unpaid fines imposed for failure to timely submit a required financial disclosure to also allow wage garnishment for other violations of ethics laws, if certain conditions are met.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, public officers and employees may be subject to administrative penalties if found to be in violation of the Code of Ethics and prosecuted under other applicable laws. This includes falsely claiming to be a servicemember, veteran, recipient of military honors, or wearing unauthorized military uniforms or insignia.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 112.3131; s. 112.317, F.S.

SB 606 – PUBLIC LODGING AND FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS – LEEK

(HB 535 – Johnson)

Bill Summary: The bill amends the definitions of "transient occupancy" and "nontransient occupancy" in the context of public lodging establishments by removing the parties' intention and the rebuttable presumptions related to occupancy determinations.

The bill provides that an operator of a public lodging establishment may remove a guest for failing to make payment or check out before the time "specified by the establishment," instead of the "time agreed upon by both parties." A public lodging or public food service establishment's written or oral notice to a guest to leave is effective upon delivery whether delivery is in person, telephone, email, or delivered to the guest's unit.

The bill removes the requirement for a law enforcement officer to "arrest" a guest who refuses to leave an establishment and instead requires the officer to "remove" the guest from the establishment.

The bill defines "operations charge" as any automatic fee, including service charges and automatic gratuities, charged by a public food service establishment other than required taxes, and requires public food service establishments to provide specific notices with specific information when imposing operations charges. The notice must clearly state the percentage or amount of the operations charge. The provisions related to operation charges do not apply to dining plans, packages, and fixed-price meals.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, the bill removes the requirement for a law enforcement officer to arrest a guest who refuses to leave an establishment in the presence of the officer. Instead, an officer is only required to remove the guest from the establishment. The law enforcement officer may still arrest the guest but is not required to do so unless a warrant has been issued.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 509.013; s. 509.141; s. 509.214, F.S.

HB – 669 ISRAELI BONDS – GOSSETT-SIDEMAN

(SB 1674 – Calatyud)

Bill Summary: The bill prohibits a local government's investment policy from requiring a minimum bond rating for investing in bonds issued by the Israeli government.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, each unit of local government in the state may invest any surplus funds according to a written investment policy adopted by the governing body or principal officer of the local government. The investment policy authorized by the governing body of the unit of local government may not require a minimum bond rating for investments.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 218.415 F.S.

HB 999 – LEGAL TENDER – BANKSON

(SB 132 – Rodriguez)

Bill Summary: The bill establishes a legal framework recognizing certain gold coin and silver coin as legal tender in Florida for payments of debts incurred on or after July 1, 2026. The bill:

- exempts qualifying gold coin and silver coin from sales tax;
- allows but does not require government entities to accept such coin electronically; and
- prohibits anyone from being compelled to use or accept such coin.

The bill regulates custodians of gold and silver coin, setting standards for security, insurance, audits, and fiduciary duties. Additionally, financial institutions and money services businesses cannot be forced to provide coin-related services. The bill requires the Chief Financial Officer and the Financial Services Commission to adopt implementing rules and, as part of a report, submit those rules to the Legislature by November 1, 2025.

County Impact:
Legal Tender Designation: The bill recognizes certain gold coin and silver coin as legal tender in Florida for the payment of debts incurred on or after July 1, 2026. The bill defines key terms such as "gold coin," "silver coin," and "electronic transfer," and provides that only coin meeting specified purity and marking standards qualifies. No individual, business, or government entity is required to accept such coin unless agreed to by contract.

Governmental entities are permitted, but not required, to accept payments in gold or silver coin for taxes and other obligations, and such payments must be made by electronic transfer through an approved custodian rather than in physical form. The bill clarifies that financial institutions are not required to offer products or services related to gold or silver coin, including holding or exchanging them, and are protected from liability for choosing not to do so.

Additionally, the bill amends Florida's Uniform Commercial Code to ensure that gold or silver coin cannot be compelled as payment unless contractually agreed upon.

Sales and Use Tax: The bill exempts from sales tax any gold or silver coin that is legal tender in Florida under the newly created legal tender statute. The bill establishes a presumption of eligibility for this exemption if the coin is stamped with appropriate purity markings or transacted electronically.

Effective Date: upon becoming a law
Statutory Reference: s. 212.05; s. 215.986; s. 280.21; s. 559.952; s. 560.103; s. 560.109; s. 560.141; s. 560.155; s. 560.205; s. 560.214; s. 655.5; s. 655.97; s. 672.511; s. 731.1065, F.S.

SB 1202 – BENEFITS FOR FIREFIGHTERS INJURED DURING TRAINING EXERCISES – MCCLAIN

(HB 749 – Sapp)

Bill Summary: The bill expands eligibility for existing firefighter benefits by providing that a firefighter, their spouse, and their dependent children are entitled to family health insurance premium payments when the firefighter becomes totally and permanently disabled because of an injury sustained during an official training exercise. This change aligns benefits for training-related injuries with those already available for injuries sustained during emergency response or unlawful acts by third parties.

The bill includes a legislative declaration that it fulfills an important state interest and is expected to ha ve prospective application, applying only to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2025.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, counties that employ firefighters will now be required to cover the cost of health insurance premiums for firefighters who become totally and permanently disabled during official training exercises, as well as for their spouses and dependent children. This represents an expansion of the current benefit system, which previously only applied to line-of-duty injuries during emergency response or criminal acts. The fiscal impact is indeterminate and will vary based on the number of qualifying injuries.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 112.191, F.S.

HB 1205 – AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION – PERSONS-MULICKA

(SB 7016 – Gaetz)

Bill Summary: The bill revises the requirements for initiative petitions, petition sponsors, and petition circulators.

The bill prohibits the political committee that serves as the petition sponsor of a constitutional amendment from sponsoring more than one amendment. Additionally, the bill limits the number of cycles a sponsor can remain active without achieving the signature threshold for Court review to three general elections.

Under the bill, the petition sponsor must comply with the following additional requirements before obtaining petition signatures:

- Submit an affirmation that each person collecting or handling initiative petitions has not been convicted of a felony violation, unless their rights have been restored.
- Submit an affirmation that each person collecting or handling initiative petitions is a United States citizen.

Additional provisions of the bill include:

- Requires additional personal identifying information for voters signing petition forms and for applicants for petition circulators.
- Prohibits certain felons, non-Florida residents, and noncitizens from acting as petition circulators.
- Requires a person who collects more petition forms than his or her own, those of his or her immediate family members, plus two more to register as a petition circulator.
- Requires training for petition circulators.
- Increases fines for late submission or nonsubmission of petition forms.
- Requires supervisors of elections to notify voters whose signatures are verified and provide an opportunity for such persons to report that their signatures were forged or misrepresented.
- Revises petition form retention and transmittal requirements.
- Clarifies processes for certification of and challenge of constitutional amendments.
- Provides for inclusion of the financial impact statement on the petition form and adds the financial impact statement to the issues subject to automatic Supreme Court review

- Provides additional civil and criminal penalties for violations of laws governing citizens' initiatives.
- Prohibits the use of public funds to advocate for or against any issue that is the subject of a proposed constitutional amendment

County Supervisors of Elections (Supervisors) are authorized to include operational and personnel costs in the verification fee, along with other costs associated with signature verification.

County Impact: The bill requires supervisors to record the date in which a petition signature is received, as well as send a notice to voters once their signatures have been received and verified. The bill also provides for a revocation process for signatures.

Supervisors will incur costs associated with implementation of the new voter notification requirement. According to the fiscal analysis, annual cost estimates provided by supervisors range from $9,927 for a small county to $301,445 for a large county. Supervisors may also incur costs to comply with the new requirement that they send signed petition forms to the division. The authorization for supervisors to adjust costs for signature verification annually and to post two costs, as well as to include costs related to the voter notification requirement, is likely to offset much of the cost increases resulting from the bill.

Effective Date: Upon Becoming Law
Statutory Reference: s. 15.21; s. 16.061; s. 97.021; s. 99.097; s. 100.371; s. 101.161; s. 102.111; s. 102.121; s. 102.168; s. 104.185; s. 104.186; s. 104.187; s. 104.188; s. 106.151; s. 106.19; s. 212.055; s. 895.02, F.S.

HB 1215 – AD VALOREM TAX EXEMPTION – ALVAREZ (D)

(SB 318 – Truenow)
Bill Summary: The bill proposes an amendment to the Florida Constitution to exempt from ad valorem taxation tangible personal property that is habitually located or typically present on land classified as agricultural; used in the production of agricultural products or for agritourism activities; and owned by the landowner or leaseholder of the agricultural land. The exemption provided is subject to conditions and limitations and reasonable definitions as specified by the Legislature in general law.

The Revenue Estimating Conference determined that the fiscal impact of the implementing bill is contingent upon the passage of an amendment to Florida's Constitution, which makes the impact of the bill zero or negative indeterminate.

The proposed amendment will be submitted to Florida's electors for approval or rejection at the next general election in November 2026. If approved by at least 60 percent of the electors, the proposed amendment would first apply to assessments for tax years beginning January 1, 2027.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, counties are now expected to prepare for implementation of a new ad valorem tax exemption that applies to tangible personal property located on agricultural land, if approved by voters in 2026. County property appraisers will be responsible for updating assessment procedures, tax forms, and databases to reflect the exemption, including determining what property qualifies under the constitutional language and any definitions adopted in general law.

Effective Date: No Specified
Statutory Reference: There are no statutory references.

SB 1386 – ASSAULT OR BATTERY ON A UTILITY WORKER – YARBOROUGH

(HB 857 – Kincart-Jonsson)
Bill Summary: The bill enhances criminal penalties for assault or battery committed against a utility worker who is actively working on critical infrastructure. The bill reclassifies offenses as follows when committed under these circumstances:

- Assault: upgraded from a second-degree misdemeanor to a first-degree misdemeanor.
- Battery: upgraded from a first-degree misdemeanor to a third-degree felony.
- Aggravated assault: upgraded from a third-degree felony to a second-degree felony.
- Aggravated battery: upgraded from a second-degree felony to a first-degree felony.

The bill defines "utility worker" as a person who bears at least one patch, emblem, organizational identification, or other clear marking that is intended to be plainly visible, that identifies them as working for a utility (public or private) providing services such as electricity, water, wastewater, gas, or communications. The definition of "critical infrastructure" includes power plants, water and wastewater facilities, seaports, and telecommunications facilities, among others.

County Impact: This bill seeks to protect utility workers, who may include county employees or vendors. Stricter sentencing requirements may have a positive, indeterminate impact on jail beds.

Effective Date: October 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 784.07; s. 901.15; s. 943.051; s. 985.11; s. 985.644, F.S.

HB 113 – FLEEING OR ATTEMPTING TO ELUDE A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER – CHAMBERLIN

(SB 468 – Collins)
Bill Summary: The bill amends s. 316.1935, F.S., to remove the requirement that a law enforcement vehicle have agency insignia for the crime of fleeing or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer. The bill provides that any motor vehicle involved in a violation of the offense of fleeing or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer may be impounded, and provides conditions for release of impoundment and costs.
The bill amends s. 921.0022, F.S., to increase the ranking for specified fleeing or attempting to elude offenses in the offense severity ranking chart (OSRC) of the Criminal Punishment Code. The bill also amends s. 921.0024, F.S., to create a sentencing multiplier for second or subsequent fleeing or attempting to elude offenses.
The bill may have a positive indeterminate fiscal impact (unquantifiable increase in prison and jail beds) on the Department of Corrections and local jails.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, county sheriff's offices and local law enforcement agencies may see increased impoundment responsibilities for vehicles involved in fleeing incidents. Counties may experience moderate administrative and cost implications related to vehicle storage, notifications, and releases. Additionally, local jails could see increased detention durations for repeat offenders due to the sentencing multiplier and offense severity ranking changes.

Effective Date: October 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 316.1935; s. 921.0022; s. 921.0024, F.S.

SB 168 – MENTAL HEALTH – BRADLEY

(HB 7005 – Cobb)
Bill Summary: The bill creates new pathways for diverting individuals with mental illness from the criminal justice system into community-based treatment. The bill establishes model pretrial diversion programs for both misdemeanor and felony defendants who meet specified criteria and consent to participate in treatment. The bill also authorizes counties to apply for funding through the expanded Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program, which now includes veterans treatment courts and training for 911 dispatchers and EMTs.

Additionally, the bill authorizes the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to launch a Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program in Hillsborough County, modeled after the Miami-Dade Forensic Alternative Center. The bill also requires the Department of Corrections (DOC) to evaluate the mental and physical health of inmates before assigning them to work programs and mandates that defendants with restored competency undergo a mental health evaluation as a condition of probation. Finally, the bill creates the Florida Behavioral Health Care Data Repository at the Northwest Regional Data Center to collect, analyze, and report on behavioral health and criminal justice trends statewide. A preliminary plan must be submitted to the Governor and Legislature by December 1, 2025, with annual reports beginning in 2026.

County Impact:
Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program:
The bill authorizes county grantees to utilize Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program (Reinvestment Grant Program) funds to support:

- Specialized training for 911 public safety telecommunicators and emergency medical technicians to assist in determining which response team is most appropriate under the circumstances. A response team may include, but is not limited to, a law enforcement agency, an emergency medical response team, a crisis intervention team, or a mobile crisis response service. Each affected agency must consider what resources are available in the community.
- Veterans treatment court programs

Additionally, the bill exempts fiscally constrained counties applying for a grant through the Reinvestment Grant Program from the requirement for a county to make available resources that match the total amount of the grant awarded.

Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program: The bill authorizes the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to implement a Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program in Hillsborough County, in conjunction with the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit.

Effective Date: October 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 394.658; s. 916.105; s. 916.185; s. 1004.649; s. 916.135; s. 916.136; s. 945.093; s. 948.039, F.S.

SB 180 – EMERGENCIES – DICEGLIE

(HB 1535 – McFarland)
Bill Summary: The bill is a comprehensive reform for emergency management and contains provisions impacting the adoption of land development regulations during the post storm period. The bill includes the following provisions:

- Prohibits local construction and reconstruction moratoriums, as well as "more burdensome or restrictive" comprehensive plan amendments and land development regulations for counties within a 100-mile radius of the track of a declared hurricane.

This limitation applies for one year following a declared storm. The bill also creates a cause of action to enjoin violations of this section (See County Impact for more information).

- Requires the Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) to specify the minimum number of training hours that county and municipal administrators, county or municipal managers, county or municipal public works directors, or other officials responsible for the construction and maintenance of public infrastructure must complete biennially and authorizes a non-profit organization, such as FAC, to provide the required emergency management training programs to local emergency personnel, pending Division of Emergency Management approval of the curriculum.
- Requires all state and local government contracts for goods or services related to emergency response entered into, renewed, or amended on or after July 1, 2025, include a provision that, upon breach during an emergency recovery period, the contractor is required to pay actual, consequential, and liquidated amages and a $5,000 penalty. The bill defines "emergency recovery period" as the one-year period that begins on the date the Governor initially declared a state of emergency for a natural emergency.
- Requires local governments to coordinate with water management districts and other stormwater management system operators to identify critical infrastructure within their stormwater service area. The Department of Environmental Protection is then required to maintain an inventory of these critical structures, as well as maintenance and inspection schedules for each, as part of a Flood Inventory and Restoration Report submitted to FDEM. This language resembles language from SB 810 which, as filed, mandated annual inspections of all "known works" within a public stormwater service area.
- Requires a county or city to develop a post-storm permitting plan
- Requires a county or city to maintain emergency preparation and response information on their public website
- Revises the hurricane evacuation clearance time for the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern. This threshold corresponds to allowable growth within the area.
- Provides that the Department of Environmental Protection may waive or reduce the beach management project match requirements for counties impacted by erosion caused by Hurricane Debby, Hurricane Helene, or Hurricane Milton.
- Requires that agricultural equipment in disuse for 60 days due to Hurricane Debby, Hurricane Helene, or Hurricane Milton be assessed at salvage value on the 2025 property tax roll.
- Requires the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) to prioritize shelter retrofit funding for projects in counties with shelter deficits and certain publicly owned projects.
- Requires political subdivisions to annually notify the FDEM of their designated emergency contact.
- Revises the FDEM public shelter space reporting, planning, and funding requirements.

County Impact:

Post-Storm Growth Management Preemption: As a result of this bill passing, local governments will be subject to land development regulation prohibitions during a post-storm period. The bill contains two separate preemptive sections: Section 18 and 28. Section 28 applies retrospectively to Hurricanes Debby, Helene, and Milton, provides exceptions for the prohibition, and establishes a cause of action relating to violations of the section. Section 18 applies prospectively to impacted local governments as defined.

Section 18: For one year after a hurricane makes landfall, the bill prohibits a county listed in a federal disaster declaration, or a municipality located within such a county, located entirely or partially within 100 miles of a hurricane's track from proposing or adopting:

- A moratorium on construction, reconstruction, or redevelopment of any property;
- A more restrictive or burdensome amendment to its comprehensive plan or land development regulations; or
- A more restrictive or burdensome procedure concerning review, approval, or issuance of a site plan, development permit, or development order.

A comprehensive plan amendment, land development regulation amendment, site plan, development permit, or development order approved or adopted by an impacted local government before or after the effective date of this act may be enforced if:

- The associated application is initiated by a private party other than the impacted local government and the property that is the subject of the application is owned by the initiating private party;
- The proposed comprehensive plan amendment was submitted to reviewing agencies pursuant to s. 163.3184 before landfall; or
- The proposed comprehensive plan amendment or land development regulation is approved by the state land planning agency pursuant to s. 380.05.

2024 Storms: For each county listed in the Federal Disaster Declaration for Hurricane Debby (DR-4806), Hurricane Helene (DR-4828), or Hurricane Milton (DR-4834), and each municipality within one of those counties, the bill provides similar prohibitions on construction moratoriums and burdensome or restrictive comprehensive plan amendments. The provisions apply until October 1, 2027, and are applied retroactively to any such moratorium or restrictive or burdensome comprehensive plan amendment, land development regulation, or procedure to be null and void ab initio as of August 1, 2024.

Any comprehensive plan amendment, land development regulation amendment, site plan, development permit, or development order approved or adopted by a county or municipality before or after the effective date of this act may be enforced if:

- The associated application is initiated by a private party other than the county or municipality.
- The property that is the subject of the application is owned by the initiating private party.

Associated Cause of Action: The bill also creates a cause of action to enjoin violations of the above sections related to Comprehensive Plan amendments and LDRs. If these provisions are not followed, the bill provides a procedure for a person to file suit against a local government for declaratory and injunctive relief. Before a plaintiff can sue, however, the plaintiff must provide the local government 14 days to withdraw or revoke the action or otherwise declare it void. Ultimately, if the matter is resolved after a suit, the prevailing plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs.

LDR Study: The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) shall conduct a study on actions taken by local governments after hurricanes which are related to comprehensive plans, land development regulations, and procedures for review, approval, or issuance of site plans, permits, or development orders. The study must focus on the impact that local governmental actions, including moratoriums, ordinances, and procedures, have had or may have on construction, reconstruction, or redevelopment of any property damaged by hurricanes. In its research, OPPAGA shall survey stakeholders that play integral parts in the rebuilding and recovery process. OPPAGA shall make recommendations for legislative options to remove impediments to the construction, reconstruction, or redevelopment of any property damaged by a hurricane and prevent the implementation by local governments of burdensome or restrictive procedures and processes. OPPAGA shall submit the report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1, 2025.

Stormwater Inventory and Inspection: Counties must coordinate with water management districts and other stormwater management system operators to identify critical infrastructure within their stormwater service area. Counties must follow an inspection schedule for such infrastructure as determined by the Department of Environmental Protection.

Public Website Requirements: Counties are required to maintain emergency preparation and response information on their publicly accessible website. The webpage must include, at a minimum, the following information:

- An FAQ page addressing evacuation, general safety tips, generated power, food and potable water, debris cleanup, and accessing public assistance
- Disaster supply information
- A list of emergency shelters in the area
- A post-disaster recovery checklist
- Information specific to people with disabilities, including the location of a special needs shelter

Post-Storm Permitting Plan: Each county and municipality is required to develop a post-storm permitting plan to expedite recovery and rebuilding by providing for special building permit and inspection procedures after a hurricane or tropical storm. The plan must, at a minimum:

- Ensure sufficient personnel for inspection, permitting, and enforcement tasks
- Provide alternate in-person locations for building permit services following a storm impact
- Streamline permitting procedures including, when practicable, a waiver or reduction of associated permitting fees
- Specify procedures to expedite debris removal following a storm impact

The permitting plan must be updated by May 1st on an annual basis and publish on its website a hurricane and tropical storm recovery permitting guide for residential and commercial property owners. The guide must describe:

1. The types of post-storm repairs that require a permit and applicable fees.
2. The types of post-storm repairs that do not require a permit.
3. The post-storm permit application process and specific modifications the county or municipality commonly makes to expedite the process, including the physical locations where permitting services will be offered.
4. Local requirements for rebuilding specific to the county or municipality, including elevation requirements following substantial damage and substantial improvement pursuant to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and any local amendments to the building code.

As soon as practicable following a hurricane or tropical storm, a county or municipality within the area for which a state of emergency pursuant to s. 252.36 for such hurricane or tropical storm is declared shall publish updates on its website to the information required, including any permitting fee waivers or reductions.

As soon as reasonably practicable following the landfall and passage of a hurricane or tropical storm, each county and municipality that has experienced a direct impact from a natural emergency must use its best efforts to open a permitting office at which residents can access government services for at least 40 hours per week.

Permitting Fees: For 180 days after a state of emergency is declared pursuant to s. 252.36 for a hurricane or tropical storm, a county or municipality within the area for which the state of emergency is declared may not increase building permit or inspection fees.

Impact Fees: A local government, school district, or special district may not assess an impact fee for the reconstruction or replacement of a previously existing structure if the replacement structure is of the same land use as the original structure and does not increase the impact on public facilities beyond that of the original structure. However, if the replacement structure increases the demand on public facilities due to a significant increase in size, intensity, or capacity of use, a local government, school district, or special district may assess an impact fee in an amount proportional to the difference in the demand between the replacement structure and the original structure.

NFIP and Substantial Improvement Period: A local government that is participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) may not adopt or enforce an ordinance for substantial improvements or repairs to a structure which includes a cumulative substantial improvement period, or "lookback period".

For homestead property assessments for homes that have been damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity, the bill provides that maintenance or repair of the homestead property, including roof or window replacement, may not be considered a change, an addition, or an improvement. It also provides that the assessment should remain at the property's assessed value as of the January 1 immediately before the date on which the property was damaged or destroyed when the square footage as changed or improved does not exceed 130 percent of the square footage before the damage or destruction or the total square footage does not exceed 2,000 square feet, rather than 110 percent and 1,500 square feet. When a homestead property is elevated above the base flood elevation within a special flood hazard area, the square footage underneath the homestead property that is used solely for parking, storage, or access is not included when determining the total square footage of the homestead property.

By May 1, 2026, each county and municipality must provide an online option for receiving, reviewing, and accessing substantial damage and substantial improvement letters. The county or municipality must allow homeowners to provide an e-mail address where they can receive digital copies of such letters.

Emergency Management Contact or Designee: Counties must annually notify FDEM of their emergency management director or a designated point of contact.

Assessed Value Revision: Counties must assess agricultural equipment in disuse for 60 days due to Hurricane Debby, Hurricane Helene, or Hurricane Milton at salvage value for the 2025 property tax roll.

Effective Date: Upon becoming law
Statutory Reference: s. 83.63; s. 163.3164; s. 163.31795; s. 163.31801; s. 193.155; s. 215.559; s. 250.375; s. 252.35; s. 252.355; s. 252.3611; s. 252.363; s. 252.365; s. 252.3655; s. 252.37; s. 252.373; s. 252.38; s. 252.381; s. 252.385; s. 252.422; s. 252.505; s. 373.423; s. 380.0552; s. 400.063; s. 403.7071; s. 489.1132; s. 553.902, F.S.

HB 253 – Offenses Involving Motor Vehicles – Bankson

(SB 44 – Rodriguez)
Bill Summary: The bill makes several changes related to motor vehicle offenses, including:

- increasing the penalty if a person drives a vehicle with prohibited lights and stops or attempts to stop another vehicle from a first-degree misdemeanor to a third-degree felony.
- prohibits a person from purchasing or possessing a "license plate obscuring device," a violation of which is punishable as a second-degree misdemeanor.
- prohibits a person from manufacturing, selling, offering for sale, or otherwise distributing a "license plate obscuring device," a violation of which is punishable as a first-degree misdemeanor
- prohibits a person from using a "license plate obscuring device" to assist in committing a crime or escaping from or avoiding detection or arrest in connection with such crime, punishable as a third-degree felony.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, counties may experience an indeterminate positive impact on jail and prison beds by creating new misdemeanor and felony offenses related to license plate obscuring devices and increasing the penalty if a person drives a vehicle with prohibited lights and effects or attempts to effect the stop of another vehicle, which may result in more jail and prison admissions and offenders being sentenced to longer terms of incarceration

Effective Date: October 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 316.2397; s. 320.061, F.S.

HB 259 – Fentanyl Awareness and Education Day – Gerwig

(SB 214 – Polsky)
Bill Summary: The bill designates August 21 of each year as "Fentanyl Awareness and Education Day" in Florida to increase public awareness of the dangers of fentanyl and the risk of overdose. The bill encourages the Department of Health, Department of Children and Families, local governments, public schools, and other agencies to sponsor public education events. Educational content may include information on the prevention of fentanyl abuse and addiction, the availability and accessibility of school and community-based drug prevention resources, and health impacts associated with substance use and abuse—particularly among youth. The observance aligns with National Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day and supports a broader effort to reduce overdose deaths across the state.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, counties are encouraged—but not required—to sponsor events each year on August 21 promoting awareness of fentanyl-related risks. These events may involve community education initiatives, school outreach, and partnerships with local health departments and law enforcement. While there is no fiscal mandate, counties may choose to dedicate staff or resources to support these local awareness efforts as part of broader public health or drug prevention programming.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 683.3343, F.S.

HB 279 – False Reporting – Partington

(SB 726 – Ingoglia)
Bill Summary: The bill amends statutes relating to misuse of the 911 system. Specifically, the bill:

- Prohibits a person from causing another party to access the 911 system for the purpose of making a false alarm or false complaint or reporting false information that could result in an emergency response.
- Creates a third degree felony if a person makes a false report of an emergency using the 911 system and the resulting emergency response results in great bodily harm, permanent disfigurement, or permanent injury.
- Creates a second degree felony if a person makes a false report of an emergency using the 911 system and the resulting emergency response results in death to any person.
- Reduces the number of prior convictions needed to subject a person to an enhanced penalty of a third degree felony for misusing the 911 system from four convictions to two convictions.
- Deletes an enhanced penalty if a person misuses the 911 system and receives a service valued at more than $100.
- Requires a court to order a person convicted of misusing the 911 system or giving false information to a law enforcement officer to pay the costs of prosecution and investigation, as well as restitution to any victim who suffers damage or injury as a proximate result of lawful conduct arising out of an emergency response.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, counties may experience an indeterminate positive prison bed impact by creating new felony offenses and reducing the number of prior convictions needed to enhance the penalty for misusing the 911 system. The bill may have an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on local governments by requiring a defendant to pay costs of prosecution and investigation, as well as restitution for the cost of the emergency or law enforcement response.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 365.172; s. 837.05; s. 943.082, F.S.

SB 322 – Property Rights – Rodriguez

(HB 213 – Gossett-Seidman)
Bill Summary: The bill creates a nonjudicial procedure for a property owner to request that the county sheriff remove an unauthorized person from commercial real property. This procedure is similar to procedures in existing law for the removal of an unauthorized person from a residential property. It provides that an owner of commercial property may request that the sheriff immediately remove an unauthorized person from the owner's property. An unauthorized person is someone who is not authorized to occupy the property and is neither a current nor a former tenant.

An owner must contact the sheriff and file a complaint under penalty of perjury listing the relevant facts that show eligibility for relief. If the complaint shows that the owner is eligible for relief and the sheriff can verify ownership of the property, the sheriff must remove the unauthorized person. The property owner must pay the sheriff the civil eviction fee plus an hourly rate if a deputy must stand by and keep the peace while the unauthorized person is removed.

A person wrongfully removed pursuant to this procedure has a cause of action against the owner for three times the fair market rent, damages, costs, and attorney fees.

Additionally, the bill expands crimes relating to unlawfully occupying a residential dwelling or fraudulently advertising residential property for sale or lease to include commercial properties.

County Impact: Civil Remedy to Remove an Unauthorized Person: The remedy is a nonjudicial process that closely follows the 2024 law limited to residential real property. A property owner or his or her authorized agent may request the sheriff of the county in which the property is located to immediately remove a person or persons unlawfully occupying a commercial property if all of the following are met:

- The person requesting relief is the property owner or authorized agent of the property owner;
- The real property that is being occupied includes commercial real property;
- An unauthorized person or persons have unlawfully entered and remain or continue to reside on the property owner's commercial real property;
- The real property was not open to members of

the public at the time the unauthorized person or persons entered;
- The owner has directed the unauthorized person or persons to leave the real property;
- The unauthorized person or persons are not current or former tenants pursuant to a written or oral rental agreement authorized by the property owner;
- There is no pending litigation related to the real property between the property owner and any known unauthorized person.

Upon receipt of the complaint, the sheriff must verify the identity of the person submitting the complaint and verify that the person is the record owner of the real property or the authorized agent of the owner and appears otherwise entitled to relief.

If verified, the sheriff must serve on the unlawful occupants a notice to immediately vacate and must then put the owner in possession of the real property. Service may be accomplished by hand delivery of the notice to an occupant or by posting the notice on the front door or entrance of the dwelling. The sheriff must also attempt to verify the identities of all persons occupying the dwelling and note the identities on the return of service. If appropriate, the sheriff may arrest any person found in the dwelling for trespass, outstanding warrants, or any other legal cause. The owner of the property expressly grants the sheriff the authority to enter the property using reasonably necessary force, search the property, and remove any unauthorized person.

The sheriff is entitled to the same fee for service of the notice to immediately vacate as if the sheriff were serving a writ of possession. Currently, that fee is $90. After the sheriff serves the notice to immediately vacate, the property owner or authorized agent may request that the sheriff stand by to keep the peace while the property owner or agent of the owner changes the locks and removes the personal property of the unlawful occupants from the premises to or near the property line. When such a request is made, the sheriff may charge a reasonable hourly rate, and the person requesting the sheriff to stand by to keep the peace is responsible for paying the reasonable hourly rate set by the sheriff. This rate varies by county. The sheriff is not liable to the unlawful occupant or any other party for loss, destruction, or damage. The property owner or his or her authorized agent is not liable to an unlawful occupant or any other party for the loss, destruction, or damage to the personal property unless the removal was wrongful.

A person may bring a civil cause of action for wrongful removal under this section. A person harmed by a wrongful removal pursuant to this section may be restored to possession of the real property and may recover actual costs and damages incurred, statutory damages equal to triple the fair market rent of the dwelling, court costs, and reasonable attorney fees. The court must advance the cause on the calendar.

The bill provides that it does not limit the rights of a property owner or restrict the authority of a law enforcement officer to arrest an unlawful occupant for trespassing, vandalism, theft, or other offenses.

Criminal Offenses: Expansion of a second-degree felony offense of detaining, occupying, or trespassing on a residential property causing damage in excess of $1,000, to include commercial property. Also expands the first-degree felony offense at fraudulently advertising, selling or leasing residential real property while knowing that he or she has no lawful real estate interest to sell or lease the property, by deleting the word "residential" to make the offense apply to the fraudulent advertising, sale or lease of any form of real property.

Real Property Conveyances: Proof of ownership and title to real property, and the corresponding right to exclude others, is by reference to the Official Records of the county. Creates a form for a recordable deed and provides the legal effect of a recorded deed.

Statutory Reference: s. 82.036; s. 82.037; s. 689.03; s. 806.13; s. 817.0311, F.S.

HB 393 – MY SAFE FLORIDA CONDOMINIUM PILOT PROGRAM – LOPEZ (V)

(SB 592 – Leek)

Bill Summary: The bill makes several changes to the My Safe Florida Condominium Pilot Program, which provides wind mitigation inspections and grants to eligible condominium associations. The bill limits eligibility to condominium buildings that are at least three stories high and have two or more residential units. It also requires associations to meet structural safety requirements—including milestone inspections and structural integrity reserve studies—before applying for inspection or grant funding.

The bill lowers the grant approval threshold from a unanimous vote of unit owners to a 75% vote of residents in the affected structure. It removes per-unit and per-square-foot caps on grant amounts and authorizes up to $175,000 in total grant funds per association, with a 2-to-1 state-to-association cost match. Grants may only be used for improvements recommended by a final hurricane mitigation inspection and must result in an insurance premium credit, discount, or rate differential.

Eligible improvements include roof-to-wall reinforcements, secondary water barriers, roof-deck enhancements, and opening protection (e.g., windows and doors). The bill prohibits use of funds for deductibles or duplicative improvements and establishes documentation and licensing requirements for participating contractors. The Department of Financial Services (DFS) must oversee program administration, quality control, and reporting.

County Impact: The bill specifies that, when recommended by a hurricane mitigation inspection report, a grant for an eligible association may be used for the following roof improvements:
- Reinforcing roof-to-wall connections.
- Improving the strength of roof-deck attachments.
- Installing secondary water resistance for the roof.
- Replacing the roof-covering. (Section 1.)

The bill requires improvements to be identified in the final hurricane mitigation inspection in order for an association to receive grant funds. The bill removes the ability of eligible associations to use grants for a previously inspected existing structure on association property or condominium property. (Section 1.)

Effective Date: Upon becoming law.
Statutory Reference: s.215.55871, F.S.

HB 421 – PEER SUPPORT FOR FIRST RESPONDERS – MAGGARD

(SB 86 – Burgess)

Bill Summary: The bill adds law enforcement agency support personnel who are involved in investigating a crime scene or collecting or processing evidence to the definition of a "first responder" for the purpose of making such support personnel eligible for peer support for first responders and providing confidentiality to communications made by such support personnel while participating in peer support. As such, under the bill, specified support personnel will receive the same benefit of confidentiality with respect to peer support communications as law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, support personnel will be given the same protection for peer support communications, especially regarding the confidentiality of the communication between a first responder peer and fellow first responder.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 111.09, F.S.

HB 593 – DANGEROUS DOGS – SAPP

(SB 572 – Collins)

Bill Summary: The bill strengthens enforcement provisions and increases penalties related to dangerous dogs. The bill requires dog owners who are aware of a dog's dangerous behavior to securely confine the animal as if it had been formally classified as dangerous. It also mandates animal control authorities to confiscate and hold dogs under investigation for causing a fatality or leaving a bite ranked as Level 5 or higher on the Dunbar Dog Bite Scale.

The bill requires that dangerous dogs be microchipped, spayed or neutered, and covered by a liability insurance policy of at least $100,000. Animal shelters must disclose if a dog has been declared dangerous and enter into an agreement with adopters acknowledging legal responsibilities. The bill further authorizes animal control authorities to humanely euthanize dangerous dogs under specific conditions.

Criminal penalties are also enhanced:
- Knowingly removing a microchip from a dangerous dog becomes a third-degree felony
- Resisting or obstructing an investigation is now a first-degree misdemeanor.
- Penalties for dog owners escalate when a known dangerous dog attacks or kills a person.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, counties—particularly their animal control authorities—are now required to confiscate and hold dogs during dangerous dog investigations involving fatalities or severe injuries. This may lead to increased boarding and enforcement costs. Animal control agencies must also enforce new requirements related to microchipping, sterilization, liability insurance, public notification, and euthanasia procedures for surrendered dangerous dogs. Additionally, county animal shelters must implement new disclosure and contractual obligations for dangerous dog adoptions. Local governments may incur administrative, training, and operational expenses to comply with the bill's expanded mandates.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 767.01; s. 767.1; s. 767.11; s. 767.12; s. 767.13; s. 767.135; s. 767.136, F.S

HB 711 – SPECTRUM ALERT – BORRERO

(SB 500 – Avila)

Bill Summary: The bill establishes the Spectrum Alert, a statewide system to help locate missing children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), in collaboration with other state agencies and local law enforcement agencies, is required to develop the alert system, implement specialized training for law enforcement officers, and create public awareness initiatives. The bill mandates the establishment of policies and procedures for responding to a reported missing child emergency when the child has ASD.

County Impact: As result of this bill passing, by July 1, 2026, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)—in cooperation with the Department of Transportation, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of the Lottery, and local law enforcement agencies—establish the Spectrum Alert system to alert the public concerning missing children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD).

The Spectrum Alert system must be integrated with existing statewide emergency alert systems to ensure immediate and effective community and emergency response when a child with ASD is missing.

FDLE and its partner agencies are required to develop a training program for law enforcement officers, which focuses on crisis intervention techniques that improve their ability to understand ASD and other mental illnesses, de-escalate interactions, facilitate appropriate interventions, and respond effectively to missing child emergencies involving ASD. Additionally, the policies and procedures must:

- Improve response efforts, including immediate and widespread dissemination of information when an ASD child is reported missing.
- Enhance emergency response teams' competence by educating them on ASD-specific behaviors and needs.
- Increase public awareness to foster community support for missing ASD children.

By July 1, 2026, law enforcement agencies must undertake certain actions upon receiving a report of a missing child with ASD, including immediately notifying local media outlets, informing all on-duty officers, and communicating the report to law enforcement in neighboring counties.

To implement the alert system, the bill appropriates $190,000 in nonrecurring funds to FDLE.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 937.0401 F.S.

SB 738 – CHILD CARE AND EARLY LEARNING PROVIDERS – BURTON

(HB 47 – McFarland)
Bill Summary: The bill revises licensure standards and operational requirements for childcare and early learning providers. The bill directs the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to adopt a three-tier classification system for licensing violations and mandates background screening results be delivered to childcare facilities within three business days. The bill allows provisional hires for up to 45 days under certain conditions, requires in-person CPR training, and limits health exam requirements to childcare drivers. The bill removes several outdated mandates, including drop-in care pager systems and informational handouts on influenza and child-in-vehicle risks.

The bill expands eligibility for abbreviated inspections to include family day care and large family childcare homes and requires counties that self-license childcare facilities to reaffirm that authority annually. It exempts childcare facilities certified by the U.S. Department of Defense or Coast Guard from state licensure, except for background screening. Additionally, the bill provides an exemption from municipal special assessments for licensed preschools.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, counties that operate local childcare licensing programs must annually vote to reaffirm their designation as the local licensing agency. The bill also reduces local revenue authority by exempting preschools from special assessments levied by municipalities, which is expected to result in a statewide revenue loss of approximately $5.9 million in FY 2025-2026. Additionally, local governments lose the ability to determine elements of abbreviated childcare inspections, as that authority shifts exclusively to DCF.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 170.201; s. 402.305; s. 402.306; s. 402.3115; s. 402.316; s. 1002.59, F.S.

HB 1091 – SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH CARE – GONZALEZ PITTMAN

(SB 1240 – Calatayud)
Bill Summary: The bill recognizes Florida's 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline (988 Lifeline) as an essential component of the coordinated system of care and requires DCF to authorize and provide oversight of the 988 Lifeline call centers. Current law does not recognize the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline as a crisis service or as a component of the coordinated system of care.
The bill clarifies a role for both courts and administrative law judges regarding involuntary services proceedings.

The bill expands the training requirements for court-appointed forensic evaluators, requiring annual training and coverage of specified topics. The bill requires clinical psychologists to have at least three years of clinical experience to authorize the transfer of a patient from voluntary to involuntary status. Further, the bill authorizes DCF to issue licenses to medication-assisted treatment providers without conducting an annual needs assessment.

County Impact: The bill clarifies that petitions for involuntary service may be heard by either a county or circuit court or an Administrative Law judge under the state's Division of Administrative Hearings.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 394.4573; s. 394.4598; s. 394.4625; s. 394.463; s. 394.4655; s. 394.467; s. 394.67; s. 394.674; s. 394.74; s. 394.9088; s. 397.427; s. 397.68141; s. 916.111; s. 916.115; s. 916.12, F.S.

HB 903 – CORRECTIONS – JACQUES

(SB 1604 – Martin)
Bill Summary: The bill amends a number of statutory provisions regarding corrections procedures including:

- authorizes a warden to petition a court to allow for involuntary treatment of an inmate who is refusing treatment and engaging in dangerous or self-injurious behavior
- provides requirements related to federal civil actions under section 1983 filed by prisoners. restrict a prisoner from pursuing a civil action until all administrative remedies are fully exhausted and aligns with the Prison Litigation Reform Act to restrict a prisoner, or person on behalf of a prisoner, from filing a lawsuit relating to the conditions of confinement for mental or emotional injury suffered while in custody without a prior showing of physical injury or the commission of a sexual act
- allows a competent incarcerated adult to develop an advance directive in the event they become medically incapacitated. The bill also exempts jail and prison personnel from the criminal prohibitions on installing tracking devices in the scope of their work.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, county corrections operation are statutorily authorized to petition a court for involuntary treatment of eligible inmates. Additionally, eligible corrections officers will be exempt from the criminal prohibition on the installation of tracking devices such as a probation monitor.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 20.32; s. 57.085; s. 95.11; s. 760.701; s. 775.087; s. 922.1; s. 922.105; s. 934.425; s. 945.41; s. 945.42; s. 945.43; s. 945.44; s. 945.45; s. 945.46; s. 945.47; s. 945.48; s. 945.485; s. 945.49; s. 945.6402; s. 947.02; s. 947;021; s. 947.12; s. 957.04; s. 957.09, F.S.

HB 1487 – EMERGENCY SERVICES – BASABE

(SB 1644 – Rodriguez)
Bill Summary: The bill revises the criteria required for a nonprofit, volunteer ambulance service to obtain an exemption from local certificate of public convenience and necessity (COPCN) requirements. Specifically, the bill increases the minimum requirements for years of experience and total number of volunteer emergency medical technicians and paramedics. The bill also requires these volunteers to be operating in at least three counties.

The bill also expands eligibility for a COPCN exemption to make exemptions available in 15 counties, rather than four counties; and allows a volunteer ambulance service that receives government funding to qualify for an exemption from the COPCN requirement. The bill prohibits a volunteer ambulance service from receiving funds from any grant program designed exclusively for publicly operated fire departments or emergency medical service agencies.

The bill requires an applicant for exemption to submit an affidavit attesting that they meet the requirements for exemption to the Department of Health, and provides criminal penalties for submitting a fraudulent affidavit.

County Impact: Typically, a volunteer ambulance service must obtain a COPCN from the jurisdictional local government to provide basic life support and advanced life support services, barring any exemptions. This bill raises the criteria for a volunteer ambulance service to receive an exemption to COPCN requirements. Per Committee staff, this applies to at least two volunteer ambulance service entities: Hatzalah South Florida Emergency Medical Services and the Jewish Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

Statutory Reference: s. 316.2398; s. 395.401; s. 401.25, F.S.

SB 7004 – OGSR/ FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS – COMMUNITY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

(HB 7005 – Government Operations Subcommittee)
Bill Summary: The bill saves the following public records exemption provisions from scheduled repeal:

- Property photographs and personal identifying information of applicants or participants in presidentially declared disaster-related federal, state, or local housing assistance programs

County Impact: This exemption covers records that may be held by a county, municipality, or local housing assistance program.

Effective Date: October 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 119.071, F.S.

SB 7006 – PUBLIC RECORDS AND MEETINGS/NG911 SYSTEMS – REGULATED INDUSTRIES

(HB 7009 – Government Operations Subcommittee)
Bill Summary: The bill saves the following public records exemption provisions from scheduled repeal:

- Plans, schematics, blueprints, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats of each, which depict structural elements of 911, E911, or public safety communications system infrastructure.
- Maps indicating the actual or proposed locations of such infrastructure

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, county communications infrastructure used for public safety purposes is exempt from public records requirements, which may otherwise create concerns regarding the security of said infrastructure.

Effective Date: Upon becoming law
Statutory Reference: s. 119.07; s. 286.0113, F.S.

HB 703 – UTILITY RELOCATION – ROBINSON

(SB 818 – McClain)

Bill Summary: The bill modifies responsibilities of communication services providers for utility relocation within the public right-of-way.

The bill establishes the Utility Relocation Reimbursement Grant Program within the Department of Commerce, funded by the establishment of a two-part transfer of the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax program. The bill authorizes the Department of Revenue (DOR) to distribute, by a nonoperating transfer, $50 million of the state communications services tax that gets distributed to counties and municipalities pursuant to the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax program to the Department of Commerce (DCM) in monthly installments to the Grants and Donations Trust Fund for the Utility Relocation Reimbursement Grant Program. The grant's intent is to reimburse providers of communications services which are subject to the state's communications services tax provisions, for relocation expenses directly attributable to the physical relocation of facilities required by a county or municipal authority. In order for a communication service utility to be reimbursed through this grant program, the utility located within the right-of-way of a public road or publicly-owned rail corridor is found by an county or municipal authority be unreasonably interfering in any way with the convenient, safe, or continuous use, or the maintenance, improvement, extension, or expansion, of such public road or publicly-owned rail corridor. The bill clarifies that counties and municipalities requiring communications utility relocations are not responsible for relocation costs, except as provided under current law. This protection remains in effect even if the annual grant funds are exhausted.

Additionally, the bill requires communication service providers to begin work within 30 days of receiving notification from the authority.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, counties that require communications service providers (such as broadband or cable companies) to relocate their infrastructure for road or infrastructure projects must still issue notice and coordinate the relocation work—but they are not responsible for covering the relocation costs, unless otherwise required by existing law under.

Instead, communications service providers may apply for reimbursement through the newly created Utility Relocation Reimbursement Grant Program. If sufficient funds are not available in the grant program at the time of relocation, counties remain not financially responsible for the cost of the relocation, unless specified by existing utility relocation law.
The bill also impacts county revenue by redirecting $50 million annually from the state's Communications Services Tax, which would otherwise be distributed to counties and municipalities through the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax Program, to fund the grant program. This diversion represents a recurring loss in general revenue for counties.

Utility Relocation Reimbursement Grant Program:
The bill establishes the Utility Relocation Reimbursement Grant Program (grant program). The purpose of the grant program, administered by the Department of Commerce (DCM), is to reimburse providers of communications services which are subject to ch. 202, F.S. (communication services providers), for eligible costs incurred in relocating facilities at the request of a county or municipal authority.

The bill directs the DOR, beginning October 1, 2025, to deposit proceeds to be distributed to the DCM, pursuant to s. 212.20(6)(d)2.a., F.S., into a separate account within the DCM's Grants and Donations Trust Fund to fund the grant program.

The bill also directs the DCM to establish the following, by rule, relating to the grant program:

- The criteria and process by which communication services providers may apply for reimbursement;
- The minimum documentation required to verify eligible relocation costs, which must be prudent and reasonable in order to be eligible for reimbursement; and
- The timeline for application review and reimbursement disbursement, which may not exceed 90 days from submission.

The bill specifies that the grant program funds may be used only to reimburse documented expenses directly attributable to the physical relocation of facilities required by a county or municipal authority. Reimbursement may not be made to service providers for indirect or administrative costs. Funds in the grant program are exempt from the requirement in s. 215.20, F.S., that certain income and certain trust funds contribute to the state's General Revenue Fund. Instead, any interest earned on grant program funds accrue to the grant program's fund.

In order to administer and enforce this section, the bill authorizes the DCM to adopt emergency rules.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 202.20; s. 337.403; s. 337.4031, F.S.

HB 827 – STATEWIDE STUDY ON AUTOMATION AND WORKFORCE IMPACT – SPENCER

(SB 936 – Davis)

Bill Summary: The bill requires the Bureau of Workforce Statistics and Economic Research at the Department of Commerce to perform a statewide study on the effects of automation, robotics, and AI on the state's workforce. The study must analyze specified information and impacts and must be conducted every three years so the bureau can update its policy recommendations.

The bill requires the study to analyze:

- Industries most affected and projected job displacement over the next 10 years, particularly due to use of AI.
- Geographic regions within the state most vulnerable to job loss or displacement.
- Demographics of workers most at risk.
- Impact on wages and job quality in key job sectors.
- Economic benefits, including productivity growth and job creation.
- Workforce training programs addressing job loss or displacement.
- Policy recommendations for workforce resilience, including education and retraining investments.
- The rate and scale of job loss or displacement caused specifically by AI compared to other forms of automation.

County Impact: Counties are not directly required to act under this bill; however, they may benefit from access to updated state-level data and policy guidance on the impact of automation on their local workforces. Counties could be indirectly involved through regional economic councils, chambers of commerce, or local workforce boards consulted for the study, and may use the findings to inform local economic development, workforce training, and education strategies.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: There are no statute citations.

HB 1121 – UNMANNED AIRCRAFT AND UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS – CANADY

(SB 1422 – Truenow)

Bill Summary: The bill strengthens regulations on the use of drones and unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), particularly in relation to critical infrastructure, public safety, and privacy. The bill increases the criminal penalty for operating a drone over or near a critical infrastructure facility from a second-degree misdemeanor to a third-degree felony, and expands the definition of "critical infrastructure facility" to include wired communications facilities.

The bill prohibits knowingly altering or tampering with a drone's remote identification system to defeat FAA tracking requirements, and establishes third-degree felony penalties for possessing or operating such drones. Possessing or operating a drone carrying a weapon of mass destruction or hoax device is classified as a first-degree felony.

Law enforcement agencies are authorized to use drones to monitor crowds of 50 or more people and to enhance security for elected officials, provided they comply with policies governing privacy and data retention. The bill also criminalizes unauthorized drone surveillance of individuals or private property and enhances the penalty if such footage is distributed.

County Impact:
Critical Infrastructure Facilities: The bill increases the penalty for operating a drone over, on, or near a critical infrastructure facility. Specifically, the bill increases the penalty from a second-degree misdemeanor to a third-degree felony if a person:

- Operates a drone over a critical infrastructure facility, unless the operation is for a commercial purpose and is authorized in compliance with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations;
- Allows a drone to make contact with a critical infrastructure facility; or
- Allows a drone to come within a distance of a critical infrastructure facility that is close enough to interfere with the operation of, or cause a disturbance to, such a facility.

Use of Drones by a Person, State Agency, or Political Subdivision: The bill provides a criminal penalty if a person knowingly or willfully uses a drone equipped with an imaging device to record an image of privately owned real property or of the owner, tenant, occupant, invitee, or licensee of such property with the intent to conduct surveillance on the individual or property and such surveillance is conducted:

- In violation of such person's reasonable expectation of privacy; and
- Without the person's written consent.

Under the bill, a violation of the prohibition is punishable as a first degree misdemeanor.6 If a person knowingly or willfully uses a drone to conduct unauthorized surveillance and intentionally distributes such surveillance, he or she commits a third degree felony. The bill specifies that the criminal penalty does not apply to a state agency, political subdivision, or law enforcement agency or to an officer, employee, or agent of such subdivision or agency who is acting in the course and scope of his or her employment. (Section 3)

Use of Drones by a Law Enforcement Agency: The bill authorizes a law enforcement agency to use a drone:

- To provide or maintain the public safety of a crowd of 50 people or more.
- In furtherance of providing and maintaining the security of elected officials under s. 943.68, F.S.

Effective Date: October 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 330.41; s. 330.411; s. 934.50, F.S.

SB 56 – GEOENGINEERING AND WEATHER MODIFICATION ACTIVITIES – GARCIA

(HB 477 – Steele)
Bill Summary: The bill prohibits "geoengineering" and weather modification activities and provides that such activities are a third-degree felony.

The bill also provides that, beginning October 1, 2025, publicly owned airports must report monthly to the Florida Department of Transportation (DOT) any aircraft which are equipped for geoengineering or weather modification activities. DOT is required to withhold state funds to airports that are not in compliance with this provision. DOT is authorized to issue rules to implement these guidelines.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, counties that operate public airports will be responsible for monthly reporting to DOT regarding the landing, take off, or presence of any aircraft with prohibited equipment used for weather modification. Noncompliance with these reporting requirements may result in loss of state funds for airport projects.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 403.411; s. 253.002; s. 373.026; s. 373.1501; s. 373.4598; s. 373.470; s. 403.281; s. 403.401; s. 403.4115, F.S.

SB 108 – ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES – GRALL

(HB 433 – Overdorf)
Bill Summary: The bill requires every state agency, in coordination with the joint administrative procedures committee (JAPC), to review all agency rules for statutorily delegated authority on a five-year schedule—20% per year. The agency must submit to the legislature and the JAPC an annual report of each rule under review, as well as their intention to 1) make no changes, 2) make technical changes to the rule, 3) make substantive changes to the rule, or 4) repeal the rule altogether. The rule review is deemed complete upon annual certification of the report by the JAPC.
The bill allows for an individual to request a Statement of Estimated Regulatory Costs as part of a public workshop for the purpose of rule development.
The bill requires an agency to withdraw any rule that is not ratified by the Legislature within one regular legislative session after its referral to the body. If such rulemaking is required by law, the agency must restart the rulemaking process from the beginning.

The bill authorizes an agency to adopt emergency rules with express legislative delegation, in addition to their existing authority to adopt emergency rules with a finding of immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare.

County Impact: The bill's direct impact primarily concerns agency rules. Future county impacts are likely contingent on substantive changes or repeals to existing agency rules that govern or impact county operations.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 120.52; s. 120.536; s. 120.54; s. 120.541; s. 120.5435; s. 120.545; s. 120.55; s. 120.74, F.S.

HB 209 – STATE LAND MANAGEMENT – SYNDER

(SB 80 – Harrell)
Bill Summary: The bill requires that state park lands be managed for "conservation-based public outdoor recreational" use. This definition expressly excludes sports requiring "sporting facilities" e.g. pickleball, golf, or tennis. This bill does allow for rustic cabins; however, any construction must, to the greatest extent possible, be conducted so as to avoid impacts to the natural habitat, and remain consistent with the park's approved land management plan.

The bill requires public hearings for revised land management plans and mandates that management plans for large parcels (over 160 acres) be made publicly available online at least 30 days in advance of hearings.

The bill directs the Department of Environmental Protection to submit a comprehensive report by December 1, 2025, on the condition of state park amenities and facilities, along with cost estimates to improve or reopen them by July 1, 2035.

County Impact: No direct impact on counties is anticipated.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 253.034; s. 258.004; s. 258.007; s. 258.08; s. 258.083; s. 258.084, F.S.

HB 295 – COMPREHENSIVE WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING PLAN – CASELLO

(SB 200 – Berman)
Bill Summary: The bill directs the Department of Environmental Protection to establish a statewide recycling and waste reduction plan and goal by July 1, 2026. The plan is expected to consider recommendations from the prior comprehensive statewide recycling plan, and the corresponding final report issued in 2020. At a minimum, the plan must identify a goal based on sustainable materials management and waste diversion.

The plan must also address the following strategies over a three-year planning horizon:

- Recycling education and outreach
- Local government recycling assistance
- Promotion of markets for recycled materials

FAC supported the measure throughout this session as part of its Guiding Principles.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, counties may need to align local recycling programs with new statewide strategies. Additionally, future grant funding availability stemming from this plan may be contingent on compliance with the state's recycling framework.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 403.7032, F.S.

HB 481 – ANCHORING LIMITATION AREAS – LOPEZ(V)

(SB 866 – Martin)
Bill Summary: The bill creates a new exception to the existing preemption against local regulation of the anchoring of vessels outside of designated mooring fields. Specifically, in counties with populations of 1.5 million or greater, the bill allows the regulation of any vessel that is anchored for a period of at least one hour any time between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise for more than 30 days in a six-month period.

The bill also expands the areas within Biscayne Bay that are designated anchoring limitation areas. Lastly, the bill increases the distance from a public mooring field that a vessel is authorized to anchor.

County Impact:
Partial Repeal of Anchoring Preemption: As a result of this bill passing, counties have the authority to regulate any vessel anchored in its jurisdiction that remains anchored overnight for a period of one hour or more for more than 30 days in any six-month period within the jurisdiction of a county with a population of 1.5 million or more. This excludes any time the vessel is anchored overnight within the boundaries of a marked mooring field or any time the vessel is anchored overnight for the purpose of completing permitted marine construction, installation, or maintenance work.

Anchor Limitation Areas: The bill also revises the sections of Biscayne Bay in Miami-Dade County that are anchoring limitation areas, within which a person may not anchor a vessel at any time overnight.

The bill adds anchoring limitation areas between: Palm Island and Star Island, Palm Island and Hibiscus Island, Palm Island and Watson Island, The Sunset Islands, and State Road 112.

Effective Date: Upon becoming a law
Statutory Reference: s. 327.4108; s. 327.4109; s. 327.6, F.S.

SB 492 – MITIGATION BANKS – MCCLAIN

(HB 1175 – Duggan)
Bill Summary: The bill allows for offsite mitigation of development impacts. Specifically, the bill allows a developer to mitigate impacts outside of the service area if there are insufficient credits available within the service area. Out-of-service area credits are subject to an escalator for increasingly distant mitigation. In other words, the farther you get from the service area, the more mitigation credits are required.
The bill also requires mitigation banking regulators (i.e. DEP and the Water Management Districts) to follow a prescribed schedule for releasing mitigation credits when the following performance benchmarks are met:

- 30% of eligible credits once a conservation easement is recorded
- 30% following completion of initial construction activities
- 20% in increments, as interim performance criteria are met as specified by the mitigation bank permit
- 20% upon meeting the final success criteria as specified by the mitigation bank permit

County Impact: There are no specific limitations to the out-of-service area mitigation by a developer, besides the credit escalator for increasingly distant mitigation. This may result in an uneven distribution of wetland and conservation benefits across the state. For instance, a developer could theoretically mitigate impacts to a South Florida watershed at a bank site in the Florida panhandle.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 373.4136, F.S.

HB 733 – BROWNFIELDS – ANDERSON

(SB 736 – Truenow)
Bill Summary: The bill allows larger brownfield properties to be subdivided into smaller parcels for purposes of site rehabilitation. The bill prohibits a local pollution control program from denying a "no further action" notice or site rehabilitation completion order once performance criteria have been met on a subdivided parcel. Once a completion order has been issued, the entity responsible for rehabilitation is eligible for tax credits under the state's brownfield redevelopment program for two years following the completion order.

Additionally, the bill removes local government mapping requirements for institutional controls on brownfield sites.

The bill requires that certain sites subject to ongoing federal action (e.g. Superfund or Clean Water Act cleanup sites) require a "no objection" letter from the Environmental Protection Agency for participation, as well as a concurrence issued by DEP.

County Impact:
Small Parcel Rehabilitation: As a result of this bill passing, larger brownfield sites may be subdivided into smaller parcels and rehabilitated incrementally. A local government may not withhold a "no further action" notice or site rehabilitation completion order, once performance criteria have been met on a subdivided parcel.

Institutional Controls: Under current law, local governments are required to map the use of institutional controls on a potential brownfield site. Institutional controls are administrative or legal instruments to minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination and/or protect the integrity of the remediation process. The bill removes the requirement for local governments to note the use of any such institutional controls, prior to closure of a site.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025.
Statutory Reference: s. 376.79; s. 376.80; s. 376.81; s. 376.82; s. 376.30781, F. S.

HB 735 – WATER ACCESS FACILITIES – BRACKETT

(SB 1162 – Leek)
Bill Summary: The bill expands the eligible uses of Florida Boating Improvement Program (FBIP) grant funds to include publicly owned parking facilities for boat-hauling vehicles and trailers.

The bill allows marine manufacturers to participate in the Department of Environmental Protection's Clean Marina Program, allowing them to receive a 10% reduction on their annual lease fee for sovereign submerged lands.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, county-owned boating facilities are able to use FBIP grant funds for parking maintenance and expansion for boat-hauling vehicles and trailers.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 253.0346; s. 327.047, F.S.

SB 796 – GENERAL PERMITS FOR DISTRIBUTED WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS – BRADLEY

(HB 645 – Conerly)
Bill Summary: The bill grants a general permit for the replacement of existing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems with distributed wastewater treatment systems (DWTSs), provided that the permittee conducts monthly reporting, annual inspections, recordkeeping, and biosolids management in accordance with applicable rules.

Distributed wastewater treatment systems consist of separate distributed wastewater treatment units (DWTUs) that are in different geographical locations but are linked to a central system. The units are smaller in scale than a wastewater treatment plant, but provide for more intensive treatment processes than a conventional septic tank.

The installation of a distributed wastewater treatment unit (DWTU) may proceed without further action by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) if the permittee notifies the DEP at least 30 days before the installation. The notification must certify that a Florida registered professional designed the DWTU in compliance with applicable rules and that the proposed DWTU meets specific design and operational requirements. To be eligible for the general permit, the DWTU and the DWTS must be commonly owned and operated by the permittee.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, local and county governments may see an increase in the use of distributed wastewater treatment systems (DWTUs), which can be installed under a general permit without further DEP approval if specific conditions are met.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 403.814, F.S.

HB 1137 – UTILITY SERVICE RESTRICTIONS – SHOAF

(SB 1002 – Truenow)
Bill Summary: The bill expands an existing preemption of utility fuel sources to apply to boards, agencies, commissions, and authorities of counties and municipal corporations. Preempted entities cannot restrict or prohibit the types or fuel sources of energy used, delivered, or supplied by specified utilities.

The bill also prohibits the Florida Building Commission or State Fire Marshal from adopting into the Florida Building Code or Florida Fire Prevention Code any provision that prohibits or requires the installation of multiple types or fuel sources for energy production.

County Impact: A county governing body is already preempted as a result of current statute. The expanded preemption now applies not only to county and municipal governing bodies, but also to their boards, agencies, commissions, and authorities.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 366.032; s. 425.041; s. 553.73; s. 633.202, F.S.

SB 1228 – SPRINGS RESTORATION – MCCLAIN
(HB 691 – Conerly)
Bill Summary: The bill allows a wastewater facility with an approved discharge plan to request to amend the plan to incorporate a reclaimed water project identified in an Outstanding Florida Springs recovery or prevention strategy. Reclaimed water has received at least basic disinfection and secondary treatment. The Department of Environmental Protection must approve the request within 60 days if the following conditions are met:

- The identified use of reclaimed water will benefit a rural area of opportunity.
- The project will provide at least 35 million gallons per day of reclaimed water to benefit an Outstanding Florida Spring.
- The project involves more than one domestic wastewater treatment facility.
- The project implementation and surface water discharge elimination schedule meet the minimum flow level and minimum water level requirements for an Outstanding Florida Spring.

County Impact: As a result of this bill passing, a county wastewater treatment plant will be permitted to incorporate reclaimed wastewater as part of maintaining minimum flow and water levels for an Outstanding Florida Spring. However, this may have negative water quality impacts within the spring area.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 403.064, F.S.

HB 1313 – RESILIENT FLORIDA REAUTHORIZATION – MOONEY
(SB 1320 – Rodriguez)
Bill Summary: The bill reauthorizes the Resilient Florida Trust Fund within the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and eliminates the program's scheduled repeal.

County Impact: Eligible county resiliency projects may continue to obtain funding through the Resilient Florida Grant Program and the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan. These programs support regional resilience coalitions and coastal resilience initiatives. This bill ensures ongoing access to these resources, without interruption or new administrative burdens.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 380.0935, F.S.

SB 1388 – VESSELS – TRUMBULL
(HB 1001 – Griffitts)
Bill Summary: The bill authorizes FWC to modify the allowable means of anchoring, mooring, beaching, or grounding of vessels within springs protection zones. Current law allows FWC to prohibit these activities altogether, with a finding of harm to water quality and quantity, hydrology, wetlands, or aquatic species. This bill also raises the threshold to "significant harm," with the operation of a vessel as a proximate cause of such harm.

The bill provides that a law enforcement officer may not board any vessel or perform a vessel stop without probable cause that a violation of vessel safety laws has occurred.

The bill also prohibits a state agency, municipality, government entity, or county from restricting the use or sale of a watercraft based on the energy source used to power it.

County Impact: Under this bill, a county may not restrict the use or sale of a watercraft based on its energy source. Additionally, county law enforcement is restricted from boarding a vessel without probable cause that a violation of vessel safety laws has occurred.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 327.45; s. 327.56; s. 327.7; s. 327.75; s. 379.226, F.S.

SB 1622 – BEACHES – TRUMBULL
(HB 6043 – Andrade)
Bill Summary: The bill repeals a current preemption requiring local governments to receive judicial affirmation for any customary use ordinance or policy. The bill also designates the erosion control line as the mean high-water line for critically eroded Gulf counties with less than 275,000 residents and at least 3 municipalities. This includes Walton, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Levy, Bay, and Monroe counties.

Lastly, the bill authorizes the Department of Environmental Protection to conduct beach restoration projects for any critically eroded beaches as determined in the August 2024 Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida report. This supersedes existing requirements for an easement granted by the private landowners in the area.

County Impact: Under Section 1 of the bill, counties will no longer be required to seek judicial affirmation prior to enforcing a customary use ordinance or policy. This has no impact on properties that A) were previously determined to not fall under the doctrine of customary use, or B) reached a settlement agreement under recent litigation.

Section 2 designates the erosion control line as the mean high-water line for those specified counties. This essentially makes a determination of this boundary an administrative function and removes any public input components from the process.
Effective Date: Upon Becoming Law
Statutory Reference: s. 163.035, F.S.

HB 1143 – PERMITS FOR DRILLING, EXPLORATION, AND EXTRACTION OF OIL AND GAS RESOURCES – SHOAF
(SB 1300 – Simon)
Bill Summary: The bill prohibits drilling, exploration, or production of oil and gas in counties within a Rural Area of Opportunity (RAOs)and within 10 miles of a National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR). This includes the Apalachicola NERR, the Guana Tolomato Matanzas NERR, and the Rookery Bay NERR.

Additionally, current law requires an evaluation by the Department of Environmental Protection as to whether the natural resources in a marine or shore area are "adequately protected" when permitting or siting offshore drilling projects. The bill prescribes a test to determine adequate protection based on factors including ecological function, water quality, restoration costs, and the local environmental condition.

County Impact: The bill ensures protection of coastal and marine ecosystems from potential blowout events when conducting offshore drilling projects.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025
Statutory Reference: s. 377.2407; s. 377.242, F.S.

SUITS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

(HB 301 – McFarland / SB 1570 – DiCeglie)

HB 301- Suits Against the Government by Rep. McFarland, also known as the Sovereign Immunity bill, passed off the House floor but ultimately failed this session, as the Senate companion bill was not considered this session.

As originally filed, the bill significantly increased the statutory limits on liability for tort claims against the state and its political subdivisions. Specifically, the bill raises the caps on claims from $200,000 to $1 million per person, and from $300,000 to $3 million per incident for claims arising between October 1, 2025, and October 1, 2030, with further increases thereafter. Notably, the bill provided that counties may settle claims exceeding these limits without requiring legislative approval. The bill also prohibited insurance policies from conditioning coverage on the passage of a claim bill, ensuring that judgments against government entities are enforceable within statutory limits. Additionally, the bill shortened the statute of limitations for negligence claims against the state from four years to two years, aligning with medical malpractice and wrongful death claims.

During the committee process, the House Judiciary Committee adopted an amendment that reduced the originally proposed caps but still raised them significantly above current law—setting sovereign immunity caps for claims accruing after **October 1, 2025**, at **$500,000 per person and $1,000,000 per incident**. For claims accruing after October 1, 2030, the caps would further increase to **$600,000 per person** and **$1,100,000 per incident**.

SB 1570- Suits against the Government by Sen DiCeglie, failed to make an agenda of the Senate Judiciary Committee. As a result, without Senate action, the bill did not advance through the committee process and failed to reach the Senate floor.

TERM LIMITS FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

(HJR 679 – Salzman / SJR 802 – Ingoglia)

HJR 679 – Term Limits for County Commissioners by Rep. Salzman passed off the House floor but ultimately failed this session, as the Senate companion bill never made it past its second committee stop.

As originally filed, the joint resolution proposed a constitutional amendment to impose an eight-year lifetime term limit on county commissioners and district school board members, prohibiting individuals from appearing on the ballot for re-election if they will have served eight years in office by the end of their current term. The limit applied to county commissioner terms of office beginning after November 3, 2026, and school board terms of office beginning after November 8, 2022.

The joint resolution imposed an 8-year lifetime term limit on county commissioners, regardless of term limits already set in place by 12 counties via county charters. The bill stripped local governments' ability to self-govern by forcing constituents to vote through a statewide ballot process on county commissioner term limits.

During the committee process, the State Affairs Committee adopted an amendment that imposed an eight-year consecutive term limit for county commissioners and school board members. The amended bill removed the lifetime ban on term-limited commissioners and allowed a term-limited commissioner elected from a single-member district to run for a county-wide elected chairperson or county mayor position, if provided for in the county charter.

SJR 802- Term Limits for County Commissioners by Sen Ingoglia, never made it past its second committee stop, the Committee on Community Affairs, which ultimately did not agenda the bill. As a result, without Senate action, the joint resolution did not advance through the committee process and failed to reach the Senate floor.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

(SB 1118 – McClain / HB 1209 – Steele)

Land Use and Development by Sen. McClain failed this session, as it was never heard in its second committee. HB 1209 was not considered this session. As proposed, the bill was an omnibus growth management package that made changes to agriculture enclaves, comprehensive plan amendments, land development regulations, impact fees, and recreational covenants.

Agriculture Enclaves: Under the bill, the owner of an agricultural enclave may apply for administrative approval of development even if the future land use map designation or the comprehensive plan's goals, objectives, or policies conflict with the proposed project, as long as the proposed land uses, densities, and intensities are consistent with those in the surrounding industrial, commercial, or residential areas. Once a proposed development meets these conditions, it must be administratively approved without any further action required by the governing body of the local government. Additionally, local governments are prohibited from enacting or enforcing regulations that are more burdensome for agricultural enclave developments than those applied to other types of development.

The bill also expands the definition of an agricultural enclave to allow for multiple parcels to be considered together. Furthermore, it revises the criteria for what constitutes an enclave: instead of requiring 75 percent of a parcel's boundary to be surrounded by existing or planned development, parcels under 640 acres can now qualify if they are 50 percent surrounded by planned development and share 50 percent of their perimeter with an urban service district, area, or line.

During the committee process, a delete-all amendment was adopted that modified the scope of the bill. Along with the original provisions in the bill, the delete-all made the following changes to the Agricultural Enclave section of the bill:

A proposed development authorized under this section must be administratively approved within 120 days, and no further action by the governing body of the local government is required. A local government must approve an application for development if it otherwise meets the section's requirements and proposes only single-family residential, community gathering, and recreational uses at a density not exceeding the average density of adjacent parcels. A local government must treat an agricultural enclave adjacent to an urban service district as if it were within the urban service district.

As an alternative to the requirement that an enclave be 75 percent surrounded by existing development or planned development, a parcel or set of parcels may be either:

- Less than 700 acres 50 percent surrounded by planned development and sharing 50 percent of its perimeter with an urban service district, area, or line satisfies the requirement to be considered an enclave; or
- Located within the boundary of a rural study area adopted in the local government's comprehensive plan as of January 1, 2025, which was intended to be developed with residential uses at a density of at least one dwelling unit per acre and at least 50 percent surrounded by parcels designated for industrial, commercial, or residential purposes.

The amended definition also provides that property not currently equipped with public services may nonetheless be an agricultural enclave if the applicant offers to agree to pay for, construct, or contribute a proportionate share for concurrency purposes.

Comprehensive Plan Amendments: The bill amended the definition of "compatibility" for the purposes of the Community Planning Act, to provide that all residential land use categories, residential zoning categories, and housing types are compatible with each other.

The bill introduced two amendments concerning the required and optional elements of a comprehensive plan. First, the proposed changes stipulated that a local government may not mandate that one professionally accepted data collection methodology be considered superior to another when supporting a comprehensive plan amendment. Second, it prohibits optional elements of the comprehensive plan from including policies that would restrict the density or intensity levels that are already established in the future land use element.

The adoption by ordinance of a comprehensive plan or plan amendment that contains more restrictive or burdensome procedures concerning development must be approved by a supermajority vote of the members of the governing body. An owner of real property subject to a comprehensive plan amendment or an applicant for such an amendment not adopted by the local government and who is not provided the opportunity for a hearing within 180 days after filing the application, may file a civil action for declaratory, injunctive, or other relief, which must be reviewed de novo.

During the committee process, a delete-all amendment was adopted that modified the scope of the bill. Along with the original provisions in the bill, the delete-all made the following additions to the Comprehensive Plan Elements section of the bill:

- For the purposes of agricultural land uses, the production of ethanol from plants and plant products by fermentation, distillation, and drying is not chemical manufacturing or refining.

Land development regulations: The bill defined "infill residential development" in the Community Planning Act. The term is defined as the expansion of an existing residential development on a contiguous vacant parcel of no more than 100 acres in size within a residential future land use category and a residential zoning district that is contiguous on the majority of all sides by residential development.

The bill provided that local land development regulations must contain minimum lot sizes within single-family, two-family and fee-simple, single-family townhouse zoning districts to accommodate the maximum density authorized in the comprehensive plan, net of the area required for other mandatory items, and infill development standards for single-family homes, two-family homes and fee-simple townhouse dwelling units. The applications for infill development must be administratively approved without the need of a comprehensive plan amendment, rezoning, or variance if the proposed infill development has the same or less gross density as the existing development and is generally consistent with the

development standards of existing development. During the committee process, a delete-all amendment was adopted that modified the scope of the bill. The amendment changed the scope of the Land Development and Regulations section of the bill, deleted the original filed language regarding infill and land regulations, and added new language, including:

- A county or municipality, respectively, may not require an applicant to install, pay a fee for, or reimburse the costs of a work of art as a condition of processing or issuing a development permit or order.
- Defined "fuel terminal" to include situations where fuel is transferred and loaded through means other than from a loading rack into trucks or rail cars. Further, the term includes adjacent submerged lands or waters used by marine vessels or marine barges for loading and offloading. The section further provides that a prohibition on amending land use and development regulations in a manner that would conflict with a fuel terminal's classification does not apply if the fuel terminal's owner notifies the local government that the fuel terminal is to be decommissioned.
- An agency approving a plat, which may include a board, committee, employee, or consultant, shall administer plat submittals and, within 45 days after receipt of a plat submittal, must recommend approval or provide written comments specifying areas of noncompliance. Upon recommending approval, the governing body shall at
- Its next regularly scheduled meeting grant final administrative approval of the plat unless it determines error to have occurred in the recommendation.

Impact Fees – Extraordinary Circumstances: The bill provided a definition of "extraordinary circumstance" for the purposes of raising impact fees beyond the statutorily prescribed percentage. The definition provides that an extraordinary circumstance is an event outside the control of a local government, school district, or special district that prevents the same from fulfilling the objectives intended to be funded by an impact fee.

During the committee process, a delete-all amendment was adopted that modified the scope of the bill. The delete all amendment deleted the original filed language of extraordinary circumstances and redefined it under new language:

- For a county, an extraordinary circumstance is when the permanent population estimate determined for the county by the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research is at least 1.25 times the 5-year high-series population projection for the county as published immediately before the year of the population estimate.
- For a municipality, an extraordinary circumstance is when the municipality is located within a county experiencing extraordinary circumstances as above, and the municipality demonstrates that it has maintained a proportionate share of population growth over the preceding 5 years.

Note: Although this bill did not pass, a version of the impact fee language did pass in SB 1080.

Municipal Annexation: During the committee process, a delete-all amendment was adopted that modified the scope of the bill. The delete all amendment added new provisions to the bill regarding the process for municipal annexation of land.

Recreational Convenants: The bill introduced the concept of recreational covenants. A recreational covenant as a recorded covenant that provides the nature and requirements of a membership in or use of privately owned commercial recreational facilities or amenities for parcel owners.

During the committee process, a delete-all amendment was adopted that modified the scope of the bill. Along with the original provisions in the bill, the delete-all amendment also made the following additions to the Recreational Covenants section of the bill:

- A recreational covenant recorded before July 1, 2025, must be amended or supplemented to comply with these requirements by July 1, 2026. Contains provisions for situations governing recreational covenants lacking specific mechanisms for the increase of fees and expense costs. The bill outlines the relationship between parties to a recreational covenant and the governing homeowners' association, as well as provisions for terminating a recreational covenant.
- The bill requires a disclosure to be included in the contract for the sale of a parcel subject to a recreational covenant, effective October 1, 2025, and includes a financial reporting requirement for the reporting of collections and expenditures under recreational covenants.

LOCAL OPTION TAXES

(HB 1221 – Miller / SB 1664 – Trumbull)

Local Option Taxes failed this session. As filed, the bills threatened to sunset all local option taxes unless each levy was subsequently renewed by the voters every eight years. This provision undermined prior voter approval by referendum, and affected discretionary sales surtaxes, tourist development taxes (TDT), and local option food and beverage taxes.

The bills allowed any levy pledged for debt service to continue until the retirement of the debt. However, future levies pledged for debt service were limited to a 30-year maximum duration. This, coupled with the 8-year renewal cycle, threatened to impact credit ratings, planning horizons, and operational or capital project funding. Additionally, local governments are often required to demonstrate a local funding commitment when applying for federal grants—with no funding stability, Florida's counties may be placed at a competitive disadvantage.

During the committee process, the House adopted a proposed committee substitute (PCS) which removed the 8-year renewal provision, instead targeting local uses of TDT revenues. The House PCS dissolved existing Tourist Development Councils and directed that, beginning in 2026, TDT revenues be used to offset property tax rates. Specifically, a credit must be applied against local property tax bills (applied proportionally for all taxpayers OR to special categories within the tax base) totaling the prior year's TDT collections, less any revenue needed for debt service or contractual obligations. This may actually reduce overall tax receipts in the long run, if tourism volume diminishes.

Ultimately, both bills died on the Floor. However, the TDT language was also amended into the House tax package (HB 7033). HB 7033 was included within the concurrent resolution extending the legislative session and may still be considered going forward.

WASTE INCINERATION

(SB 1008 – Avila / SB 1822 – Martin / HB 1609 – Weinberger)

SB 1008 (Avila) failed this session in its second committee stop, though much of the language was amended into SB 1822 (Martin), which ultimately died on the floor as well. HB 1609 (Weinberger) also failed on the floor when the House refused to concur with Senate amendments to the bill.

The bill preempted the siting of a waste-to-energy facility or solid waste facility which uses an incinerator within a specified distance of a school or residential property (one half-mile in the House bill, one-mile in the Senate). The setback was to be measured from the facility's smokestack. This preemption was thought to be the product of a recent fire at a facility in Doral, leading the Senate to adopt language applying it directly to Miami-Dade County.

Following pushback from a number of waste facility operators, the sponsors adopted a grandfathering provision to exempt existing facilities. On the floor, the Senate also adopted a pair of amendments to SB 1822, expanding the scope of the bill to include a significant preemption on landfill expansion. Landfill sites are incrementally expanded by opening new "cells" to meet ongoing capacity needs. The amendments prohibited expansion of new cells unless the following requirements were met:

- Landfills that pre-date the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (December, 1970) must come into compliance with current Department of Environmental Protection standards, including remediating and modernizing cells that have already reached capacity and been closed.
- A feasibility study must be conducted to A) identify diversion processes and technologies that may reduce dependence on landfills, and B) evaluate the technical feasibility of expansion, including engineering and infrastructure challenges and regulatory compliance.

Ultimately, the House refused to concur with the Senate amendments, and both bills stalled on the floor.

PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION AND ASSESSMENT LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM LEASED PROPERTY

(HB 1257 – Busatta / SB 1510 – Avila)

As filed, the bills proposed a Constitutional amendment to provide two $25,000 ad valorem tax exemptions for property that is under a residential lease of at least 6 months on January 1 of a given year and is owned by a person who also owns a homestead property in this state. Additionally, the proposed amendment, if passed, would limit the increase in ad valorem tax assessments to the lesser of 3% or the percent change in the consumer price index, mirroring the Save Our Homes assessment cap for conventional homesteads. The Revenue Estimating Conference estimated a $1.2 billion-dollar recurring impact for FY 2027-28 if this Constitutional amendment were to pass on the ballot.

A proposed committee substitute in the House added an additional component to the proposed Constitutional amendment, allowing individuals who are entitled to a homestead exemption but have not received the exemption within the previous four calendar years to receive an additional temporary homestead exemption for non-school levies. The additional exemption is equal to 50 percent of the just value of the homestead property, capped at the median just value for homestead property in the county where the property is located. The exemption is reduced by 20% each year, diminishing to zero in five years.

The bill would apply first to the 2027 tax roll, pending approval by 60% of the voters.

The Senate bill stalled in its third committee. The House bill ultimately passed off the House floor but was not taken up by the Senate and failed.

STORAGE OF HANDGUNS IN PRIVATE CONVEYANCES AND VESSELS
HB 15 – Hinson / SB 190 – Rouson

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND DATING VIOLENCE
HB 19 – Hinson / SB 240 – Berman

HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION
HB 35 – Gottlieb / SB 510 – Rouson

TAX EXEMPTION FOR DISABLED EX-SERVICEMEMBERS
HB 39 – Daley / SB 218 – Arrington

PUB. REC./VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND DATING VIOLENCE
HB 41 (HB 19) – Hinson / SB 242 (SB 240) – Berman

NATURE-BASED METHODS FOR IMPROVING COASTAL RESILIENCE
SB 50 – Mooney Jr./ HB 371 – García

RESILIENT BUILDINGS
SB 62 – Rodriguez / SB 143 – Barnaby

SAFE WATERWAYS ACT
HB 73 – Gossett-Seidman / SB 156 – Rodriguez

DISPLAY OF FLAGS BY GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES
HB 75 – Borrero / SB 100 – Fine

PROTECTIONS FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES WHO USE MEDICAL MARIJUANA AS QUALIFIED PATIENTS
HB 83 – Rosenwald / SB 142 – Polsky

UTILITY TERRAIN VEHICLES
SB 88 – Wright / HB 221 – Gentry

FOOD INSECURE AREAS
HB 89 – Rayner

PROTECTION FROM SURGICAL SMOKE
HB 103 – Davis / SB 152 – Davis

PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING
HB 105 – Anderson / SB 408 – Burgess

PHOTOGRAPHY IN POLLING ROOMS AND EARLY VOTING SITES
HB 109 – Daniels / SB 1170 – Yarborough

SALES TAX EXEMPTION FOR DISABLED VETERANS
HB 111 – Daniels / SB 990 – Truenow

SALES TAX EXEMPTION OF BULLION
SB 134 – Bankson / HB 6021 – Rodriguez

PREGNANT WOMEN IN CUSTODY
HB 145 – Hart / SB 206 – Jones

TAX EXEMPTION FOR SURVIVING SPOUSES OF QUADRIPLEGICS
HB 163 (HB 165) – Tant / SB 748 (SB 750) – Simon

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE TASK FORCE
HB 169 – Bracy Davis / SB 236 – Jones

QUALITY OF CARE IN NURSING HOMES
SB 170 – Burton

ASSESSMENT OF HOMESTEAD PROPERTY
SB 174 (SB 176) / HB 1039 (HB 1041)

HOUSING
SB 184 – Gaetz / HB 247 – Conerly

TREATMENT OF INMATES
HB 185 – Hart / SB 358 – Osgood

SAFE STORAGE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION IN MOTOR VEHICLES AND VESSELS
SB 186 – Berman

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
SB 192 – Mooney Jr. / HB 1303 – Gruters

TAX OF ELECTRIC VERTICAL TAKEOFF AND LANDING AIRCRAFT
HB 199 – Porras / SB 266 – Harrell

TRANSPORTATION CONCURRENCY
HB 203 – Grow / SB 1074 – McClain

PREGNANT WOMEN IN CUSTODY
SB 206 – Hart / HB 145 – Jones

CONSTRUCTION DISRUPTION ASSISTANCE
HB 215 – Eskamani / SB 324 - Smith

PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION FOR SURVIVING SPOUSES OF VETERANS
HB 217 – Mayfield / SB 290 – Write

SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES
SB 226 – Gruters

AD VALOREM TAXATION
HB 227 – Caruso / SB 378 – Harrell

PUB. REC./MEDICAL EXAMINERS
HB 231 – Kendall / SB 746 – Yarborough

PREEMPTION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION
SB 238 – Daley / HB 6003 – Polsky

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SALARIES
SB 272 – Rizo / HB 639 – Burgess

PUB REC/CODE INSPECTOR BODY CAMERA RECORDINGS
HB 281 (HB 1475) – Rodriguez / SB 1104 (SB 1106) – Partington

BUILDING AND PLUMBING PERMITS FOR THE USE OF ONSITE SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS
HB 0287 – Conerly / SB 1120 – Ingoglia

VIRTUAL CURRENCY KIOSK BUSINESSES
SB 0292 – Fabricio / HB 319 – Burton

AD VALOREM TAX EXEMPTION FOR NONPROFIT HOMES FOR THE AGED
SB 298 – Wright / HB 321 – Smith

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE
HB 305 – Esposito / SB 448 – Burgess

AD VALOREM TAX EXEMPTION
SB 318 – Truenow / HB 1215 – Alvarez (D)

HOMESTEAD PROPERTY
SB 326 – Borrero / HB 1025 – Rodriguez

RESIDENTIAL UTILITY DISCONNECTIONS
SB 330 – Tendrich / HB 419 – Berman

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION POLICIES
SB 340 – Chamberlin / HB 6011 – Gruters

IDENTIFICATION CARDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYEES
HB 341 – Woodson

STATE PREEMPTION OF THE REGULATION OF HOISTING EQUIPMENT
SB 346 – Cross / HB 6009 – Rouson

EMPLOYEE PROTECTIONS
SB 352 – Benarroch / HB 495 – Gaetz

PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS
HB 357 (HB 359) – Chamberlin / SB 1016 (SB 1018) – Ingoglia

RENT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING DWELLING UNITS
HB 365 – Tendrich / SB 382 – Bernard

PROVENANCE OF DIGITAL CONTENT
HB 369 – McFarland / SB 702 – Burgess

RESIDENTIAL LAND USE DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS
HB 401 – Jacques / SB 634 – Martin

ADAPTIVE REUSE OF LAND
HB 409 – Caruso / SB 1572 – Collins

AD VALOREM TAX EXEMPTION ON LEASED LAND
HB 411 – Chaney / SB 488 – DiCeglie

SWIMMING SAFETY
HB 413 – Gossett-Seidman / SB 568 – Rodriguez

OFFICIAL ACTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WITH RESPECT TO DIVERSITY, EQUITY, AND INCLUSION
SB 420 – Black / HB 1571 – Yarborough

COVERAGE FOR OUT-OF-NETWORK GROUND AMBULANCE EMERGENCY SERVICES
HB 425 – Yeager / SB 704 – Bradley

POWER OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO LEVY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS
SB 432 – Steele / HB 771 – McClain

GENDER IDENTITY EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES
SB 440 – Plakon / HB 1495 – McClain

FINANCING QUALIFYING IMPROVEMENTS TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
SB 446 – Griffitts / HB 1229 – Truenow

IMPACT FEES
SB 482 – DiCeglie / HB 665 – Steele

USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES TO DETECT CONCEALED FIREARMS
HB 491 – Miller / SB 562 – Ingoglia

LOCAL BUSINESS TAXES
HB 503 – Botana / SB 1196 – Truenow

LOCATION OF EQUIPMENT OWNED BY AMUSEMENT BUSINESS OWNER
HB 505 – Botana / SB 722 – Truenow

STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION
HB 529 – Anderson / SB 590 – Leek

ASSESSMENTS LEVIED ON RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARKS
SB 530 – Brugess

MINIMUM WAGE REQUIREMENTS
HB 541 – Chamberlin / SB 676 – Martin

MANUFACTURING
HB 561 – Cobb / SB 600 – Truenow

SWIMMING SAFETY
SB 568 – Gossett-Seidman / HB 413 – Rodriguez

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES
HB 569 – Kendall / SB 1188 – McClain

REMOVAL, STORAGE, AND CLEANUP OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES
HB 577 – Nix, Jr. / SB 872 – Ingoglia

FORMER PHOSPHATE MINING LANDS
HB 585 – Bianco / SB 832 – Burgess

IMPROVEMENTS TO STRUCTURES ON AGRICULTURAL LANDS
HB 589 – Brackett / SB 786 – Truenow

ANCHORING OR MOORING AT SEAPORTS
SB 594 – LaMarca / HB 795 – Rodriguez

ENHANCED FIREARMS TRAINING FACILITIES
SB 598 – Yarkosky / HB 917 – Collins

CANINE SUPPORT GRANT PROGRAM FOR FIRST RESPONDERS
HB 603 – Benarroch / SB 688 – Collins

JAI ALAI PERMIT HOLDERS
SB 622 – Rodriguez / HB 709 – Esposito

PUB. REC./COUNTY AND CITY ADMINISTRATORS AND MANAGERS
HB 623 – Gerwig / SB 842 – Arrington

ONE WATER APPROACHES TO WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
HB 661 – Albert / SB 1846 – Truenow

ELECTRONIC PAYMENT OF PUBLIC RECORDS FEES
HB 671 – Campbell / SB 798 – Rouson

RECREATIONAL FISHING VESSEL LICENSES
HB 673 – Cobb / SB 834 – Truenow

PRIVATE PROVIDER BUILDING INSPECTION SERVICES
HB 695 – Gentry / SB 1474 – DiCeglie

PRIVATE PROVIDER BUILDING INSPECTION SERVICES
HB 695 – Gentry / SB 1474 – DiCeglie

LOCAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLANS
HB 701 – Stark / SB 1714 – Burton

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
HB 707 – Franklin / SB 1298 – Simon

DISCLOSURE OF ESTIMATED AD VALOREM TAXES
SB 708 – Benarroch / HB 1037 – DiCeglie

CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
SB 730 – Martin

SANITARY AND STORMWATER SYSTEM STANDARDS
HB 739 – Grow / SB 1436 – McClain

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTING
HB 755 – Daley / SB 1262 – Burgess

DEFERRED AND UNPAID TAXES
HB 761 – Casello / SB 882 – Berman

ASSESSMENT OF HOMESTEAD PROPERTY
HB 775 (HB 773) – Steele / SB 1092 – Martin

REVENUE FROM AD VALOREM TAXES
HB 787 – Chamberlin / SB 996 – Collins

REQUIREMENTS FOR BATTERY MANUFACTURERS
SB 800 – McClain / HB 1201 – Gentry

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
SB 810 – Burgess

TRAFFIC INFRACTION ENFORCEMENT
SB 812 – Micheal / HB 1275 – Calatayud

TAXES ON THE RENTAL OF REAL PROPERTY
HB 817 – Partington

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COUNTY CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICER BUDGET PROCESSES
IAS1 – Intergovernmental Affairs Subcommittee

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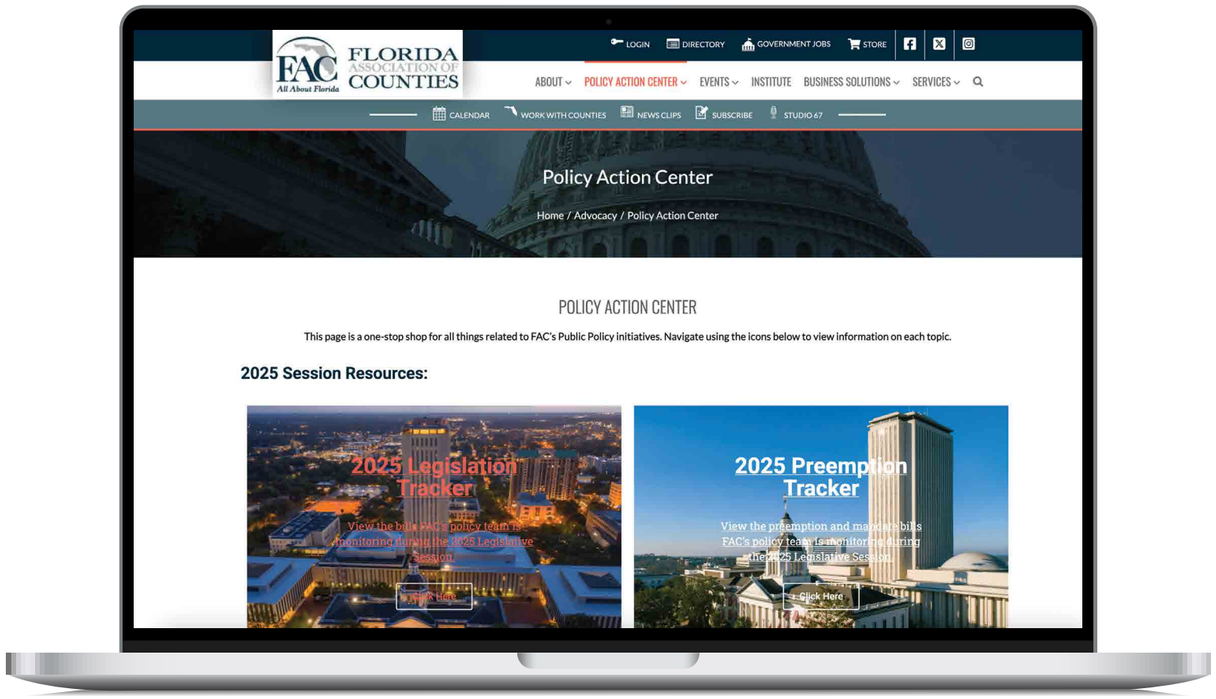

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