



## **2022 Legislative Session Week 7**

**The Legislature is expected to begin the budget conference to align the House and Senate budgets in Week 8. The House came up with a veto/Supreme Court contingency plan for Congressional maps. Meanwhile, polarization and divisiveness between political parties has continued to increase. Sovereign Immunity may have slowed down with the Senate bill not being noticed for Monday's Senate Appropriations agenda and the House bill being Temporarily Postponed in House Judiciary. HB 569 related to Business Claims Against Local Governments advanced to the House floor. The Senate passed SB 510 - requiring Form 6 Financial Disclosures for city commissioners/managers and county administrators.**

### **Redistricting**

After canceling one scheduled meeting and releasing two new proposals the night prior, the House Redistricting Committee voted 15-9 to approve new, linked maps. Two North Florida Republicans joined the Democrats on the committee in voting no, but for opposite reasons than the minority caucus. The primary proposal would remove the North Florida district currently represented by Congressman Lawson. The secondary proposal maintains the district and would be immediately adopted if the courts find the new configuration illegal. According to the staff analysis:

"The bill contains a primary map, H000C8017, that creates a more compact Congressional District 5 in North Florida which should enable minority voters to elect the candidates of their choice. The bill also contains a secondary map, H000C8015, which is postured to take immediate effect should the courts find the primary map's North Florida configuration unconstitutional for any reason."

The Governor asserts Congressman Lawson's district is unconstitutionally gerrymandered because it is not compact and has promised to veto any map that contains it. This is despite the district being drawn by the Supreme Court and despite the Congressional Subcommittee voting the previous week to maintain the district due to functional-analysis tests. This would be the House's way of avoiding a veto and Special Session while also avoiding an invalidated map.

Both maps maintain the same number of Republican/Democratic districts (18 R, 10 D) as the previous House plans. Both maps also improve minority performance in CD 10 (Orlando area) from the previous proposal. The key difference is the new map (H000C8017) contains a more compact CD 5 that lies solely in Duval County. It would be a Biden +13 with 65% black voting population in the Democratic primary. Critics argue that this configuration is a historically less reliable Democratic seat and would ignore the historic black populations located in the areas where slave-plantations ran across North Florida (what the Supreme Court cited when creating the current district). The key legal question is how the district performs, which seems more likely to be a decision left to the courts.



However, the Governor has still not given his stamp of approval on the new proposal yet, either. His spokesperson noted his office may have issues with other aspects of the map. The Governor's office had put forward a map with 20 Republican and 8 Democratic districts.

The Senate already unanimously voted on its Congressional map proposal that would make way for 16 Republican seats and 12 Democratic seats. The House previously voted 77-39 to approve the and the State Senate Proposal, with the Senate approving its map 37-0.

[State House map proposal](#) [State Senate map proposal](#) (Passed Senate & House 37-0/ 77-39)  
[New House Congressional Map](#) [Senate Congressional Map](#) (Passed Senate 37-0)  
[Backup House Congressional Map](#)

All submitted plans can be viewed at: <https://www.floridaredistricting.gov/>

## **Intergovernmental Relations**

### **Sovereign Immunity**

Senate Rules voted 16-1 to advance a once-again amended SB 974. The amendment created a tiered system based on population and type of political subdivision. Under the new language, sovereign immunity caps are increased to \$300,000 per-person/\$400,000 per-incident for counties and municipalities with populations between 50,000 and 250,000, and to \$400,000/\$600,000 if the population is over 250,000 and state agencies. Special Districts, including hospitals and school districts, and counties and cities below 50,000 would be kept at the current \$200,000/\$300,000. All entities, except for the state, would also be allowed to voluntarily pay over the limit to avoid the need for a claims bill. Critics note that there are problems with the tiered system approach- the creation of disparate classes, the reliance on population rather than wealth, and the differing treatment of the same injury in different jurisdictions. The bill now goes to Senate Appropriations and was notably not put on Monday's agenda.

HB 985 was temporarily postponed in House Judiciary and we will find out if it will be placed on Monday's agenda on Feb 27th @ 4:30pm. It would increase the cap to \$1,000,000 per person with no per-incident cap. However, an amendment was filed to decrease it to \$500,000/\$1 million and make the bill prospective rather than retroactive. The current bill would also prohibit insurance policies from conditioning the payment of benefits on enactment of a claims bill; direct DFS to auto adjust the caps for CPI; and reduce from six months to three months the general pre-suit statutory time period for a government entity to review and dispose of a claim.

Both bills also eliminate the statute of limitations on sexual battery actions involving a victim who was younger than 16 years old at the time of the incident.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 985](#)- Judiciary
- [SB 974](#)- Appropriations



## **Business Claims against Local Governments**

House Judiciary voted 13-7 to pass HB 569 with no amendments, meaning the bill is still identical to the Senate's SB 620. A wide variety of interest groups and members of the public express concerns, including a pro-life activist who suggested local governments would be sued by abortion clinics if they adopted pro-life sanctuary city ordinances that the group plans to pursue this year.

Ultimately, the Senate President priority would create a Bert Harris-style cause of action that would allow businesses to claim damages when a charter amendment or ordinance leads to at least a 15% loss of profit. The business must have conducted business in the state for at least 3 years prior to the ordinance. The business must provide records that substantiate a good-faith settlement offer that local governments then have 120 days to accept, reject, or counteroffer. Should the local government feel that more information is required, the business and local government could agree on a schedule for gathering it. The counteroffer can include a waiver of the ordinance for that business, which would cure liability for the local government. They are also able to cure liability by repealing or amending the ordinance (or posting an intent to repeal/amend within 30 days.) Should a settlement not be reached, the business may file suit within one year of the ordinance's enactment date to recover damages, attorneys fees, and costs. A significant portion of the bill is dedicated to assessing attorneys fees paid to the prevailing party under the different scenarios of reaching a settlement or undergoing litigation. Business damages may not exceed the amount of lost profit for the lesser of 7 years or the number of years the business has been in operation.

It applies to ordinances enacted or amended after July 1, 2022. Amendments to charter or ordinance provisions enacted prior to this date only apply if the specific amendment directly leads to the business impacts. It would exempt emergency ordinances; temporary emergency ordinances; ordinances necessary to implement: Part II of chapter 163, relating to growth policy, county and municipal planning, and land development regulation, including zoning, development orders, and development permits; the fire code; the building code; contractual agreements, including grants and other financial assistance; issuance or refinancing of debt; budgets and budget amendments, including revenue sources; procurement; or ordinances that "promote, enable, or facilitate economic competition."

Opponents argued that the bill was rushed through the process and should be a simpler, less expensive reform of the business claims process and meant for only egregiously capricious and arbitrary ordinances. They warned that it would tie the hands of local governments and prevent them from making the decisions the public expects of them. Supporters argued the 15% in direct damages is a difficult threshold to prove as local governments can easily make the case that a loss of profits is due to other factors. They also argue that the bill grants local governments ample opportunity to avoid paying damages.

### *Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 569](#) - Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading



- [SB 620](#) – Passed Senate (22 Yeas / 14 Nays)

### **Individual Freedom**

After heated debate, the House voted 74- 41 to pass HB 7. The bill is a House Speaker and Governor priority (which was also fast-tracked in the Senate) that would make employee training that “compels workers to believe concepts contradictory to the principles of individual freedom” unlawful discrimination under the Florida Civil Rights Act and would impose guidelines on school and employee training curriculums. Curriculums would not be allowed to violate certain value statements, such as: “No individual is inherently racist, sexist, or oppressive, whether consciously or unconsciously, solely by virtue of his or her race or sex”; “No race is inherently superior to another race”; “No individual should be discriminated against or receive adverse treatment solely or partly on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, disability or sex.” According to the Speaker, the bill is in response to “concerns that students and workers are being pushed to adopt the personal or political viewpoints of employers, teachers or textbook authors.” Opponents are concerned the bill will harm education on American history as well as employee training on racial bias.

#### *Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 7](#)- Passed (Vote: 74 Yeas / 41 Nays); On Senate Rules agenda 03/01/22
- [SB 148](#)- Rules

### **House Passes Regulation of Smoking by Counties and Municipalities**

The House voted 105-10 to pass HB 105 after removing the expansion that would have allowed local governments to ban smoking within 25 ft. of a public entrance or exit of a business in its jurisdiction. The bill expands local control over smoking in addition to allowing counties and municipalities to prohibit smoking cigarettes in public parks and beaches that they own. The bills also change the “Florida Clean Indoor Air Act” into the “Florida Clean Air Act” to account for the broader application. The House bill does not contain provisions in the Senate bill that would require specific signage with a scannable QR code referring to the statute. Cigars and tobacco pipes are exempt in both bills.

#### *Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 105](#) - Passed (Vote: 105 Yeas / 10 Nays)
- [SB 224](#) - Retained on Calendar

### **U.S. Produced Iron & Steel in Public Works Projects**

House State Affairs voted 20-3 to advance HB 619 through its final House committee. The Senate bill, meanwhile, has not been heard in any of its committees.

The bill would require all contracts for iron and steel materials used in public works projects for the materials to be domestically-sourced. Contracts would be exempt from the requirements if: it would increase cost of the project over 20%; iron and steel products produced in the United States aren't of sufficient quantity or quality; compliance is inconsistent with public interest. Labor advocates praise the bill for supporting a “foundational” industry in a way that traverses



economic and labor markets. Americans For Prosperity oppose the bill on the grounds it is anti-free market and would drive up government costs- calling the 20% increase cap irresponsibly high. The sponsor argues that American-made products are safer, taxpayer dollars should be supporting the country's economy, and other jurisdictions with this mandate have never had to apply the 20% carve-out so it doesn't increase costs as much as opponents fear.

*Remaining Committee:*

- [HB 619](#) - House Floor
- [SB 1336](#) - Governmental Oversight & Accountability; Community Affairs; Appropriations

## **Tree Trimming**

House Judiciary and Senate Rules unanimously approved HB 1555 and SB 518. The bills would make surgical changes to the 2019 tree trimming and removal preemption passed by the Legislature. The bill is supported by the Florida League of Cities, who have been working with arborists on the changes. The changes include: applying the bill to single-family detached residential buildings on existing lots; requiring documentation be an onsite tree assessment conducted in accordance with Best Management Practices: Tree Risk Assessment, Second Edition (2017) and signed by a licensed Florida landscape architect or ISA certified arborist; documentation must show that the tree shows an "unacceptable risk" and removal is the only means of mitigation.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 1555](#) - Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading
- [SB 518](#) - Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/01/22

## **Development**

### **Building Permits**

House Commerce unanimously advanced HB 423 after adopting a new, mixed-bag PCS. The bill now appears to be the main House vehicle for the companion to SB 644.

**Private Providers:** Part of the PCS reflects compromise changes between private providers and building officials. The previous version would automatically grant certificates of occupancy and completion of a project if a local building official fails to respond to requests within the 2-day window that is already in statute. The amended version maintains this for single-family and two-family dwellings, but increases the time for building officials to respond on larger projects to 10 days and requires all outstanding fees to be paid. If the building official does not provide the deficiencies to the applicant within 2 or 10 *business* days, the C.O. is automatically granted and deemed issued. The building official must provide a written C.O. within 10 days of it being automatically granted. Other changes in the amendment include requiring the private provider apprenticeship be under the direct supervision of a licensed building official. Unchanged is a requirement that local governments grant equal access to all permitting and inspection documents to private providers, contractors, and owners when a private provider is used. It further defines "reasonable administrative fees" local governments can charge for using a private provider to be only the cost of labor incurred.



**Cause of Action:** *However, additional language was added to the PCS from House leadership that would create a private cause of action against local governments that do not use excess building code funds to reduce/rebate fees or fund training programs for building officials, plan examiners, or inspectors. The language allows for owners/builders with valid building permits issued by a local government for a fee and associations of members that have valid building permits issued by a local government for a fee to bring a civil action against a local government for this cause. Local governments argue the language is unnecessary as it is already illegal for them to not use the money for a lawful purpose.*

**Flood Zones:** The PCS also included language from HB 635, making HB 423 a true companion of SB 644, to prevent local governments from restricting private property owners from demolishing single family homes in a flood zone and prevent them from putting additional building requirements on new homes constructed on the site of the demolished ones. Historic structures are exempt.

**Building Permits:** The bill would also specify a list of permit applications that a local government may make three requests for additional information on. The PCS provided that the three times rule may be waived if agreed to by the applicant. If a local government provides the applicant with a request for additional information within 30 days of receiving an application, the local government: On the first request of information, has 15 days from the time of the applicant's response to review, approve, deny, provide a list of deficiencies or request additional information; on the second request for information, has 10 days to do the same; on the third request for information, has 10 days to approve, approve with conditions, or deny. Prior to the third request, the local government must offer to meet with the applicant to attempt to resolve outstanding issues.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 635](#) - Commerce
- [HB 423](#) - Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading
- [SB 644](#) - Retained on Calendar

## **Senate Passes Real Property Rights**

The Senate voted 39-0 to pass SB 1380 after a failed attempt to amend the bill to require local governments provide notice of Bert Harris rights to impacted property owners when designating a property as historic. The bill was amendment to allow a charter county to release a conservation easement or restriction on county-owned property without a referendum if the property will be used for K-12 educational purposes. Meanwhile, House Judiciary unanimously advanced HB 219 without amendments.

The bill limits how certain older real estate covenants or restrictions apply in a manner that protects real property rights and honors zoning requirements and conditions of a building or development permit. The bill would clarify that a property conveyance subject to existing encumbrances identified in a title does not restart MRTA's 30-year marketability period without an affirmative statement of the parties' intent to do so in a muniments of title or a specific reference in the property's legal description to the identified encumbrance's official records. It would expand the list of encumbrances extinguished by MRTA. Finally, it would allow a person



with an interest in land which may be extinguished by the bill and has not been before July 1, 2022, to file a notice with the clerk of the court by July 1, 2023, to preserve such interest.

The bill also preempts local ordinances on private parking lots, which is mostly targeted towards the City of Miami. It prohibits local governments from passing a local ordinance governing the rules, rates, and fines established by the private parking lot owners. Prior to passage the Senate adopted an amendment removing “fines” - which would require parking lot owners to post charges for violations on its signage.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 219](#) - House Floor
- [SB 1380](#) - Passed (Vote: 39 Yeas / 0 Nays)

### **Building Safety (Surfside)**

The House unanimously voted to pass HB 7069 and Senate Rules unanimously advanced SB 1702. The bills would increase mandatory inspections for multi-family residential buildings in the wake of the Surfside tragedy and draw from the recommendations of [the Florida Building Officials Surfside Working Group](#).

**Milestone Inspections:** Both bills create a statewide building recertification (or “milestone inspection”) requirement for condominiums and cooperative buildings that are three stories or higher at 30 years and every 10 years thereafter. Under the Senate bill, buildings located within 3 miles of coastline would undergo milestone inspections at 20 years and every 7 years thereafter. Under the House bill, buildings by the coastline would undergo inspections at 25 years and 10 years thereafter. The bills would also revise the inspection to include two phases: a visual inspection and, if warranted, a more intensive “phase 2” structural distress inspection. Building officials must provide written notice to associations when buildings must be recertified. A licensed engineer or architect must submit a copy of their inspection report to the building owner or board of a condominium or cooperative, and the building official in the jurisdiction of the building. Boards must then distribute the report to all unit owners. Further, the bill would require milestone inspection reports be provided for buyer review in condominium and cooperative unit resales. Community association managers must provide recertification reports to building officials, if received. Condo associations may terminate if cost of repairs identified in phase 2 are greater than 65% of the total fair market value of units.

**Standards:** The bill would direct the Florida Building Commission to develop model structural and life safety standards available for adoption by local governments at their discretion.

**Reserves:** The House bill requires condominiums and cooperatives 3 stories or higher to conduct structural integrity reserve studies, performed by a licensed engineer or architect, every 10 years and prohibits waiver of funding for certain reserves. Developers must also complete structural integrity reserve studies for these buildings prior to turning over an association to the unit owners. The Senate bill would require a reserve study every 3 years. It also repeals the ability of developers to waive the collection of all types of reserve funds. The structural integrity reserve studies would be part of an association’s official records and also provided to potential buyers.



**Enforcement:** The bill would allow local enforcement agencies to prescribe timelines and penalties for compliance with milestone inspections. DBPR may enforce the structural integrity reserve studies and recertification and phase 2 inspection requirements. Failing to perform a required structural integrity reserves study, recertification, or phase 2 inspection is breach of a board member or officer's fiduciary duty.

**Associations:** The Senate bill also provides that associations are responsible for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of property. Necessary maintenance, repair, and replacements, as well as special assessments or borrowing money to fund them, do not require unit owner approval. It also provides that associations are not liable for alternative housing costs, lost rent, etc. if a unit owner must vacate due to necessary repair, etc. It would also place additional training and education requirements on board members. It would also set up a mediation process between the association and unit owners specific to these issues.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 7069](#) - Passed (Vote: 114 Yeas / 0 Nays)- Referred to Senate Rules
- [SB 1702](#) - Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading
- [SB 7042](#)- Appropriations

## **Construction Defects**

The Senate voted 26-13 to pass SB 736, and House Judiciary voted 17-2 to pass HB 583.

SB 736 would controversially reduce the period of time owners of certain properties could bring claims. Patent defects claims must be brought within 4 years from the later date of either when the owner takes possession or of when the contract is completed/terminated with the engineer, architect, or contractor. Latent defects claims must be brought within 4 years from when it is discovered or should have been discovered. It also decreases the statute of repose for latent defects from 10 to 7 years. Latent defects arising from building code violations, concealed by fraud, or found within association common areas are exempted. HB 583 was amended to be identical to SB 736. Originally, it would have allow property owners to file suit against developers for construction defect claims without going through a settlement negotiation and removes limitations on designer liability. Opponents of the bill argue it is the wrong direction to head after the Surfside tragedy. Proponents, such as the Florida Home Builders Association, say that their members are being bankrupted by expensive litigation over what are often not defects but failure to properly maintain the property. They note that the Surfside report found that maintenance was the main culprit.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 583](#)- Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading
- [SB 736](#) - Passed (Vote: 26 Yeas / 13 Nays)

## **Residential Property Riparian Rights**

House Judiciary unanimously advanced HB 841. The bill would give a preference to the prolongation-of-property-line method of establishing the boundaries of a residential property owner's riparian rights unless doing so would result in an inequitable apportionment of the



riparian rights at issue and would allow for reasonable attorney fees and costs being awarded to the defendant if the defendant is the prevailing party in a civil action.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 841](#) - House Floor
- [SB 840](#) - Passed (Vote: 39 Yeas / 0 Nays)

## **Ethics**

### **Senate Passes Financial Disclosures for Elected Local Officers**

The Senate voted 30-7 to pass SB 510 - which would require municipal elected officials, city/town managers, and county administrators to file a full and public disclosure of financial interests (Form 6). Currently, city commissioners must file a Form 1 financial disclosure. It would also require financial disclosures to be electronically filed and would go into effect on January 1, 2023. The bill is being pushed by the Florida Commission on Ethics. The bill sponsors argue that cities handle millions of dollars and hand out procurement contracts and point to recent accusations of corruption in the panhandle and with the City of Tamarac. They also note that state legislators, county commissioners, school board members, and others fill out Form 6. The Florida Commission on Ethics testified that they have supported this change for a number of years. In a push-back to questions on the complexity of a Form 6, the Ethics Commission previously testified that they have a 99% compliance rate from all Form 6 filers and the office provides for an amendatory process and resource for questions and concerns. The Senate sponsor has also argued that the Form 6 is actually more simple than a Form 1- since it removes the ability to perform certain calculations and instead requires all assets above \$1,000.

*We will not know until 4:30 on February 27th if HB 301 will be heard in House State Affairs. We recommend all commissioners and managers of municipalities and all County Administrators be prepared in case the bill passes.*

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 301](#) - State Affairs
- [SB 510](#) - Passed (Vote: 30 Yeas / 7 Nays)

### **Ethics Reform**

House State Affairs unanimously advanced HB 7067 to the House floor. Among other things, the bill would place ethics training and voting conflict requirements on special district and water management board members. It would also address the transition to electronic filing for financial disclosures and would require candidates for offices that file a Form 6 to file a Form 6. It also repeals requirements on lobbying by employees of state universities, colleges, and special districts.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 7067](#) - Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading



## **Elections**

Senate Appropriations voted 12-8 to advance SB 524. Among other things, the Governor Priority would establish the Office of Election Crimes & Security with at least one FDLE special officer for each operational district. It would enhance criminal penalties for certain elections crimes. It would block non-profit donations to elections offices to fund litigation costs. It would prohibit ranked-choice voting. It would require additional effort in validating voter rolls and encourage the use of identification numbers associated with individual voters. Voters would be required to supply the last four digits of their Drivers License or identification number. If they have neither, they must supply the last four digits of their social security number. The bill was fast-tracked in the Senate with a committee reference removed. Opponents question the need/expense of the bill and also argue it increases barriers to voting.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 7061](#) - Appropriations (On agenda 02/28/22)
- [SB 524](#) - Senate Floor

## **Legal Notices**

House State Affairs voted 13-7 to advance HB 7409. The bill would allow political subdivisions to post legal notices on publicly accessible county websites. It removes the requirements for newspapers to be eligible to publish legal notices and removes requirements for the FPA to ensure equitable access to legal notices for minorities. However, a governmental agency publishing legal notices online would still be required to provide annual notice in a newspaper or another publication that residents and property owners may receive legal notices from the governmental agency by first-class mail or e-mail. The bill does not currently have a companion in the Senate.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 7409](#) – Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/01/22

## **Finance & Tax**

### **House Passes Homestead Property Tax Exemptions For Critical Workers**

The House voted unanimously to pass HB 1 and HB 1563. The Speaker priority proposes an amendment to the Florida Constitution to authorize a new homestead tax exemption of up to \$50,000 on the property's value between \$100,000 and \$150,000 for K-12 classroom teachers, law enforcement officers, firefighters, EMTs, paramedics, child welfare professionals, and active duty United States Armed Forces and Florida National Guard servicemembers. Local governments and special districts are concerned with the eye-popping cost, particularly given that Florida has one of the largest active duty military populations. They argue the state is, once again, trying to reduce taxes in an election year on the backs of local budgets. Proponents argue the measure is a way to make housing affordable for critical workers. The revenue estimating conference estimates, if approved by voters, the bill will reduce local property tax revenue for all levies other than school district levies by \$85.9 million beginning in Fiscal Year



2023-2024. However, it is difficult to pinpoint not only how many would be entitled to the exemption but also where those individuals actually reside.

As the Speaker has promised to pass this legislation, local governments and special taxing districts should be preparing for a public education campaign on the impacts of the bills similar to Amendment 1 from 2018.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 1](#)- Passed 115-0; On Senate Appropriations agenda 02/28/22
- [SB 1746](#)- Appropriations
- [HB 1563](#) - Passed 115-0; On Senate Appropriations agenda 02/28/22
- [SB 1748](#) -Appropriations

## **2022 Tax Package**

House Appropriations unanimously advanced the House tax package after adopting amendments to, among other things, expand the ENERGY STAR exemption from 6 months to 1 year and provide flexibility for New Worlds Reading Initiative contributions. Of main concern to local governments is a provision allowing for the abatement of property taxes for structures uninhabitable after disasters. While supportive of the intent, the language of the provision could result in unintended consequences of rebuilt structures remaining off the tax roll for an extended period of time.

- **Sales Tax:**
  - 14-day “back-to-school” sales tax holiday from July 25, 2022 to August 7, 2022, for clothing, footwear, wallets, and bags \$100 or less, school supplies costing \$50 or less, learning aids and jigsaw puzzles \$30 or less, and personal computers and related accessories that are \$1,500 or less.
  - 14-Day “disaster preparedness” sales tax holiday from May 28, 2022 to June 10, 2022 for specific items related to disaster preparedness. This year the exemption was expanded to cover supplies necessary for the evacuation of household pets. Some examples of tax-free items include: portable self powered light source \$40 or less; radios for \$50 or less; tarps costing \$100 or less; coolers for \$60 or less; batteries for \$50 or less; generators for \$1000 or less.
  - 7-day “Freedom Week” sales tax holiday from July 1, 2022 to July 7, 2022. This will exempt the purchase of admission to live music events, live sporting events, movies, museum entrance, access to state parks, cultural performances, and access to gyms. This sales tax holiday also includes boating, fishing, camping, residential pools and other general outdoor supplies.
  - 7-day “skilled Worker Tools” sales tax holiday from September 3, 2022 to September 9, 2022 for specified tools used by skilled trade workers. Some examples of tax-free items include: power tools and power tools batteries for \$150 or less; tool boxes for \$75 or less; industry text books and code books for \$125 or less; work gloves and safety glasses for \$25 or less; hand tools, protective coveralls, tool belts, duffle/tote bags, and LED Flashlights for \$50 or less.



- **Permanent Sales Tax Exemptions**
  - Mobile Home Taxation: This bill reduces the state sales tax from 6 percent to 3 percent of new mobile home sales.
  - Green Hydrogen: The bill provides that machinery and equipment necessary to produce electrical or steam energy that burn hydrogen are exempt from sales and use tax. Also provides an exemption for when hydrogen is used as a combustible fuel in industrial manufacturing, processing, compending, or production at a fixed location. There is an exemption for green hydrogen. They also provided an exemption for machinery used for Green Hydrogen.
  - Formula One Grand Prix: exemptions for admission to any Formula One Grand Prix race.
- **Temporary Sales Tax Exemptions**
  - Impact-Resistant Windows, Doors, and Garage Doors: Creates a two year sales tax exemption from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2024 on the sales of impact-resistant windows, doors, and garage doors.
  - Children's Clothing and Shoes: Creates a one-year exemption from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023 on the sale of baby and toddler clothing and shoes. Clothing size up to 5T and shoe size up to 13T.
  - Children's Diapers: Creates a one year tax exemption from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023 on the sale of diapers.
  - Energy Efficient Appliances: Creates a one-year sales tax exemption on the sale of ENERGY STAR appliances; refrigerators or refrigerator/freezers for \$3000 or less; Water heater and clothes washers or dryers selling for \$1500 or less.
  - Children's Books: Creates a three-month sales tax exemption from May 14, 2022 to August 14, 2022.
- **Property Tax**
  - Sudden and Unforeseen Collapse of a Residential Building or a Catastrophic Event: Provides a homestead property tax relief for a building rendered uninhabitable for 30 days or more due to a catastrophic event in 2023 or thereafter and provides relief from all assessments to owners affected by the sudden and unforeseen collapse of a residential building in 2021.
  - Aquaculture: modifies the assessment methodology for land use in the production of aquaculture products.
  - Exemption for Deployed Service Members: Updates the statutory list of military operations eligible for exemption by adding; Operation Enduring Freedom-Horn of Africa; and European reassurance Initiative/European Deterrence Initiative and removes Operation Observant Compass.
  - Exemptions for Widows: Increases the value of property exempt from ad valorem taxation for widows, widowers, blind, and total permanent disabled from \$500 to \$5000.
- **Corporate Income Tax**
  - Adoption of the Internal Revenue Code: Updated the Florida Corporate income tax deduction by adopting the IRC effective January 1, 2022.



- Credit for Investment in Short-Line Rail: Creates a credit for Class II and Class III railroads maintaining or improving railroad tracks in Florida.
- Community Contribution Tax Credit: Provides an additional \$5 million in community contribution tax credit. For projects that provide homeownership for low and very low income households or housing for those with special needs by \$4 million. For all other projects the bill increases the cap by \$1 million.
- Strong Families Tax Credit and New Worlds Reading Initiative: Adds flexibility in the timing and increases the annual cap for the Strong Families Tax Credit to \$10 million.
- **Documentary Stamp Tax**
  - Creates an exemption from the documentary stamp tax from any loans relating to a state of emergency declared through either an executive order or a proclamation from the Governor.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 7071](#) - Special Order Calendar, 03/01/22

### **Senate Passes School Concurrency**

House State Affairs unanimously advanced HB 851. The amended bill provides that school concurrency is satisfied if the developer in good faith offers to execute, rather than actually executes, a commitment to provide mitigation proportionate to the demand created by the development. The bill also provides that such mitigation paid by a developer, rather than being immediately directed toward a school capacity improvement, may be set aside and not spent until an appropriate improvement is identified. The school district must notify the local government that capacity is available within 30 days of receiving the developer commitment. Developers argue their projects are getting caught in the middle of food fights between local governments and school districts over siting and other issues- leading to high costs and delays. They raised issues with Hillsborough County refusing to issue new permits.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 851](#) - Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading
- [SB 706](#) - Passed (Vote: 38 Yeas / 0 Nays)

### **House Passes Local Referenda Requirements**

The House voted 111-2 to pass HB 777. Meanwhile, Senate Appropriations voted 19-1 to advance SB 1194 after amending the effective date from July to October 1, 2022. The bills would require local tax referenda elections to be held at a general election, including: tourist development taxes, children's services independent special district taxes, county temporary excess ad valorem millage, municipal temporary excess ad valorem millage, county transportation motor fuel tax, local option fuel taxes, and school district millages. The intent of the legislation is to ensure high voter participation in questions of tax referendums.



*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 777](#) - Passed (Vote: 111 Yeas / 2 Nays)
- [SB 1194](#) - Senate Floor

## **Public Safety**

### **Record of Physical Examinations of Officers**

Senate Rules unanimously advanced SB 1736. The amended bill would require an employing agency to maintain records of pre-employment physical exams of police and correctional officers for at least five years after the officer separates from the agency. Should the agency not maintain records and then contest a workers comp claim by the officer under s. 112.18, F.S, it would result in the presumption that the officer's disability due to tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension is a compensable disease to be covered by workers comp. It also authorizes medical exams required for firefighter certification to satisfy the pre-employment physical exam under s. 112.18, F.S.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 453](#) - Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/01/22
- [SB 1736](#) - 2nd Reading

### **Retail Theft**

House Judiciary voted 12-5 to advance HB 1511. The bill would create new 3rd and 2nd degree felonies for multiple retail thefts occurring in a limited time period in different merchant locations. Specifically, it would be a 3rd degree felony for 5 or more retail thefts at 2 or more locations within a 30-day period obtaining 10 or more items of merchandise regardless of the value. It would be a 2nd degree felony if the same conditions are met but involve obtaining 20 or more items of merchandise. The bill would rank the new 3rd degree felony as a level 5 offense and rank the new 2nd degree felony as a level 6 offense.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 1511](#) - Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading
- [SB 1534](#) -Passed (Vote: 38 Yeas / 0 Nays)

### **Identification of Persons with Special Needs**

Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Health & Human Services unanimously advanced SB 1040. Meanwhile, House Health & Human Services adopted a strike-all amendment to HB 733, resulting in the bill being Temporarily Postponed according to House rules. The bill is intended to aid law enforcement interaction with individuals with a developmental disability, Alzheimer's disease, or a dementia-related disorder by enabling them to identify the them if they know the individual's name prior to interactions during a traffic stop or when they are dispatched to an incident. The bill allows an individual with Alzheimer's disease or a dementia-related disorder to have an "AD" identifier on their identification card or driver license, and requires the information



to be shared with DAVID and the FCIC system. It would also require the sharing of information with DAVID and the FCIC system for individuals who request to have a “D” designation on their identification card or driver license.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 733](#)- Health & Human Services (Temporarily Postponed)
- [SB 1040](#) - Appropriations (On agenda 02/28/22)

## **Environment & Water**

### **Comprehensive Review Study of the Central and Southern Florida Project**

The House voted unanimously to pass HB 513. The Central and Southern Florida Project was authorized by Congress over 70 years ago to provide for flood control, water supply, Everglades protection and more in all or part of 18 counties in south and central Florida. Congress twice authorized a C&SF Project Comprehensive Review Study (restudy) in the 1990s to review the project and provide a framework for needed modifications. The sponsors shared that the Federal Government has been too slow and hasn’t committed the resources necessary to bring the study to a resolution. Meanwhile, sea level rise and intense rainfall necessitate immediate upgrades to the system to protect millions of inland South Florida residents from flooding. For example, SFWMD district identified 18 flood control structures within six inches of failure in 2009 and current projections anticipate sea level rising eight inches by 2030. The bill would require SFWMD to submit an annual report beginning in October 2023 on the status of the restudy, including: findings of SFWMD’s sea level rise and resiliency plan; structures expected to fall below service levels in the next five years; recommendations for replacement or refurbishment of those structures; and a summary of state and federal funds expended for the restudy.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 513](#) - Passed (Vote: 113 Yeas / 0 Nays)
- [SB 1326](#) - Retained on Calendar

## **PFAS**

House State Affairs unanimously advanced HB 1475. The bill:

- Requires DEP to adopt by rule statewide cleanup target levels (CTLs) for PFAS in soils and groundwater, which do not take effect until ratified by the Legislature;
- Until the rules are ratified, the bill limits liability from actions brought by local or state government entities for site rehabilitation, as well as fines or penalties, and tolls the statute of limitations;
- Requires the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to conduct an analysis of programs in other states for the assessment and cleanup of soils and groundwater contamination, and submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature by January 1, 2023

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 1475](#) - House Floor



- [SB 7012](#) - Appropriations (On agenda 02/28/22)

## **Environmental Management**

House State Affairs unanimously advanced HB 965 after aligning closer with the Senate bill. The bill would create water quality enhancement areas (WQEA) defined as “a natural system constructed, operated, managed, and maintained pursuant to a permit issued under this part for the purpose of providing offsite, compensatory, regional treatment within an identified enhancement service area, for which enhancement credits may be provided.” Construction, maintenance, and operation must be approved through the ERP process. A WQEA would allow for water quality enhancement credits to be given to governmental entities. Local governments may use a WQEA for its own water quality needs but may not contract out with a third-party or regulate or require a permit for them. DEP will determine the appropriateness of the permit and credits based upon specific data, numerical models, and analytical tools. The bill would also allow DEP to take certain actions to expedite the ERP process. The bill also includes language on private mitigation banks. Finally, the bill clarifies eligibility for graywater technology use incentives – that each residence forming part of a multifamily project must be serviced by its own residential graywater system or a master graywater collection and re-use system for the entire project. It also clarifies that it does not apply to multifamily buildings that are more than 5 stories.

### *Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 965](#)- State Affairs
- [SB 1426](#) - Appropriations (On agenda 02/28/22)

## **Net Metering**

In the same week, House State Administration & Technology Appropriations voted 9-6 and House Commerce voted 17-4 to advance HB 741. Commerce took up a compromise PCS designed to further ease the transition for net metering customers by creating a graduated schedule for the value of credit based upon the date a customer’s net metering application is approved. It also: maintains the current program until December 31, 2023; pushes the date for the PSC to develop new rules from 2023 to 2029 unless market penetration reaches 6.5% before then; extends the grandfather of current net-metering customers to 20 years; allows a utility to enter into a more favorable agreement with net metering customers than what is provided in the bill or by the PSC; and allows a utility to request PSC approval for cost recovery of revenue losses associated with unanticipated increases in renewable system installations between July 1, 2022, and December 31, 2023.

The bill would require the PSC to revise rules on net metering of customer renewable generation to “ensure that customers owning or leasing renewable generation systems pay the full cost of electric service and are not subsidized by the general body of ratepayers.” Essentially, renewable energy customers would be compensated for the utility’s avoided costs rather than selling excess energy to utilities at retail rates. Utilities would also be able to charge net metering customers for fixed costs, grid access, base facilities charges, or minimum monthly costs to ensure net metering customers are paying their fair share for maintenance of the grid.



The sponsors argue that the current net metering program was established when rooftop solar generation was still a young industry, as an incentive to encourage growth and adoption. As the industry has continued to grow (including over 57% in 2020) general IOU ratepayers, many of whom are low-income, are increasingly subsidizing customers with renewable energy, many of whom are higher-income and who are avoiding contributing towards impacts to the grid. FP&L, for example, estimates the current net metering program could cost the utility over \$700 million from 2019 to 2025. The renewable energy industry opposes the bill- arguing that the industry in Florida hasn't reached the level of market penetration to cause significant costs to the general body of ratepayers. They claim the bill could put the industry back to where they were over a decade ago, impacting thousands of jobs and impeding climate goals.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 741](#) - Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/01/22
- [SB 1024](#) - Rules (On agenda 03/01/22)

### **House Passes Temporary Underground Power Panels**

The House voted unanimously to pass HB 481. The bill would block local governments from preventing electric utilities from installing temporary underground panels (TUGs) so long as they meet requirements of Article 590 of the National Electrical Code, 2020 edition. It also provides that a local government may not request a subsequent inspection of the power panel in order to obtain a certificate of occupancy. The sponsor testified that underground panels are cheaper than using a temporary power pole method and more streamlined as the temporary panel is then used as the permanent power for the residence upon occupancy.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 481](#) - Passed (Vote: 115 Yeas / 0 Nays)
- [SB 1332](#) - Retained on Calendar

## **Transportation & Infrastructure**

### **Statewide Flooding & Sea Level Rise Glitch Bill**

Senate Appropriations on Agriculture, Environment, & General Government and House State Affairs unanimously advanced SB 1940 and HB 7053. The legislation is a "glitch bill" intended to improve upon the Statewide Flooding & Sea Level Rise Resiliency package passed last Session. Among other things, the bill: directs FDOT to develop a resilience action plan for the State Highway System; adds saltwater intrusion vulnerability assessment grants to the Resilient Florida Grant Program; establishes the Office of Resiliency under the Governor and provides for the appointment of a statewide Resilience Officer; requires the Florida Flood Hub to provide tidal and storm surge flooding data to local governments.



*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 7053](#)- Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/01/22
- [SB 1940](#) - Appropriations (On agenda 02/28/22)

### **Potentially At-risk Structures and Infrastructure (SLIP Study Expansion)**

House State Affairs unanimously advanced HB 1077. The bill expands the requirement for public entities to conduct a SLIP study before commencing construction of certain state-financed coastal structures to apply within any area that is at risk due to sea level rise. This means areas impacted by inland flooding and not just coastal areas. The bill defines “potentially at-risk structures or infrastructure,” as any major structures or infrastructure, including all infrastructure critical to public health, life, or safety, that are within an area at risk of sea level rise and flood damage.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 1077](#) - Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading
- [SB 1434](#) - Appropriations

### **Transportation Projects**

House State Affairs unanimously approved HB 157 after adopting a strike-all amendment that removed the 25% funding cap of certain public transportation projects and turned the bill into this Session’s transportation train. The bill grants FDOT greater contracting authority with progressive design-build contracts, allows certain progressive design-build contracts to exceed the \$120 million cap on innovative transportation projects, and allows the agency to combine contracts into a single design-build for a wider range of projects, among other things. It also added in language from HB 1031 establishing the Implementing Solutions from Transportation Research and Evaluating Emerging Technologies Living Lab (I-STREET) within the University of Florida (UF) and provides for its duties relating to transportation research, education, workforce development, and related issues. It requires I-STREET to submit an annual report beginning July 1, 2023, to the Governor and Presiding Officers. It also creates a nine-member advisory board to periodically review and advise I-STREET concerning its research program.

It also included a provision requiring jurisdictions with mobility fees to apply them to certain housing projects, however there is an amendment filed to take this section out. There is also an amendment to re-establish a version of the Greater Miami-Dade Expressway Authority.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 157](#) - Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/01/22
- [SB 398](#) - Appropriations (On agenda 02/28/22)

### **Cybersecurity**

House State Affairs unanimously advanced HB 7055 and HB 7057 after adopting an amendment to 7055 that recognized differing levels of severity for cybersecurity attacks as defined by the National Cyber Incident Response Plan of the U.S. Department of Homeland



Security. HB 7055 an omnibus cybersecurity package that, among other things, would prohibit state agencies, counties and municipalities from making ransomware payments or otherwise complying with ransom demands. This was changed from prohibiting all political subdivisions from ransomware payments. It also would require the adoption of cybersecurity standards, employee training, and incident reporting for ransomware attacks. The Senate bill now has an amendment to align with the House bill except for some differences on the role of the Florida Digital Service (FLDS). HB 7055 is summarized below:

Standards: Local governments must adopt standards that comply with NIST cybersecurity framework by January 1, 2024 and report standards to FLDS. Local standards must “safeguard the local government’s data, IT, and IT resources to ensure availability, confidentiality, and integrity.” Training: Employees with access to the network must undergo training within 30 days of being hired and annually thereafter. The Florida Digital Service (FDS) /FL Cybersecurity Advisory Council (FCAC) will develop and provide training. Incident Reporting: The bills provide for incident, after-action, and quarterly reports. Local Governments must report cyber or ransomware incidents within 12 hrs to the Cybersecurity Operations Center (CSOC) and the Cybercrime Office within the Florida Department of Law Enforcement that includes the date, information accessed, ransomware demand and more. They must determine the severity of the attack no later than 48 hours after discovery. No later than one week after the incident, an after-action report must be sent to FLDS. Only incidents involving severe attacks must be reported to the Legislature. Quarterly reviews of incidents would also be required to be reported. Ransoms: HB 7055 prohibits state agencies, counties, and municipalities from paying or otherwise complying with ransomware demands. Previously, this included all political subdivisions. Makes it a 1st degree felony for ransomware attack/ 3rd degree felony for an employee to knowingly give access to a ransomware attacker. Appropriation: HB 7055 provides: \$30 million to the University of South Florida to provide cybersecurity training to state and local government executive, managerial, technical, and general staff; \$30 million for DMS to administer a grants program that provides cybersecurity technical assistance to counties and municipalities.

SB 1694 and HB 7057 exempt from public records requirements information relating to cybersecurity and ransomware attacks held by political subdivisions

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 7055](#)- Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading
- [SB 1670](#)- Appropriations (On agenda 02/28/22)
- [HB 7057](#) (Public Records)-Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading
- [SB 1694](#) (Public Records)- Appropriations (On agenda 02/28/22)

## **Fleets**

Senate Appropriations unanimously advanced SB 954. The bill would revise the procurement requirements of the state’s purchasing plan to require vehicles be selected based on lowest ownership costs rather than greatest fuel efficiency. The committee adopted an amendment that would require state agencies, rather than the DMS, to procure vehicles based on the lowest lifetime ownership costs, including costs for fuel, operations, and maintenance. The amendment



also removed the requirement to rank the vehicles. The bill requires the Department of Management Services, by July 1, 2023, to make recommendations regarding the procurement of electric and natural gas vehicles and the best practices for integrating these vehicles into existing fleets for state agencies, including colleges, universities, and local governments. Finally, the bill expands the definition of “single-trade inspection” under building code inspection services to include inspections of the installation and alteration of electric vehicle charging stations, solar energy, and energy storage.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 1139](#) - State Administration & Technology Appropriations; State Affairs
- [SB 954](#) - Senate Floor

### **Special Event Zones**

House Judiciary voted 10-6 to advance HB 1435 after adopting an amendment on signage requirements and release of towed vehicles. The bill would authorize the sheriff or chief administrative officer of a county or municipality to designate an area as a special event zone in response to a special pop-up event, defined as an unpermitted activity or event organized or promoted via a social media platform which is attended by 50 or more persons and substantially increases or disrupts the normal flow of traffic on a roadway, street, or highway. In a special event zone, it would: double the statutory fine for any noncriminal traffic infraction that occurs; allow an LEO to impound a vehicle for up to 72 hrs for any criminal traffic violation or noncriminal traffic infraction that occurs; requires the sheriff or chief administrative officer to notify the State Fire Marshal or designee to enforce occupancy limits in a special event zone.; and provide for the recovery of costs associated with designating and enforcing a special event zone from the organizer or promoter of the special event. The bill authorizes a local authority to impose more stringent regulations than those provided in statute. The bill revises provisions relating to the operation of radios or other sound making devices in vehicles and authorizes a local authority to impose more stringent regulations than those provided in statute.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 1435](#) - Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/01/22
- [SB 1954](#) - 2nd reading

### **Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission**

House State Affairs unanimously advanced HB 323, an FWC package. Among other things, the bill provides that a vessel is declared a public nuisance if it is found at-risk of becoming derelict for the same circumstance within an 18-month period. It directs grant programs for derelict vessels to also include public nuisance vessels, provides that public nuisance vessels are abandoned property, and prohibits DHSMV from providing a certificate of title for a public nuisance vessel. It also clarifies that local governments may not designate a public bathing or swimming area within or within 100 ft. of the marked channel of the Intracoastal Waterway. It also provides for a suspension of driving privileges for refusal to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test.



*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 323](#) - House Floor
- [SB 494](#) - Passed (39 Yeas/ 0 Nays)

## **Boating Safety Act of 2022**

Senate Appropriations and House State Affairs unanimously advanced the “Boating Safety Act of 2022.” Among other things, the bill improves safety regulations of livery operations and enhances/creates penalties for boating infractions. It also establishes a no-cost livery permit that companies that rent out, lease, or charter boats to others without a captain or crew must obtain by January 1, 2023. The livery permit requires the company to follow specific safe practices. The Senate bill also establishes an Illegal Boating Strike Team to aid law enforcement and provides a \$2.25 million appropriation to fund the additional law enforcement programs and livery permit program. However, this section was removed from the House bill along with funding.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 493](#)- House Floor
- [SB 606](#) - Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/01/22

## **House Passes Ethan's Law**

The House voted unanimously to pass HB 701 or “Ethan’s Law.” The bill would require the operator of a vessel used in instruction of a water sport or activity to use an engine cutoff switch with an operative link when participants are in the water. It also requires FWC to include several new items in its public safety campaign and education materials, including: the proper use and benefits of engine cutoff switches for personal watercraft, the danger of leaving the vessel running as passengers onboard and offboard, operating a vessel with people in the water, etc.

*Remaining Committees:*

- [HB 701](#) - Passed (Vote: 105 Yeas / 0 Nays); Referred to Senate Appropriations

## **Week 8 Schedule:**

[HB 1](#) – Additional Homestead Property Tax Exemption for Specified Critical Public Service Workforce

[HB 3](#) – Law Enforcement Officer, Benefits, Recruitment, and Training

[SB 196](#) – Florida Housing Finance Corporation

[SB 1040](#) – Special Persons Registry

[SB 1426](#) – Environmental Management

[SB 1557](#) – Parental Rights in Education

[SB 1563](#) – Homestead Property Tax Exemptions for Classroom Teachers, Law Enforcement Officers, Firefighters, Emergency Medical Technicians, Paramedics, Child Welfare Professionals, and Servicemembers

[SB 1610](#) – Abatement of Ad Valorem Taxes and Non-ad Valorem Assessments for Residential Improvements Destroyed Due to a Sudden and Unforeseen Collapse

[SB 1670](#) - Cybersecurity



- [SB 398](#) – Transportation Projects
- [SB 802](#) – School Safety
- [SB 7012](#) – Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Task Force
- [HB 7053](#) – Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience
- [HB 1435](#) – Code and Traffic Enforcement
- [HB 7049](#) – Legal Notices
- [HB 7029](#) – Time Limitations for Preadjudicatory Juvenile Detention Care
- [HB 7071](#) - Taxation
- [HB 453](#) – Officer and Firefighter Physical Examination Requirements and Records
- [HB 1249](#) – Treatment of Defendants Adjudicated Incompetent to Stand Trial
- [HB 1439](#) – Prostitution, Lewdness, Human Trafficking, and Public Lodging
- [HB 615](#) – Human Trafficking
- [HB 689](#) – Workers’ Compensation Benefits for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
- [HB 1505](#) – Background Screenings
- [HB 899](#) – Mental Health of Students
- [HB 1199](#) – Funding for the School Readiness Program
- [SB 518](#) – Private Property Rights to Prune, Trim, and Remove Trees
- [SB 856](#) – Private Provider Inspections of Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems
- [SB 606](#) – Boating Safety
- [SB 228](#) – Resiliency Energy Environment Florida Programs
- [SB 1024](#) – Renewable Energy Generation
- [HB 7](#) – Individual Freedom
- [HB 1467](#) – K-12 Education