Tab 1	SB 36 by Passidomo; Florida Statutes
Tab 2	SB 38 by Passidomo; Florida Statutes
Tab 3	SB 40 by Passidomo; Florida Statutes
Tab 4	SB 42 by Passidomo; Florida Statutes
Tab 5	CS/SB 50 by AEG, Garcia; Similar to H 00371 Nature-based Methods for Improving Coastal Resilience
Tab 6	SB 108 by Grall (CO-INTRODUCERS) Burgess; Compare to H 00433 Administrative Procedures
345014	D S RC, Grall Delete everything after 03/11 09:53 AM
Tab 7	CS/SB 116 by AHS, Burgess (CO-INTRODUCERS) Collins; Similar to H 01043 Veterans
771978	A S RC, Burgess Delete L.94 - 136: 03/11 08:44 AM
	SB 118 by Brodeur (CO-INTRODUCERS) Gaetz, DiCeglie, Fine; Similar to CS/H 00069 Regulation of
Tab 8	Presidential Libraries
Tab 9	CS/SB 126 by CM, Bradley; Similar to H 00101 Prescription Hearing Aids
Tab 10	CS/SB 150 by CJ, Gaetz (CO-INTRODUCERS) Arrington; Similar to H 00205 Abandoning Restrained Animals During Natural Disasters
	Animals Burning Natural Bisasters
Tab 11	CS/SB 160 by RI, Gruters (CO-INTRODUCERS) Boyd, Rodriguez; Similar to H 00133 Public
145 11	Accountancy
T-6 12	CR 304 by Harrally Cincilar to 11 00000 Callaborative Pharmacay Prostice for Chronic Health Conditions
Tab 12	SB 294 by Harrell; Similar to H 00689 Collaborative Pharmacy Practice for Chronic Health Conditions
	SM 314 by Wright (CO-INTRODUCERS) Collins; Identical to H 04005 Florida National Guard Increased
Tab 13	Force Structure
Tab 14	CS/SB 322 by JU, Rodriguez; Similar to H 00213 Property Rights
627756	A S RC, Rodriguez btw L.245 - 246: 03/07 02:13 PM
Tab 15	CS/SB 348 by EE, Gaetz (CO-INTRODUCERS) Collins; Similar to H 00399 Ethics
Tab 16	SB 356 by Berman (CO-INTRODUCERS) Davis, Polsky, Arrington, Smith, Gaetz; Identical to H
145 10	00251 Holocaust Remembrance Day

The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

RULES

Senator Passidomo, Chair **Senator Jones, Vice Chair**

MEETING DATE: Wednesday, March 12, 2025

TIME:

11:00 a.m.—1:00 p.m.

Pat Thomas Committee Room, 412 Knott Building PLACE:

MEMBERS: Senator Passidomo, Chair; Senator Jones, Vice Chair; Senators Avila, Berman, Boyd, Bradley,

Brodeur, Burgess, Burton, Davis, DiCeglie, Gaetz, Garcia, Gruters, Harrell, Hooper, Ingoglia, Martin, Osgood, Pizzo, Rodriguez, Rouson, Simon, Trumbull, and Wright

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 36 Passidomo	Florida Statutes; Adopting the Florida Statutes 2025 and designating the portions thereof that are to constitute the official law of the state; providing that the Florida Statutes 2025 shall be effective immediately upon publication; providing that general laws enacted during the 2024 regular session and prior thereto and not included in the Florida Statutes are repealed; providing that general laws enacted after the 2024 regular session are not repealed by this adoption act, etc. RC 03/12/2025	
2	SB 38 Passidomo	Florida Statutes; Amending provisions to conform to section 63 of chapter 2024-140, Laws of Florida, which directs the Division of Law Revision to prepare a reviser's bill for the 2025 Regular Session of the Legislature to change the term "Division of Investigative and Forensic Services" to "Division of Criminal Investigations" wherever it appears in the Florida Statutes, etc. RC 03/12/2025	
3	SB 40 Passidomo	Florida Statutes; Deleting provisions which have become inoperative by noncurrent repeal or expiration and, pursuant to s. 11.242(5)(b) and (i), F.S., may be omitted from the 2024 Florida Statutes only through a reviser's bill duly enacted by the Legislature, etc. RC 03/12/2025	

Wednesday, March 12, 2025, 11:00 a.m.—1:00 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
4	SB 42 Passidomo	Florida Statutes; Deleting provisions that have expired, have become obsolete, have had their effect, have served their purpose, or have been impliedly repealed or superseded; replacing incorrect cross-references and citations; correcting grammatical, typographical, and like errors; removing inconsistencies, redundancies, and unnecessary repetition in the statutes; and improving the clarity of the statutes and facilitating their correct interpretation, etc. RC 03/12/2025	
5	CS/SB 50 Appropriations Committee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government / Garcia (Similar H 371)	Nature-based Methods for Improving Coastal Resilience; Requiring the Florida Flood Hub for Applied Research and Innovation at the University of South Florida College of Marine Science to develop design guidelines and standards for green and gray infrastructure and models for conceptual designs of green infrastructure and green-gray infrastructure; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to adopt rules for nature-based methods for coastal resilience; requiring the department, in consultation with the Division of Insurance Agent and Agency Services of the Department of Financial Services, to conduct a statewide feasibility study regarding the value of nature-based methods being used for a specified purpose, etc. EN 02/11/2025 Favorable AEG 03/05/2025 Fav/CS RC 03/12/2025	
6	SB 108 Grall (Compare H 433)	Administrative Procedures; Requiring agencies to publish a certain notice of proposed rule within a specified timeframe; deleting a provision related to the timeframe within which rules are required to be drafted and formally proposed; providing that a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative submitted after a notice of change is made in good faith only if the proposal contains certain statements; requiring agencies, by a specified date and in coordination with the committee, to review specified rules adopted before a specified date; requiring that regulatory plans submitted by agencies include certain schedules for rule review and certain desired updates to such plans, etc. GO 02/11/2025 Favorable GO 02/18/2025 RC 03/12/2025	

Rules

Wednesday, March 12, 2025, 11:00 a.m.—1:00 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
7	CS/SB 116 Appropriations Committee on Health and Human Services / Burgess (Similar H 1043, Compare H 845)	Veterans; Requiring the Department of Veterans' Affairs to conduct a study that includes a survey evaluating the extent to which specified persons are aware of certain existing programs or services; requiring the department to ensure coordination to the greatest extent possible with the United States Department of Defense for a specified purpose; revising the purpose of the Veteran Suicide Prevention Training Pilot Program to include specialized mental health training; requiring the Department of Veterans' Affairs to develop a plan to establish adult day health care facilities across this state to serve veterans and their families, etc. MS 02/18/2025 Favorable AHS 03/05/2025 Fav/CS RC 03/12/2025	
8	SB 118 Brodeur (Similar CS/H 69)	Regulation of Presidential Libraries; Preempting to the state all regulatory authority over the establishment, maintenance, activities, and operations of presidential libraries; defining the term "presidential library"; prohibiting counties, municipalities, or other political subdivisions from enacting or enforcing any ordinance, resolution, rule, or other measure regarding presidential libraries unless authorized by federal law, etc. CA 02/18/2025 Favorable RC 03/12/2025	
9	CS/SB 126 Commerce and Tourism / Bradley (Similar H 101)	Prescription Hearing Aids; Authorizing the distribution of prescription hearing aids through the mail to patients 18 years of age or older before a scheduled telehealth appointment with a Florida-licensed audiologist or hearing aid specialist, respectively, if certain requirements are met; authorizing the sale of prescription hearing aids through the mail to patients 18 years of age or older who have been fitted for such hearing aids by a licensed audiologist or licensed hearing aid specialist, respectively, etc. HP 02/18/2025 Favorable CM 03/03/2025 Fav/CS RC 03/12/2025	
10	CS/SB 150 Criminal Justice / Gaetz (Similar H 205, Compare H 79)	Abandoning Restrained Animals During Natural Disasters; Citing this act as "Trooper's Law"; prohibiting the abandonment of an animal that is restrained outside during a natural disaster, etc. CJ 02/11/2025 Fav/CS AG 03/03/2025 Favorable RC 03/12/2025	

Wednesday, March 12, 2025, 11:00 a.m.—1:00 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
11	CS/SB 160 Regulated Industries / Gruters (Similar H 133)	Public Accountancy; Authorizing the Board of Accountancy to contract with certain corporations not for profit for the performance of certain duties assigned to the Division of Certified Public Accounting of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; revising the education and work experience requirements for a certified public accountant license; revising requirements for the approval of providers who administer continuing education on ethics for certified public accountants, etc.	
		RI 02/18/2025 Fav/CS AEG 03/05/2025 Favorable RC 03/12/2025	
12	SB 294 Harrell (Similar H 689)	Collaborative Pharmacy Practice for Chronic Health Conditions; Revising the definition of the term "chronic health condition" to exclude specified heart conditions for purposes of collaborative pharmacy practice for chronic health conditions, etc.	
		HP 02/18/2025 Favorable AHS 03/05/2025 Favorable RC 03/12/2025	
13	SM 314 Wright (Identical HM 4005)	Florida National Guard Increased Force Structure; Urging the Congress of the United States to impel the National Guard Bureau to examine the present allocations of the Florida National Guard and allow an increase in its force structure, etc.	
		MS 02/18/2025 Favorable RC 03/12/2025	
14	CS/SB 322 Judiciary / Rodriguez (Similar H 213)	Property Rights; Authorizing a property owner or his or her authorized agent to request the sheriff in the county in which the owner's commercial real property is located to immediately remove persons unlawfully occupying the owner's commercial real property if specified conditions are met; authorizing the sheriff to arrest an unauthorized person for legal cause; prohibiting unlawfully detaining or occupying or trespassing upon commercial real property and intentionally causing a specified amount of damage, etc.	
		JU 02/18/2025 Fav/CS ACJ 03/05/2025 Favorable RC 03/12/2025	

S-036 (10/2008) Page 4 of 5 Rules

Wednesday, March 12, 2025, 11:00 a.m.—1:00 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
15	CS/SB 348 Ethics and Elections / Gaetz (Similar H 399)	Ethics; Prohibiting candidates, elected public officers, appointed public officers, and public employees from knowingly misrepresenting their Armed Forces of the United States service records, awards, or qualifications or wearing any uniform, medal, or insignia that they are not authorized to wear; requiring the Attorney General to attempt to determine whether an individual owing certain penalties is a current public officer or public employee, etc. EE 02/18/2025 Fav/CS MS 03/04/2025 Favorable RC 03/12/2025	
16	SB 356 Berman (Identical H 251)	Holocaust Remembrance Day; Requiring the Governor to proclaim a specified day annually as "Holocaust Remembrance Day"; authorizing "Holocaust Remembrance Day" to be observed in this state's public schools and be observed by public exercise as the Governor may designate, etc.	
		ED 03/03/2025 Favorable RC 03/12/2025	

S-036 (10/2008) Page 5 of 5

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Prep	pared By:	The Profession	al Staff of the Comn	nittee on Rules	
BILL:	SB 36					
INTRODUCER:	Senator Pass	idomo				
SUBJECT:	Florida Statu	ites				
DATE:	March 11, 20)25	REVISED:			
ANALYST 1. Pollitz (DLR)		STAFF Yeatma	DIRECTOR	REFERENCE RC	Pre-meeting	ACTION

I. Summary:

SB 36 is drafted by the Division of Law Revision of the Office of Legislative Services to adopt the Florida Statutes 2025 and designate the portions thereof that are to constitute the official statutory law of the state. This adoption act provides a 1-year window for finding errors and making changes before statutory material becomes the best evidence of the law.

This bill amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: ss. 11.2421, 11.2422, 11.2424, and 11.2425, F.S.

II. Present Situation:

The 2025 adoption act will adopt all statute material passed through the 2024 Regular Session and printed in the 2025 edition. Material passed in a session occurring since publication of the 2024 edition must wait 1 more year before being adopted, and the session law form of that material will remain the best evidence of the law for that material.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The adoption act provides a 1-year window for finding errors and making changes before statutory material becomes the best evidence of the law. The 2025 adoption act adopts as the official statute law of the state those portions of the 2025 Florida Statutes edition that are carried forward unchanged from the edition published 1 year previously (2024). Portions carried forward from the 2024 edition are the official law of the state and, therefore, constitute the best evidence of the law. Any portions resulting from sessions occurring subsequent to the publication of the 2024 edition are prima facie evidence of the law in all courts of the state; for this material, the enrolled acts stand as the best evidence of the law. Any "statute of a general and permanent nature" enacted before publication of the 2024 Florida Statutes that does not appear in the 2024 edition, or is not recognized and continued in force by reference therein or in s. 11.2423 or s. 11.2424, Florida Statutes, stands repealed, both by the logic of the system and by operation of s. 11.2422, Florida Statutes. See National Bank v. Williams, 28 Fla. 305, 20 So. 931 (1896).

BILL: SB 36 Page 2

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: ss. 11.2421, 11.2422, 11.2424, and 11.2425, F.S.

Page 3 BILL: SB 36

IX. **Additional Information:**

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Passidomo

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28-00526-25 202536_

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to the Florida Statutes; amending ss.
11.2421, 11.2422, 11.2424, and 11.2425, F.S.; adopting
the Florida Statutes 2025 and designating the portions
thereof that are to constitute the official law of the
state; providing that the Florida Statutes 2025 shall
be effective immediately upon publication; providing
that general laws enacted during the 2024 regular
session and prior thereto and not included in the
Florida Statutes are repealed; providing that general
laws enacted after the 2024 regular session are not
repealed by this adoption act; providing an effective
date.

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

Section 1. Section 11.2421, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

11.2421 Florida Statutes 2025 2024 adopted.—The accompanying revision, consolidation, and compilation of the public statutes of 2024 2023 of a general and permanent nature, excepting tables, rules, indexes, and other related matter contained therein, prepared by the Office of Legislative Services under the provisions of s. 11.242, together with corrections, changes, and amendments to and repeals of provisions of Florida Statutes 2024 2023 enacted in additional reviser's bill or bills by the 2025 2024 Legislature, is adopted and enacted as the official statute law of the state under the title of "Florida Statutes 2025 2024" and shall take effect

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 ${\bf CODING:}$ Words ${\bf stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\bf \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2025 SB 36

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30	immediately upon publication. Said statutes may be cited as
31	"Florida Statutes $\underline{2025}$ $\underline{2024}$," "Florida Statutes," or "F.S. $\underline{2025}$
32	2024 ."
33	Section 2. Section 11.2422, Florida Statutes, is amended to
34	read:
35	11.2422 Statutes repealed.—Every statute of a general and
36	permanent nature enacted by the State or by the Territory of
37	Florida at or prior to the $\underline{2024}$ $\underline{2023}$ regular legislative
38	session, and every part of such statute, not included in Florida
39	Statutes 2025 2024 , as adopted by s. 11.2421, as amended, or
40	recognized and continued in force by reference therein or in ss.
41	11.2423 and 11.2424, as amended, is repealed.
42	Section 3. Section 11.2424, Florida Statutes, is amended to
43	read:
44	11.2424 Laws not repealed.—Laws enacted $\underline{\text{after}}$ at the
45	November 6-9, 2023, special session through the 2024 regular
46	session are not repealed by the adoption and enactment of the
47	Florida Statutes $\underline{2025}$ $\underline{2024}$ by s. 11.2421, as amended, but shall
48	have full effect as if enacted after its said adoption and
49	enactment.
50	Section 4. Section 11.2425, Florida Statutes, is amended to
51	read:
52	11.2425 Rights reserved under repealed statutes.—The repeal
53	of any statute by the adoption and enactment of Florida Statutes
54	$\underline{2025}$ $\underline{2024}$, by s. 11.2421, as amended, shall not affect any right
55	accrued before such repeal or any civil remedy where a suit is
56	pending.
57	Section 5. This act shall take effect on the 60th day after
58	adjournment sine die of the session of the Legislature in which

Page 2 of 3

28-00526-25 202536__ enacted.

Page 3 of 3

 ${\bf CODING:}$ Words ${\bf stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\bf \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Prep	pared By:	The Profession	al Staff of the Comn	nittee on Rules	
BILL:	SB 38	SB 38				
INTRODUCER:	Senator Passidomo					
SUBJECT:	Florida Statu	ites				
DATE:	March 11, 20)25	REVISED:			
ANAL 1. Pollitz (DL		STAFF Yeatma	DIRECTOR	REFERENCE RC	Pre-meeting	ACTION

I. Summary:

The Division of Law Revision of the Office of Legislative Services is required, by statute, to conduct a systematic and continuing study of the Florida Statutes. The purpose of this study is to recommend to the Legislature changes that will remove inconsistencies, redundancies, and unnecessary repetition from the statutes; improve clarity and facilitate correct interpretation; correct grammatical and typographical errors; and delete obsolete, repealed, or superseded provisions. These recommendations are submitted to the Legislature in the form of technical, nonsubstantive reviser's bills. Responses to directives from the Legislature to make specific changes in the statutes are also submitted to the Legislature via reviser's bills.

Section 63, ch. 2024-140, Laws of Florida, directed the Division of Law Revision to "prepare a reviser's bill for the 2025 Regular Session of the Legislature to change the term 'Division of Investigative and Forensic Services' wherever it appears in the Florida Statutes to 'Division of Criminal Investigations.'"

SB 38 amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: ss. 16.59, 400.9935, 409.91212, 440.105, 440.1051, 440.12, 552.113, 624.115, 624.521, 626.016, 626.989, 626.9891, 626.9893, 626.9894, 626.9896, 626.99278, 627.351, 627.711, 627.736, 627.7401, 631.156, 633.114, 633.126, 641.30, 791.013, 817.234, 843.08, and 932.7055, F.S.

II. Present Situation:

Currently, the Florida Statutes contain a number of references to the term "Division of Investigative and Forensic Services," which are subject to the directive in s. 63, ch. 2024-140, Laws of Florida.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill revises Florida Statutes text to conform to the directive in s. 63, ch. 2024-140, Laws of Florida, by replacing references to the term "Division of Investigative and Forensic Services" within the Florida Statutes with the term "Division of Criminal Investigations."

BILL: SB 38 Page 2

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: ss. 16.59, 400.9935, 409.91212, 440.105, 440.1051, 440.12, 552.113, 624.115, 624.521, 626.016, 626.989, 626.9891, 626.9893, 626.9894, 626.9896, 626.99278, 627.351, 627.711, 627.736, 627.7401, 631.156, 633.114, 633.126, 641.30, 791.013, 817.234, 843.08, and 932.7055, F.S.

Page 3 BILL: SB 38

IX. **Additional Information:**

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Passidomo

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28-00529-25 202538

A reviser's bill to be entitled
An act relating to the Florida Statutes; amending ss.
16.59, 400.9935, 409.91212, 440.105, 440.1051, 440.12,
552.113, 624.115, 624.521, 626.016, 626.989, 626.9891,
626.9893, 626.9894, 626.9896, 626.99278, 627.351,
627.711, 627.736, 627.7401, 631.156, 633.114, 633.126,
641.30, 791.013, 817.234, 843.08, and 932.7055, F.S.,
to conform to section 63 of chapter 2024-140, Laws of
Florida, which directs the Division of Law Revision to
prepare a reviser's bill for the 2025 Regular Session
of the Legislature to change the term "Division of
Investigative and Forensic Services" to "Division of
Criminal Investigations" wherever it appears in the
Florida Statutes; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 16.59, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

16.59 Medicaid fraud control.—The Medicaid Fraud Control Unit is created in the Department of Legal Affairs to investigate all violations of s. 409.920 and any criminal violations discovered during the course of those investigations. The Medicaid Fraud Control Unit may refer any criminal violation so uncovered to the appropriate prosecuting authority. The offices of the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, the Agency for Health Care Administration Medicaid program integrity program, and the Divisions of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services and Public Assistance Fraud within the

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2025 SB 38

202538

Department of Financial Services shall, to the extent possible, be collocated; however, positions dedicated to Medicaid managed care fraud within the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit shall be collocated with the Division of Criminal Investigations 34 Investigative and Forensic Services. The Agency for Health Care 35 Administration, the Department of Legal Affairs, and the Divisions of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic 36 Services and Public Assistance Fraud within the Department of Financial Services shall conduct joint training and other joint 39 activities designed to increase communication and coordination in recovering overpayments. 41 Section 2. Subsection (9) of section 400.9935, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

400.9935 Clinic responsibilities.-

28-00529-25

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(9) In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, the clinic shall display a sign in a conspicuous location within the clinic readily visible to all patients indicating that, pursuant to s. 626.9892, the Department of Financial Services may pay rewards of up to \$25,000 to persons providing information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing crimes investigated by the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services arising from violations of s. 440.105, s. 624.15, s. 626.9541, s. 626.989, or s. 817.234. An authorized employee of the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services may make unannounced inspections of a clinic licensed under this part as necessary to determine whether the clinic is in compliance with this subsection. A licensed clinic shall allow full and complete access to the premises to such authorized employee of the

Page 2 of 33

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division who makes an inspection to determine compliance with this subsection.

Section 3. Subsection (6) of section 409.91212, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.91212 Medicaid managed care fraud.-

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- (6) Each managed care plan shall report all suspected or confirmed instances of provider or recipient fraud or abuse within 15 calendar days after detection to the Office of Medicaid Program Integrity within the agency. At a minimum the report must contain the name of the provider or recipient, the Medicaid billing number or tax identification number, and a description of the fraudulent or abusive act. The Office of Medicaid Program Integrity in the agency shall forward the report of suspected overpayment, abuse, or fraud to the appropriate investigative unit, including, but not limited to, the Bureau of Medicaid program integrity, the Medicaid fraud control unit, the Division of Public Assistance Fraud, the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services, or the Department of Law Enforcement.
- (a) Failure to timely report shall result in an administrative fine of \$1,000\$ per calendar day after the 15th day of detection.
- (b) Failure to timely report may result in additional administrative, civil, or criminal penalties.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 440.105. Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.105 Prohibited activities; reports; penalties; limitations.—

(1) (a) Any insurance carrier, any individual self-insured,

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2025 SB 38

28-00529-25 202538 any commercial or group self-insurance fund, any professional practitioner licensed or regulated by the Department of Health, except as otherwise provided by law, any medical review committee as defined in s. 766.101, any private medical review committee, and any insurer, agent, or other person licensed under the insurance code, or any employee thereof, having knowledge or who believes that a fraudulent act or any other act or practice which, upon conviction, constitutes a felony or misdemeanor under this chapter is being or has been committed shall send to the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services, Bureau of Workers' Compensation Fraud, a report or information pertinent to such 100 knowledge or belief and such additional information relative 101 thereto as the bureau may require. The bureau shall review such 102 information or reports and select such information or reports 103 as, in its judgment, may require further investigation. It shall 104 then cause an independent examination of the facts surrounding such information or report to be made to determine the extent, 106 if any, to which a fraudulent act or any other act or practice 107 which, upon conviction, constitutes a felony or a misdemeanor 108 under this chapter is being committed. The bureau shall report any alleged violations of law which its investigations disclose 110 to the appropriate licensing agency and state attorney or other 111 prosecuting agency having jurisdiction with respect to any such violations of this chapter. If prosecution by the state attorney or other prosecuting agency having jurisdiction with respect to 114 such violation is not begun within 60 days of the bureau's 115 report, the state attorney or other prosecuting agency having jurisdiction with respect to such violation shall inform the

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bureau of the reasons for the lack of prosecution.

Section 5. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 440.1051, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.1051 Fraud reports; civil immunity; criminal penalties.—

- (1) The Bureau of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud of the Division of <u>Criminal Investigations Investigative and</u>

 Forensic Services of the department shall establish a toll-free telephone number to receive reports of workers' compensation fraud committed by an employee, employer, insurance provider, physician, attorney, or other person.
- (2) Any person who reports workers' compensation fraud to the Division of <u>Criminal Investigations Investigative and</u>

 Forensic Services under subsection (1) is immune from civil liability for doing so, and the person or entity alleged to have committed the fraud may not retaliate against him or her for providing such report, unless the person making the report knows it to be false.

Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 440.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- $440.12\,$ Time for commencement and limits on weekly rate of compensation.—
- (1) Compensation is not allowed for the first 7 days of the disability, except for benefits provided under s. 440.13. However, if the injury results in more than 21 days of disability, compensation is allowed from the commencement of the disability.
- (c) Each carrier shall keep a record of all payments made under this subsection, including the time and manner of such

Page 5 of 33

 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2025 SB 38

i.	20-00529-25 202536
146	payments, and shall furnish these records or a report based on
147	these records to the Division of <u>Criminal Investigations</u>
148	Investigative and Forensic Services and the Division of Workers'
149	Compensation, upon request.
150	Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 552.113, Florida
151	Statutes, is amended to read:
152	552.113 Reports of thefts, illegal use, or illegal
153	possession
154	(3) The Division of <u>Criminal Investigations</u> Investigative
155	and Forensic Services shall investigate, or be certain that a
156	qualified law enforcement agency investigates, the cause and
157	circumstances of each theft, illegal use, or illegal possession
158	of explosives which occurs within the state. A report of each
159	such investigation shall be made and maintained by the Division
160	of <u>Criminal Investigations</u> Investigative and Forensic Services .
161	Section 8. Section 624.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to
162	read:
163	624.115 Referral of criminal violations.—If, during an
164	investigation or examination, the office has reason to believe
165	that any criminal law of this state has or may have been
166	violated, the office shall refer any relevant records and
167	information to the Division of <u>Criminal Investigations</u>
168	Investigative and Forensic Services, state or federal law
169	enforcement, or prosecutorial agencies, as applicable, and shall
170	provide investigative assistance to those agencies as required.
171	Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 624.521, Florida
172	Statutes, is amended to read:
173	624.521 Deposit of certain tax receipts; refund of improper
174	payments

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(1) The department shall promptly deposit in the State Treasury to the credit of the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund all "state tax" portions of agents' licenses collected under s. 624.501 necessary to fund the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services. The balance of the tax shall be credited to the General Fund. All moneys received by the department or the office not in accordance with this code or not in the exact amount as specified by the applicable provisions of this code shall be returned to the remitter. The records of the department or office shall show the date and reason for such return.

Section 10. Subsection (4) of section 626.016, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 $\,$ 626.016 Powers and duties of department, commission, and office.—

(4) This section is not intended to limit the authority of the department and the Division of <u>Criminal Investigations</u>

**Investigative and Forensic Services*, as specified in s. 626.989.

Section 11. Section 626.989, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.989 Investigation by department or Division of <u>Criminal Investigations</u> <u>Investigative and Forensic Services</u>; compliance; immunity; confidential information; reports to division; division investigator's power of arrest.—

- (1) For the purposes of this section:
- (a) A person commits a "fraudulent insurance act" if the person:
- Knowingly and with intent to defraud presents, causes to be presented, or prepares with knowledge or belief that it will

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be presented, to or by an insurer, self-insurer, self-insurance fund, servicing corporation, purported insurer, broker, or any agent thereof, any written statement as part of, or in support of, an application for the issuance of, or the rating of, any insurance policy, or a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to any insurance policy, which the person knows to contain materially false information concerning any fact material thereto or if the person conceals, for the purpose of misleading another, information concerning any fact material thereto.

2. Knowingly submits:

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- a. A false, misleading, or fraudulent application or other document when applying for licensure as a health care clinic, seeking an exemption from licensure as a health care clinic, or demonstrating compliance with part X of chapter 400 with an intent to use the license, exemption from licensure, or demonstration of compliance to provide services or seek reimbursement under the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law.
- b. A claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to a personal injury protection insurance policy under the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law if the person knows that the payee knowingly submitted a false, misleading, or fraudulent application or other document when applying for licensure as a health care clinic, seeking an exemption from licensure as a health care clinic, or demonstrating compliance with part X of chapter 400.
- (b) The term "insurer" also includes a health maintenance organization, and the term "insurance policy" also includes a health maintenance organization subscriber contract.

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- (2) If, by its own inquiries or as a result of complaints, the department or its Division of Criminal Investigations

 **Threestigative and Forensic Services* has reason to believe that a person has engaged in, or is engaging in, a fraudulent insurance act, an act or practice that violates s. 626.9541 or s. 817.234, or an act or practice punishable under s. 624.15, it may administer oaths and affirmations, request the attendance of witnesses or proffering of matter, and collect evidence. The department or its Division of Criminal Investigations

 Investigative and Forensic Services shall not compel the attendance of any person or matter in any such investigation except pursuant to subsection (4).
- (3) If matter that the department or its division seeks to obtain by request is located outside the state, the person so requested may make it available to the division or its representative to examine the matter at the place where it is located. The division may designate representatives, including officials of the state in which the matter is located, to inspect the matter on its behalf, and it may respond to similar requests from officials of other states.
- (4) (a) The department or its division may request that an individual who refuses to comply with any such request be ordered by the circuit court to provide the testimony or matter. The court shall not order such compliance unless the department or its division has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the court that the testimony of the witness or the matter under request has a direct bearing on the commission of a fraudulent insurance act, on a violation of s. 626.9541 or s. 817.234, or on an act or practice punishable under s. 624.15 or is pertinent

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and necessary to further such investigation.

- (b) Except in a prosecution for perjury, an individual who complies with a court order to provide testimony or matter after asserting a privilege against self-incrimination to which the individual is entitled by law may not be subjected to a criminal proceeding or to a civil penalty with respect to the act concerning which the individual is required to testify or produce relevant matter.
- (c) In the absence of fraud or bad faith, a person is not subject to civil liability for libel, slander, or any other relevant tort by virtue of filing reports, without malice, or furnishing other information, without malice, required by this section or required by the department or division under the authority granted in this section, and no civil cause of action of any nature shall arise against such person:
- 1. For any information relating to suspected fraudulent insurance acts or persons suspected of engaging in such acts furnished to or received from law enforcement officials, their agents, or employees;
- 2. For any information relating to suspected fraudulent insurance acts or persons suspected of engaging in such acts furnished to or received from other persons subject to the provisions of this chapter;
- 3. For any such information furnished in reports to the department, the division, the National Insurance Crime Bureau, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, or any local, state, or federal enforcement officials or their agents or employees; or
 - 4. For other actions taken in cooperation with any of the

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agencies or individuals specified in this paragraph in the lawful investigation of suspected fraudulent insurance acts.

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- (d) In addition to the immunity granted in paragraph (c), persons identified as designated employees whose responsibilities include the investigation and disposition of claims relating to suspected fraudulent insurance acts may share information relating to persons suspected of committing fraudulent insurance acts with other designated employees employed by the same or other insurers whose responsibilities include the investigation and disposition of claims relating to fraudulent insurance acts, provided the department has been given written notice of the names and job titles of such designated employees prior to such designated employees sharing information. Unless the designated employees of the insurer act in bad faith or in reckless disregard for the rights of any insured, neither the insurer nor its designated employees are civilly liable for libel, slander, or any other relevant tort, and a civil action does not arise against the insurer or its designated employees:
- 1. For any information related to suspected fraudulent insurance acts provided to an insurer; or
- 2. For any information relating to suspected fraudulent insurance acts provided to the National Insurance Crime Bureau or the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Provided, however, that the qualified immunity against civil liability conferred on any insurer or its designated employees shall be forfeited with respect to the exchange or publication of any defamatory information with third persons not expressly

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authorized by this paragraph to share in such information.

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- (e) The Chief Financial Officer and any employee or agent of the department, commission, office, or division, when acting without malice and in the absence of fraud or bad faith, is not subject to civil liability for libel, slander, or any other relevant tort, and no civil cause of action of any nature exists against such person by virtue of the execution of official activities or duties of the department, commission, or office under this section or by virtue of the publication of any report or bulletin related to the official activities or duties of the department, division, commission, or office under this section.
- (f) This section does not abrogate or modify in any way any common-law or statutory privilege or immunity heretofore enjoyed by any person.
- (5) The office's and the department's papers, documents, reports, or evidence relative to the subject of an investigation under this section are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) until such investigation is completed or ceases to be active. For purposes of this subsection, an investigation is considered "active" while the investigation is being conducted by the office or department with a reasonable, good faith belief that it could lead to the filing of administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings. An investigation does not cease to be active if the office or department is proceeding with reasonable dispatch and has a good faith belief that action could be initiated by the office or department or other administrative or law enforcement agency. After an investigation is completed or ceases to be active, portions of records relating to the investigation shall remain exempt from

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the provisions of s. 119.07(1) if disclosure would:

- (a) Jeopardize the integrity of another active investigation; $% \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) ^{2}$
 - (b) Impair the safety and soundness of an insurer;
 - (c) Reveal personal financial information;
 - (d) Reveal the identity of a confidential source;
- (e) Defame or cause unwarranted damage to the good name or reputation of an individual or jeopardize the safety of an individual; or
- (f) Reveal investigative techniques or procedures. Further, such papers, documents, reports, or evidence relative to the subject of an investigation under this section shall not be subject to discovery until the investigation is completed or ceases to be active. Office, department, or division investigators shall not be subject to subpoena in civil actions by any court of this state to testify concerning any matter of which they have knowledge pursuant to a pending insurance fraud investigation by the division.
- (6)(a) Any person, other than an insurer, agent, or other person licensed under the code, or an employee thereof, having knowledge or who believes that a fraudulent insurance act or any other act or practice which, upon conviction, constitutes a felony or a misdemeanor under the code, or under s. 817.234, is being or has been committed may send to the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services a report or information pertinent to such knowledge or belief and such additional information relative thereto as the department may request. Any professional practitioner licensed or regulated by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, except

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as otherwise provided by law, any medical review committee as defined in s. 766.101, any private medical review committee, and any insurer, agent, or other person licensed under the code, or an employee thereof, having knowledge or who believes that a fraudulent insurance act or any other act or practice which, upon conviction, constitutes a felony or a misdemeanor under the code, or under s. 817.234, is being or has been committed shall send to the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services a report or information pertinent to such knowledge or belief and such additional information relative thereto as the department may require.

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- (b) The Division of <u>Criminal Investigations</u> <u>Investigative</u> and <u>Forensic Services</u> shall review such information or reports and select such information or reports as, in its judgment, may require further investigation. It shall then cause an independent examination of the facts surrounding such information or report to be made to determine the extent, if any, to which a fraudulent insurance act or any other act or practice which, upon conviction, constitutes a felony or a misdemeanor under the code, or under s. 817.234, is being committed.
- (c) The Division of <u>Criminal Investigations</u> <u>Investigative</u> and <u>Forensic Services</u> shall report any alleged violations of law which its investigations disclose to the appropriate licensing agency and state attorney or other prosecuting agency having jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, the statewide prosecutor for crimes that impact two or more judicial circuits in this state, with respect to any such violation, as provided in s. 624.310. The state attorney or other prosecuting agency

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having jurisdiction with respect to such violation shall inform the division of any reasons why prosecution of such violation was:

- 1. Not begun within 60 days after the division's report; or
- 2. Declined.

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- (7) Division investigators shall have the power to make arrests for criminal violations established as a result of investigations. Such investigators shall also be considered state law enforcement officers for all purposes and shall have the power to execute arrest warrants and search warrants; to serve subpoenas issued for the examination, investigation, and trial of all offenses; and to arrest upon probable cause without warrant any person found in the act of violating any of the provisions of applicable laws. Investigators empowered to make arrests under this section shall be empowered to bear arms in the performance of their duties. In such a situation, the investigator must be certified in compliance with the provisions of s. 943.1395 or must meet the temporary employment or appointment exemption requirements of s. 943.131 until certified.
- (8) It is unlawful for any person to resist an arrest authorized by this section or in any manner to interfere, either by abetting or assisting such resistance or otherwise interfering, with division investigators in the duties imposed upon them by law or department rule.
- (9) In recognition of the complementary roles of investigating instances of workers' compensation fraud and enforcing compliance with the workers' compensation coverage requirements under chapter 440, the Department of Financial

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36	Services shall prepare and submit a joint performance report to
37	the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of
38	Representatives by January 1 of each year. The annual report
39	must include, but need not be limited to:
40	(a) The total number of initial referrals received, cases
41	opened, cases presented for prosecution, cases closed, and
42	convictions resulting from cases presented for prosecution by
43	the Bureau of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud by type of

workers' compensation fraud and circuit.

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- (b) The number of referrals received from insurers and the Division of Workers' Compensation and the outcome of those referrals.
- (c) The number of investigations undertaken by the Bureau of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud which were not the result of a referral from an insurer or the Division of Workers' Compensation.
- (d) The number of investigations that resulted in a referral to a regulatory agency and the disposition of those referrals.
- (e) The number and reasons provided by local prosecutors or the statewide prosecutor for declining prosecution of a case presented by the Bureau of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud by circuit.
- (f) The total number of employees assigned to the Bureau of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud and the Division of Workers' Compensation Bureau of Compliance delineated by location of staff assigned; and the number and location of employees assigned to the Bureau of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud who were assigned to work other types of fraud

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(g) The average caseload and turnaround time by type of case for each investigator and division compliance employee.

- (h) The training provided during the year to workers' compensation fraud investigators and the division's compliance employees.
- (10) The Bureau of Insurance Fraud of the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services shall prepare and submit a performance report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by September 1 of each year. The annual report must include, but need not be limited to:
- (a) The total number of initial referrals received, cases opened, cases presented for prosecution, cases closed, and convictions resulting from cases presented for prosecution by the Bureau of Insurance Fraud, by type of insurance fraud and circuit.
- (b) The number of referrals received from insurers, the office, and the Division of Consumer Services of the department, and the outcome of those referrals.
- (c) The number of investigations undertaken by the Bureau of Insurance Fraud which were not the result of a referral from an insurer and the outcome of those referrals.
- (d) The number of investigations that resulted in a referral to a regulatory agency and the disposition of those
- (e) The number of cases presented by the Bureau of Insurance Fraud which local prosecutors or the statewide prosecutor declined to prosecute and the reasons provided for

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494	declining prosecution.
495	(f) A summary of the annual report required under s.
496	626.9896.
497	(g) The total number of employees assigned to the Bureau of
498	Insurance Fraud, delineated by location of staff assigned, and
499	the number and location of employees assigned to the Bureau of
500	Insurance Fraud who were assigned to work other types of fraud
501	cases.
502	(h) The average caseload and turnaround time by type of
503	case for each investigator.
504	(i) The training provided during the year to insurance
505	fraud investigators.
506	Section 12. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2), paragraph (b)
507	of subsection (3), paragraphs (h) and (k) of subsection (5),
508	paragraph (c) of subsection (6), and subsection (9) of section
509	626.9891, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
510	626.9891 Insurer anti-fraud investigative units; reporting
511	requirements; penalties for noncompliance
512	(2) Every insurer admitted to do business in this state
513	shall:
514	(d) Electronically file with the Division of <u>Criminal</u>
515	<u>Investigations</u> Investigative and Forensic Services of the
516	department, and annually thereafter, a detailed description of
517	the designated anti-fraud unit or division or a copy of the
518	contract executed under subparagraph (a)2., as applicable, a
519	copy of the anti-fraud plan, and the name of the employee
520	designated under paragraph (c).
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522	An insurer must include the additional cost incurred in creating

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a distinct unit or division, hiring additional employees, or contracting with another entity to fulfill the requirements of this section, as an administrative expense for ratemaking purposes.

(3) Each anti-fraud plan must include:

- (b) An acknowledgment that the insurer has established procedures for the mandatory reporting of possible fraudulent insurance acts to the Division of Criminal Investigations
 Investigative and Forensic Services of the department;
- (5) Each insurer is required to report data related to fraud for each identified line of business written by the insurer during the prior calendar year. The data shall be reported to the department annually by March 1, and must include, at a minimum:
- (h) The number of cases referred to the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services;
- (k) The estimated dollar amount or range of damages on cases referred to the Division of <u>Criminal Investigations</u>

 Investigative and Forensic Services or other agencies.
- (6) In addition to providing information required under subsections (2), (4), and (5), each insurer writing workers' compensation insurance shall also report the following information to the department, annually, on or before March 1:
- (c) The number of cases referred to the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services, delineated by the type of fraud, including claimant, employer, provider, agent, or other type.
- (9) On or before December 31, 2018, The Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services

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552	shall create a report detailing best practices for the
553	detection, investigation, prevention, and reporting of insurance
554	fraud and other fraudulent insurance acts. The report must be
555	updated as necessary but at least every 2 years. The report must
556	provide:
557	(a) Information on the best practices for the establishment
558	of anti-fraud investigative units within insurers;
559	(b) Information on the best practices and methods for
560	detecting and investigating insurance fraud and other fraudulent
561	insurance acts;
562	(c) Information on appropriate anti-fraud education and
563	training of insurer personnel;
564	(d) Information on the best practices for reporting
565	insurance fraud and other fraudulent insurance acts to the
566	Division of <u>Criminal Investigations</u> Investigative and Forensic
567	Services and to other law enforcement agencies;
568	(e) Information regarding the appropriate level of staffing
569	and resources for anti-fraud investigative units within
570	insurers;
571	(f) Information detailing statistics and data relating to
572	insurance fraud which insurers should maintain; and
573	(g) Other information as determined by the Division of
574	Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services.
575	Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 626.9893, Florida
576	Statutes, is amended to read:
577	626.9893 Disposition of revenues; criminal or forfeiture
578	proceedings
579	(1) The Division of $\underline{\text{Criminal Investigations}}$ $\underline{\text{Investigative}}$
580	and Forensic Services of the Department of Financial Services

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may deposit revenues received as a result of criminal proceedings or forfeiture proceedings, other than revenues deposited into the Department of Financial Services' Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund under s. 17.43, into the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund. Moneys deposited pursuant to this section shall be separately accounted for and shall be used solely for the division to carry out its duties and responsibilities.

Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 626.9894, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9894 Gifts and grants.-

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(2) All rights to, interest in, and title to such donated or granted property shall immediately vest in the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services upon donation. The division may hold such property in co-ownership, sell its interest in the property, liquidate its interest in the property, or dispose of its interest in the property in any other reasonable manner.

Section 15. Section 626.9896, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9896 Dedicated insurance fraud prosecutors.-

(1) The department shall collect data from each state attorney office that receives an appropriation to fund attorneys and paralegals dedicated solely to the prosecution of insurance fraud cases and report on the use of such funds. The data must be submitted by the state attorneys to the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services on the last day of each calendar quarter beginning September 30, 2017, and quarterly thereafter. Data must be submitted for each attorney funded by the appropriation and grouped by case type, including

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28-00529-25 202538 Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic 611 Services insurance fraud cases, other insurance fraud cases, and cases not involving insurance fraud. For each type of case, the 612 data must include the number of cases in which an information 614 has been filed; the number of cases pending at pretrial or 615 intake; the number of cases in which the attorney is assisting in the investigation; the number of cases closed or disposed of 616 during the prior quarter; the disposition of the cases closed 617 618 during the prior quarter; and the number of cases currently 619 pending in a pretrial diversion program. (2) The Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative 620

(2) The Division of <u>Criminal Investigations</u> <u>Investigative</u> and <u>Forensic Services</u> must report the data collected pursuant to subsection (1) for the year ending June 30, to the Executive Office of the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate by September 1, 2018, and annually thereafter.

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Section 16. Section 626.99278, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.99278 Viatical provider anti-fraud plan.—Every licensed viatical settlement provider and registered life expectancy provider must adopt an anti-fraud plan and file it with the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services of the department. Each anti-fraud plan shall include:

- (1) A description of the procedures for detecting and investigating possible fraudulent acts and procedures for resolving material inconsistencies between medical records and insurance applications.
- (2) A description of the procedures for the mandatory reporting of possible fraudulent insurance acts and prohibited

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practices set forth in s. 626.99275 to the Division of <u>Criminal</u>
<u>Investigations</u> <u>Investigative</u> and <u>Forensic Services</u> of the

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department.

- (3) A description of the plan for anti-fraud education and training of its underwriters or other personnel.
- (4) A written description or chart outlining the organizational arrangement of the anti-fraud personnel who are responsible for the investigation and reporting of possible fraudulent insurance acts and for the investigation of unresolved material inconsistencies between medical records and insurance applications.
- (5) For viatical settlement providers, a description of the procedures used to perform initial and continuing review of the accuracy of life expectancies used in connection with a viatical settlement contract or viatical settlement investment.

Section 17. Paragraph (k) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.-

- (6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION.-
- (k)1. The corporation shall establish and maintain a unit or division to investigate possible fraudulent claims by insureds or by persons making claims for services or repairs against policies held by insureds; or it may contract with others to investigate possible fraudulent claims for services or repairs against policies held by the corporation pursuant to s. 626.9891. The corporation must comply with reporting requirements of s. 626.9891. An employee of the corporation shall notify the corporation's Office of the Inspector General and the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and

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Forensic Services within 48 hours after having information that would lead a reasonable person to suspect that fraud may have been committed by any employee of the corporation.

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2. The corporation shall establish a unit or division responsible for receiving and responding to consumer complaints, which unit or division is the sole responsibility of a senior manager of the corporation.

Section 18. Subsection (7) of section 627.711, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.711 Notice of premium discounts for hurricane loss mitigation; uniform mitigation verification inspection form.—

(7) An insurer, person, or other entity that obtains evidence of fraud or evidence that an authorized mitigation inspector or an employee authorized to conduct mitigation verification inspections under subsection (3) has made false statements in the completion of a mitigation inspection form shall file a report with the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services, along with all of the evidence in its possession that supports the allegation of fraud or falsity. An insurer, person, or other entity making the report shall be immune from liability, in accordance with s. 626.989(4), for any statements made in the report, during the investigation, or in connection with the report. The Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services shall issue an investigative report if it finds that probable cause exists to believe that the authorized mitigation inspector, or an employee authorized to conduct mitigation verification inspections under subsection (3), made intentionally false or fraudulent statements in the inspection

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form. Upon conclusion of the investigation and a finding of probable cause that a violation has occurred, the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services shall send a copy of the investigative report to the office and a copy to the agency responsible for the professional licensure of the authorized mitigation inspector, whether or not a prosecutor takes action based upon the report.

Section 19. Paragraph (i) of subsection (4) and subsection (14) of section 627.736, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
627.736 Required personal injury protection benefits;
exclusions; priority; claims.—

- (4) PAYMENT OF BENEFITS.—Benefits due from an insurer under ss. 627.730-627.7405 are primary, except that benefits received under any workers' compensation law must be credited against the benefits provided by subsection (1) and are due and payable as loss accrues upon receipt of reasonable proof of such loss and the amount of expenses and loss incurred which are covered by the policy issued under ss. 627.730-627.7405. If the Agency for Health Care Administration provides, pays, or becomes liable for medical assistance under the Medicaid program related to injury, sickness, disease, or death arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, the benefits under ss. 627.730-627.7405 are subject to the Medicaid program. However, within 30 days after receiving notice that the Medicaid program paid such benefits, the insurer shall repay the full amount of the benefits to the Medicaid program.
- (i) If an insurer has a reasonable belief that a fraudulent insurance act, for the purposes of s. 626.989 or s. 817.234, has been committed, the insurer shall notify the claimant, in

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writing, within 30 days after submission of the claim that the 72.7 claim is being investigated for suspected fraud. Beginning at the end of the initial 30-day period, the insurer has an additional 60 days to conduct its fraud investigation. Notwithstanding subsection (10), no later than 90 days after the submission of the claim, the insurer must deny the claim or pay the claim with simple interest as provided in paragraph (d). Interest shall be assessed from the day the claim was submitted until the day the claim is paid. All claims denied for suspected fraudulent insurance acts shall be reported to the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services.

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- (14) FRAUD ADVISORY NOTICE.—Upon receiving notice of a claim under this section, an insurer shall provide a notice to the insured or to a person for whom a claim for reimbursement for diagnosis or treatment of injuries has been filed, advising that:
- (a) Pursuant to s. 626.9892, the Department of Financial Services may pay rewards of up to \$25,000 to persons providing information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing crimes investigated by the Division of <u>Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services</u> arising from violations of s. 440.105, s. 624.15, s. 626.9541, s. 626.989, or s. 817.234.
- (b) Solicitation of a person injured in a motor vehicle crash for purposes of filing personal injury protection or tort claims could be a violation of s. 817.234, s. 817.505, or the rules regulating The Florida Bar and should be immediately reported to the Division of Criminal Investigations
 Investigative and Forensic Services if such conduct has taken

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755 place.

Section 20. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 627.7401, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
627.7401 Notification of insured's rights.—

- (1) The commission, by rule, shall adopt a form for the notification of insureds of their right to receive personal injury protection benefits under the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law. Such notice shall include:
 - (b) An advisory informing insureds that:
- 1. Pursuant to s. 626.9892, the Department of Financial Services may pay rewards of up to \$25,000 to persons providing information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing crimes investigated by the Division of <u>Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services arising from violations of s. 440.105, s. 624.15, s. 626.9541, s. 626.989, or s. 817.234.</u>
- 2. Pursuant to s. 627.736(5)(e)1., if the insured notifies the insurer of a billing error, the insured may be entitled to a certain percentage of a reduction in the amount paid by the insured's motor vehicle insurer.
- (c) A notice that solicitation of a person injured in a motor vehicle crash for purposes of filing personal injury protection or tort claims could be a violation of s. 817.234, s 817.505, or the rules regulating The Florida Bar and should be immediately reported to the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services if such conduct has taken place.

Section 21. Subsection (2) of section 631.156, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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631.156 Investigation by the department; scope of authority; sharing of materials.—

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(2) The department may provide documents, books, and records; other investigative products, work product, and analysis; and copies of any or all of such materials to the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services or any other appropriate government agency. The sharing of these materials does not waive any work product or other privilege otherwise applicable under law.

Section 22. Subsection (1) of section 633.114, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

633.114 State Fire Marshal agents; authority; duties; compensation.—

(1) The State Fire Marshal shall appoint such agents, including agents of the Division of Criminal Investigations

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Section 23. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (10) of section 633.126, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
633.126 Investigation of fraudulent insurance claims and crimes; immunity of insurance companies supplying information.—

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- (b) The State Fire Marshal or an agent appointed pursuant to s. 633.114, an agent of the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services, any law enforcement officer as defined in s. 111.065, any law enforcement officer of a federal agency, or any fire service provider official who is engaged in the investigation of a fire or explosion loss may request any insurance company or its agent, adjuster, employee, or attorney, investigating a claim under an insurance policy or contract with respect to a fire or explosion to release any information whatsoever in the possession of the insurance company or its agent, adjuster, employee, or attorney relative to a loss from that fire or explosion. The insurance company shall release the available information to and cooperate with any official authorized to request such information pursuant to this section. The information shall include, but shall not be limited to:
- Any insurance policy relevant to a loss under investigation and any application for such a policy.
 - 2. Any policy premium payment records.
- 3. The records, reports, and all material pertaining to any previous claims made by the insured with the reporting company.
- 4. Material relating to the investigation of the loss, including statements of a person, proof of loss, and other relevant evidence.
- 5. Memoranda, notes, and correspondence relating to the investigation of the loss in the possession of the insurance company or its agents, adjusters, employees, or attorneys.
 - (10) The Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative

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842	and Forensic Services may adopt reasonable rules as are
843	necessary to administer this section. Such rules must meet all
844	of the following requirements:
845	(a) They may not enlarge upon or extend the provisions of
846	this section.
847	(b) They must identify specific factors that determine the
848	grades of penalty.
849	(c) They must specify mitigating and aggravating factors
850	for a violation of this section.
851	Section 24. Subsection (4) of section 641.30, Florida
852	Statutes, is amended to read:
853	641.30 Construction and relationship to other laws
854	(4) The Division of <u>Criminal Investigations</u> Investigative
855	and Forensic Services of the department is vested with all
856	powers granted to it under the Florida Insurance Code with
857	respect to the investigation of any violation of this part.
858	Section 25. Subsection (3) of section 791.013, Florida
859	Statutes, is amended to read:
860	791.013 Testing and approval of sparklers; penalties.—
861	(3) For purposes of the testing requirement by this
862	section, the division shall perform such tests as are necessary
863	to determine compliance with the performance standards in the
864	definition of sparklers, pursuant to s. 791.01. The State Fire
865	Marshal shall adopt, by rule, procedures for testing products to
866	determine compliance with this chapter. The Division of $\underline{\text{Criminal}}$
867	<u>Investigations</u> <u>Investigative and Forensic Services</u> shall dispose
868	of any samples which remain after testing.
869	Section 26. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section
870	817.234. Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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817.234 False and fraudulent insurance claims.-

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(b) If an insurer damaged as a result of a violation of any provision of this section has reported the possible fraudulent insurance act to the Division of <u>Criminal Investigations</u>

Investigative and Forensic Services pursuant to s. 626.9891 and if there has been a criminal adjudication of guilt, the insurer is entitled to recover reasonable investigation and litigation expenses, including attorney fees, at the trial and appellate courts.

Section 27. Section 843.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

843.08 False personation.—A person who falsely assumes or pretends to be a firefighter, a sheriff, an officer of the Florida Highway Patrol, an officer of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, an officer of the Department of Environmental Protection, an officer of the Department of Financial Services, any personnel or representative of the Division of Criminal Investigations Investigative and Forensic Services, an officer of the Department of Corrections, a correctional probation officer, a deputy sheriff, a state attorney or an assistant state attorney, a statewide prosecutor or an assistant statewide prosecutor, a state attorney investigator, a coroner, a police officer, a lottery special agent or lottery investigator, a beverage enforcement agent, a school guardian as described in s. 30.15(1)(k), a security officer licensed under chapter 493, any member of the Florida Commission on Offender Review or any administrative aide or supervisor employed by the commission, any personnel or

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900	representative of the Department of Law Enforcement, or a
901	federal law enforcement officer as defined in s. 901.1505, and
902	takes upon himself or herself to act as such, or to require any
903	other person to aid or assist him or her in a matter pertaining
904	to the duty of any such officer, commits a felony of the third
905	degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.
906	775.084. However, a person who falsely personates any such
907	officer during the course of the commission of a felony commits
908	a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.
909	775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the commission of the
910	felony results in the death or personal injury of another human
911	being, the person commits a felony of the first degree,
912	punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
913	In determining whether a defendant has violated this section,
914	the court or jury may consider any relevant evidence, including,
915	but not limited to, whether the defendant used lights in
916	violation of s. 316.2397 or s. 843.081.
917	Section 28. Paragraphs (1) and (m) of subsection (6) of
918	section 932.7055, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
919	932.7055 Disposition of liens and forfeited property
920	(6) If the seizing agency is a state agency, all remaining
921	proceeds shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
922	However, if the seizing agency is:
923	(1) The Division of <u>Criminal Investigations</u> Investigative
924	and Forensic Services in the Department of Financial Services,
925	the proceeds accrued under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act
926	shall be deposited into the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund to
927	be used for the purposes of arson suppression, arson
928	investigation, and the funding of anti-arson rewards.

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(m) The Division of <u>Criminal Investigations</u> <u>Investigative</u> and <u>Forensic Services</u> of the Department of Financial Services, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund as provided in s. 626.9893 or into the Department of Financial Services' Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 17.43, as applicable.

Reviser's note.—Amended pursuant to the directive of the Legislature in s. 63, ch. 2024-140, Laws of Florida, to the Division of Law Revision to prepare a reviser's bill for the 2025 Regular Session of the Legislature to change the term "Division of Investigative and Forensic Services" to "Division of Criminal Investigations" wherever it appears in the Florida Statutes.

Section 29. This act shall take effect on the 60th day after adjournment sine die of the session of the Legislature in which enacted.

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The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Rules						
BILL:	SB 40					
INTRODUCER: Senator Pass		idomo				
SUBJECT:	Florida Statu	tes				
DATE:	March 11, 20)25	REVISED:			
ANALYST 1. Pollitz (DLR)		STAFF DIRECTOR Yeatman		REFERENCE RC	Pre-meeting	ACTION

I. Summary:

The Division of Law Revision of the Office of Legislative Services is required, by statute, to conduct a systematic and continuing study of the Florida Statutes. The purpose of this study is to recommend to the Legislature changes that will remove inconsistencies, redundancies, and unnecessary repetition from the statutes; improve clarity and facilitate correct interpretation; correct grammatical and typographical errors; and delete obsolete, repealed, or superseded provisions. These recommendations are submitted to the Legislature in the form of technical, nonsubstantive reviser's bills. A reviser's bill cannot be amended except to delete a bill section.

SB 40 deletes statute provisions that have been repealed by a noncurrent (past-year) session of the Legislature where that repeal or expiration date has now occurred, rendering the provision of no effect (an example would be a repeal set for October 1, 2024, by the 2023 Regular Session of the Legislature).

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: ss. 161.101, 212.20, 213.053, 220.02, 220.13, 288.0655, 320.06, 331.3101, 377.703, 402.57, 443.131, 570.441, 571.26, 571.265, and 717.123, F.S., and repeals ss. 161.551, 220.193, 259.10521, 381.933, 570.83, and 1002.334, F.S.

II. Present Situation:

The Division of Law Revision, under the authority and requirements of s. 11.242(5)(b) and (i), Florida Statutes, must remove repealed statutory provisions from the statutes where the repeal was voted by the Legislature sitting in the current year; sections effectively repealed but where that repeal was passed by a past-year session of the Legislature can only be omitted from the statutes text through a reviser's bill pursuant to s. 11.242(5)(i).

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III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

This bill removes provisions that have already been repealed by the Legislature by substantive legislation that the Division of Law Revision could not remove from the statutes without the required inclusion in a reviser's bill.

	required metasson in a reviser section					
IV.	Cons	Constitutional Issues:				
	A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:					
		None.				
	B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:					
	None.					
	C. Trust Funds Restrictions:					
		None.				
	State Tax or Fee Increases:					
		None.				
	E.	Other Constitutional Issues:				
		None.				
٧.	Fiscal Impact Statement:					
	A. Tax/Fee Issues:					
		None.				
	B.	Private Sector Impact:				
		None.				
	C.	Government Sector Impact:				
		None.				
VI.	Technical Deficiencies:					
	None.					
VII.	Relat	ed Issues:				
	None.					

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VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: ss. 161.101, 212.20, 213.053, 220.02, 220.13, 288.0655, 320.06, 331.3101, 377.703, 402.57, 443.131, 570.441, 571.26, 571.265, and 717.123, F.S., and repeals ss. 161.551, 220.193, 259.10521, 381.933, 570.83, and 1002.334, F.S.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Passidomo

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A reviser's bill to be entitled
An act relating to the Florida Statutes; repealing ss.
161.101(22), 161.551, 220.193, 259.10521, 288.0655(7),
331.3101(5)(d), 381.933, 570.441(4), 570.83,
717.123(3), and 1002.334, F.S., and amending ss.
212.20, 320.06, 402.57, and 443.131, F.S., to delete
provisions which have become inoperative by noncurrent
repeal or expiration and, pursuant to s. 11.242(5)(b)
and (i), F.S., may be omitted from the 2024 Florida
Statutes only through a reviser's bill duly enacted by
the Legislature; amending ss. 213.053, 220.02, 220.13,
377.703, 571.26, and 571.265, F.S., to conform to the
changes by this act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (22) of section 161.101, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Reviser's note.—The cited subsection, which relates to waiver or reduction of match requirements for beaches in specified counties impacted by Hurricane Ian or Hurricane Nicole, for the 2023-2024 fiscal year, expired pursuant to its own terms, effective July 1, 2024.

terms, effective July 1, 2024.

Section 2. Section 161.551, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Reviser's note.—The cited section, which relates to public financing of construction projects within the coastal building zone, was repealed pursuant to its own terms, effective July 1, 2024.

Section 3. Paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of section

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28-00528-25 202540 212.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 31 212.20 Funds collected, disposition; additional powers of department; operational expense; refund of taxes adjudicated 32 unconstitutionally collected .-34 (6) Distribution of all proceeds under this chapter and ss. 35 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) and 203.01(1)(a)3. is as follows: (d) The proceeds of all other taxes and fees imposed 36 pursuant to this chapter or remitted pursuant to s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be distributed as follows: 39 1. In any fiscal year, the greater of \$500 million, minus an amount equal to 4.6 percent of the proceeds of the taxes 40 41 collected pursuant to chapter 201, or 5.2 percent of all other 42 taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter or remitted 43 pursuant to s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be deposited in monthly installments into the General Revenue Fund. 45 2. After the distribution under subparagraph 1., 8.9744 percent of the amount remitted by a sales tax dealer located 46 within a participating county pursuant to s. 218.61 shall be transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax 49 Clearing Trust Fund. Beginning July 1, 2003, the amount to be transferred shall be reduced by 0.1 percent, and the department 50

3. After the distribution under subparagraphs 1. and 2., 0.0966 percent shall be transferred to the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund and distributed pursuant to s. 218.65.

shall distribute this amount to the Public Employees Relations

Commission Trust Fund less \$5,000 each month, which shall be

added to the amount calculated in subparagraph 3. and

distributed accordingly.

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- 4. After the distributions under subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3., 2.0810 percent of the available proceeds shall be transferred monthly to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Counties pursuant to s. 218.215.
- 5. After the distributions under subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3., 1.3653 percent of the available proceeds shall be transferred monthly to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities pursuant to s. 218.215. If the total revenue to be distributed pursuant to this subparagraph is at least as great as the amount due from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000, no municipality shall receive less than the amount due from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000. If the total proceeds to be distributed are less than the amount received in combination from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000, each municipality shall receive an amount proportionate to the amount it was due in state fiscal year 1999-2000.
 - 6. Of the remaining proceeds:

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a. In each fiscal year, the sum of \$29,915,500 shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are counties in the state, and one part shall be distributed to each county. The distribution among the several counties must begin each fiscal year on or before January 5th and continue monthly for a total of 4 months. If a local or special law required that any moneys accruing to a county in fiscal year 1999-2000 under the then-

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existing provisions of s. 550.135 be paid directly to the district school board, special district, or a municipal government, such payment must continue until the local or special law is amended or repealed. The state covenants with holders of bonds or other instruments of indebtedness issued by local governments, special districts, or district school boards before July 1, 2000, that it is not the intent of this subparagraph to adversely affect the rights of those holders or relieve local governments, special districts, or district school boards of the duty to meet their obligations as a result of previous pledges or assignments or trusts entered into which obligated funds received from the distribution to county 100 governments under then-existing s. 550.135. This distribution 101 specifically is in lieu of funds distributed under s. 550.135 102 before July 1, 2000.

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b. The department shall distribute \$166,667 monthly to each applicant certified as a facility for a new or retained professional sports franchise pursuant to s. 288.1162. Up to \$41,667 shall be distributed monthly by the department to each certified applicant as defined in s. 288.11621 for a facility for a spring training franchise. However, not more than \$416,670 may be distributed monthly in the aggregate to all certified applicants for facilities for spring training franchises. Distributions begin 60 days after such certification and continue for not more than 30 years, except as otherwise provided in s. 288.11621. A certified applicant identified in this sub-subparagraph may not receive more in distributions than expended by the applicant for the public purposes provided in s. 288.1162(5) or s. 288.11621(3).

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- c. The department shall distribute up to \$83,333 monthly to each certified applicant as defined in s. 288.11631 for a facility used by a single spring training franchise, or up to \$166,667 monthly to each certified applicant as defined in s. 288.11631 for a facility used by more than one spring training franchise. Monthly distributions begin 60 days after such certification or July 1, 2016, whichever is later, and continue for not more than 20 years to each certified applicant as defined in s. 288.11631 for a facility used by a single spring training franchise or not more than 25 years to each certified applicant as defined in s. 288.11631 for a facility used by more than one spring training franchise. A certified applicant identified in this sub-subparagraph may not receive more in distributions than expended by the applicant for the public purposes provided in s. 288.11631(3).
- d. The department shall distribute \$15,333 monthly to the State Transportation Trust Fund.

e.(I) On or before July 25, 2021, August 25, 2021, and September 25, 2021, the department shall distribute \$324,533,334 in each of those months to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund, less an adjustment for refunds issued from the General Revenue Fund pursuant to s. 443.131(3)(e)3. before making the distribution. The adjustments made by the department to the total distributions shall be equal to the total refunds made pursuant to s. 443.131(3)(e)3. If the amount of refunds to be subtracted from any single distribution exceeds the distribution, the department may not make that distribution and must subtract the remaining balance from the next distribution.

(II) Beginning July 2022, and on or before the 25th day of

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146	each month, the department shall distribute \$90 million monthly				
147	to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund.				
148	(III) If the ending balance of the Unemployment				
149	Compensation Trust Fund exceeds \$4,071,519,600 on the last day				
150	of any month, as determined from United States Department of the				
151	Treasury data, the Office of Economic and Demographic Research				
152	shall certify to the department that the ending balance of the				
153	trust fund exceeds such amount.				
154	(IV) This sub-subparagraph is repealed, and the department				
155	shall end monthly distributions under sub-sub-subparagraph (II),				
156	on the date the department receives certification under sub-sub-				
157	subparagraph (III).				
158	$\underline{\text{e.f.}}$ Beginning July 1, 2023, in each fiscal year, the				
159	department shall distribute \$27.5 million to the Florida				
160	Agricultural Promotional Campaign Trust Fund under s. 571.26,				
161	for further distribution in accordance with s. 571.265.				
162	7. All other proceeds must remain in the General Revenue				
163	Fund.				
164	Reviser's note.—Amended to delete sub-subparagraph (6)(d)6.e.				
165	pursuant to certification by the Office of Economic and				
166	Demographic Research to the Department of Revenue on April				
167	2, 2024, that the ending balance in the Unemployment				
168	Compensation Trust Fund exceeded the amount specified in				
169	sub-sub-subparagraph (III), thus triggering the repeal of				
170	$\operatorname{sub-subparagraph}$ e. $\operatorname{pursuant}$ to $\operatorname{sub-subparagraph}$ (IV).				
171	Section 4. Section 220.193, Florida Statutes, is repealed.				
172	Reviser's note.—The cited section, which relates to the Florida				
173	renewable energy production tax credit, was limited to a				
174	period ending June 30, 2016.				

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175	Section 5. Section 259.10521, Florida Statutes, is
176	repealed.
177	Reviser's note.—The cited section, which relates to a citizen
178	support organization for the benefit of the Babcock Ranch
179	Preserve, was repealed pursuant to its own terms, effective
180	October 1, 2024.
181	Section 6. Subsection (7) of section 288.0655, Florida
182	Statutes, is repealed.
183	Reviser's note.—The cited subsection, which relates to award
184	grants from the Rural Infrastructure Fund for the 2023-2024
185	fiscal year for specified counties impacted by Hurricane
186	Idalia, expired pursuant to its own terms, effective July
187	1, 2024.
188	Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
189	320.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
190	320.06 Registration certificates, license plates, and
191	validation stickers generally.—
192	(1)
193	(b)1. Registration license plates bearing a graphic symbol
194	and the alphanumeric system of identification shall be issued
195	for a 10-year period. At the end of the 10-year period, upon
196	renewal, the plate shall be replaced. The department shall
197	extend the scheduled license plate replacement date from a 6-
198	year period to a 10-year period. The fee for such replacement is
199	\$28, \$2.80 of which shall be paid each year before the plate is
200	replaced, to be credited toward the next \$28 replacement fee.
201	The fees shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating
202	Trust Fund. A credit or refund may not be given for any prior
203	years' payments of the prorated replacement fee if the plate is

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204	replaced or surrendered before the end of the 10-year period,			
205	except that a credit may be given if a registrant is required by			
206	the department to replace a license plate under s.			
207	320.08056(8)(a). With each license plate, a validation sticker			
208	shall be issued showing the owner's birth month, license plate			
209	number, and the year of expiration or the appropriate renewal			
210	period if the owner is not a natural person. The validation			
211	sticker shall be placed on the upper right corner of the license			
212	plate. The license plate and validation sticker shall be issued			
213	based on the applicant's appropriate renewal period. The			
214	registration period is 12 months, the extended registration			
215	period is 24 months, and all expirations occur based on the			
216	applicant's appropriate registration period. Rental vehicles			
217	taxed pursuant to s. 320.08(6)(a) and rental trucks taxed			
218	pursuant to s. $320.08(3)(a)-(c)$ and $(4)(a)-(d)$ may elect a			
219	permanent registration period, provided payment of the			
220	appropriate license taxes and fees occurs annually.			
221	2. A vehicle that has an apportioned registration shall be			
222	issued an annual license plate and a cab card that denote the			
223	declared gross vehicle weight for each apportioned jurisdiction			
224	in which the vehicle is authorized to operate. This subparagraph			
225	expires June 30, 2024.			
226	2.3. Beginning July 1, 2024, a vehicle registered in			
227	accordance with the International Registration Plan must be			
228	issued a license plate for a 3-year period. At the end of the 3-			
229	year period, upon renewal, the license plate must be replaced.			
230	Each license plate must include a validation sticker showing the			
231	month of expiration. A cab card denoting the declared gross			
232	vehicle weight for each apportioned jurisdiction must be issued			

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233	annually. The fee for an original or a renewal cab card is \$28,
234	which must be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust
235	Fund. If the license plate is damaged or worn, it may be
236	replaced at no charge by applying to the department and
237	surrendering the current license plate.
238	$\underline{3.4.}$ In order to retain the efficient administration of the
239	taxes and fees imposed by this chapter, the 80-cent fee increase
240	in the replacement fee imposed by chapter 2009-71, Laws of
241	Florida, is negated as provided in s. 320.0804.
242	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the expiration of
243	subparagraph (1)(b)2. pursuant to its own terms, effective
244	June 30, 2024.
245	Section 8. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section
246	331.3101, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
247	Reviser's note.—The cited paragraph, which relates to
248	information relating to corrective action by Space Florida
249	to address findings in Auditor General Report No. 2022-049,
250	expired pursuant to its own terms, effective July 1, 2024.
251	Section 9. Section 381.933, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
252	Reviser's note.—The cited section, which relates to mammography
253	reports, was repealed pursuant to its own terms, effective
254	September 10, 2024.
255	Section 10. Section 402.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to
256	read:
257	402.57 Direct-support organization organizations
258	(1) DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES.—The Department of
259	Children and Families is authorized to create a direct-support
260	organization, the sole purpose of which is to support the
261	department in carrying out its purposes and responsibilities.

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262	$\underline{\text{(1)}}$ (a) The direct-support organization must be:
263	(a) 1. A not-for-profit corporation incorporated under
264	chapter 617 and approved by the Department of State as a not-
265	for-profit corporation;
266	$\underline{\text{(b)}}_{2}$ Organized and operated to conduct programs and
267	activities; to raise funds; to request and receive grants,
268	gifts, and bequests of moneys; to acquire, receive, hold,
269	invest, and administer, in its own name, securities, funds,
270	objects of value, or other property, real or personal; and to
271	make expenditures to or for the direct or indirect benefit of
272	the department and the individuals it serves; and
273	$\underline{\text{(c)}}$ 3. Determined by the department to be operating in a
274	manner consistent with the goals and purposes of the department,
275	the best interest of the state, and the needs of children and
276	adults served by the department.
277	(2) (b) The direct-support organization shall operate under
278	a written contract with the department. The contract must
279	provide for all of the following:
280	$\underline{\text{(a)}} \underline{\text{1.}}$ Department approval of the articles of incorporation
281	and bylaws of the direct-support organization.
282	$\underline{\text{(b)}} 2$. Submission of an annual budget for department
283	approval.
284	$\underline{\text{(c)}}$ 3. Certification by the department that the direct-
285	support organization is complying with the terms of the contract
286	and operating in a manner consistent with the goals and purposes
287	of the department and in the best interest of the state. Such
288	certification must be made annually and reported in the official
289	minutes of a meeting of the direct-support organization.
290	(d) 4. The reversion to the state of moneys and property

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317 318 held in trust by the direct-support organization for the benefit of those served by the department if the department ceases to exist or the reversion to the department if the direct-support organization is no longer approved to operate for the department, a county commission, or a circuit board or ceases to exist.

 $\underline{\text{(e)}\,5}$. The fiscal year of the direct-support organization, which must begin July 1 of each year and end June 30 of the following year.

(f) 6. The disclosure of material provisions of the contract, and the distinction between the department and the direct-support organization, to donors of gifts, contributions, or bequests, including such disclosure on all promotional and fundraising publications.

(3)(e) The Secretary of Children and Families shall appoint the board of directors of the direct-support organization. The board members shall be appointed according to the organization's bylaws.

(4) (d) The department may allow, without charge, appropriate use of fixed property, facilities, and personnel services of the department by the direct-support organization, subject to the requirements of this section. As used in this section subsection, the term "personnel services" includes fulltime or part-time personnel, as well as payroll processing services.

(a) 1. The department may not allow a direct-support organization to use any fixed property, facilities, or personnel services of the department if the direct-support organization does not provide equal membership and employment opportunities

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320	to all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, age, or						
321	national origin.						
322	(b) $\frac{1}{2}$. The department may prescribe any conditions with						
323	which a direct-support organization must comply to use fixed						
324	property, facilities, or personnel services of the department						
325	and shall adopt rules prescribing those conditions and the						
326	procedures by which the direct-support organization is governed.						
327	(5) (e) The direct-support organization may collect, expend,						
328	and provide funds for:						
329	$\underline{\text{(a)}} 1$. Addressing gaps in services for the children and						
330	adults served by the department.						
331	$\underline{\text{(b)}}_{2}$. Development, implementation, and operation of						
332	targeted prevention efforts.						
333	$\underline{\text{(c)}}$ 3. Services and activities that support the goals of the						
334	department.						
335	$\underline{\text{(d)}}_{4}$ Functions of the direct-support organization's board						
336	of directors, as necessary and approved by the department.						
337							
338	The funds of the direct-support organization may not be used for						
339	the purpose of lobbying as defined in s. 11.045.						
340	(6) (f) Any moneys may be held in a separate depository						
341	account in the name of the direct-support organization and						
342	subject to the provisions of the contract with the department.						
343	$\overline{\text{(7)}}$ (g) The direct-support organization shall provide for an						
344	annual financial audit in accordance with s. 215.981.						
345	(8) (h) This section subsection is repealed October 1, 2028,						
346	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.						
347	(2) CHILDREN AND YOUTH CABINET.—The Department of Children						
348	and Families shall establish a direct-support organization to						

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assist the Children and Youth Cabinet established in s. 402.56
in carrying out its purposes and responsibilities, primarily
regarding fostering public awareness of children and youth
issues and developing new partners in the effort to serve
children and youth by raising money; submitting requests for and
receiving grants from the Federal Government, the state or its
political subdivisions, private foundations, and individuals;
and making expenditures to or for the benefit of the cabinet.
The sole purpose for the direct-support organization is to
support the cabinet.
(a) The direct-support organization must be:
1. Incorporated under chapter 617 and approved by the
Department of State as a Florida corporation not for profit.
2. Organized and operated to make expenditures to or for
the benefit of the cabinet.
3.—Approved by the department to be operating for the
benefit of and in a manner consistent with the goals of the
cabinet and in the best interest of the state.
(b) The board of directors of the direct-support
organization shall consist of seven members appointed by the
Governor. Each member of the board of directors shall be
appointed to a 4-year term. However, for the purpose of
providing staggered terms, the initial appointments shall be for
either 2 years or 4 years, as determined by the Governor.
(c) The direct-support organization shall operate under a
written contract with the department.
(d) All moneys received by the direct-support organization
must be deposited into an account of the direct-support

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organization and shall be used in a manner consistent with the

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378	goals of the cabinet.
379	(e) This subsection is repealed October 1, 2024, unless
380	reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
381	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the repeal of subsection
382	(2) pursuant to its own terms, effective October 1, 2024.
383	Section 11. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section
384	443.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
385	443.131 Contributions.—
386	(3) VARIATION OF CONTRIBUTION RATES BASED ON BENEFIT
387	EXPERIENCE
388	(e) Assignment of variations from the standard rate
389	1. As used in this paragraph, the terms "total benefit
390	payments," "benefits paid to an individual," and "benefits
391	charged to the employment record of an employer" mean the amount
392	of benefits paid to individuals multiplied by:
393	a. For benefits paid prior to July 1, 2007, 1.
394	b. For benefits paid during the period beginning on July 1,
395	2007, and ending March 31, 2011, 0.90.
396	c. For benefits paid after March 31, 2011, 1.
397	d. For benefits paid during the period beginning April 1,
398	2020, and ending December 31, 2020, 0.
399	e. For benefits paid during the period beginning January 1,
400	2021, and ending June 30, 2021, 1, except as otherwise adjusted
401	in accordance with paragraph (f).
402	2. For the calculation of contribution rates effective
403	January 1, 2012, and thereafter:
404	a. The tax collection service provider shall assign a
405	variation from the standard rate of contributions for each
406	calendar year to each eligible employer. In determining the

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407 contribution rate, varying from the standard rate to be assigned 408 each employer, adjustment factors computed under sub-subsubparagraphs (I)-(IV) are added to the benefit ratio. This 409 410 addition shall be accomplished in two steps by adding a variable 411 adjustment factor and a final adjustment factor. The sum of 412 these adjustment factors computed under sub-sub-subparagraphs 413 (I)-(IV) shall first be algebraically summed. The sum of these adjustment factors shall next be divided by a gross benefit 415 ratio determined as follows: Total benefit payments for the 3-416 year period described in subparagraph (b) 3. are charged to 417 employers eligible for a variation from the standard rate, minus 418 excess payments for the same period, divided by taxable payroll 419 entering into the computation of individual benefit ratios for 420 the calendar year for which the contribution rate is being 421 computed. The ratio of the sum of the adjustment factors 422 computed under sub-sub-subparagraphs (I)-(IV) to the gross 423 benefit ratio is multiplied by each individual benefit ratio 424 that is less than the maximum contribution rate to obtain 425 variable adjustment factors; except that if the sum of an 426 employer's individual benefit ratio and variable adjustment 427 factor exceeds the maximum contribution rate, the variable 428 adjustment factor is reduced in order for the sum to equal the 429 maximum contribution rate. The variable adjustment factor for 430 each of these employers is multiplied by his or her taxable 431 payroll entering into the computation of his or her benefit 432 ratio. The sum of these products is divided by the taxable 433 payroll of the employers who entered into the computation of 434 their benefit ratios. The resulting ratio is subtracted from the 435 sum of the adjustment factors computed under sub-sub-

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subparagraphs (I)-(IV) to obtain the final adjustment factor. 437 The variable adjustment factors and the final adjustment factor 438 must be computed to five decimal places and rounded to the fourth decimal place. This final adjustment factor is added to 440 the variable adjustment factor and benefit ratio of each 441 employer to obtain each employer's contribution rate. An employer's contribution rate may not, however, be rounded to 442 less than 0.1 percent. In determining the contribution rate, 444 varying from the standard rate to be assigned, the computation 445 shall exclude any benefit that is excluded by the multipliers under subparagraph (b)2. and subparagraph 1. The computation of the contribution rate, varying from the standard rate to be 447 448 assigned, shall also exclude any benefit paid as a result of a 449 governmental order related to COVID-19 to close or reduce capacity of a business. In addition, the contribution rate for 451 the 2021 and 2022 calendar years shall be calculated without the 452 application of the positive adjustment factor in sub-sub-453 subparagraph (III).

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(I) An adjustment factor for noncharge benefits is computed to the fifth decimal place and rounded to the fourth decimal place by dividing the amount of noncharge benefits during the 3-year period described in subparagraph (b)3. by the taxable payroll of employers eligible for a variation from the standard rate who have a benefit ratio for the current year which is less than the maximum contribution rate. For purposes of computing this adjustment factor, the taxable payroll of these employers is the taxable payrolls for the 3 years ending June 30 of the current calendar year as reported to the tax collection service provider by September 30 of the same calendar year. As used in

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this sub-sub-subparagraph, the term "noncharge benefits" means benefits paid to an individual, as adjusted pursuant to subparagraph (b)2. and subparagraph 1., from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund which were not charged to the employment record of any employer, but excluding any benefit paid as a result of a governmental order related to COVID-19 to close or reduce capacity of a business.

(II) An adjustment factor for excess payments is computed to the fifth decimal place, and rounded to the fourth decimal place by dividing the total excess payments during the 3-year period described in subparagraph (b)3. by the taxable payroll of employers eliqible for a variation from the standard rate who have a benefit ratio for the current year which is less than the maximum contribution rate. For purposes of computing this adjustment factor, the taxable payroll of these employers is the same figure used to compute the adjustment factor for noncharge benefits under sub-sub-subparagraph (I). As used in this subsubparagraph, the term "excess payments" means the amount of benefits charged to the employment record of an employer, as adjusted pursuant to subparagraph (b) 2. and subparagraph 1., during the 3-year period described in subparagraph (b)3., but excluding any benefit paid as a result of a governmental order related to COVID-19 to close or reduce capacity of a business, less the product of the maximum contribution rate and the employer's taxable payroll for the 3 years ending June 30 of the current calendar year as reported to the tax collection service provider by September 30 of the same calendar year. As used in this sub-sub-subparagraph, the term "total excess payments" means the sum of the individual employer excess payments for

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those employers that were eligible for assignment of a contribution rate different from the standard rate.

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- (III) With respect to computing a positive adjustment factor:
- 498 (A) Beginning January 1, 2012, if the balance of the 499 Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund on September 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the calendar year for which 500 the contribution rate is being computed is less than 4 percent 502 of the taxable payrolls for the year ending June 30 as reported 503 to the tax collection service provider by September 30 of that calendar year, a positive adjustment factor shall be computed. The positive adjustment factor is computed annually to the fifth 505 506 decimal place and rounded to the fourth decimal place by 507 dividing the sum of the total taxable payrolls for the year ending June 30 of the current calendar year as reported to the 509 tax collection service provider by September 30 of that calendar 510 year into a sum equal to one-fifth of the difference between the balance of the fund as of September 30 of that calendar year and the sum of 5 percent of the total taxable payrolls for that 513 year. The positive adjustment factor remains in effect for 514 subsequent years until the balance of the Unemployment 515 Compensation Trust Fund as of September 30 of the year 516 immediately preceding the effective date of the contribution rate equals or exceeds 4 percent of the taxable payrolls for the 517 year ending June 30 of the current calendar year as reported to the tax collection service provider by September 30 of that 520 calendar year. 521
 - (B) Beginning January 1, 2018, and for each year thereafter, the positive adjustment shall be computed by

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dividing the sum of the total taxable payrolls for the year ending June 30 of the current calendar year as reported to the tax collection service provider by September 30 of that calendar year into a sum equal to one-fourth of the difference between the balance of the fund as of September 30 of that calendar year and the sum of 5 percent of the total taxable payrolls for that year. The positive adjustment factor remains in effect for subsequent years until the balance of the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund as of September 30 of the year immediately preceding the effective date of the contribution rate equals or exceeds 4 percent of the taxable payrolls for the year ending June 30 of the current calendar year as reported to the tax collection service provider by September 30 of that calendar year.

thereafter, the balance of the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund as of September 30 of the year immediately preceding the calendar year for which the contribution rate is being computed exceeds 5 percent of the taxable payrolls for the year ending June 30 of the current calendar year as reported to the tax collection service provider by September 30 of that calendar year, a negative adjustment factor must be computed. The negative adjustment factor shall be computed annually beginning on January 1, 2015, and each year thereafter, to the fifth decimal place and rounded to the fourth decimal place by dividing the sum of the total taxable payrolls for the year ending June 30 of the current calendar year as reported to the tax collection service provider by September 30 of the calendar year into a sum equal to one-fourth of the difference between

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the balance of the fund as of September 30 of the current calendar year and 5 percent of the total taxable payrolls of that year. The negative adjustment factor remains in effect for subsequent years until the balance of the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund as of September 30 of the year immediately preceding the effective date of the contribution rate is less than 5 percent, but more than 4 percent of the taxable payrolls for the year ending June 30 of the current calendar year as reported to the tax collection service provider by September 30 of that calendar year. The negative adjustment authorized by this section is suspended in any calendar year in which repayment of the principal amount of an advance received from the federal Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund under 42 U.S.C. s. 1321 is due to the Federal Government.

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(V) The maximum contribution rate that may be assigned to an employer is 5.4 percent, except employers participating in an approved short-time compensation plan may be assigned a maximum contribution rate that is 1 percent greater than the maximum contribution rate for other employers in any calendar year in which short-time compensation benefits are charged to the employer's employment record.

(VI) As used in this subsection, "taxable payroll" shall be determined by excluding any part of the remuneration paid to an individual by an employer for employment during a calendar year in excess of the first \$7,000. Beginning January 1, 2012, "taxable payroll" shall be determined by excluding any part of the remuneration paid to an individual by an employer for employment during a calendar year as described in s. 443.1217(2). For the purposes of the employer rate calculation

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that will take effect in January 1, 2012, and in January 1, 2013, the tax collection service provider shall use the data available for taxable payroll from 2009 based on excluding any part of the remuneration paid to an individual by an employer for employment during a calendar year in excess of the first \$7,000, and from 2010 and 2011, the data available for taxable payroll based on excluding any part of the remuneration paid to an individual by an employer for employment during a calendar year in excess of the first \$8,500.

- b. If the transfer of an employer's employment record to an employing unit under paragraph (g) which, before the transfer, was an employer, the tax collection service provider shall recompute a benefit ratio for the successor employer based on the combined employment records and reassign an appropriate contribution rate to the successor employer effective on the first day of the calendar quarter immediately after the effective date of the transfer.
- 3. The tax collection service provider shall reissue rates for the 2021 calendar year. However, an employer shall continue to timely file its employer's quarterly reports and pay the contributions due in a timely manner in accordance with the rules of the Department of Commerce. The Department of Revenue shall post the revised rates on its website to enable employers to securely review the revised rates. For contributions for the first quarter of the 2021 calendar year, if any employer remits to the tax collection service provider an amount in excess of the amount that would be due as calculated pursuant to this paragraph, the tax collection service provider shall refund the excess amount from the amount erroneously collected.

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28-00528-25 202540_ Notwithstanding s. 443.141(6), refunds issued through August 31, 2021, for first quarter 2021 contributions must be paid from the

612 General Revenue Fund.

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4. The tax collection service provider shall calculate and assign contribution rates effective January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022, excluding any benefit charge that is excluded by the multipliers under subparagraph (b)2. and subparagraph 1.; without the application of the positive adjustment factor in sub-sub-subparagraph 2.a.(III); and without the inclusion of any benefit charge directly related to COVID-19 as a result of a governmental order to close or reduce capacity of a business, as determined by the Department of Commerce, for each employer who is eligible for a variation from the standard rate pursuant to paragraph (d). The Department of Commerce shall provide the tax collection service provider with all necessary benefit charge information by August 1, 2021, including specific information for adjustments related to COVID-19 charges resulting from a governmental order to close or reduce capacity of a business, to enable the tax collection service provider to calculate and issue tax rates effective January 1, 2022. The tax collection service provider shall calculate and post rates for the 2022 calendar year by March 1, 2022.

5.—Subject to subparagraph 6., the tax collection service provider shall calculate and assign contribution rates effective January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2025, excluding any benefit charge that is excluded by the multipliers under subparagraph (b)2. and subparagraph 1.; without the application of the positive adjustment factor in sub-sub-subparagraph 2.a.(III); and without the inclusion of any benefit charge

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directly related to COVID-19 as a result of a governmental order to close or reduce capacity of a business, as determined by the Department of Commerce, for each employer who is cligible for a variation from the standard rate pursuant to paragraph (d). The Department of Commerce shall provide the tax collection service provider with all necessary benefit charge information by August 1 of each year, including specific information for adjustments related to COVID-19 charges resulting from a governmental order to close or reduce capacity of a business, to enable the tax collection service provider to calculate and issue tax rates effective the following January.

6. If the balance of the Unemployment Compensation Trust

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Fund on June 30 of any year exceeds \$4,071,519,600, subparagraph 5. is repealed for rates effective the following years. The Office of Economic and Demographic Research shall advise the tax collection service provider of the balance of the trust fund on June 30 by August 1 of that year. After the repeal of subparagraph 5. and notwithstanding the dates specified in that subparagraph, the tax collection service provider shall calculate and assign contribution rates for each subsequent calendar year as otherwise provided in this section. Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to certification by the Office of Economic and Demographic Research to the Department of Revenue on April 2, 2024, that the ending balance in the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund exceeded the amount specified in subparagraph 6., thus triggering the repeal of subparagraph 5. pursuant to subparagraph 6. Section 12. Subsection (4) of section 570.441, Florida

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668	Statutes, is repealed.
669	Reviser's note.—The cited subsection, which relates to use of
670	specified funds from the Pest Control Trust Fund to carry
671	out the provisions of s. 570.44, expired pursuant to its
672	own terms, effective June 30, 2024.
673	Section 13. Section 570.83, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
674	Reviser's note.—The cited section, the Beef Market Development
675	Act, was repealed pursuant to its own terms, effective
676	October 1, 2024.
677	Section 14. Subsection (3) of section 717.123, Florida
678	Statutes, is repealed.
679	Reviser's note.—The cited subsection, which provides for
680	retention of specified funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year,
681	expired pursuant to its own terms, effective July 1, 2024.
682	Section 15. Section 1002.334, Florida Statutes, is
683	repealed.
684	Reviser's note.—The cited section, which relates to the
685	Innovative Blended Learning and Real-Time Student
686	Assessment Pilot Program, expired pursuant to its own
687	terms, effective July 1, 2024.
688	Section 16. Paragraph (v) of subsection (8) of section
689	213.053, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
690	Reviser's note.—The cited paragraph, which relates to
691	information relative to s. 220.193, is repealed to conform
692	to the repeal of s. 220.193 by this act.
693	Section 17. Subsection (8) of section 220.02, Florida
694	Statutes, is amended to read:
695	220.02 Legislative intent.—
696	(8) It is the intent of the Legislature that credits

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     against either the corporate income tax or the franchise tax be
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     applied in the following order: those enumerated in s. 631.828,
     those enumerated in s. 220.191, those enumerated in s. 220.181,
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     those enumerated in s. 220.183, those enumerated in s. 220.182,
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     those enumerated in s. 220.1895, those enumerated in s. 220.195,
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     those enumerated in s. 220.184, those enumerated in s. 220.186,
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     those enumerated in s. 220.1845, those enumerated in s. 220.19,
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     those enumerated in s. 220.185, those enumerated in s. 220.1875,
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      those enumerated in s. 220.1876, those enumerated in s.
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     220.1877, those enumerated in s. 220.1878, those enumerated in
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     s. 220.193, those enumerated in former s. 288.9916, those
     enumerated in former s. 220.1899, those enumerated in former s.
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     220.194, those enumerated in s. 220.196, those enumerated in s.
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     220.198, those enumerated in s. 220.1915, those enumerated in s.
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     220.199, those enumerated in s. 220.1991, and those enumerated
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     in s. 220.1992.
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     Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the repeal of s. 220.193
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          by this act.
          Section 18. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section
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     220.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
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          220.13 "Adjusted federal income" defined.-
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           (1) The term "adjusted federal income" means an amount
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     equal to the taxpayer's taxable income as defined in subsection
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      (2), or such taxable income of more than one taxpayer as
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     provided in s. 220.131, for the taxable year, adjusted as
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     follows:
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           (a) Additions.—There shall be added to such taxable income:
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          1.a. The amount of any tax upon or measured by income,
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     excluding taxes based on gross receipts or revenues, paid or
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accrued as a liability to the District of Columbia or any state of the United States which is deductible from gross income in the computation of taxable income for the taxable year.

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b. Notwithstanding sub-subparagraph a., if a credit taken under s. 220.1875, s. 220.1876, s. 220.1877, or s. 220.1878 is added to taxable income in a previous taxable year under subparagraph 11. and is taken as a deduction for federal tax purposes in the current taxable year, the amount of the deduction allowed shall not be added to taxable income in the current year. The exception in this sub-subparagraph is intended to ensure that the credit under s. 220.1875, s. 220.1876, s. 220.1877, or s. 220.1878 is added in the applicable taxable year and does not result in a duplicate addition in a subsequent year.

- 2. The amount of interest which is excluded from taxable income under s. 103(a) of the Internal Revenue Code or any other federal law, less the associated expenses disallowed in the computation of taxable income under s. 265 of the Internal Revenue Code or any other law, excluding 60 percent of any amounts included in alternative minimum taxable income, as defined in s. 55(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, if the taxpayer pays tax under s. 220.11(3).
- 3. In the case of a regulated investment company or real estate investment trust, an amount equal to the excess of the net long-term capital gain for the taxable year over the amount of the capital gain dividends attributable to the taxable year.
- 4. That portion of the wages or salaries paid or incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.181. This

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subparagraph shall expire on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.

- 5. That portion of the ad valorem school taxes paid or incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.182. This subparagraph shall expire on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.
- 6. The amount taken as a credit under s. 220.195 which is deductible from gross income in the computation of taxable income for the taxable year.
- 7. That portion of assessments to fund a guaranty association incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year.
- 8. In the case of a nonprofit corporation which holds a pari-mutuel permit and which is exempt from federal income tax as a farmers' cooperative, an amount equal to the excess of the gross income attributable to the pari-mutuel operations over the attributable expenses for the taxable year.
- 9. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under $s.\ 220.1895.$
- 10. Up to nine percent of the eligible basis of any designated project which is equal to the credit allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.185.
- 11. Any amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.1875, s. 220.1876, s. 220.1877, or s. 220.1878. The addition in this subparagraph is intended to ensure that the same amount is not allowed for the tax purposes of this state as both a deduction from income and a credit against the tax. This addition is not intended to result in adding the same expense

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784	back to income more than once.
785	12. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under
786	s. 220.193.
787	13. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under
788	s. 220.196. The addition in this subparagraph is intended to
789	ensure that the same amount is not allowed for the tax purposes
790	of this state as both a deduction from income and a credit
791	against the tax. The addition is not intended to result in
792	adding the same expense back to income more than once.
793	$\underline{13.14.}$ The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year
794	pursuant to s. 220.198.
795	$\underline{14.15.}$ The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year
796	pursuant to s. 220.1915.
797	$\underline{15.16.}$ The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year
798	pursuant to s. 220.199.
799	$\underline{16.17.}$ The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year
800	pursuant to s. 220.1991.
801	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the repeal of s. 220.193
802	by this act.
803	Section 19. Paragraph (n) of subsection (2) of section
804	377.703, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
805	Reviser's note.—The cited paragraph, which relates to an
806	assessment of the renewable energy production credit
807	authorized in s. 220.193, is repealed to conform to the
808	repeal of s. 220.193 by this act.
809	Section 20. Section 571.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to
810	read:
811	571.26 Florida Agricultural Promotional Campaign Trust
812	Fund.—There is hereby created the Florida Agricultural

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813 Promotional Campaign Trust Fund within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to receive all moneys related 814 815 to the Florida Agricultural Promotional Campaign. Moneys 816 deposited in the trust fund shall be appropriated for the sole 817 purpose of implementing the Florida Agricultural Promotional 818 Campaign, except for money deposited in the trust fund pursuant 819 to s. 212.20(6)(d)6.e. $\frac{212.20(6)(d)6.h.}{d}$, which shall be held separately and used solely for the purposes identified in s. 821 571.265. 822 Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the redesignation of 823 existing sub-subparagraphs by s. 17, ch. 2023-173, Laws of Florida, and the deletion of s. 212.20(6)(d)6.e. by this 824 825 act. 826 Section 21. Subsection (2) of section 571.265, Florida 827 Statutes, is amended to read: 828 571.265 Promotion of Florida thoroughbred breeding and of 829 thoroughbred racing at Florida thoroughbred tracks; distribution 830 of funds.-831 (2) Funds deposited into the Florida Agricultural 832 Promotional Campaign Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20(6)(d)6.e. 833 212.20(6)(d)6.f. shall be used by the department to encourage 834 the agricultural activity of breeding thoroughbred racehorses in 835 this state and to enhance thoroughbred racing conducted at thoroughbred tracks in this state as provided in this section. 836 837 If the funds made available under this section are not fully 838 used in any one fiscal year, any unused amounts shall be carried 839 forward in the trust fund into future fiscal years and made 840 available for distribution as provided in this section.

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Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the deletion of s.

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28-00528-25 202540 842 212.20(6)(d)6.e. by this act. 843 Section 22. This act shall take effect on the 60th day after adjournment sine die of the session of the Legislature in 844 which enacted.

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The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Prep	pared By:	The Profession	al Staff of the Comn	nittee on Rules	
BILL:	SB 42					
INTRODUCER:	DUCER: Senator Pass					
SUBJECT:	Florida Statu	ites				
DATE:	March 11, 20)25	REVISED:			
ANALYST 1. Pollitz (DLR)		STAFF Yeatma	DIRECTOR	REFERENCE RC	Pre-meeting	ACTION

I. Summary:

The Division of Law Revision of the Office of Legislative Services is required, by statute, to conduct a systematic and continuing study of the Florida Statutes. The purpose of this study is to recommend to the Legislature changes that will remove inconsistencies, redundancies, and unnecessary repetition from the statutes; improve clarity and facilitate correct interpretation; correct grammatical and typographical errors; delete obsolete, repealed, or superseded provisions; and revise statutory provisions to conform to directives of the Legislature. These recommendations are submitted to the Legislature in the form of technical, nonsubstantive reviser's bills.

This is a general reviser's bill to delete expired or obsolete language; correct cross-references and grammatical or typographical errors; remove inconsistencies and redundancies from the statutes; improve the clarity of the statutes and facilitate their correct interpretation; confirm the restoration of provisions unintentionally omitted from republication in the acts of the Legislature during the amendatory process; and revise statutory provisions to conform to directives of the Legislature. A reviser's bill cannot be amended except to delete a bill section.

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: ss. 17.69, 30.61, 39.5035, 39.822, 39.8296, 50.051, 119.071, 121.051, 121.71, 154.506, 159.8053, 159.811, 175.032, 177.073, 193.703, 196.011, 196.1978, 215.55871, 280.051, 282.709, 284.51, 286.0113, 288.102, 288.987, 316.0083, 319.30, 320.08058, 322.27, 322.76, 330.41, 337.195, 341.302, 365.172, 373.250, 393.12, 394.468, 395.901, 397.68141, 403.031, 403.086, 403.121, 408.051, 409.909, 409.988, 420.606, 420.6241, 456.0145, 456.4501, 459.0075, 465.022, 466.016, 466.028, 466.0281, 493.6127, 516.15, 516.38, 517.131, 550.0351, 553.8991, 581.189, 605.0115, 607.0149, 624.27, 624.307, 624.413, 624.4213, 624.424, 624.470, 626.878, 627.410, 629.121, 648.25, 655.0591, 683.06, 709.2209, 715.105, 717.101, 717.1201, 718.111, 719.108, 720.303, 720.3033, 720.3075, 738.505, 812.141, 828.30, 921.0022, 938.10, 985.433, 1001.372, 1001.47, 1001.706, 1002.33, 1002.394, 1002.395, 1004.44, 1004.647, 1004.6499, 1004.64991, 1004.76, 1006.07, 1006.28, 1008.34, 1009.23, 1009.895, 1011.804, 1012.22, and 1012.55, F.S.; reenacts

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and amends s. 394.467, F.S.; reenacts 569.31, 895.02(8), 1003.485 and 1012.315; and repeals s. 331.370, F.S.

II. Present Situation:

The Division of Law Revision, under the authority and requirements of s. 11.242, Florida Statutes, submits reviser's bills to the rules committees of both houses as needed. General reviser's bills to clean up obsolete language, update cross-references, correct grammatical and typographical errors, and revise statutory provisions to conform to directives of the Legislature are submitted every year.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The effect of this bill is of a technical nature only; reviser's bills do not contain substantive changes. The bill will clean up grammatical and similar errors in the Florida Statutes.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A.	Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

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C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: ss. 17.69, 30.61, 39.5035, 39.822, 39.8296, 50.051, 119.071, 121.051, 121.71, 154.506, 159.8053, 159.811, 175.032, 177.073, 193.703, 196.011, 196.1978, 215.55871, 280.051, 282.709, 284.51, 286.0113, 288.102, 288.987, 316.0083, 319.30, 320.08058, 322.27, 322.76, 330.41, 337.195, 341.302, 365.172, 373.250, 393.12, 394.468, 395.901, 397.68141, 403.031, 403.086, 403.121, 408.051, 409.909, 409.988, 420.606, 420.6241, 456.0145, 456.4501, 459.0075, 465.022, 466.016, 466.028, 466.0281, 493.6127, 516.15, 516.38, 517.131, 550.0351, 553.8991, 581.189, 605.0115, 607.0149, 624.27, 624.307, 624.413, 624.4213, 624.424, 624.470, 626.878, 627.410, 629.121, 648.25, 655.0591, 683.06, 709.2209, 715.105, 717.101, 717.1201, 718.111, 719.108, 720.303, 720.3033, 720.3075, 738.505, 812.141, 828.30, 921.0022, 938.10, 985.433, 1001.372, 1001.47, 1001.706, 1002.33, 1002.394, 1002.395, 1004.44, 1004.647, 1004.6499, 1004.64991, 1004.76, 1006.07, 1006.28, 1008.34, 1009.23, 1009.895, 1011.804, 1012.22, and 1012.55, F.S.; reenacts and amends s. 394.467, F.S.; reenacts 569.31, 895.02(8), 1003.485 and 1012.315; and repeals s. 331.370, F.S.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Passidomo

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A reviser's bill to be entitled An act relating to the Florida Statutes; amending ss. 17.69, 30.61, 39.5035, 39.822, 39.8296, 50.051, 119.071, 121.051, 121.71, 154.506, 159.8053, 159.811, 175.032, 177.073, 193.703, 196.011, 196.1978, 215.55871, 280.051, 282.709, 284.51, 286.0113, 288.102, 288.987, 316.0083, 319.30, 320.08058, 322.27, 322.76, 330.41, 337.195, 341.302, 365.172, 373.250, 393.12, 394.468, 395.901, 397.68141, 403.031, 403.086, 10 403.121, 408.051, 409.909, 409.988, 420.606, 420.6241, 11 456.0145, 456.4501, 459.0075, 465.022, 466.016, 12 466.028, 466.0281, 493.6127, 516.15, 516.38, 517.131, 13 550.0351, 553.8991, 581.189, 605.0115, 607.0149, 14 624.27, 624.307, 624.413, 624.4213, 624.424, 624.470, 15 626.878, 627.410, 629.121, 648.25, 655.0591, 683.06, 16 709.2209, 715.105, 717.101, 717.1201, 718.111, 719.108, 720.303, 720.3033, 720.3075, 738.505, 17 18 812.141, 828.30, 921.0022, 938.10, 985.433, 1001.372, 19 1001.47, 1001.706, 1002.33, 1002.394, 1002.395, 20 1004.44, 1004.647, 1004.6499, 1004.64991, 1004.76, 21 1006.07, 1006.28, 1008.34, 1009.23, 1009.895, 22 1011.804, 1012.22, and 1012.55, F.S; reenacting and 23 amending s. 394.467, F.S.; reenacting ss. 569.31, 895.02(8), 1003.485, and 1012.315, F.S.; and repealing 24 25 s. 331.370, F.S.; deleting provisions that have 26 expired, have become obsolete, have had their effect, 27 have served their purpose, or have been impliedly 28 repealed or superseded; replacing incorrect cross-29 references and citations; correcting grammatical,

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30	typographical, and like errors; removing
31	inconsistencies, redundancies, and unnecessary
32	repetition in the statutes; and improving the clarity
33	of the statutes and facilitating their correct
34	interpretation; providing an effective date.
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36	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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38	Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section
39	17.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
40	17.69 Federal Tax Liaison.—
41	(3) The Federal Tax Liaison may:
42	(b) Direct taxpayers to the proper division or office
43	within the Internal Revenue Service in order to facilitate
44	timely resolution $\underline{\text{of}}$ to taxpayer issues.
45	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to
46	improve clarity.
47	Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 30.61, Florida
48	Statutes, is amended to read:
49	30.61 Establishment of civilian oversight boards
50	(2) The board must be composed of at least three and up to
51	seven members appointed by the sheriff, one of $\underline{\text{whom}}$ $\underline{\text{which}}$ shall
52	be a retired law enforcement officer.
53	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to
54	conform to context.
55	Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section
56	39.5035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
57	39.5035 Deceased parents; special procedures
58	(4) Notice of the date, time, and place of the adjudicatory

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hearing and a copy of the petition must be served on the following persons:

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- (c) The guardian ad litem for the child or the representative of the <u>Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office</u> guardian ad litem program, if the <u>office</u> program has been appointed.
- Reviser's note.—Amended pursuant to the directive of the
 Legislature in s. 61, ch. 2024-70, Laws of Florida, to the
 Division of Law Revision to prepare a reviser's bill for
 the 2025 Regular Session of the Legislature to change the
 terms "Guardian ad Litem Program" and "State Guardian ad
 Litem Program" throughout the Florida Statutes to
 "Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office."
- Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 39.822, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 39.822 Appointment of guardian ad litem for abused, abandoned, or neglected child.—
 - (2) (a) A guardian ad litem must:
- 1. Be present at all court hearings unless excused by the court.
- 2. Investigate issues related to the best interest of the child who is the subject of the appointment, review all disposition recommendations and changes in placement, and, unless excused by the court, file written reports and recommendations in accordance with general law.
- 3. Represent the child until the court's jurisdiction over the child terminates or until excused by the court.
- Advocate for the child's participation in the proceedings and to report the child's preferences to the court,

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28-00527A-25 202542 to the extent the child has the ability and desire to express his or her preferences. 5. Perform other duties that are consistent with the scope 90 of the appointment. 92 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial deletion to 93 improve clarity. Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 39.8296, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 96 39.8296 Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office; legislative 97 findings and intent; creation; appointment of executive director; duties of office.-(2) STATEWIDE GUARDIAN AD LITEM OFFICE.-There is created a 99 100 Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office within the Justice 101 Administrative Commission. The Justice Administrative Commission 102 shall provide administrative support and service to the office 103 to the extent requested by the executive director within the 104 available resources of the commission. The Statewide Guardian ad 105 Litem Office is not subject to control, supervision, or 106 direction by the Justice Administrative Commission in the 107 performance of its duties, but the employees of the office are 108 governed by the classification plan and salary and benefits plan 109 approved by the Justice Administrative Commission. 110 (b) The Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office shall, within available resources, have oversight responsibilities for and 111 112 provide technical assistance to all guardian ad litem and 113 attorney ad litem offices located within the judicial circuits. 114 1. The office shall identify the resources required to implement methods of collecting, reporting, and tracking 115

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reliable and consistent case data.

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2. The office shall review the current guardian ad litem offices in Florida and other states.

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- The office, in consultation with local guardian ad litem offices, shall develop statewide performance measures and standards.
- 4. The office shall develop and maintain a guardian ad litem training program, which must be updated regularly.
- 5. The office shall review the various methods of funding guardian ad litem offices, maximize the use of those funding sources to the extent possible, and review the kinds of services being provided by circuit guardian ad litem offices.
- 6. The office shall determine the feasibility or desirability of new concepts of organization, administration, financing, or service delivery designed to preserve the civil and constitutional rights and fulfill other needs of dependent children.
- 7. The office shall ensure that each child has an attorney assigned to his or her case and, within available resources, is represented using multidisciplinary teams that may include volunteers, pro bono attorneys, social workers, and mentors.
- 8. The office shall provide oversight and technical assistance to attorneys ad litem, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
- a. <u>Development of Develop</u> an attorney ad litem training program in collaboration with dependency court stakeholders, including, but not limited to, dependency judges, representatives from legal aid providing attorney ad litem representation, and an attorney ad litem appointed from a registry maintained by the chief judge. The training program

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must be updated regularly with or without convening the stakeholders group.

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- b. <u>Offering Offer</u> consultation and technical assistance to chief judges in maintaining attorney registries for the selection of attorneys ad litem.
- c. $\underline{\text{Assistance}}$ $\underline{\text{Assist}}$ with recruitment, training, and mentoring of attorneys ad litem as needed.
- 9. In an effort to promote normalcy and establish trust between a guardian ad litem and a child alleged to be abused, abandoned, or neglected under this chapter, a guardian ad litem may transport a child. However, a guardian ad litem may not be required by a guardian ad litem circuit office or ordered by a court to transport a child.
- 10. The office shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court an interim report describing the progress of the office in meeting the goals as described in this section. The office shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court a proposed plan including alternatives for meeting the state's guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem needs. This plan may include recommendations for less than the entire state, may include a phase-in system, and shall include estimates of the cost of each of the alternatives. Each year the office shall provide a status report and provide further recommendations to address the need for guardian ad litem representation and related issues. Reviser's note.—Amended to improve structure.

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175 Section 6. Section 50.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to 176 read: 177 50.051 Proof of publication; form of uniform affidavit.—The 178 printed form upon which all such affidavits establishing proof 179 of publication are to be executed shall be substantially as 180 follows: 181 182 NAME OF COUNTY 183 184 STATE OF FLORIDA 185 COUNTY OF+ 186 187 Before the undersigned authority personally appeared, 188 who on oath says that he or she is of County, Florida; 189 that the attached copy of advertisement, being a in the 190 matter of in the Court, was published on the publicly 191 accessible website of County, Florida, or in a newspaper by 192 print in the issues of on ... (date) 193 Affiant further says that the website or newspaper complies 194 with all legal requirements for publication in chapter 50, Florida Statutes. 195 196 197 Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of, 198 ...(year)..., by, who is personally known to me or who has 199 produced ... (type of identification) ... as identification. 200 201 ... (Signature of Notary Public) ... 202 ...(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)... 203

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      ...(Notary Public)...
     Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to general style in forms.
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          Section 7. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section
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     119.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
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          119.071 General exemptions from inspection or copying of
     public records.-
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          (3) SECURITY AND FIRESAFETY.-
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          (e) 1.a. Building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and
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     diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which
     depict the structural elements of 911, E911, or public safety
      radio communication system infrastructure, including towers,
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     antennas antennae, equipment or facilities used to provide 911,
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     E911, or public safety radio communication services, or other
     911, E911, or public safety radio communication structures or
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      facilities owned and operated by an agency are exempt from s.
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     119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
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          b. Geographical maps indicating the actual or proposed
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     locations of 911, E911, or public safety radio communication
     system infrastructure, including towers, antennas antennae,
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     equipment or facilities used to provide 911, E911, or public
     safety radio services, or other 911, E911, or public safety
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     radio communication structures or facilities owned and operated
     by an agency are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I
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     of the State Constitution.
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          2. This exemption applies to building plans, blueprints,
     schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary,
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     and final formats, which depict the structural elements of 911,
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     E911, or public safety radio communication system infrastructure
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or other 911, E911, or public safety radio communication structures or facilities owned and operated by an agency, and geographical maps indicating actual or proposed locations of 911, E911, or public safety radio communication system infrastructure or other 911, E911, or public safety radio communication structures or facilities owned and operated by an agency, before, on, or after the effective date of this act.

- 3. Information made exempt by this paragraph may be disclosed:
- a. To another governmental entity if disclosure is necessary for the receiving entity to perform its duties and responsibilities;
- b. To a licensed architect, engineer, or contractor who is performing work on or related to the 911, E911, or public safety radio communication system infrastructure, including towers, antennas antennae, equipment or facilities used to provide 911, E911, or public safety radio communication services, or other 911, E911, or public safety radio communication structures or facilities owned and operated by an agency; or
- c. Upon a showing of good cause before a court of competent jurisdiction.
- 4. The entities or persons receiving such information must maintain the exempt status of the information.
- 5. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "public safety radio" is defined as the means of communication between and among 911 public safety answering points, dispatchers, and first responder agencies using those portions of the radio frequency spectrum designated by the Federal Communications Commission under 47 C.F.R. part 90 for public safety purposes.

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262	6. This paragraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset
263	Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed
264	on October 2, 2025, unless reviewed and saved from repeal
265	through reenactment by the Legislature.
266	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the general usage of
267	"antennas" when referencing transducers and "antennae" when
268	referencing insect parts.
269	Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section
270	121.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
271	121.051 Participation in the system
272	(2) OPTIONAL PARTICIPATION
273	(a)1. Any officer or employee who is a member of an
274	existing system, except any officer or employee of any nonprofit
275	professional association or corporation, may elect, if eligible,
276	to become a member of this system at any time between April 15,
277	1971, and June 1, 1971, inclusive, by notifying his or her
278	employer in writing of the desire to transfer membership from
279	the existing system to this system. Any officer or employee who
280	was a member of an existing system on December 1, 1970, and who
281	did not elect to become a member of this system shall continue
282	to be covered under the existing system subject to the
283	provisions of s. 121.045. A person who has retired under any
284	state retirement system shall not be eligible to transfer to the
285	Florida Retirement System created by this chapter subsequent to
286	such retirement. Any officer or employee who, prior to July 1,
287	1947, filed a written rejection of membership in a state
288	retirement system and who continues employment without
289	participating in the Florida Retirement System may withdraw the
290	rejection in writing and, if otherwise eligible, participate in

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the Florida Retirement System and purchase prior service in accordance with this chapter. Any former member of an existing system who was permitted to transfer to the Florida Retirement System while employed by the University Athletic Association, Inc., a nonprofit association connected with the University of Florida, during this or subsequent transfer periods, contrary to the provisions of this paragraph, is hereby confirmed as a member of the Florida Retirement System, the provisions of this paragraph to the contrary notwithstanding. Any officer or employee of the University Athletic Association, Inc., employed prior to July 1, 1979, who was a member of the Florida Retirement System and who chose in writing on a University Athletic Association Plan Participation Election form, between July 1, 1979, and March 31, 1980, inclusively, to terminate his or her participation in the Florida Retirement System shall hereby have such termination of participation confirmed and declared irrevocable retroactive to the date Florida Retirement System retirement contributions ceased to be reported for such officer or employee. The following specific conditions shall apply to any such officer or employee whose participation was so terminated: The officer or employee shall retain all creditable service earned in the Florida Retirement System through the month that retirement contributions ceased to be reported and no creditable service shall be earned after such month; the officer or employee shall not be eligible for disability retirement or death in line of duty benefits if such occurred after the date that participation terminated; and, the officer or employee may participate in the Florida Retirement System in the future only if employed by a participating employer in a regularly

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20 established position.

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2. Any member transferring from the existing system under chapter 238 shall retain rights to survivor benefits under that chapter through November 30, 1975, or until fully insured for disability benefits under social security, whichever is the earliest date, and thereafter no such rights shall exist.

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- 3. Any officer or employee who is a member of an existing system on April 15, 1972, and who was eligible to transfer to this system under the provisions of subparagraph 1., but who elected to remain in the existing system, may elect, if eligible under the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 418(d)(6)(F), to become a member of this system at any time between April 15, 1972, and June 30, 1972, inclusive, by notifying his or her employer in writing of the desire to transfer membership from an existing system to this system. Such transfer shall be subject to the following conditions:
- a. All persons electing to transfer to the Florida Retirement System under this subparagraph shall be transferred on July 1, 1972, and shall thereafter be subject to the provisions of the Florida Retirement System retroactively to November 30, 1970, and at retirement have their benefits calculated in accordance with the provisions of s. 121.091.
- b. Social security coverage incidental to such elective membership in the Florida Retirement System shall be effective November 30, 1970, and all amounts required from a member for retroactive social security coverage shall, at the time such election is made, be deducted from the individual account of the member, and the difference between the amount remaining in the individual account of such member and the total amount which

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such member would have contributed had he or she become a member of the Florida Retirement System on November 30, 1970, shall be paid into the system trust fund and added to the member's individual account prior to July 1, 1975, or by his or her date of retirement, if earlier. Interest at the rate of 8 percent per annum, compounded annually until paid, shall be charged on any balance remaining unpaid on said date.

- c. There is appropriated out of the system trust fund into the Social Security Contribution Trust Fund the amount required by federal laws and regulations to be contributed with respect to social security coverage for the years after November 30, 1970, of the members of an existing system who transfer to the Florida Retirement System in accordance with this subparagraph and who qualify for retroactive social security coverage. The amount paid from this appropriation with respect to the employees of any employer shall be charged to the employing agency. There shall be credited against this charge the difference between the matching contributions actually made for the affected employees from November 30, 1970, to June 30, 1972, and the amount of matching contributions that would have been required under the Florida Retirement System.
- d. The net amounts charged the employing agencies for employees transferring to the Florida Retirement System under this subparagraph shall be paid to the system trust fund prior to July 1, 1975. Interest at the rate of 8 percent per annum, compounded annually until paid, shall be charged on any balance remaining unpaid on said date.
- e. The administrator shall request such modification of the state's agreement with the Social Security Administration, or

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agreement as of November 30, 1970.

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any referendum required under the Social Security Act governing social security coverage, as may be required to implement the provisions of this law. Retroactive social security coverage for service with an employer prior to November 30, 1970, shall not be provided for any member who was not covered under the

4. Any officer or employee who was a member of an existing system on December 1, 1970, and who is still a member of an existing system, except any officer or employee of any nonprofit professional association or corporation, may elect, if eligible, to become a member of this system at any time between September 1, 1974, and November 30, 1974, inclusive, by notifying his or her employer in writing of the desire to transfer membership from the existing system to this system. This decision to transfer or not to transfer shall become irrevocable on November 30, 1974. All members electing to transfer during the transfer period shall become members of the Florida Retirement System on January 1, 1975, and shall be subject to the provisions of the Florida Retirement System on and after that date. Any officer or employee who was a member of an existing system on December 1, 1970, and who does not elect to become a member of this system shall continue to be covered under the existing system, subject to the provisions of s. 121.045. Any member transferring from the Teachers' Retirement System of Florida under chapter 238 to the Florida Retirement System on January 1, 1975, shall retain rights to survivor benefits under chapter 238 from January 1. 1975, through December 31, 1979, or until fully insured for disability benefits under the Social Security Act, whichever is the earliest date, and thereafter no such rights shall exist.

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5.a. Any officer or employee who was a member of an existing system on December 1, 1970, and who is still a member of an existing system, except any officer or employee of any nonprofit professional association or corporation, may elect, if eligible, to become a member of this system at any time between January 2, 1982, and May 31, 1982, inclusive, by notifying his or her employer in writing of the desire to transfer membership from the existing system to this system. This decision to transfer or not to transfer shall become irrevocable on May 31, 1982. All members electing to transfer during the transfer period shall become members of the Florida Retirement System on July 1, 1982, and shall be subject to the provisions of the Florida Retirement System on and after that date. Any officer or employee who was a member of an existing system on December 1, 1970, and who does not elect to become a member of this system shall continue to be covered under the existing system, subject to the provisions of s. 121.045. Any member transferring from the Teachers' Retirement System under chapter 238 to the Florida Retirement System on January 1, 1979, shall retain rights to survivor benefits under chapter 238 from January 1, 1979, through December 31, 1983, or until fully insured for disability benefits under the federal Social Security Act, whichever is the earliest date, and thereafter no such rights shall exist. Any such member transferring to the Florida Retirement System on July 1, 1982, shall retain rights to survivor benefits under chapter 238 from July 1, 1982, through June 30, 1987, or until fully insured for disability benefits under the federal Social Security Act, whichever is the earliest date, and thereafter no such rights shall exist.

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b. Any deficit, as determined by the state actuary, accruing to the Survivors' Benefit Trust Fund of the Teachers' Retirement System and resulting from the passage of chapter 78-308, Laws of Florida, and chapter 80-242, Laws of Florida, shall become an obligation of the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund.

442 6. Any active member of an existing system who was not employed in a covered position during a time when transfer to 443 444 the Florida Retirement System was allowed as described in rule 445 22B-1.004(2)(a), Florida Administrative Code, or as provided in paragraph (1)(c) of this section, may elect, if eligible, to 447 become a member of this system at any time between January 1, 448 1991, and May 29, 1991, inclusive, by notifying his or her 449 employer in writing of the desire to transfer membership from the existing system to this system. The decision to transfer or 451 not to transfer shall become irrevocable on May 29, 1991. Failure to notify the employer shall result in compulsory 452 453 membership in the existing system. All members electing to transfer during the transfer period shall become members of the 455 Florida Retirement System on July 1, 1991, and shall be subject to the provisions of the Florida Retirement System on and after 456 457 that date. Any member so transferring from the existing system 458 under chapter 238 to the Florida Retirement System on July 1, 459 1991, shall retain rights to survivor benefits under that chapter from July 1, 1991, through June 30, 1996, or until fully insured for benefits under the federal Social Security Act. 462 whichever is the earliest date, and thereafter no such rights 463 shall exist. Reviser's note. - Amended to delete obsolete language.

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465	Section 9. Subsection (5) of section 121.71, Florida
466	Statutes, is amended to read:
467	121.71 Uniform rates; process; calculations; levy
468	(5) In order to address unfunded actuarial liabilities of
469	the system, the required employer retirement contribution rates
470	for each membership class and subclass of the Florida Retirement
471	System for both retirement plans are as follows:
472	
	Percentage of
	Gross
	Compensation,
	Effective
	Membership Class July 1, 2024
473	
474	
	Regular Class 4.84%
475	
	Special Risk Class 12.07%
476	
	Special Risk
	Administrative
	Support Class 26.22%
477	
	Elected Officers' Class-
	Legislators, Governor,
	Lt. Governor,
	Cabinet Officers,
	State Attorneys, 50.21%

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	Public Defenders
478	
	Elected Officers' Class-
	Justices, Judges 28.49%
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	Elected Officers' Class-
	County Elected Officers 44.23%
480	
	Senior Management Service
	Class 23.90%
481	
	DROP 10.64%
482	
483	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm the editorial reinsertion of
484	percent signs stricken by s. 3, ch. 2024-92, Laws of
485	Florida, to facilitate correct interpretation.
486	Section 10. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 154.506,
487	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
488	154.506 Primary care for children and families challenge
489	grant awards
490	(1) Primary care for children and families challenge grants
491	shall be awarded on a matching basis. The county or counties
492	shall provide \$1 in local matching funds for each \$2 grant
493	payment made by the state. Except as provided in subsection (2),
494	up to 50 percent of the county match may be in-kind in the form
495	of free hospital and physician services. However, a county shall
496	not supplant the value of donated services in fiscal year 1996
497	as documented in the volunteer health care provider program
498	annual report. The department shall develop a methodology for

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28-00527A-25 202542 499 determining the value of an in-kind match. Any third party reimbursement and all fees collected shall not be considered 500 local match or in-kind contributions. Fifty percent of the local 501 502 match shall be in the form of cash. 503 (3) Grant awards shall be based on a county's population 504 size, or each individual county's size in a group of counties, 505 and other factors, in an amount as determined by the department. 506 However, for fiscal year 1997-1998, no fewer than four grants shall be awarded. 507 508 Reviser's note.—Amended to delete obsolete language. 509 Section 11. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 159.8053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 510 511 159.8053 Issuance reports; final certification of 512 allocation.-513 (2) Each issuance report must include all of the following 514 information: 515 (g) The purpose for which the bonds were issued, including the private business or entity that will benefit from or use the 516 proceeds of the bonds; the name of the project, if known; the 517 518 location of the project; whether the project is an acquisition 519 of an existing facility or new construction; and the number of 520 products manufactured or the number of residential units, if 521 applicable. 522 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to 523 improve clarity. 524 Section 12. Subsection (1) of section 159.811, Florida 525 Statutes, is amended to read: 526 159.811 Fees; trust fund.-

(1) There shall be imposed a nonrefundable fee on each ${\tt Page \ 19 \ of \ 185}$

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528	notice of intent to issue a private activity bond filed with the
529	division pursuant to s. 159.8051. A notice of intent to issue
530	may not be accepted by the division unless and until the fee has
531	been paid. The fee, which may be revised from time to time, must
532	be an amount sufficient to cover all expenses of maintaining the
533	allocation system in this part. The amount of the fee may not
534	exceed \$500 and may be adjusted no more than once every 6
535	months. The fee must be included $\underline{\text{in}}$ the division's schedule of
536	fees and expenses in s. 215.65(3).
537	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to
538	improve clarity.
539	Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 175.032, Florida
540	Statutes, is amended to read:
541	175.032 Definitions.—For any municipality, special fire
542	control district, chapter plan, local law municipality, local
543	law special fire control district, or local law plan under this
544	chapter, the term:
545	(2) "Average final compensation" for:
546	(a) A full-time firefighter means one-twelfth of the
547	average annual compensation of the 5 best years of the last 10
548	years of creditable service before retirement, termination, or
549	death, or the career average as a full-time firefighter since
550	July 1, 1953, whichever is greater. A year is 12 consecutive
551	months or such other consecutive period of time as is used and
552	consistently applied.
553	(b) A volunteer firefighter means the average salary of the
554	5 best years of the last 10 best contributing years before
555	change in status to a permanent full-time firefighter or
556	retirement as a volunteer firefighter or the career average of a

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volunteer firefighter, since July 1, 1953, whichever is greater. Reviser's note.—Amended to delete obsolete language.

Section 14. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 177.073, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 $177.073\,$ Expedited approval of residential building permits before a final plat is recorded.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (b) "Final plat" means the final tracing, map, or site plan presented by the subdivider to a governing body for final approval, and, upon approval by the appropriate governing body, is submitted to the clerk of the circuit court for recording. Reviser's note.—Amended to improve sentence structure.

Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 193.703, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.703 Reduction in assessment for living quarters of parents or grandparents.—

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- (b)1. If a reduction is improperly granted due to a clerical mistake or omission by the property appraiser, the person who improperly received the reduction may not be assessed a penalty or interest. Back taxes shall apply only as follows:
- a. If the person who received the reduction in assessed value as a result of a clerical mistake or omission voluntarily discloses to the property appraiser that he or she was not entitled to the reduction in assessed value before the property appraiser notifies the owner of the mistake or omission, no back taxes shall be due.
- b. If the person who received the reduction in assessed value as a result of a clerical mistake or omission does not

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voluntarily disclose to the property appraiser that he or she
was not entitled to the limitation before the property appraiser
notifies the owner of the mistake or omission, back taxes shall
be due for any year or years that the owner was not entitled to
the limitation within the 5 years before the property appraiser

notified the owner of the mistake or omission.

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2. The property appraiser shall serve upon an owner who that owes back taxes under sub-subparagraph 1.b. a notice of intent to record in the public records of the county a notice of tax lien against any property owned by that person in the county, and such property must be identified in the notice of tax lien. The property appraiser must include with such notice information explaining why the owner is not entitled to the limitation, the years for which unpaid taxes are due, and the manner in which unpaid taxes have been calculated. Before such lien may be filed, the owner must be given 30 days within which to pay the taxes, penalties, and interest. Such lien is subject to s. 196.161(3).

Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to conform to context.

Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 196.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.011 Annual application required for exemption.-

(1) (a) Except as provided in s. 196.081(1)(b), every person or organization who, on January 1, has the legal title to real or personal property, except inventory, which is entitled by law to exemption from taxation as a result of its ownership and use shall, on or before March 1 of each year, file an application for exemption with the county property appraiser, listing and

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615 describing the property for which exemption is claimed and 616 certifying its ownership and use. The Department of Revenue shall prescribe the forms upon which the application is made. 617 618 Failure to make application, when required, on or before March 1 619 of any year shall constitute a waiver of the exemption privilege 620 for that year, except as provided in subsection (8) $\frac{(7)}{}$ or 621 subsection (9). 622 (b) The form to apply for an exemption under s. 196.031, s. 623 196.081, s. 196.091, s. 196.101, s. 196.102, s. 196.173, or s. 624 196.202 must include a space for the applicant to list the 625 social security number of the applicant and of the applicant's spouse, if any. If an applicant files a timely and otherwise 626 627 complete application, and omits the required social security 628 numbers, the application is incomplete. In that event, the 629 property appraiser shall contact the applicant, who may refile a 630 complete application by April 1. Failure to file a complete 631 application by that date constitutes a waiver of the exemption privilege for that year, except as provided in subsection (8) 632 633 $\frac{(7)}{(7)}$ or subsection (9). 634 Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the redesignation of 635 former subsection (7) as subsection (8) by s. 4, ch. 2024-636 101, Laws of Florida. 637 Section 17. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 196.1978, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 638 639 196.1978 Affordable housing property exemption.-640 641 (b) The multifamily project must: 642 1. Be composed of an improvement to land where an improvement did not previously exist or the construction of a

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644	new improvement where an old improvement was removed, which was
645	substantially completed within 2 years before the first
646	submission of an application for exemption under this
647	subsection. For purposes of this subsection, the term
648	"substantially completed" has the same definition as in s.
649	192.042(1).
650	2. Contain more than 70 units that are used to provide
651	affordable housing to natural persons or families meeting the
652	extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits
653	specified in s. 420.0004.
654	3. Be subject to a land use restriction agreement with the
655	Florida Housing Finance Corporation recorded in the official
656	records of the county in which the property is located that
657	requires that the property be used for 99 years to provide
658	affordable housing to natural persons or families meeting the
659	extremely-low-income, very-low-income, low-income, or moderate-
660	income limits specified in s. 420.0004. The agreement must
661	include a provision for a penalty for ceasing to provide
662	affordable housing under the agreement before the end of the
663	agreement term that is equal to 100 percent of the total amount
664	financed by the corporation multiplied by each year remaining in
665	the agreement. The agreement may be terminated or modified
666	without penalty if the exemption under this subsection is
667	repealed.
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669	The property is no longer eligible for this exemption if the
670	property no longer serves extremely-low-income, very-low-income,
671	or low-income persons pursuant to the recorded agreement.

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Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to

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improve clarity.

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Section 18. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 215.55871, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

215.55871 My Safe Florida Condominium Pilot Program.—There is established within the Department of Financial Services the My Safe Florida Condominium Pilot Program to be implemented pursuant to appropriations. The department shall provide fiscal accountability, contract management, and strategic leadership for the pilot program, consistent with this section. This section does not create an entitlement for associations or unit owners or obligate the state in any way to fund the inspection or retrofitting of condominiums in the state. Implementation of this pilot program is subject to annual legislative appropriations. It is the intent of the Legislature that the My Safe Florida Condominium Pilot Program provide licensed inspectors to perform inspections for and grants to eligible associations as funding allows.

- (5) MITIGATION GRANTS.—Financial grants may be used by associations to make improvements recommended in a hurricane mitigation inspection report which increase the condominium's resistance to hurricane damage.
- (c) An association awarded a grant must complete the entire mitigation project in order to receive the final grant award and must agree to make the property available for a final inspection once the mitigation project is finished to ensure the mitigation improvements are completed in a manner matter consistent with the intent of the pilot program and meet or exceed the applicable Florida Building Code requirements. Construction must be completed and the association must submit a request to the

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28-00527A-25 202542 department for a final inspection, or request an extension of 703 time, within 1 year after receiving grant approval. If the association fails to comply with this paragraph, the application 704 is deemed abandoned and the grant money reverts back to the 706 department. 707 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to 708 conform to context. 709 Section 19. Section 280.051, Florida Statutes, is amended 710 to read: 711 280.051 Grounds for suspension or disqualification of a qualified public depository.—A qualified public depository may be suspended or disqualified or both if the Chief Financial 713 714 Officer determines that the qualified public depository has: 715 (1) Has violated any of the provisions of this chapter or 716 any rule adopted by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to this 717 chapter. 718 (2) Has submitted reports containing inaccurate or incomplete information regarding public deposits or collateral for such deposits, tangible equity capital, or the calculation 720 721 of required collateral. 722 (3) Has failed to maintain required collateral. 723 (4) Has grossly misstated the market value of the 724 securities pledged as collateral.

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capital, or other financial information that the Chief Financial $Page 26 ext{ of } 185$

deposits or dealing with the exact status of its tangible equity

(6) Has failed to furnish the Chief Financial Officer with

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(5) Has failed to pay any administrative penalty.

and verification of any information, dealing with public

prompt and accurate information, or failed to allow inspection

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Officer determines necessary to verify compliance with this chapter or any rule adopted pursuant to this chapter.

- (7) <u>Has</u> failed to furnish the Chief Financial Officer, when the Chief Financial Officer requested, with a power of attorney or bond power or other bond assignment form required by the bond agent, bond trustee, or other transferor for each issue of registered certificated securities pledged.
- (8) $\underline{\text{Has}}$ failed to furnish any agreement, report, form, or other information required to be filed pursuant to s. 280.16, or when requested by the Chief Financial Officer.
- (9) $\underline{\text{Has}}$ submitted reports signed by an unauthorized individual.
- (10) <u>Has</u> submitted reports without a certified or verified signature, or both, if required by law.
 - (11) Has released a security without notice or approval.
- (12) <u>Has</u> failed to execute or have the custodian execute a collateral control agreement before using a custodian.
- (13) $\underline{\text{Has}}$ failed to give notification as required by s. 280.10.
- (14) $\underline{\text{Has}}$ failed to file the attestation required under s. 280.025.
- (15) No longer meets the definition of a qualified public depository under s. 280.02.
- Reviser's note.—Amended to improve clarity.

Section 20. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 282.709, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 282.709 State agency law enforcement radio system and interoperability network.—
 - (1) The department may acquire and administer a statewide

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radio communications system to serve law enforcement units of state agencies, and to serve local law enforcement agencies through mutual aid channels.

- (c)1. The department may rent or lease space on any tower under its control and refuse to lease space on any tower at any site. $\label{eq:control}$
- 2. The department may rent, lease, or sublease ground space as necessary to locate equipment to support <u>antennas</u> antennae on the towers. The costs for the use of such space shall be established by the department for each site if it is determined to be practicable and feasible to make space available.
- 3. The department may rent, lease, or sublease ground space on lands acquired by the department for the construction of privately owned or publicly owned towers. The department may, as a part of such rental, lease, or sublease agreement, require space on such towers for antennae as necessary for the construction and operation of the state agency law enforcement radio system or any other state need.
- 4. All moneys collected by the department for rents, leases, and subleases under this subsection shall be deposited directly into the State Agency Law Enforcement Radio System Trust Fund established in subsection (3) and may be used by the department to construct, maintain, or support the system.
- 5. The positions necessary for the department to accomplish its duties under this subsection shall be established in the General Appropriations Act and funded by the Law Enforcement Radio Operating Trust Fund or other revenue sources.

 Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the general usage of

"antennas" when referencing transducers and "antennae" when

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referencing insect parts.

Section 21. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 284.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

284.51 Electroencephalogram combined transcranial magnetic stimulation treatment pilot program.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Division" means the Division of Risk Management $\underline{\text{of}}$ at the Department of Financial Services.

Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to improve clarity.

Section 22. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) of section 286.0113, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

286.0113 General exemptions from public meetings.-

- (4) (a) Any portion of a meeting that would reveal building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, or diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the structural elements of 911, E911, or public safety radio communication system infrastructure, including towers, antennas antennae, equipment or facilities used to provide 911, E911, or public safety radio communication services, or other 911, E911, or public safety radio communication structures or facilities made exempt by s. 119.071(3)(e)1.a. is exempt from s. 286.011 and s. 24, Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (b) Any portion of a meeting that would reveal geographical maps indicating the actual or proposed locations of 911, E911, or public safety radio communication system infrastructure, including towers, antennas antennae, equipment or facilities used to provide 911, E911, or public safety radio communication services, or other 911, E911, or public safety radio

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818	communication structures or facilities made exempt by s.
819	119.071(3)(e)1.b. is exempt from s. 286.011 and s. 24, Art. I of
820	the State Constitution.
821	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the general usage of
822	"antennas" when referencing transducers and "antennae" when
823	referencing insect parts.
824	Section 23. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsection
825	(7) of section 288.102, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
826	288.102 Supply Chain Innovation Grant Program
827	(3)(a) The department shall collaborate with the Department
828	of Transportation $\underline{\text{to}}$ review applications submitted and select
829	projects for awards which create strategic investments in
830	infrastructure to increase capacity and address freight mobility
831	to meet the economic development goals of the state.
832	(7) The Department of Commerce, in conjunction with the
833	Department of Transportation, shall annually provide a list of
834	each project awarded, the benefit of each project in meeting the
835	goals and objectives of the program, and the current status of
836	each project. The department shall include such information in
837	its annual incentives report required under s. $\underline{288.0065}$ $\underline{20.0065}$.
838	Reviser's note.—Paragraph (3)(a) is amended to confirm an
839	editorial insertion to facilitate correct interpretation.
840	Subsection (7) is amended to conform to the fact that s.
841	20.0065 does not exist, and s. 288.0065 provides for the
842	department's annual incentives report.
843	Section 24. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section
844	288.987, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
845	288.987 Florida Defense Support
846	(2)

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(b) The direct-support organization is organized and operated to request, receive, hold, invest, and administer property and to manage and make expenditures related to its mission and for joint planning with host communities to accommodate military missions and prevent base encroachment, provide advocacy on the state's behalf with federal civilian and military officials, promote promotion of the state to military and related contractors and employers, and support of economic and product research and development activities of the defense industry.

Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution and an editorial deletion to improve clarity.

Section 25. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (4) of section 316.0083, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 316.0083 Mark Wandall Traffic Safety Program;

administration; report.—

(4)

- (b) Each county or municipality that operates a traffic infraction detector shall submit a report by October 1, 2012, and annually thereafter, to the department which details the results of using the traffic infraction detector and the procedures for enforcement for the preceding state fiscal year. The information submitted by the counties and municipalities must include:
- 1. The number of notices of violation issued, the number that were contested, the number that were upheld, the number that were dismissed, the number that were issued as uniform traffic citations, the number that were paid, and the number in each of the preceding categories for which the notice of

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876	violation was issued for a right-hand turn violation.
877	2. A description of alternative safety countermeasures
878	taken before and after the placement or installation of a
879	traffic infraction detector.
880	3. Statistical data and information required by the
881	department to complete the summary report required under
882	paragraph (c).
883	
884	The department must publish each report submitted by a county or
885	municipality pursuant to this paragraph on its website.
886	(c) On or before December 31, 2012, and annually
887	thereafter, the department shall provide a summary report to the
888	Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the
889	House of Representatives regarding the use and operation of
890	traffic infraction detectors under this section, along with the
891	department's recommendations and any necessary legislation. The
892	summary report must include a review of the information
893	submitted to the department by the counties and municipalities
894	and must describe the enhancement of the traffic safety and
895	enforcement programs.
896	Reviser's note.—Amended to delete obsolete language.
897	Section 26. Paragraph (y) of subsection (1) of section

(1) As used in this section, the term:

319.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(y) "Vessel" has the same meaning as in s. $\overline{713.78(1)}$ (h) $\overline{713.78(1)}$ (b).

identity of motor vehicle, vessel, or mobile home; salvage.-

Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the redesignation of s.

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319.30 Definitions; dismantling, destruction, change of

28-00527A-25 202542 905 713.78(1)(b) as s. 713.78(1)(h) by s. 5, ch. 2024-27, Laws 906 of Florida. Section 27. Paragraph (b) of subsection (130) of section 907 908 320.08058, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 909 320.08058 Specialty license plates .-910 (130) THE VILLAGES: MAY ALL YOUR DREAMS COME TRUE LICENSE PLATES.-911 912 (b) The annual use fees from the sale of the plate must be 913 distributed to The Villages Charter School, Inc., a Florida 914 nonprofit corporation. Up to 10 percent of the fees may be used 915 for administrative costs and marketing of the plate. The remaining funds must be distributed with the approval of and 916

Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to conform to the complete name of the corporation.

Villages Charter School, Inc., as it provides K-12 education.

School, Inc., and must be used to provide support to The

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Section 28. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 322.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.27 Authority of department to suspend or revoke driver license or identification card.—

accountability to the board of directors of The Villages Charter

(3) There is established a point system for evaluation of convictions of violations of motor vehicle laws or ordinances, and violations of applicable provisions of s. 403.413(6)(b) when such violations involve the use of motor vehicles, for the determination of the continuing qualification of any person to operate a motor vehicle. The department is authorized to suspend the license of any person upon showing of its records or other good and sufficient evidence that the licensee has been

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34	convicted of violation of motor vehicle laws or ordinances, or
35	applicable provisions of s. 403.413(6)(b), amounting to 12 or
36	more points as determined by the point system. The suspension
37	shall be for a period of not more than 1 year.
38	(d) The point system shall have as its basic element a
39	graduated scale of points assigning relative values to
40	convictions of the following violations:
41	 Reckless driving, willful and wanton-4 points.
42	2. Leaving the scene of a crash resulting in property
43	damage of more than \$50-6 points.
44	3. Unlawful speed, or unlawful use of a wireless
45	communications device, resulting in a crash-6 points.
46	4. Passing a stopped school bus:
47	a. Not causing or resulting in serious bodily injury to or
48	death of another-4 points.
49	b. Causing or resulting in serious bodily injury to or
50	death of another-6 points.
51	c. Points may not be imposed for a violation of passing a
52	stopped school bus as provided in s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b) when
53	enforced by a school bus infraction detection system pursuant \underline{to}
54	s. 316.173. In addition, a violation of s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b)
55	when enforced by a school bus infraction detection system
56	pursuant to s. 316.173 may not be used for purposes of setting
57	motor vehicle insurance rates.
58	5. Unlawful speed:
59	a. Not in excess of 15 miles per hour of lawful or posted
60	speed-3 points.
c 1	h In overess of 15 miles per hour of lawful or posted

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speed-4 points.

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c. Points may not be imposed for a violation of unlawful speed as provided in s. 316.1895 or s. 316.183 when enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer pursuant to s. 316.1896. In addition, a violation of s. 316.1895 or s. 316.183 when enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer pursuant to s. 316.1896 may not be used for purposes of setting motor vehicle insurance rates.

- 6. A violation of a traffic control signal device as provided in s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1.-4 points. However, points may not be imposed for a violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. when a driver has failed to stop at a traffic signal and when enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer. In addition, a violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. when a driver has failed to stop at a traffic signal and when enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer may not be used for purposes of setting motor vehicle insurance rates.
- 7. Unlawfully driving a vehicle through a railroad-highway grade crossing-6 points.
- 8. All other moving violations (including parking on a highway outside the limits of a municipality)-3 points. However, points may not be imposed for a violation of s. 316.0741 or s. 316.2065(11); and points may be imposed for a violation of s. 316.1001 only when imposed by the court after a hearing pursuant to s. 318.14(5).
- 9. Any moving violation covered in this paragraph, excluding unlawful speed and unlawful use of a wireless communications device, resulting in a crash-4 points.
 - 10. Any conviction under s. 403.413(6)(b)-3 points.

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992 11. Any conviction under s. 316.0775(2)-4 points. 993 12. A moving violation covered in this paragraph which is committed in conjunction with the unlawful use of a wireless 994

995 communications device within a school safety zone-2 points, in 996 addition to the points assigned for the moving violation. 997 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to

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improve clarity.

Section 29. Subsection (6) of section 322.76, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.76 Clerk of Court Driver License Reinstatement Pilot Program in Miami-Dade County.-There is created in Miami-Dade County the Clerk of Court Driver License Reinstatement Pilot Program.

- (6) By December 31, 2025, the clerk must submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Executive Director of the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation a report containing the following information:
 - (a) Number of driver license reinstatements.
- (b) Amount of fees and costs collected, including the 1012 aggregate funds received by the clerk, local governmental entities, and state entities, including the General Revenue Fund.
 - (c) The personnel, operating, and other expenditures incurred by the clerk.
 - (d) Feedback received from the community, if any, in response to the clerk's participation in the pilot program.
- 1019 (e) Whether the pilot program led to improved timeliness 1020 for the reinstatement of driver licenses.

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- (f) The clerk's recommendation as to whether the pilot program should be extended in Miami-Dade County or to other clerks' offices.
- (g) Any other information the clerk deems necessary. Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to improve clarity.

Section 30. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 330.41, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

330.41 Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act.-

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this act, the term:
- (a) "Critical infrastructure facility" means any of the following, if completely enclosed by a fence or other physical barrier that is obviously designed to exclude intruders, or if clearly marked with a sign or signs which indicate that entry is forbidden and which are posted on the property in a manner reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders:
- 1. A power generation or transmission facility, substation, switching station, or electrical control center.
 - 2. A chemical or rubber manufacturing or storage facility.
- 3. A water intake structure, water treatment facility, wastewater treatment plant, or pump station.
 - 4. A mining facility.

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- 5. A natural gas or compressed gas compressor station, storage facility, or natural gas or compressed gas pipeline.
- 6. A liquid natural gas or propane gas terminal or storage facility.
 - 7. Any portion of an aboveground oil or gas pipeline.
 - 8. A refinery.
 - 9. A gas processing plant, including a plant used in the

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1050	processing, treatment, or fractionation of natural gas.
1051	10. A wireless communications facility, including the
1052	tower, $\underline{\text{antennas}}$ $\underline{\text{antennae}}$, support structures, and all associated
1053	ground-based equipment.
1054	11. A seaport as listed in s. 311.09(1), which need not be
1055	completely enclosed by a fence or other physical barrier and
1056	need not be marked with a sign or signs indicating that entry is
1057	forbidden.
1058	12. An inland port or other facility or group of facilities
1059	serving as a point of intermodal transfer of freight in a
1060	specific area physically separated from a seaport.
1061	13. An airport as defined in s. 330.27.
1062	14. A spaceport territory as defined in s. 331.303(19).
1063	15. A military installation as defined in 10 U.S.C. s.
1064	2801(c)(4) and an armory as defined in s. 250.01.
1065	16. A dam as defined in s. 373.403(1) or other structures,
1066	such as locks, floodgates, or dikes, which are designed to
1067	maintain or control the level of navigable waterways.
1068	17. A state correctional institution as defined in s.
1069	944.02 or a contractor-operated correctional facility authorized
1070	under chapter 957.
1071	18. A secure detention center or facility as defined in s.
1072	985.03, or a moderate-risk residential facility, a high-risk
1073	residential facility, or a maximum-risk residential facility as
1074	those terms are described in s. 985.03(44).
1075	19. A county detention facility as defined in s. 951.23.
1076	20. A critical infrastructure facility as defined in s.
1077	692.201.
1078	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the general usage of

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1079 "antennas" when referencing transducers and "antennae" when 1080 referencing insect parts. 1081 Section 31. Section 331.370, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 1082 Reviser's note.-The cited section, which relates to specified 1083 space and aerospace infrastructure improvements from funds 1084 provided in Specific Appropriation 2649 of ch. 2008-152, 1085 Laws of Florida, is obsolete, as there are no funds still 1086 in usage from the specified appropriation. 1087 Section 32. Subsection (5) of section 337.195, Florida 1088 Statutes, is amended to read: 1089 337.195 Limits on liability.-1090 (5) If, in any civil action for death, injury, or damages, 1091 the department of Transportation or a contractor or design 1092 engineer is determined to be immune from liability pursuant to 1093 this section, the department, contractor, or design engineer may 1094 not be named on the jury verdict form or be found to be at fault 1095 or responsible for the injury, death, or damage that gave rise 1096 to the damages for the theory of liability from which the 1097 department, contractor, or design engineer was found to be 1098 immune. 1099 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to 1100 conform to the revision of all other references in s. 1101 337.195 by s. 10, ch. 2024-173, Laws of Florida. For 1102 purposes of the Florida Transportation Code, s. 334.03(9) 1103 defines "department" as the "Department of Transportation." 1104 Section 33. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 1105 341.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1106 341.302 Rail program; duties and responsibilities of the 1107 department.-The department, in conjunction with other

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governmental entities, including the rail enterprise and the
private sector, shall develop and implement a rail program of
statewide application designed to ensure the proper maintenance,
safety, revitalization, and expansion of the rail system to
assure its continued and increased availability to respond to
statewide mobility needs. Within the resources provided pursuant
to chapter 216, and as authorized under federal law, the
department shall:
(3) Develop and periodically update the rail system plan,
on the basis of an analysis of statewide transportation needs.
(b) In recognition of the department's role in the
enhancement of the state's rail system to improve freight and

1. Work closely with all affected communities along an impacted freight rail corridor to identify and address anticipated impacts associated with an increase in freight rail traffic due to implementation of passenger rail.

passenger mobility, the department shall:

- 2. In coordination with the affected local governments and CSX Transportation, Inc., finalize all viable alternatives from the department's Rail Traffic Evaluation Study to identify and develop an alternative route for through freight rail traffic moving through Central Florida, including the counties of Polk and Hillsborough, which would address, to the extent practicable, the effects of commuter rail.
- 3. Provide technical assistance to a coalition of local governments in Central Florida, including the counties of Brevard, Citrus, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lake, Marion, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, Seminole, 1136 Sumter, and Volusia, and the municipalities within those

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28-00527A-25 202542 1137 counties, to develop a regional rail system plan that addresses 1138 passenger and freight opportunities in the region, is consistent 1139 with the Florida Rail System Plan, and incorporates appropriate 1140 elements of the Tampa Bay Area Regional Authority Master Plan, 1141 the Metroplan Orlando Regional Transit System Concept Plan, 1142 including the SunRail project, and the Florida Department of 1143 Transportation Alternate Rail Traffic Evaluation. 1144 Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the repeal of part III, 1145 chapter 343, the Tampa Bay Area Regional Transit Authority 1146 Act, by s. 1, ch. 2023-143, Laws of Florida, and 1147 dissolution of the authority effective June 30, 2024, by s. 1148 2, ch. 2023-143. 1149 Section 34. Paragraphs (f), (j), (dd), and (ii) of 1150 subsection (3) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (13) of 1151 section 365.172, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1152 365.172 Emergency communications.-1153 (3) DEFINITIONS.—Only as used in this section and ss.

365.171, 365.173, 365.174, and 365.177, the term:

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- (f) "Colocation" means the situation when a second or subsequent wireless provider uses an existing structure to locate a second or subsequent <u>antennas</u> <u>antennae</u>. The term includes the ground, platform, or roof installation of equipment enclosures, cabinets, or buildings, and cables, brackets, and other equipment associated with the location and operation of the antennas <u>antennae</u>.
- (j) "Existing structure" means a structure that exists at the time an application for permission to place <u>antennas</u> antennae on a structure is filed with a local government. The term includes any structure that can structurally support the

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1166	attachment of $\underline{\text{antennas}}$ $\underline{\text{antennae}}$ in compliance with applicable
1167	codes.
1168	(dd) "Tower" means any structure designed primarily to
1169	support a wireless provider's antennas antennae.
1170	(ii) "Wireless communications facility" means any equipment
1171	or facility used to provide service and may include, but is not
1172	limited to, antennas antennae, towers, equipment enclosures,
1173	cabling, antenna brackets, and other such equipment. Placing a
1174	wireless communications facility on an existing structure does
1175	not cause the existing structure to become a wireless
1176	communications facility.
1177	(13) FACILITATING EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE
1178	IMPLEMENTATION.—To balance the public need for reliable
1179	emergency communications services through reliable wireless
1180	systems and the public interest served by governmental zoning
1181	and land development regulations and notwithstanding any other
1182	law or local ordinance to the contrary, the following standards
1183	shall apply to a local government's actions, as a regulatory
1184	body, in the regulation of the placement, construction, or
1185	modification of a wireless communications facility. This
1186	subsection may not, however, be construed to waive or alter the
1187	provisions of s. 286.011 or s. 286.0115. For the purposes of
1188	this subsection only, "local government" shall mean any
1189	municipality or county and any agency of a municipality or
1190	county only. The term "local government" does not, however,
1191	include any airport, as defined by s. $330.27(2)$, even if it is
1192	owned or controlled by or through a municipality, county, or
1193	agency of a municipality or county. Further, notwithstanding

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1194 anything in this section to the contrary, this subsection does

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not apply to or control a local government's actions as a property or structure owner in the use of any property or structure owned by such entity for the placement, construction, or modification of wireless communications facilities. In the use of property or structures owned by the local government, however, a local government may not use its regulatory authority so as to avoid compliance with, or in a manner that does not advance, the provisions of this subsection.

- (a) Colocation among wireless providers is encouraged by the state. $\ensuremath{\mbox{}}$
- 1.a. Colocations on towers, including nonconforming towers, that meet the requirements in sub-sub-subparagraphs (I), (II), and (III), are subject to only building permit review, which may include a review for compliance with this subparagraph. Such colocations are not subject to any design or placement requirements of the local government's land development regulations in effect at the time of the colocation that are more restrictive than those in effect at the time of the initial antennas antennae placement approval, to any other portion of the land development regulations, or to public hearing review. This sub-subparagraph may not preclude a public hearing for any appeal of the decision on the colocation application.
- (I) The colocation does not increase the height of the tower to which the <u>antennas</u> antennae are to be attached, measured to the highest point of any part of the tower or any existing antenna attached to the tower;
- (II) The colocation does not increase the ground space area, commonly known as the compound, approved in the site plan for equipment enclosures and ancillary facilities; and

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(III) The colocation consists of <u>antennas</u> antennae, equipment enclosures, and ancillary facilities that are of a design and configuration consistent with all applicable regulations, restrictions, or conditions, if any, applied to the initial <u>antennas</u> antennae placed on the tower and to its accompanying equipment enclosures and ancillary facilities and, if applicable, applied to the tower supporting the <u>antennas</u> antennae. Such regulations may include the design and aesthetic requirements, but not procedural requirements, other than those authorized by this section, of the local government's land development regulations in effect at the time the initial antennas antennae placement was approved.

- b. Except for a historic building, structure, site, object, or district, or a tower included in sub-subparagraph a., colocations on all other existing structures that meet the requirements in sub-sub-subparagraphs (I)-(IV) shall be subject to no more than building permit review, and an administrative review for compliance with this subparagraph. Such colocations are not subject to any portion of the local government's land development regulations not addressed herein, or to public hearing review. This sub-subparagraph may not preclude a public hearing for any appeal of the decision on the colocation application.
- (I) The colocation does not increase the height of the existing structure to which the <u>antennas</u> antennae are to be attached, measured to the highest point of any part of the structure or any existing antenna attached to the structure;
- 1251 (II) The colocation does not increase the ground space 1252 area, otherwise known as the compound, if any, approved in the

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site plan for equipment enclosures and ancillary facilities;

(III) The colocation consists of antennae,
equipment enclosures, and ancillary facilities that are of a
design and configuration consistent with any applicable
structural or aesthetic design requirements and any requirements
for location on the structure, but not prohibitions or
restrictions on the placement of additional colocations on the
existing structure or procedural requirements, other than those
authorized by this section, of the local government's land
development regulations in effect at the time of the colocation
application; and

- (IV) The colocation consists of <u>antennas</u> antennae, equipment enclosures, and ancillary facilities that are of a design and configuration consistent with all applicable restrictions or conditions, if any, that do not conflict with sub-sub-subparagraph (III) and were applied to the initial <u>antennas</u> antennae placed on the structure and to its accompanying equipment enclosures and ancillary facilities and, if applicable, applied to the structure supporting the <u>antennas</u> antennae.
- c. Regulations, restrictions, conditions, or permits of the local government, acting in its regulatory capacity, that limit the number of colocations or require review processes inconsistent with this subsection do not apply to colocations addressed in this subparagraph.
- d. If only a portion of the colocation does not meet the requirements of this subparagraph, such as an increase in the height of the proposed <u>antennas</u> antennae over the existing structure height or a proposal to expand the ground space

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approved in the site plan for the equipment enclosure, where all other portions of the colocation meet the requirements of this subparagraph, that portion of the colocation only may be reviewed under the local government's regulations applicable to an initial placement of that portion of the facility, including, but not limited to, its land development regulations, and within the review timeframes of subparagraph (d)2., and the rest of the colocation shall be reviewed in accordance with this subparagraph. A colocation proposal under this subparagraph that increases the ground space area, otherwise known as the compound, approved in the original site plan for equipment enclosures and ancillary facilities by no more than a cumulative amount of 400 square feet or 50 percent of the original compound size, whichever is greater, shall, however, require no more than administrative review for compliance with the local government's regulations, including, but not limited to, land development regulations review, and building permit review, with no public hearing review. This sub-subparagraph does not preclude a public hearing for any appeal of the decision on the colocation application.

- 2. If a colocation does not meet the requirements of subparagraph 1., the local government may review the application under the local government's regulations, including, but not limited to, land development regulations, applicable to the placement of initial <u>antennas</u> antennae and their accompanying equipment enclosure and ancillary facilities.
- 3. If a colocation meets the requirements of subparagraph
 1309 1., the colocation may not be considered a modification to an
 1310 existing structure or an impermissible modification of a

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nonconforming structure.

- 4. The owner of the existing tower on which the proposed <u>antennas</u> antennae are to be colocated shall remain responsible for compliance with any applicable condition or requirement of a permit or agreement, or any applicable condition or requirement of the land development regulations to which the existing tower had to comply at the time the tower was permitted, including any aesthetic requirements, provided the condition or requirement is not inconsistent with this paragraph.
- 5. An existing tower, including a nonconforming tower, may be structurally modified in order to permit colocation or may be replaced through no more than administrative review and building permit review, and is not subject to public hearing review, if the overall height of the tower is not increased and, if a replacement, the replacement tower is a monopole tower or, if the existing tower is a camouflaged tower, the replacement tower is a like-camouflaged tower. This subparagraph may not preclude a public hearing for any appeal of the decision on the application.
- (b)1. A local government's land development and construction regulations for wireless communications facilities and the local government's review of an application for the placement, construction, or modification of a wireless communications facility shall only address land development or zoning issues. In such local government regulations or review, the local government may not require information on or evaluate a wireless provider's business decisions about its service, customer demand for its service, or quality of its service to or from a particular area or site, unless the wireless provider

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28-00527A-25 voluntarily offers this information to the local government. In such local government regulations or review, a local government may not require information on or evaluate the wireless provider's designed service unless the information or materials are directly related to an identified land development or zoning issue or unless the wireless provider voluntarily offers the information. Information or materials directly related to an identified land development or zoning issue may include, but are not limited to, evidence that no existing structure can reasonably be used for the antennas antennae placement instead of the construction of a new tower, that residential areas cannot be served from outside the residential area, as addressed in subparagraph 3., or that the proposed height of a new tower or initial antennas antennae placement or a proposed height increase of a modified tower, replacement tower, or colocation is necessary to provide the provider's designed service. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the local government from reviewing any applicable land development or zoning issue addressed in its adopted regulations that does not conflict with this section, including, but not limited to, aesthetics, landscaping, land use-based location priorities, structural design, and setbacks.

2. Any setback or distance separation required of a tower may not exceed the minimum distance necessary, as determined by the local government, to satisfy the structural safety or aesthetic concerns that are to be protected by the setback or distance separation.

3. A local government may exclude the placement of wireless communications facilities in a residential area or residential

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zoning district but only in a manner that does not constitute an actual or effective prohibition of the provider's service in that residential area or zoning district. If a wireless provider demonstrates to the satisfaction of the local government that the provider cannot reasonably provide its service to the residential area or zone from outside the residential area or zone, the municipality or county and provider shall cooperate to determine an appropriate location for a wireless communications facility of an appropriate design within the residential area or zone. The local government may require that the wireless provider reimburse the reasonable costs incurred by the local government for this cooperative determination. An application for such cooperative determination may not be considered an application under paragraph (d).

- 4. A local government may impose a reasonable fee on applications to place, construct, or modify a wireless communications facility only if a similar fee is imposed on applicants seeking other similar types of zoning, land use, or building permit review. A local government may impose fees for the review of applications for wireless communications facilities by consultants or experts who conduct code compliance review for the local government but any fee is limited to specifically identified reasonable expenses incurred in the review. A local government may impose reasonable surety requirements to ensure the removal of wireless communications facilities that are no longer being used.
- 5. A local government may impose design requirements, such as requirements for designing towers to support colocation or aesthetic requirements, except as otherwise limited in this

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1398	section, but may not impose or require information on compliance
1399	with building code type standards for the construction or
1400	modification of wireless communications facilities beyond those
1401	adopted by the local government under chapter 553 and that apply
1402	to all similar types of construction.
1403	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the general usage of
1404	"antennas" when referencing transducers and "antennae" when
1405	referencing insect parts.
1406	Section 35. Subsection (9) of section 373.250, Florida
1407	Statutes, is amended to read:
1408	373.250 Reuse of reclaimed water.—
1409	(9) To promote the use of reclaimed water and encourage
1410	quantifiable potable water offsets that produce significant
1411	water savings beyond those required in a consumptive use permit,
1412	each water management district, in coordination with the
1413	department, shall develop rules by December 31, 2025, which
1414	provide all of the following:
1415	(a) If an applicant proposes a water supply development or
1416	water resource development project using reclaimed water, that
1417	meets the advanced waste treatment standards for total nitrogen
1418	and total $\underline{phosphorus}$ $\underline{phosphorous}$ as defined in s. 403.086(4)(a),
1419	as part of an application for consumptive use, the applicant is
1420	eligible for a permit duration of up to 30 years if there is
1421	sufficient data to provide reasonable assurance that the
1422	conditions for permit issuance will be met for the duration of
1423	the permit. Rules developed pursuant to this paragraph must
1424	include, at a minimum:
1425	1. A requirement that the permittee demonstrate how
1426	quantifiable groundwater or surface water savings associated

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with the new water supply development or water resource development project either meet water demands beyond a 20-year permit duration or are completed for the purpose of meeting the requirements of an adopted recovery or prevention strategy; and

2. Guidelines for a district to follow in determining the permit duration based on the project's implementation.

This paragraph does not limit the existing authority of a water management district to issue a shorter duration permit to protect from harm the water resources or ecology of the area, or to otherwise ensure compliance with the conditions for permit issuance.

- (b) Authorization for a consumptive use permittee to seek a permit extension of up to 10 years if the permittee proposes a water supply development or water resource development project using reclaimed water, that meets the advanced waste treatment standards for total nitrogen and total phosphorus phosphorous as defined in s. 403.086(4)(a), during the term of its permit which results in the reduction of groundwater or surface water withdrawals or is completed to benefit a waterbody with a minimum flow or minimum water level with a recovery or prevention strategy. Rules associated with this paragraph must include, at a minimum:
- A requirement that the permittee be in compliance with the permittee's consumptive use permit;
- 2. A requirement that the permittee demonstrate how the quantifiable groundwater or surface water savings associated with the new water supply development or water resource development project either meet water demands beyond the issued

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1456	permit duration or are completed for the purpose of meeting the
1457	requirements of an adopted recovery or prevention strategy;
1458	3. A requirement that the permittee demonstrate a water
1459	demand for the permit's allocation through the term of the
1460	extension; and
1461	4. Guidelines for a district to follow in determining the
1462	number of years extended, including a minimum year requirement,
1463	based on the project implementation.
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1465	This paragraph does not limit the existing authority of a water
1466	management district to protect from harm the water resources or
1467	ecology of the area, or to otherwise ensure compliance with the
1468	conditions for permit issuance.
1469	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to
1470	conform to context.
1471	Section 36. Paragraph (d) of subsection (8) of section
1472	393.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1473	393.12 Capacity; appointment of guardian advocate
1474	(8) COURT ORDER.—If the court finds the person with a
1475	developmental disability requires the appointment of a guardian
1476	advocate, the court shall enter a written order appointing the
1477	guardian advocate and containing the findings of facts and
1478	conclusions of law on which the court made its decision,
1479	including:
1480	(d) The identity of existing alternatives and a finding as
1481	to the validity or sufficiency of such <u>alternatives</u> alternative
1482	to alleviate the need for the appointment of a guardian
1483	advocate;
1484	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to context.

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Section 37. Section 394.467, Florida Statutes, is reenacted and amended to read:

394.467 Involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary outpatient services.—

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- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Court" means a circuit court or, for commitments only to involuntary outpatient services as defined in paragraph (c) ± 394.4655 , a county court.
- (b) "Involuntary inpatient placement" means placement in a secure receiving or treatment facility providing stabilization and treatment services to a person 18 years of age or older who does not voluntarily consent to services under this chapter, or a minor who does not voluntarily assent to services under this chapter.
- (c) "Involuntary outpatient services" means services provided in the community to a person who does not voluntarily consent to or participate in services under this chapter.
- (d) "Services plan" means an individualized plan detailing the recommended behavioral health services and supports based on a thorough assessment of the needs of the patient, to safeguard and enhance the patient's health and well-being in the community.
- (2) CRITERIA FOR INVOLUNTARY SERVICES.—A person may be ordered by a court to be provided involuntary services upon a finding of the court, by clear and convincing evidence, that the person meets the following criteria:
- (a) Involuntary outpatient services.—A person ordered to involuntary outpatient services must meet the following criteria:

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1514 1. The person has a mental illness and, because of his or her mental illness:

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- a. He or she is unlikely to voluntarily participate in a recommended services plan and has refused voluntary services for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of why the services are necessary; or
- b. Is unable to determine for himself or herself whether services are necessary.
- 1522 2. The person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision, based on a clinical determination.
 - 3. The person has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for mental illness.
 - 4. In view of the person's treatment history and current behavior, the person is in need of involuntary outpatient services in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that would be likely to result in serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others, or a substantial harm to his or her wellbeing as set forth in s. 394.463(1).
 - 5. It is likely that the person will benefit from involuntary outpatient services.
 - 6. All available less restrictive alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of the person's condition have been deemed to be inappropriate or unavailable.
- 1538 (b) Involuntary inpatient placement.—A person ordered to 1539 involuntary inpatient placement must meet the following 1540 criteria:
- 1541 1. The person has a mental illness and, because of his or 1542 her mental illness:

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a. He or she has refused voluntary inpatient placement for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of treatment; or

- b. Is unable to determine for himself or herself whether inpatient placement is necessary; and
- 2.a. He or she is incapable of surviving alone or with the help of willing, able, and responsible family or friends, including available alternative services, and, without treatment, is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself, and such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; or
- b. Without treatment, there is a substantial likelihood that in the near future the person will inflict serious bodily harm on self or others, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting to cause, or threatening to cause such harm; and
- 3. All available less restrictive treatment alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of the person's condition have been deemed to be inappropriate or unavailable.
- (3) RECOMMENDATION FOR INVOLUNTARY SERVICES AND TREATMENT.—
 A patient may be recommended for involuntary inpatient
 placement, involuntary outpatient services, or a combination of
 both.
- (a) A patient may be retained by the facility that examined the patient for involuntary services until the completion of the patient's court hearing upon the recommendation of the administrator of the facility where the patient has been examined and after adherence to the notice and hearing procedures provided in s. 394.4599. However, if a patient who is

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being recommended for only involuntary outpatient services has been stabilized and no longer meets the criteria for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463(1), the patient must be released from the facility while awaiting the hearing for involuntary outpatient services.

- (b) The recommendation that the involuntary services criteria reasonably appear to have been met must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of clinical experience, another psychiatrist, or a psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, who personally examined the patient. For involuntary inpatient placement, the patient must have been examined within the preceding 72 hours. For involuntary outpatient services, the patient must have been examined within the preceding 30 days.
- (c) If a psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of clinical experience, or a psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist is not available to provide a second opinion, the petitioner must certify as such and the second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental illness, a clinical psychologist with less than 3 years of clinical experience, or a psychiatric nurse.
- 1597 (d) Any opinion authorized in this subsection may be
 1598 conducted through a face-to-face or in-person examination, or by
 1599 electronic means. Recommendations for involuntary services must
 1600 be entered on a petition for involuntary services, which shall

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be made a part of the patient's clinical record. The filing of the petition authorizes the facility to retain the patient pending transfer to a treatment facility or completion of a hearing.

(4) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY SERVICES.-

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- (a) A petition for involuntary services may be filed by:
- 1. The administrator of a receiving facility;
- 2. The administrator of a treatment facility; or
- 3. A service provider who is treating the person being petitioned.
- (b) A petition for involuntary inpatient placement, or inpatient placement followed by outpatient services, must be filed in the court in the county where the patient is located.
- (c) A petition for involuntary outpatient services must be filed in the county where the patient is located, unless the patient is being placed from a state treatment facility, in which case the petition must be filed in the county where the patient will reside.
 - (d) 1. The petitioner must state in the petition:
- a. Whether the petitioner is recommending inpatient placement, outpatient services, or both.
- b. The length of time recommended for each type of involuntary services.
 - c. The reasons for the recommendation.
- 2. If recommending involuntary outpatient services, or a combination of involuntary inpatient placement and outpatient services, the petitioner must identify the service provider that has agreed to provide services for the person under an order for involuntary outpatient services, unless he or she is otherwise

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participating in outpatient psychiatric treatment and is not in need of public financing for that treatment, in which case the individual, if eligible, may be ordered to involuntary treatment

pursuant to the existing psychiatric treatment relationship.

3. When recommending an order to involuntary outpatient

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3. When recommending an order to involuntary outpatient 1635 services, the petitioner shall prepare a written proposed services plan in consultation with the patient or the patient's 1636 1637 guardian advocate, if appointed, for the court's consideration 1638 for inclusion in the involuntary outpatient services order that 1639 addresses the nature and extent of the mental illness and any 1640 co-occurring substance use disorder that necessitate involuntary 1641 outpatient services. The services plan must specify the likely 1642 needed level of care, including the use of medication, and 1643 anticipated discharge criteria for terminating involuntary 1644 outpatient services. The services in the plan must be deemed 1645 clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist, 1646 psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker who consults with, or is 1647 employed or contracted by, the service provider. If the services 1648 1649 in the proposed services plan are not available, the petitioner 1650 may not file the petition. The petitioner must notify the 1651 managing entity if the requested services are not available. The 1652 managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the 1653 requested service. The service provider who accepts the patient 1654 for involuntary outpatient services is responsible for the 1655 development of a comprehensive treatment plan.

(e) Each required criterion for the recommended involuntary services must be alleged and substantiated in the petition. A copy of the recommended services plan, if applicable, must be

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attached to the petition. The court must accept petitions and other documentation with electronic signatures.

- (f) When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the petition and the recommended services plan, if applicable, to the department, the managing entity, the patient, the patient's guardian or representative, the state attorney, and the public defender or the patient's private counsel. A fee may not be charged for the filing of a petition under this subsection.
- after the filing of a petition for involuntary services, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the person who is the subject of the petition, unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel or ineligible. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of such appointment. The public defender shall represent the person until the petition is dismissed, the court order expires, the patient is discharged from involuntary services, or the public defender is otherwise discharged by the court. Any attorney who represents the patient shall be provided access to the patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the patient's case and shall represent the interests of the patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.
- (6) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The patient and the state are independently entitled to seek a continuance of the hearing. The patient shall be granted a request for an initial continuance for up to 7 calendar days. The patient may request additional continuances for up to 21 calendar days in total, which shall only be granted by a showing of good cause and due diligence by

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28-00527A-25 the patient and the patient's counsel before requesting the continuance. The state may request one continuance of up to 7 calendar days, which shall only be granted by a showing of good cause and due diligence by the state before requesting the continuance. The state's failure to timely review any readily available document or failure to attempt to contact a known witness does not warrant a continuance.

(7) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY SERVICES.-

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- (a)1. The court shall hold a hearing on the involuntary services petition within 5 court working days after the filing of the petition, unless a continuance is granted.
- 2. The court must hold any hearing on involuntary outpatient services in the county where the petition is filed. A hearing on involuntary inpatient placement, or a combination of involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary outpatient services, must be held in the county or the facility, as appropriate, where the patient is located, except for good cause documented in the court file.
- 3. A hearing on involuntary services must be as convenient to the patient as is consistent with orderly procedure, and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the patient's condition. If the court finds that the patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the patient, or the patient knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waives his or her right to be present, and if the patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the attendance of the patient from all or any portion of the hearing. The state attorney for the circuit in which the patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the

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petitioner, as the real party in interest in the proceeding. The facility or service provider shall make the patient's clinical records available to the state attorney and the patient's attorney so that the state can evaluate and prepare its case. However, these records shall remain confidential, and the state attorney may not use any record obtained under this part for criminal investigation or prosecution purposes, or for any purpose other than the patient's civil commitment under this chapter.

(b) The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. The state attorney and witnesses may remotely attend and, as appropriate, testify at the hearing under oath via audio-video teleconference. A witness intending to attend remotely and testify must provide the parties with all relevant documents by the close of business on the day before the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the involuntary services certificate shall be a witness. The patient and the patient's guardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall ensure that one is provided, as otherwise provided for by law. The independent expert's report is confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the patient at the hearing. The court shall allow testimony from persons, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant under state law, regarding the person's prior history and how that prior history relates to the person's current condition. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The patient may

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1746 refuse to testify at the hearing.

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- (c) At the hearing, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence to consent to services and treatment. If the court finds that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it must appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.
 - (8) ORDERS OF THE COURT.-
- 1753 (a) 1. If the court concludes that the patient meets the 1754 criteria for involuntary services, the court may order a patient 1755 to involuntary inpatient placement, involuntary outpatient 1756 services, or a combination of involuntary services depending on the criteria met and which type of involuntary services best 1757 1758 meet the needs of the patient. However, if the court orders the 1759 patient to involuntary outpatient services, the court may not 1760 order the department or the service provider to provide services 1761 if the program or service is not available in the patient's 1762 local community, if there is no space available in the program 1763 or service for the patient, or if funding is not available for 1764 the program or service. The petitioner must notify the managing 1765 entity if the requested services are not available. The managing 1766 entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested 1767 services. A copy of the order must be sent to the managing 1768 entity by the service provider within 1 working day after it is 1769 received from the court.
 - 2. The order must specify the nature and extent of the patient's mental illness and the reasons the appropriate involuntary services criteria are satisfied.
- 3. An order for only involuntary outpatient services, involuntary inpatient placement, or of a combination of

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involuntary services may be for a period of up to 6 months.

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- 4. An order for a combination of involuntary services must specify the length of time the patient shall be ordered for involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary outpatient services.
- 5. The order of the court and the patient's services plan, if applicable, must be made part of the patient's clinical record.
- (b) If the court orders a patient into involuntary inpatient placement, the court may order that the patient be retained at a receiving facility while awaiting transfer transferred to a treatment facility; or, if the patient is at a treatment facility, that the patient be retained there or be treated at any other appropriate facility; or that the patient receive services on an involuntary basis for up to 6 months. The court may not order an individual with a developmental disability as defined in s. 393.063 or a traumatic brain injury or dementia who lacks a co-occurring mental illness to be involuntarily placed in a state treatment facility.
- (c) If at any time before the conclusion of a hearing on involuntary services, it appears to the court that the patient instead meets the criteria for involuntary admission or treatment pursuant to s. 397.675, then the court may order the person to be admitted for involuntary assessment pursuant to s. 397.6757. Thereafter, all proceedings are governed by chapter
- (d) The administrator of the petitioning facility or the designated department representative shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of a patient's mental

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202542 1804 illness to the service provider for involuntary outpatient 1805 services or the administrator of a treatment facility if the 1806 patient is ordered for involuntary inpatient placement. The 1807 documentation must include any advance directives made by the 1808 patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the patient, and any 1809 evaluations of the patient performed by a psychiatric nurse, a 1810 clinical psychologist, a marriage and family therapist, a mental 1811 health counselor, or a clinical social worker. The administrator 1812 of a treatment facility may refuse admission to any patient 1813 directed to its facilities on an involuntary basis, whether by 1814 civil or criminal court order, who is not accompanied by 1815 adequate orders and documentation.

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- (e) In cases resulting in an order for involuntary outpatient services, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the case and the parties for entry of further orders as circumstances may require, including, but not limited to, monitoring compliance with treatment or ordering inpatient treatment to stabilize a person who decompensates while under court-ordered outpatient treatment and meets the commitment criteria of this section.
- (9) SERVICES PLAN MODIFICATION.—After the order for involuntary outpatient services is issued, the service provider and the patient may modify the services plan as provided by department rule.
 - (10) NONCOMPLIANCE WITH INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES .-
- 1829 (a) If, in the clinical judgment of a physician, a 1830 psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of 1831 clinical experience, or a psychiatric nurse practicing within 1832 the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, a

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patient receiving involuntary outpatient services has failed or has refused to comply with the services plan ordered by the court, and efforts were made to solicit compliance, the service provider must report such noncompliance to the court. The involuntary outpatient services order shall remain in effect unless the service provider determines that the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services or until the order expires. The service provider must determine whether modifications should be made to the existing services plan and must attempt to continue to engage the patient in treatment. For any material modification of the services plan to which the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable, agrees, the service provider shall send notice of the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the services plan which are contested by the patient or the patient's quardian advocate, if applicable, must be approved or disapproved by the court.

- (b) A county court may not use incarceration as a sanction for noncompliance with the services plan, but it may order an individual evaluated for possible inpatient placement if there is significant, or are multiple instances of, noncompliance.
 - (11) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY SERVICES.-
- (a) A petition for continued involuntary services must be filed if the patient continues to meets the criteria for involuntary services.
- (b)1. If a patient receiving involuntary outpatient services continues to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services, the service provider must file in the court that issued the initial order for involuntary outpatient

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1862 services a petition for continued involuntary outpatient 1863 services.

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- 2. If a patient in involuntary inpatient placement continues to meet the criteria for involuntary services and is being treated at a receiving facility, the administrator must, before the expiration of the period the receiving facility is authorized to retain the patient, file in the court that issued the initial order for involuntary inpatient placement, a petition requesting authorization for continued involuntary services. The administrator may petition for inpatient or outpatient services.
- 1873 3. If a patient in inpatient placement continues to meet 1874 the criteria for involuntary services and is being treated at a 1875 treatment facility, the administrator must, before expiration of 1876 the period the treatment facility is authorized to retain the 1877 patient, file a petition requesting authorization for continued 1878 involuntary services. The administrator may petition for 1879 inpatient or outpatient services. Hearings on petitions for 1880 continued involuntary services of an individual placed at any 1881 treatment facility are administrative hearings and must be 1882 conducted in accordance with s. 120.57(1), except that any order 1883 entered by the judge is final and subject to judicial review in 1884 accordance with s. 120.68. Orders concerning patients committed 1885 after successfully pleading not quilty by reason of insanity are 1886 governed by s. 916.15. 1887
 - 4. The court shall immediately schedule a hearing on the petition to be held within 15 days after the petition is filed.
- 1889 5. The existing involuntary services order shall remain in 1890 effect until disposition on the petition for continued

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involuntary services.

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- (c) The petition must be accompanied by a statement from the patient's physician, psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the patient's treatment during the time he or she was receiving involuntary services, and an individualized plan of continued treatment developed in consultation with the patient or the patient's quardian advocate, if applicable. If the petition is for involuntary outpatient services, it must comply with the requirements of subparagraph (4)(d)3. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the petition and the individualized plan of continued services to the department, the patient, the patient's guardian advocate, the state attorney, and the patient's private counsel or the public defender.
- (d) The court shall appoint counsel to represent the person who is the subject of the petition for continued involuntary services in accordance with to the provisions set forth in subsection (5), unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel or ineligible.
- (e) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary outpatient services must be before the court that issued the order for involuntary outpatient services. However, the patient and the patient's attorney may agree to a period of continued outpatient services without a court hearing.
- (f) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary inpatient placement in receiving facilities, or involuntary outpatient services following involuntary inpatient services, must be held in the county or the facility, as appropriate,

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- (g) The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the 1922 hearing. The procedures for obtaining an order pursuant to this 1923 paragraph must meet the requirements of subsection (7).
 - (h) Notice of the hearing must be provided as set forth in s. 394.4599.
 - (i) If a patient's attendance at the hearing is voluntarily waived, the judge must determine that the patient knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waived his or her right to be present, before waiving the presence of the patient from all or a portion of the hearing. Alternatively, if at the hearing the judge finds that attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the patient, the judge may waive the presence of the patient from all or any portion of the hearing, unless the patient, through counsel, objects to the waiver of presence. The testimony in the hearing must be under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded.
 - (j) If at a hearing it is shown that the patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary services, the court shall issue an order for continued involuntary outpatient services, involuntary inpatient placement, or a combination of involuntary services for up to 6 months. The same procedure shall be repeated before the expiration of each additional period the patient is retained.
 - (k) If the patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary services and has previously been found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence. If the patient's competency to consent to treatment is restored, the discharge of the

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guardian advocate is governed by s. 394.4598. If the patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary inpatient placement only and the patient's competency to consent to treatment is restored, the administrative law judge may issue a recommended order, to the court that found the patient incompetent to consent to treatment, that the patient's competence be restored and that any guardian advocate previously appointed be discharged.

(1) If continued involuntary inpatient placement is necessary for a patient in involuntary inpatient placement who was admitted while serving a criminal sentence, but his or her sentence is about to expire, or for a minor involuntarily placed, but who is about to reach the age of 18, the administrator shall petition the administrative law judge for an order authorizing continued involuntary inpatient placement.

The procedure required in this subsection must be followed before the expiration of each additional period the patient is involuntarily receiving services.

- (12) RETURN TO FACILITY.—If a patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary inpatient placement at a receiving or treatment facility under this part and leaves the facility without the administrator's authorization, the administrator may authorize a search for the patient and his or her return to the facility. The administrator may request the assistance of a law enforcement agency in this regard.
- (13) DISCHARGE.—The patient shall be discharged upon expiration of the court order or at any time the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary services, unless the patient has transferred to voluntary status. Upon discharge, the

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1978	service provider or facility shall send a certificate of
1979	discharge to the court.
1980	Reviser's note.—Reenacted to conform to the fact that s. 11, ch.
1981	2024-245, Laws of Florida, purported to amend s. 394.467
1982	but did not publish paragraphs (7)(f) and (g), which were
1983	intended to be stricken. Similar material now appears in
1984	paragraph (11)(k). Paragraph (1)(a) is amended to conform
1985	to the fact that s. 394.4655(1) defines "involuntary
1986	outpatient placement" as "involuntary outpatient services
1987	as defined in s. 394.467," and s. 394.467(1)(c)
1988	specifically defines "involuntary outpatient services."
1989	Paragraph (8)(b) is amended to confirm an editorial
1990	deletion to correct a drafting error. Paragraph (11)(d) is
1991	amended to confirm an editorial substitution to conform to
1992	context.
1993	Section 38. Subsection (2) of section 394.468, Florida
1994	Statutes, is amended to read:
1995	394.468 Admission and discharge procedures.—
1996	(2) Discharge planning and procedures for any patient's
1997	release from a receiving facility or treatment facility must
1998	include and document the patient's needs, and actions to address
1999	such needs, for, at a minimum:
2000	(a) Follow-up behavioral health appointments;
2001	(b) Information on how to obtain prescribed medications;
2002	and
2003	(c) Information pertaining to:
2004	 Available living arrangements. +
2005	2. Transportation; and
2006	(d) Referral to:

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1. Care coordination services. The patient must be referred for care coordination services if the patient meets the criteria as a member of a priority population as determined by the department under s. 394.9082(3)(c) and is in need of such services.

2. Recovery support opportunities under s. 394.4573(2)(1), including, but not limited to, connection to a peer specialist. Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to statutes formatting.

Section 39. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 395.901, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.901 Definitions; legislative findings and intent.-

(2) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.-

(a) The Legislature finds that there is a critical shortage of behavioral health professionals and recognizes the urgent need to expand the existing behavioral health workforce, prepare for an aging workforce, incentivize entry into behavioral health professions, and train a modernized workforce in innovative <u>and</u> integrated care.

Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to conform to language elsewhere in the section.

Section 40. Subsection (3) of section 397.68141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.68141 Contents of petition for involuntary treatment services.—A petition for involuntary services must contain the name of the respondent; the name of the petitioner; the relationship between the respondent and the petitioner; the name of the respondent's attorney, if known; and the factual allegations presented by the petitioner establishing the need for involuntary services for substance abuse impairment.

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2036	(3) If there is an emergency, the petition must also
2037	describe the respondent's exigent circumstances and include a
2038	request for an ex parte assessment and stabilization order that
2039	must be executed pursuant to s. 397.6818 397.68151 .
2040	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the fact that s. 397.68151
2041	relates to duties of the court upon filing of a petition
2042	for involuntary services; execution of court orders for
2043	involuntary assessment and stabilization are referenced in
2044	s. 397.6818.
2045	Section 41. Subsection (7) of section 403.031, Florida
2046	Statutes, is amended to read:
2047	403.031 Definitions.—In construing this chapter, or rules
2048	and regulations adopted pursuant hereto, the following words,
2049	phrases, or terms, unless the context otherwise indicates, have
2050	the following meanings:
2051	(7) "Nutrient or nutrient-related standards" means water
2052	quality standards and criteria established for total nitrogen
2053	and total <u>phosphorus</u> phosphorous , or their organic or inorganic
2054	forms; biological variables, such as chlorophyll a, biomass, or
2055	the structure of the phytoplankton, periphyton, or vascular
2056	plant community, that respond to a nutrient load or
2057	concentration in a predictable and measurable manner; or
2058	dissolved oxygen if it is demonstrated for the waterbody that
2059	dissolved oxygen conditions result in a biological imbalance and
2060	the dissolved oxygen responds to a nutrient load or
2061	concentration in a predictable and measurable manner.
2062	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to
2063	conform to context.
2064	Section 42. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section

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403.086, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.086 Sewage disposal facilities; advanced and secondary waste treatment.—

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- (c)1. Notwithstanding this chapter or chapter 373, sewage disposal facilities may not dispose any wastes into the following waters without providing advanced waste treatment, as defined in subsection (4), as approved by the department or a more stringent treatment standard if the department determines the more stringent standard is necessary to achieve the total maximum daily load or applicable water quality criteria:
- a. Old Tampa Bay; Tampa Bay; Hillsborough Bay; Boca Ciega Bay; St. Joseph Sound; Clearwater Bay; Sarasota Bay; Little Sarasota Bay; Roberts Bay; Lemon Bay; Charlotte Harbor Bay; Biscayne Bay; or any river, stream, channel, canal, bay, bayou, sound, or other water tributary thereto.
- b. Beginning July 1, 2025, Indian River Lagoon, or any river, stream, channel, canal, bay, bayou, sound, or other water tributary thereto.
- c. By January 1, 2033, waterbodies that are currently not attaining nutrient or nutrient-related standards or that are subject to a nutrient or nutrient-related basin management action plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067 or adopted reasonable assurance plan.
- 2. For any waterbody determined not to be attaining nutrient or nutrient-related standards after July 1, 2023, or subject to a nutrient or nutrient-related basin management action plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067 or adopted reasonable assurance plan after July 1, 2023, sewage disposal facilities

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are prohibited from disposing any wastes into such waters without providing advanced waste treatment, as defined in subsection (4), as approved by the department within 10 years after such determination or adoption.

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2098 3. By July 1, 2034, any wastewater treatment facility 2099 providing reclaimed water that will be used for commercial or 2100 residential irrigation or be otherwise land applied within a 2101 nutrient basin management action plan or a reasonable assurance 2102 plan area must meet the advanced waste treatment standards for 2103 total nitrogen and total phosphorus phosphorous as defined in 2104 paragraph (4)(a) if the department has determined in an 2105 applicable basin management action plan or reasonable assurance 2106 plan that the use of reclaimed water as described in this 2107 subparagraph is causing or contributing to the nutrient 2108 impairment being addressed in such plan. For such department 2109 determinations made in a nutrient basin management action plan 2110 or reasonable assurance plan after July 1, 2024, an applicable 2111 wastewater treatment facility must meet the requisite advanced 2112 waste treatment standards described in this subparagraph within 2113 10 years after such determination. This subparagraph does not 2114 prevent the department from requiring an alternative treatment 2115 standard, including a more stringent treatment standard, if the 2116 department determines the alternative standard is necessary to 2117 achieve the total maximum daily load or applicable water quality 2118 criteria. This subparagraph does not apply to reclaimed water 2119 that is otherwise land applied as part of a water quality 2120 restoration project or water resource development project 2121 approved by the department or water management district to meet 2122 a total maximum daily load or minimum flow or level and where

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such reclaimed water will be at or below the advanced waste treatment standards described above prior to entering groundwater or surface water.

Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to conform to context.

Section 43. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 403.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.121 Enforcement; procedure; remedies.—The department shall have the following judicial and administrative remedies available to it for violations of this chapter, as specified in s. 403.161(1), ss. 381.0065-381.0067, part I of chapter 386 for purposes of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, part III of chapter 489, or any rule promulgated thereunder.

- (3) Except for violations involving hazardous wastes, asbestos, or underground injection, administrative penalties must be calculated according to the following schedule:
- (a) For a drinking water contamination violation, the department shall assess a penalty of \$3,000 for a Maximum Contaminant Containment Level (MCL) violation; plus \$1,500 if the violation is for a primary inorganic, organic, or radiological Maximum Contaminant Level or it is a fecal coliform bacteria violation; plus \$1,500 if the violation occurs at a community water system; and plus \$1,500 if any Maximum Contaminant Level is exceeded by more than 100 percent. For failure to obtain a clearance letter before placing a drinking water system into service when the system would not have been eligible for clearance, the department shall assess a penalty of \$4,500.

Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to
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2152	conform to context.
2153	Section 44. Subsection (5) of section 408.051, Florida
2154	Statutes, is amended to read:
2155	408.051 Florida Electronic Health Records Exchange Act
2156	(5) HOSPITAL DATA.—A hospital as defined in s. 395.002(12)
2157	which maintains certified electronic health record technology
2158	must make available $\underline{\text{admission}}$ $\underline{\text{admit}}$, transfer, and discharge
2159	data to the agency's Florida Health Information Exchange program
2160	for the purpose of supporting public health data registries and
2161	patient care coordination. The agency may adopt rules to
2162	implement this subsection.
2163	Reviser's note.—Amended to improve clarity and facilitate
2164	correct interpretation.
2165	Section 45. Paragraph (d) of subsection (9) of section
2166	409.909, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2167	409.909 Statewide Medicaid Residency Program
2168	(9) The Graduate Medical Education Committee is created
2169	within the agency.
2170	(d) The committee shall convene its first meeting by July
2171	1, 2024, and shall meet as often as necessary to conduct its
2172	business, but at least twice annually, at the call of the chair.
2173	The committee may conduct its meetings through though
2174	teleconference or other electronic means. A majority of the
2175	members of the committee constitutes a quorum, and a meeting may
2176	not be held with less than a quorum present. The affirmative
2177	vote of a majority of the members of the committee present is
2178	necessary for any official action by the committee.
2179	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to
2180	conform to context.

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Section 46. Paragraph (j) of subsection (1) of section 409.988, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.988 Community-based care lead agency duties; general provisions.—

(1) DUTIES.-A lead agency:

- (j)1. May subcontract for the provision of services, excluding subcontracts with a related party for officer-level or director-level staffing to perform management functions, required by the contract with the lead agency and the department; however, the subcontracts must specify how the provider will contribute to the lead agency meeting the performance standards established pursuant to the child welfare results-oriented accountability system required by s. 409.997. Any contract with an unrelated entity for officer-level or director-level staffing to perform management functions must adhere to the executive compensation provision in s. 409.992(3).
- 2. Shall directly provide no more than 35 percent of all child welfare services provided unless it can demonstrate a need within the lead agency's geographic service area where there is a lack of qualified providers available to perform necessary services. The approval period for an exemption to exceed the 35 percent threshold is limited to 2 years. To receive approval, the lead agency must create and submit to the department through the lead agency's local community alliance a detailed report of all efforts to recruit a qualified provider to perform the necessary services in that geographic service area. The local community alliance in the geographic service area in which the lead agency is seeking to exceed the threshold shall review the lead agency's justification for need and recommend to the

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2210	department whether the department should approve or deny the
2211	lead agency's request for an exemption from the services
2212	threshold. If there is not a community alliance operating in the
2213	geographic service area in which the lead agency is seeking to
2214	exceed the threshold, such review and recommendation shall be
2215	made by representatives of local stakeholders, including at
2216	least one representative from each of the following:
2217	a. The department.
2218	b. The county government.
2219	c. The school district.
2220	d. The county United Way.
2221	e. The county sheriff's office.
2222	f. The circuit court corresponding to the county.
2223	g. The county children's board, if one exists.
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2225	The lead agency may request a renewal of the exemption allowing
2226	the lead agency to directly provide child welfare services by
2227	following the process outlined in this subparagraph. The
2228	approval period for an exemption renewal is limited to 2 years.
2229	If, after the expiration of the exemption, the department
2230	determines the lead agency is not making a good faith effort to
2231	recruit a qualified provider, the department may deny the
2232	renewal request and require reprocurement.
2233	3. Shall, upon the department approving any exemption that
2234	allows a lead agency to directly provide more than 40 percent of
2235	all child welfare services provided, be required by the
2236	department to undergo an operational audit by the Auditor
2237	General to examine the lead agency's procurement of and
2238	financial arrangements for providing such services. Upon

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28-00527A-25 202542 approving any exemption that allows a lead agency to directly provide more than 40 percent of all child welfare services provided, the department shall require the lead agency to undergo an operational audit by the Auditor General to examine the lead agency's procurement of and financial arrangements for providing such services. The audit shall, at a minimum, examine the costs incurred and any payments made by the lead agency to itself for services directly provided by the lead agency compared to any procurement solicitations by the lead agency, and assess the adequacy of the efforts to obtain services from subcontractors and the resulting cost and cost-effectiveness of the services provided directly by the lead agency. The Auditor General shall conduct such audits upon notification by the department. Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to conform to the introductory text of subsection (1) and to

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provide contextual consistency with the other subunits within that subsection. Section 47. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section

420.606, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

420.606 Training and technical assistance program.-

- (3) TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—The Department of Commerce shall be responsible for securing the necessary expertise to provide training and technical assistance t 0 •
- (a) Staff of local governments; to staff of state agencies, as appropriate; to community-based organizations; and to persons forming such organizations, which are formed for the purpose of developing new housing and rehabilitating existing housing that

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2268 is affordable for very-low-income persons, low-income persons, 2269 and moderate-income persons. 2270 1. The training component of the program shall be designed 2271 to build the housing development capacity of community-based 2272 organizations and local governments as a permanent resource for

the benefit of communities in this state.

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- a. The scope of training must include, but need not be limited to, real estate development skills related to affordable housing, including the construction process and property management and disposition, the development of public-private partnerships to reduce housing costs, model housing projects, and management and board responsibilities of community-based organizations.
- b. Training activities may include, but are not limited to, materials for self-instruction, workshops, seminars, internships, coursework, and special programs developed in conjunction with state universities and community colleges.
- 2. The technical assistance component of the program shall be designed to assist applicants for state-administered programs in developing applications and in expediting project implementation. Technical assistance activities for the staffs of community-based organizations and local governments who are directly involved in the production of affordable housing may include, but are not limited to, workshops for program applicants, onsite visits, guidance in achieving project completion, and a newsletter to community-based organizations and local governments.

2295 Reviser's note.—Amended to eliminate redundancy.

2296 Section 48. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section

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28-00527A-25 202542_ 420.6241, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 420.6241 Persons with lived experience.-(4) BACKGROUND SCREENING.-

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- (b) The background screening conducted under this subsection must ensure that the qualified applicant has not been arrested for and is not awaiting final disposition of, has not been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, or has not been adjudicated delinquent and the record has been sealed or expunged for, any offense prohibited under any of the following state laws or similar laws of another jurisdiction:
- 1. Section 393.135, relating to sexual misconduct with certain developmentally disabled clients and reporting of such sexual misconduct.
- Section 394.4593, relating to sexual misconduct with certain mental health patients and reporting of such sexual misconduct.
- 3. Section 409.920, relating to Medicaid provider fraud, if the offense is a felony of the first or second degree.
- 4. Section 415.111, relating to criminal penalties for abuse, neglect, or exploitation of vulnerable adults.
- 5. Any offense that constitutes domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28.
- 6. Section 777.04, relating to attempts, solicitation, and conspiracy to commit an offense listed in this paragraph.
 - 7. Section 782.04, relating to murder.
- 8. Section 782.07, relating to manslaughter, aggravated manslaughter of an elderly person or a disabled adult, aggravated manslaughter of a child, or aggravated manslaughter

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2326	of an officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical technician,
2327	or a paramedic.
2328	9. Section 782.071, relating to vehicular homicide.
2329	10. Section 782.09, relating to killing of an unborn child
2330	by injury to the mother.
2331	11. Chapter 784, relating to assault, battery, and culpable
2332	negligence, if the offense is a felony.
2333	12. Section 787.01, relating to kidnapping.
2334	13. Section 787.02, relating to false imprisonment.
2335	14. Section 787.025, relating to luring or enticing a
2336	child.
2337	15. Section 787.04(2), relating to leading, taking,
2338	enticing, or removing a minor beyond the state limits, or
2339	concealing the location of a minor, with criminal intent pending
2340	custody proceedings.
2341	16. Section 787.04(3), relating to leading, taking,
2342	enticing, or removing a minor beyond the state limits, or
2343	concealing the location of a minor, with criminal intent pending
2344	dependency proceedings or proceedings concerning alleged abuse
2345	or neglect of a minor.
2346	17. Section 790.115(1), relating to exhibiting firearms or
2347	weapons within 1,000 feet of a school.
2348	18. Section 790.115(2)(b), relating to possessing an
2349	electric weapon or device, a destructive device, or any other
2350	weapon on school property.
2351	19. Section 794.011, relating to sexual battery.
2352	20. Former s. 794.041, relating to prohibited acts of
2353	persons in familial or custodial authority.
2354	21. Section 794.05, relating to unlawful sexual activity

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2355	with certain minors.
2356	22. Section 794.08, relating to female genital mutilation.
2357	23. Section 796.07, relating to procuring another to commit
2358	prostitution, except for those offenses expunged pursuant to s.
2359	943.0583.
2360	24. Section 798.02, relating to lewd and lascivious
2361	behavior.
2362	25. Chapter 800, relating to lewdness and indecent
2363	exposure.
2364	26. Section 806.01, relating to arson.
2365	27. Section 810.02, relating to burglary, if the offense is
2366	a felony of the first degree.
2367	28. Section 810.14, relating to voyeurism, if the offense
2368	is a felony.
2369	29. Section 810.145, relating to $\underline{\text{digital}}$ $\underline{\text{video}}$ voyeurism,
2370	if the offense is a felony.
2371	30. Section 812.13, relating to robbery.
2372	31. Section 812.131, relating to robbery by sudden
2373	snatching.
2374	32. Section 812.133, relating to carjacking.
2375	33. Section 812.135, relating to home-invasion robbery.
2376	34. Section 817.034, relating to communications fraud, if
2377	the offense is a felony of the first degree.
2378	35. Section 817.234, relating to false and fraudulent
2379	insurance claims, if the offense is a felony of the first or
2380	second degree.
2381	36. Section 817.50, relating to fraudulently obtaining
2382	goods or services from a health care provider and false reports
2383	of a communicable disease.

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2384	37. Section 817.505, relating to patient brokering.
2385	38. Section 817.568, relating to fraudulent use of personal
2386	identification, if the offense is a felony of the first or
2387	second degree.
2388	39. Section 825.102, relating to abuse, aggravated abuse,
2389	or neglect of an elderly person or a disabled adult.
2390	40. Section 825.1025, relating to lewd or lascivious
2391	offenses committed upon or in the presence of an elderly person
2392	or a disabled person.
2393	41. Section 825.103, relating to exploitation of an elderly
2394	person or a disabled adult, if the offense is a felony.
2395	42. Section 826.04, relating to incest.
2396	43. Section 827.03, relating to child abuse, aggravated
2397	child abuse, or neglect of a child.
2398	44. Section 827.04, relating to contributing to the
2399	delinquency or dependency of a child.
2400	45. Former s. 827.05, relating to negligent treatment of
2401	children.
2402	46. Section 827.071, relating to sexual performance by a
2403	child.
2404	47. Section 831.30, relating to fraud in obtaining
2405	medicinal drugs.
2406	48. Section 831.31, relating to the sale, manufacture,
2407	delivery, or possession with intent to sell, manufacture, or
2408	deliver any counterfeit controlled substance, if the offense is
2409	a felony.
2410	49. Section 843.01, relating to resisting arrest with
2411	violence.
2412	50. Section 843.025, relating to depriving a law

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2413	enforcement, correctional, or correctional probation officer of
2414	the means of protection or communication.
2415	51. Section 843.12, relating to aiding in an escape.
2416	52. Section 843.13, relating to aiding in the escape of
2417	juvenile inmates of correctional institutions.
2418	53. Chapter 847, relating to obscenity.
2419	54. Section 874.05, relating to encouraging or recruiting
2420	another to join a criminal gang.
2421	55. Chapter 893, relating to drug abuse prevention and
2422	control, if the offense is a felony of the second degree or
2423	greater severity.
2424	56. Section 895.03, relating to racketeering and collection
2425	of unlawful debts.
2426	57. Section 896.101, relating to the Florida Money
2427	Laundering Act.
2428	58. Section 916.1075, relating to sexual misconduct with
2429	certain forensic clients and reporting of such sexual
2430	misconduct.
2431	59. Section 944.35(3), relating to inflicting cruel or
2432	inhuman treatment on an inmate, resulting in great bodily harm.
2433	60. Section 944.40, relating to escape.
2434	61. Section 944.46, relating to harboring, concealing, or
2435	aiding an escaped prisoner.
2436	62. Section 944.47, relating to introduction of contraband
2437	into a correctional institution.
2438	63. Section 985.701, relating to sexual misconduct in
2439	juvenile justice programs.
2440	64. Section 985.711, relating to introduction of contraband

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2441 into a detention facility.

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2442	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the amendment of s.
2443	810.145 by s. 1, ch. 2024-132, Laws of Florida, which
2444	redesignated the offense of "video voyeurism" as "digital
2445	voyeurism."
2446	Section 49. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section
2447	456.0145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2448	456.0145 Mobile Opportunity by Interstate Licensure
2449	Endorsement (MOBILE) Act
2450	(2) LICENSURE BY ENDORSEMENT
2451	(c) A person is ineligible for a license under this section
2452	if the he or she:
2453	1. Has a complaint, an allegation, or an investigation
2454	pending before a licensing entity in another state, the District
2455	of Columbia, or a possession or territory of the United States;
2456	2. Has been convicted of or pled nolo contendere to,
2457	regardless of adjudication, any felony or misdemeanor related to
2458	the practice of a health care profession;
2459	3. Has had a health care provider license revoked or
2460	suspended by another state, the District of Columbia, or a
2461	territory of the United States, or has voluntarily surrendered
2462	any such license in lieu of having disciplinary action taken
2463	against the license; or
2464	4. Has been reported to the National Practitioner Data
2465	Bank, unless the applicant has successfully appealed to have his
2466	or her name removed from the data bank.
2467	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial deletion to
2468	facilitate correct interpretation.
2469	Section 50. Section 7 of section 456.4501, Florida
2470	Statutes, is amended to read:

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456.4501 Interstate Medical Licensure Compact.—The Interstate Medical Licensure Compact is hereby enacted into law and entered into by this state with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

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SECTION 7

COORDINATED INFORMATION SYSTEM

- (1) The Interstate Commission shall establish a database of all physicians licensed, or who have applied for licensure, under Section 5.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, member boards shall report to the Interstate Commission any public action or complaints against a licensed physician who has applied $\underline{\text{for}}$ or received an expedited license through the compact.
- (3) Member boards shall report to the Interstate Commission disciplinary or investigatory information determined as necessary and proper by rule of the Interstate Commission.
- (4) Member boards may report to the Interstate Commission any nonpublic complaint, disciplinary, or investigatory information not required by subsection (3).
- (5) Member boards shall share complaint or disciplinary information about a physician upon request of another member board.
- $\,$ (6) All information provided to the Interstate Commission or distributed by member boards shall be confidential, filed under seal, and used only for investigatory or disciplinary matters.

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2500	(7) The Interstate Commission may develop rules for
2501	mandated or discretionary sharing of information by member
2502	boards.
2503	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to
2504	improve clarity.
2505	Section 51. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section
2506	459.0075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2507	459.0075 Limited licenses.—
2508	(2) GRADUATE ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.—A graduate assistant
2509	physician is a medical school graduate who meets the
2510	requirements of this subsection and has obtained a limited
2511	license from the board for the purpose of practicing temporarily
2512	under the direct supervision of a physician who has a full,
2513	active, and unencumbered license issued under this chapter,
2514	pending the graduate's entrance into a residency under the
2515	National Resident Match Program.
2516	(c) A graduate assistant physician limited licensee may
2517	apply for a one-time renewal of his or her limited $\underline{\text{license}}$
2518	licensed by submitting a board-approved application,
2519	documentation of actual practice under the required protocol
2520	during the initial limited licensure period, and documentation
2521	of applications he or she has submitted for accredited graduate
2522	medical education training programs. The one-time renewal
2523	terminates after 1 year. A graduate assistant physician who has
2524	received a limited license under this subsection is not eligible
2525	to apply for another limited license, regardless of whether he
2526	or she received a one-time renewal under this paragraph.
2527	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to
2528	facilitate correct interpretation.

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2529 Section 52. Subsection (4) of section 465.022, Florida 2530 Statutes, is amended to read 2531 465.022 Pharmacies; general requirements; fees.-2532 (4) An application for a pharmacy permit must include the 2533 applicant's written policies and procedures for preventing 2534 controlled substance dispensing based on fraudulent 2535 representations or invalid practitioner-patient relationships. 2536 The board must review the policies and procedures and may deny a 2537 permit if the policies and procedures are insufficient to 2538 reasonably prevent such dispensing. The department may phase in 2539 the submission and review of policies and procedures over one 2540 18-month period beginning July 1, 2011. 2541 Reviser's note.—Amended to delete obsolete language. 2542 Section 53. Subsection (3) of section 466.016, Florida 2543 Statutes, is amended to read: 2544 466.016 License to be displayed .-2545 (3) Any partnership, corporation, or other business entity 2546 that advertises dental services shall designate with the board a 2547 dentist of record and provide each patient with the name, 2548 contact telephone number, after-hours contact information for 2549 emergencies, and, upon the patient's request, license 2550 information of the dentist of record. The designated dentist 2551 shall have a full, active, and unencumbered license under this 2552 chapter or a registration pursuant to s. 456.47. 2553 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to 2554 improve clarity. 2555 Section 54. Paragraphs (t)-(v), (aa), and (mm) of 2556 subsection (1) of section 466.028, Florida Statutes, are amended 2557 to read:

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2558	466.028 Grounds for disciplinary action; action by the
2559	board
2560	(1) The following acts constitute grounds for denial of a
2561	license or disciplinary action, as specified in s. 456.072(2):
2562	(t) Committing fraud, deceit, or misconduct in the practice
2563	of dentistry or dental hygiene.
2564	(u) $\underline{\text{Failing}}$ $\underline{\text{Failure}}$ to provide and maintain reasonable
2565	sanitary facilities and conditions.
2566	(v) Failing Failure to provide adequate radiation
2567	safeguards.
2568	(aa) $\underline{\text{Violating}}$ $\underline{\text{The violation of}}$ a lawful order of the board
2569	or department previously entered in a disciplinary hearing; or
2570	failure to comply with a lawfully issued subpoena of the board
2571	or department.
2572	(mm) $\underline{\text{Failing}}$ $\underline{\text{Failure}}$ by the dentist of record, before the
2573	initial diagnosis and correction of a malposition of human teeth
2574	or initial use of an orthodontic appliance, to perform an in-
2575	person examination of the patient or obtain records from an in-
2576	person examination within the last 12 months and to perform a
2577	review of the patient's most recent diagnostic digital or
2578	conventional radiographs or other equivalent bone imaging
2579	suitable for orthodontia.
2580	Reviser's note.—Amended to provide grammatical consistency with
2581	the other paragraphs in this subsection.
2582	Section 55. Section 466.0281, Florida Statutes, is amended
2583	to read:
2584	466.0281 Initial examination for orthodontic appliance
2585	Before the initial diagnosis and correction of a malposition of
2586	human teeth or initial use of an orthodontic appliance, a

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2587 dentist must perform an in-person examination of the patient or 2588 obtain records from an in-person examination within the previous 2589 12 months and to perform a review of the patient's most recent 2590 diagnostic digital or conventional radiographs or other 2591 equivalent bone imaging suitable for orthodontia. The term "in-2592 person examination" means an examination conducted by a dentist 2593 while the dentist is physically present in the same room as the 2594 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial deletion to 2595 2596 improve clarity. 2597 Section 56. Subsection (1) of section 493.6127, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2598 2599 493.6127 Appointment of tax collectors to accept 2600 applications and renewals for licenses; fees; penalties .-2601 (1) The department may appoint a tax collector, a county 2602 officer as described in s. 1(d), Art. VIII of the State 2603 Constitution, to accept new, renewal, and replacement license applications on behalf of the department for licenses issued 2604 2605 under this chapter. Such appointment shall be for specified 2606 locations that will best serve the public interest and 2607 convenience of in persons applying for these licenses. The 2608 department shall establish by rule the type of new, renewal, or 2609 replacement licenses a tax collector appointed under this 2610 section is authorized to accept. Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to 2611 2612 improve clarity. 2613 Section 57. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 2614 516.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2615 516.15 Duties of licensee.-Every licensee shall:

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2616	(6) Offer the borrower at the time a loan is made a credit
2617	education program or seminar provided, in writing or by
2618	electronic means, by the licensee or a third-party provider. The
2619	credit education program or seminar may address, but need not be
2620	limited to, any of the following topics:
2621	(b) The impact $\underline{\text{of}}$, value of, and ways to improve a credit
2622	score.
2623	
2624	A credit education program or seminar offered under this
2625	subsection must be offered at no cost to the borrower. A
2626	licensee may not require a borrower to participate in a credit
2627	education program or seminar as a condition of receiving a loan.
2628	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to
2629	improve clarity.
2630	Section 58. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section
2631	516.38, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2632	516.38 Annual reports by licensees
2633	(2) The report must include the following information for
2634	the preceding calendar year:
2635	(f) The total number of loans, separated by principal
2636	amount, in the following ranges as of December 31 of the
2637	preceding calendar year:
2638	1. Up to and including \$5,000.
2639	2. From \$5,001 Five thousand and one dollars to \$10,000.
2640	3. From $$10,001$ Ten thousand and one dollars to $$15,000$.
2641	4. From $$15,001$ Fifteen thousand and one dollars to
2642	\$20,000.
2643	5. From $\$20,001$ Twenty thousand and one dollars to $\$25,000$.
2644	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm editorial insertions, and

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2645 editorial substitutions of dollar amounts to figures, to 2646 conform to style elsewhere in the section. 2647 Section 59. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 2648 517.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2649 517.131 Securities Guaranty Fund.-2650 (5) An eligible person, or a receiver on behalf of the 2651 eligible person, seeking payment from the Securities Guaranty 2652 Fund must file with the office a written application on a form 2653 that the commission may prescribe by rule. The commission may 2654 adopt by rule procedures for filing documents by electronic 2655 means, provided that such procedures provide the office with the 2656 information and data required by this section. The application 2657 must be filed with the office within 1 year after the date of 2658 the final judgment, the date on which a restitution order has 2659 been ripe for execution, or the date of any appellate decision 2660 thereon, and, at minimum, must contain all of the following 2661 information: 2662 (b) The name of the person ordered to pay restitution. Reviser's note.—Amended to improve clarity. 2663 2664 Section 60. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 2665 550.0351, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2666 550.0351 Charity days .-2667 2668 (b) The funds derived from the operation of the additional 2669 scholarship day shall be allocated as provided in this section 2670 and paid to Pasco-Hernando State College Pasco-Hernando 2671 Community College. 2672 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to 2673 conform to the renaming of the college by s. 1, ch. 2014-8,

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2674	Laws of Florida.
2675	Section 61. Subsection (7) of section 553.8991, Florida
2676	Statutes, is amended to read:
2677	553.8991 Resiliency and Safe Structures Act
2678	(7) APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION.—This section applies
2679	retroactively to any law adopted contrary to this section or its
2680	intent and must be liberally construed to effectuate its intent.
2681	This section does not apply to or affect s. 553.79(25)
2682	553.79(26) .
2683	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the deletion of former s.
2684	553.79(16) by s. 3, ch. 2024-191, Laws of Florida.
2685	Section 62. Section 569.31, Florida Statutes, is reenacted
2686	to read:
2687	569.31 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
2688	(1) "Dealer" is synonymous with the term "retail nicotine
2689	products dealer."
2690	(2) "Division" means the Division of Alcoholic Beverages
2691	and Tobacco of the Department of Business and Professional
2692	Regulation.
2693	(3) "FDA" means the United States Food and Drug
2694	Administration.
2695	(4) "Nicotine dispensing device" means any product that
2696	employs an electronic, chemical, or mechanical means to produce
2697	vapor or aerosol from a nicotine product, including, but not
2698	limited to, an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar,
2699	electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or other similar device
2700	or product, any replacement cartridge for such device, and any
2701	other container of nicotine in a solution or other form intended
2702	to be used with or within an electronic cigarette, electronic

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cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or other similar device or product. For purposes of this definition, each individual stock keeping unit is considered a separate nicotine dispensing device.

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- (5) "Nicotine product" means any product that contains nicotine, including liquid nicotine, which is intended for human consumption, whether inhaled, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, or ingested by any means. The term also includes any nicotine dispensing device. The term does not include a:
 - (a) Tobacco product, as defined in s. 569.002;
- (b) Product regulated as a drug or device by the United States Food and Drug Administration under Chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; or
 - (c) Product that contains incidental nicotine.
- (6) "Nicotine products manufacturer" means any person or entity that manufactures nicotine products.
- (7) "Permit" is synonymous with the term "retail nicotine products dealer permit."
- (8) "Retail nicotine products dealer" means the holder of a retail nicotine products dealer permit.
- (9) "Retail nicotine products dealer permit" means a permit issued by the division under s. 569.32.
- (10) "Self-service merchandising" means the open display of nicotine products, whether packaged or otherwise, for direct retail customer access and handling before purchase without the intervention or assistance of the dealer or the dealer's owner, employee, or agent. An open display of such products and devices includes the use of an open display unit.
 - (11) "Sell" or "sale" means, in addition to its common

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2732	usage meaning, any sale, transfer, exchange, barter, gift, or
2733	offer for sale and distribution, in any manner or by any means.
2734	(12) "Any person under the age of 21" does not include any
2735	person under the age of 21 who:
2736	(a) Is in the military reserve or on active duty in the
2737	Armed Forces of the United States; or
2738	(b) Is acting in his or her scope of lawful employment.
2739	Reviser's note.—Section 1, ch. 2024-127, Laws of Florida,
2740	purported to amend s. 569.31, but did not publish
2741	subsection (9), which was published and redesignated as
2742	subsection (12) by the editors to conform to the subsection
2743	redesignations by s. 1, ch. 2024-127. Absent affirmative
2744	evidence of legislative intent to repeal it, s. 569.31 is
2745	reenacted to confirm that the omission was not intended.
2746	Section 63. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section
2747	581.189, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2748	581.189 Dealing in, buying, transporting, and processing
2749	saw palmetto berries.—
2750	(6)(a) A harvester that exchanges or offers to exchange saw
2751	palmetto berries with a saw palmetto dealer, seller, or
2752	processor for money or any other valuable consideration without
2753	first presenting to the saw palmetto berry dealer, seller, $\underline{\text{or}}$
2754	processor the person's entire permit, as provided in s. 581.185,
2755	or the landowner's written permission commits a misdemeanor of
2756	the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
2757	775.083.
2758	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to
2759	improve clarity.
2760	Section 64. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section

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2761 605.0115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2762 605.0115 Resignation of registered agent.-2763 (6) (a) If a registered agent is resigning as registered 2764 agent from more than one limited liability company that each has 2765 been dissolved, either voluntarily, administratively, or by 2766 court action, for a continuous period of 10 years or longer, the 2767 registered agent may elect to file the statement of resignation 2768 separately for each such limited liability company or may elect 2769 to file a single composite statement of resignation covering two 2770 or more limited liability companies. Any such composite 2771 statement of resignation must set forth, for each such limited 2772 liability company covered by the statement of resignation, the 2773 name of the respective limited liability company and the date 2774 dissolution became effective for the respective limited 2775 liability company. 2776 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to 2777 conform to context. 2778 Section 65. Subsection (4) of section 607.0149, Florida 2779 Statutes, is amended to read: 2780 607.0149 Notice requirements.-2781 (4) Notice under this section is not required with respect 2782 to any action required to be submitted to shareholders for 2783 approval pursuant to s. 607.0147(3) if notice is given in 2784 accordance with s. 607.0148(2). Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to 2785 2786 improve clarity. 2787 Section 66. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 2788 624.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2789 624.27 Direct health care agreements; exemption from code.-

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2790	(1) As used in this section, the term:
2791	(b) "Health care provider" means a health care provider
2792	licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter
2793	461, chapter 464, or chapter 466, chapter 490, or chapter 491,
2794	or a health care group practice, who provides health care
2795	services to patients.
2796	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial deletion to
2797	conform to context.
2798	Section 67. Paragraph (c) of subsection (10) of section
2799	624.307, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2800	624.307 General powers; duties.—
2801	(10)
2802	(c) Each insurer issued a certificate of authority or made
2803	an eligible surplus lines insurer shall file with the department
2804	an e-mail address to which requests for response to consumer
2805	complaints shall be directed pursuant to paragraph (b). Such
2806	insurer shall also designate a contact person for escalated
2807	complaint issues and shall provide the name, e-mail address, and
2808	telephone number of such person. A licensee of the department,
2809	including an agency or a firm, may elect to $\underline{\text{designate}}$ $\underline{\text{designated}}$
2810	an e-mail address to which requests for response to consumer
2811	complaints shall be directed pursuant to paragraph (b). If a
2812	licensee, including an agency or a firm, elects not to designate
2813	an e-mail address, the department shall direct requests for
2814	response to consumer complaints to the e-mail address of record
2815	for the licensee in the department's licensing system. An
2816	insurer or a licensee, including an agency or a firm, may change
2817	the designated contact information at any time by submitting the

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2818 new information to the department using the method designated by

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2819 rule by the department. 2820 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to 2821 conform to context. 2822 Section 68. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 2823 624.413, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2824 624.413 Application for certificate of authority.-2825 (1) To apply for a certificate of authority, an insurer 2826 shall file its application therefor with the office, upon a form 2827 adopted by the commission and furnished by the office, showing 2828 its name; location of its home office and, if an alien insurer, 2829 its principal office in the United States; kinds of insurance to 2830 be transacted; state or country of domicile; and such additional 2831 information as the commission reasonably requires, together with 2832 the following documents: 2833 (c) If a foreign or alien reciprocal insurer, a copy of the 2834 power of attorney of its attorney in fact and of its 2835 subscribers' agreement, if any, certified by the attorney in 2836 fact; and, if a domestic reciprocal insurer, the permit 2837 application declaration provided for in s. 629.081. 2838 Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to s. 15, ch. 2024-182, Laws 2839 of Florida, which replaced references to a declaration in 2840 s. 629.081 with language related to a permit application. 2841 Section 69. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 2842 624.4213, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2843 624.4213 Trade secret documents.-2844 (1) If any person who is required to submit documents or 2845 other information to the office or department pursuant to the 2846 insurance code or by rule or order of the office, department, or

commission claims that such submission contains a trade secret, ${\tt Page}\ 99\ {\tt of}\ 185$

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2848	such person may file with the office or department a notice of
2849	trade secret as provided in this section. Failure to do so
2850	constitutes a waiver of any claim by such person that the
2851	document or information is a trade secret.
2852	(c) In submitting a notice of trade secret to the office or
2853	department, the submitting party must include an affidavit
2854	certifying under oath to the truth of the following statements
2855	concerning all documents or information that are claimed to be
2856	trade secrets:
2857	1(I consider/My company considers) [I consider/My
2858	<pre>company considers] this information a trade secret that has</pre>
2859	value and provides an advantage or an opportunity to obtain an
2860	advantage over those who do not know or use it.
2861	2(I have/My company has) [I have/My company has]
2862	taken measures to prevent the disclosure of the information to
2863	anyone other than those who have been selected to have access
2864	for limited purposes, and \dots (I intend/my company intends)
2865	intend/my company intends} to continue to take such measures.
2866	3. The information is not, and has not been, reasonably
2867	obtainable without \dots (my/our) \dots [my/our] consent by other
2868	persons by use of legitimate means.
2869	4. The information is not publicly available elsewhere.
2870	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to general style in forms.
2871	Section 70. Paragraph (d) of subsection (8) of section
2872	624.424, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2873	624.424 Annual statement and other information
2874	(8)
2875	(d) Upon creation of the continuing education required
2876	under this paragraph, the certified public accountant who that

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2877 prepares the audit must be licensed to practice pursuant to 2878 chapter 473 and must have completed at least 4 hours of 2879 insurance-related continuing education during each 2-year 2880 continuing education cycle. An insurer may not use the same 2881 accountant or partner of an accounting firm responsible for 2882 preparing the report required by this subsection for more than 5 2883 consecutive years. Following this period, the insurer may not 2884 use such accountant or partner for a period of 5 years, but may 2885 use another accountant or partner of the same firm. An insurer 2886 may request the office to waive this prohibition based upon an 2887 unusual hardship to the insurer and a determination that the 2888 accountant is exercising independent judgment that is not unduly 2889 influenced by the insurer considering such factors as the number 2890 of partners, expertise of the partners or the number of 2891 insurance clients of the accounting firm; the premium volume of 2892 the insurer; and the number of jurisdictions in which the 2893 insurer transacts business. 2894 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to 2895 conform to context. 2896 Section 71. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 2897 624.470, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2898 624.470 Annual reports.-2899 (1) 2900 (b) For financial statements filed on or after January 1, 2901 1998, future investment income may only be reported as an 2902 admitted asset by an Assessable Mutual or Self-Insurance Fund 2903 which reported future investment income in financial statements

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filed with the former Department of Insurance prior to January

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2906	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the fact that the duties
2907	of the Department of Insurance were transferred to the
2908	Department of Financial Services or the Financial Services
2909	Commission by ch. 2002-404, Laws of Florida, effective
2910	January 7, 2003. Section 3, ch. 2003-1, Laws of Florida,
2911	and s. 1978, ch. 2003-261, Laws of Florida, repealed s.
2912	20.13, which created the Department of Insurance.
2913	Section 72. Subsection (3) of section 626.878, Florida
2914	Statutes, is amended to read:
2915	626.878 Rules; code of ethics.—
2916	(3) An adjuster who has had his or her $\frac{1icense}{}$
2917	revoked or suspended may not participate in any part of an
2918	insurance claim or in the insurance claims adjusting process,
2919	including estimating, completing, filing, negotiating,
2920	appraising, mediating, umpiring, or effecting settlement of a
2921	claim for loss or damage covered under an insurance contract. A
2922	person who provides these services while the person's license is
2923	revoked or suspended acts as an unlicensed adjuster.
2924	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to
2925	conform to context.
2926	Section 73. Paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of section
2927	627.410, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2928	627.410 Filing, approval of forms.—
2929	(6)
2930	(d) Every filing made pursuant to this subsection, except
2931	disability income policies and accidental death policies, is
2932	prohibited from applying the following rating practices:
2933	1. Select and ultimate premium schedules.
2934	2. Premium class definitions that classify $\underline{\underline{insureds}}$ $\underline{\underline{insureds}}$

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2935 based on year of issue or duration since issue. 2936 3. Attained age premium structures on policy forms under 2937 which more than 50 percent of the policies are issued to persons 2938 age 65 or over. 2939 Reviser's note. - Amended to conform to context. 2940 Section 74. Subsection (1) of section 629.121, Florida 2941 Statutes, is amended to read: 2942 629.121 Attornev's bond.-2943 (1) Concurrently with the filing of the permit application 2944 declaration provided for in s. 629.081, the attorney of a 2945 domestic reciprocal insurer shall file with the office a bond in 2946 favor of this state for the benefit of all persons damaged as a 2947 result of breach by the attorney of the conditions of his or her 2948 bond as set forth in subsection (2). The bond shall be executed 2949 by the attorney and by an authorized corporate surety and shall 2950 be subject to the approval of the office. 2951 Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to s. 15, ch. 2024-182, Laws 2952 of Florida, which replaced references to a declaration in 2953 s. 629.081 with language related to a permit application. 2954 Section 75. Subsection (9) of section 648.25, Florida 2955 Statutes, is amended to read: 2956 648.25 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term: 2957 (9) "Referring bail bond agent" means is the limited surety 2958 agent who is requesting the transfer bond. The referring bail 2959 bond agent is the agent held liable for the transfer bond, along 2960 with the issuing surety company. 2961 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to 2962 conform to the style used in the section.

Section 76. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section ${\tt Page~103~of~185}$

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2964 655.0591, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2965 655.0591 Trade secret documents.-2966 (1) If any person who is required to submit documents or 2967 other information to the office pursuant to the financial 2968 institutions codes, or by rule or order of the office or 2969 commission, claims that such submission contains a trade secret, such person may file with the office a notice of trade secret 2970 2971 when the information is submitted to the office as provided in 2972 this section. Failure to file such notice constitutes a waiver 2973 of any claim by such person that the document or information is a trade secret. The notice must provide the contact information 2974 2975 of the person claiming ownership of the trade secret. The person 2976 claiming the trade secret is responsible for updating the 2977 contact information with the office. 2978 (c) In submitting a notice of trade secret to the office or 2979 the Department of Financial Services, the submitting party shall 2980 include an affidavit certifying under oath to the truth of the 2981 following statements concerning all documents or information that are claimed to be trade secrets: 2982 2983 1. ...(I consider/my company considers)... {...I 2984 consider/my company considers...] this information a trade 2985 secret that has value and provides an advantage or an 2986 opportunity to obtain an advantage over those who do not know or 2987 use it. 2988 2. ... (I have/my company has)... [...I have/my company 2989 has... taken measures to prevent the disclosure of the 2990 information to anyone other than those who have been selected to

intends)... [...I intend/my company intends...] to continue to Page 104 of 185

have access for limited purposes, and ... (I intend/my company

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2993 take such measures. 2994 3. The information is not, and has not been, reasonably 2995 obtainable without ... (my/our) ... [...my/our...] consent by 2996 other persons by use of legitimate means. 2997 4. The information is not publicly available elsewhere. 2998 Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to general style in forms. 2999 Section 77. Subsection (1) of section 683.06, Florida 3000 Statutes, is amended to read: 3001 683.06 Pascua Florida Day.-3002 (1) April 2 of each year is hereby designated as "Florida 3003 State Day." The day is to be known as "Pascua Florida Day." 3004 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to 3005 improve sentence structure. 3006 Section 78. Subsection (4) of section 709.2209, Florida 3007 Statutes, is amended to read: 3008 709.2209 Supported decisionmaking agreements.-3009 (4) A communication made by the principal with the assistance of or through an agent under a supported 3010 3011 decisionmaking agreement that is within the authority granted to 3012 the agent may be recognized for as a communication of the 3013 principal. 3014 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial deletion to 3015 improve clarity. 3016 Section 79. Subsection (1) of section 715.105, Florida 3017 Statutes, is amended to read:

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former tenant.-

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the following form satisfies the requirements of s. 715.104:

715.105 Form of notice concerning abandoned property to

(1) A notice to the former tenant which is in substantially

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3022	
3023	Notice of Right to Reclaim Abandoned Property
3024	To:(Name of former tenant)
3025	(Address of former tenant)
3026	When you vacated the premises at(address of premises,
3027	including room or apartment number, if any), the following
3028	personal property remained:(insert description of personal
3029	property)
3030	You may claim this property at(address where property
3031	may be claimed)
3032	Unless you pay the reasonable costs of storage and
3033	advertising, if any, for all the above-described property and
3034	take possession of the property which you claim, not later than
3035	(insert date not fewer than 10 days after notice is
3036	personally delivered or, if mailed, not fewer than 15 days after
3037	notice is deposited in the mail), this property may be
3038	disposed of pursuant to s. 715.109, Florida Statutes.
3039	(Insert here the statement required by subsection
3040	(2))
3041	Dated: (Signature of landlord)
3042	(Type or print name of landlord)
3043	(Telephone number)
3044	(Address)
3045	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to general style in forms.
3046	Section 80. Subsections (4) and (11) of section 717.101,
3047	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
3048	717.101 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, unless the
3049	context otherwise requires:
3050	(4) "Audit agent" means a person with whom the department

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enters into a contract with to conduct an audit or examination. The term includes an independent contractor of the person and each individual participating in the audit on behalf of the person or contractor.

(11) "Domicile" means the state of incorporation for a corporation; the state of filing for a business association, other than a corporation, whose formation or organization requires a filing with a state; the state of organization for a business association, other than a corporation, whose formation or organization does not require a filing with a state; or the state of home office for a federally charted entity.

Reviser's note.—Subsection (4) is amended to confirm an editorial deletion to improve sentence structure.

editorial deletion to improve sentence structure. Subsection (11) is amended to confirm an editorial insertion to improve clarity.

Section 81. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 717.1201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

717.1201 Custody by state; holder liability; reimbursement of holder paying claim; reclaiming for owner; payment of safe-deposit box or repository charges.—

- (1) Upon the good faith payment or delivery of unclaimed property to the department, the state assumes custody and responsibility for the safekeeping of the property. Any person who pays or delivers unclaimed property to the department in good faith is relieved of all liability to the extent of the value of the property paid or delivered for any claim then existing or which thereafter may arise or be made in respect to the property.
 - (a) A holder's substantial compliance with s. 717.117(6)

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3080	and good faith payment or delivery of unclaimed property to the
3081	department releases the holder from liability that may arise
3082	from such payment or delivery, and such delivery and payment may
3083	be $\underline{\text{pleaded}}$ $\underline{\text{plead}}$ as a defense in any suit or action brought by
3084	reason of such delivery or payment. This section does not
3085	relieve a fiduciary of his or her duties under the Florida Trust
3086	Code or Florida Probate Code.
3087	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to
3088	conform to context.
3089	Section 82. Paragraphs (c) and (f) of subsection (12) of
3090	section 718.111, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
3091	718.111 The association.—
3092	(12) OFFICIAL RECORDS.—
3093	(c)1.a. The official records of the association are open to
3094	inspection by any association member and any person authorized
3095	by an association member as a representative of such member at
3096	all reasonable times. The right to inspect the records includes
3097	the right to make or obtain copies, at the reasonable expense,
3098	if any, of the member and of the person authorized by the
3099	association member as a representative of such member. A renter
3100	of a unit has a right to inspect and copy only the declaration
3101	of condominium, the association's bylaws and rules, and the
3102	inspection reports described in ss. 553.899 and $718.301(4)(p)$.
3103	The association may adopt reasonable rules regarding the
3104	frequency, time, location, notice, and manner of record
3105	inspections and copying but may not require a member to
3106	demonstrate any purpose or state any reason for the inspection.
3107	The failure of an association to provide the records within 10
3108	working days after receipt of a written request creates a

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rebuttable presumption that the association willfully failed to comply with this paragraph. A unit owner who is denied access to official records is entitled to the actual damages or minimum damages for the association's willful failure to comply. Minimum damages are \$50 per calendar day for up to 10 days, beginning on the 11th working day after receipt of the written request. The failure to permit inspection entitles any person prevailing in an enforcement action to recover reasonable attorney fees from the person in control of the records who, directly or indirectly, knowingly denied access to the records. If the requested records are posted on an association's website, or are available for download through an application on a mobile device, the association may fulfill its obligations under this paragraph by directing to the website or the application all persons authorized to request access.

- b. In response to a written request to inspect records, the association must simultaneously provide to the requestor a checklist of all records made available for inspection and copying. The checklist must also identify any of the association's official records that were not made available to the requestor. An association must maintain a checklist provided under this sub-subparagraph for 7 years. An association delivering a checklist pursuant to this sub-subparagraph creates a rebuttable presumption that the association has complied with this paragraph.
- 2. A director or member of the board or association or a community association manager who knowingly, willfully, and repeatedly violates subparagraph 1. commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.

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775.083, and must be removed from office and a vacancy declared. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "repeatedly" means two or more violations within a 12-month period.

- 3. Any person who knowingly or intentionally defaces or destroys accounting records that are required by this chapter to be maintained during the period for which such records are required to be maintained, or who knowingly or intentionally fails to create or maintain accounting records that are required to be created or maintained, with the intent of causing harm to the association or one or more of its members, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; is personally subject to a civil penalty pursuant to s. 718.501(1)(e) 718.501(1)(d); and must be removed from office and a vacancy declared.
- 4. A person who willfully and knowingly refuses to release or otherwise produce association records with the intent to avoid or escape detection, arrest, trial, or punishment for the commission of a crime, or to assist another person with such avoidance or escape, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, and must be removed from office and a vacancy declared.
- 5. The association shall maintain an adequate number of copies of the declaration, articles of incorporation, bylaws, and rules, and all amendments to each of the foregoing, as well as the question and answer sheet as described in s. 718.504 and year-end financial information required under this section, on the condominium property to ensure their availability to unit owners and prospective purchasers, and may charge its actual costs for preparing and furnishing these documents to those

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requesting the documents. An association shall allow a member or his or her authorized representative to use a portable device, including a smartphone, tablet, portable scanner, or any other technology capable of scanning or taking photographs, to make an electronic copy of the official records in lieu of the association's providing the member or his or her authorized representative with a copy of such records. The association may not charge a member or his or her authorized representative for the use of a portable device. Notwithstanding this paragraph, the following records are not accessible to unit owners:

- a. Any record protected by the lawyer-client privilege as described in s. 90.502 and any record protected by the work-product privilege, including a record prepared by an association attorney or prepared at the attorney's express direction, which reflects a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory of the attorney or the association, and which was prepared exclusively for civil or criminal litigation or for adversarial administrative proceedings, or which was prepared in anticipation of such litigation or proceedings until the conclusion of the litigation or proceedings.
- b. Information obtained by an association in connection with the approval of the lease, sale, or other transfer of a unit.
- c. Personnel records of association or management company employees, including, but not limited to, disciplinary, payroll, health, and insurance records. For purposes of this subsubparagraph, the term "personnel records" does not include written employment agreements with an association employee or management company, or budgetary or financial records that

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indicate the compensation paid to an association employee.

d. Medical records of unit owners.

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- 3198 e. Social security numbers, driver license numbers, credit 3199 card numbers, e-mail addresses, telephone numbers, facsimile 3200 numbers, emergency contact information, addresses of a unit 3201 owner other than as provided to fulfill the association's notice 3202 requirements, and other personal identifying information of any 3203 person, excluding the person's name, unit designation, mailing 3204 address, property address, and any address, e-mail address, or 3205 facsimile number provided to the association to fulfill the 3206 association's notice requirements. Notwithstanding the restrictions in this sub-subparagraph, an association may print 3207 3208 and distribute to unit owners a directory containing the name, 3209 unit address, and all telephone numbers of each unit owner. 3210 However, an owner may exclude his or her telephone numbers from 3211 the directory by so requesting in writing to the association. An 3212 owner may consent in writing to the disclosure of other contact 3213 information described in this sub-subparagraph. The association 3214 is not liable for the inadvertent disclosure of information that 3215 is protected under this sub-subparagraph if the information is included in an official record of the association and is 3216 3217 voluntarily provided by an owner and not requested by the 3218 association. 3219
 - f. Electronic security measures that are used by the association to safeguard data, including passwords.
- g. The software and operating system used by the
 association which allow the manipulation of data, even if the
 owner owns a copy of the same software used by the association.
 The data is part of the official records of the association.

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h. All affirmative acknowledgments made pursuant to s. $718.121(4) \ (c)$.

- (f) An outgoing board or committee member must relinquish all official records and property of the association in his or her possession or under his or her control to the incoming board within 5 days after the election. The division shall impose a civil penalty as set forth in s. 718.501(1)(e)6. 718.501(1)(d)6. against an outgoing board or committee member who willfully and knowingly fails to relinquish such records and property.

 Reviser's note.—Amended to correct cross-references to conform to the redesignation of s. 718.501(1)(d) as s. 718.501(1)(e) by s. 21, ch. 2024-244, Laws of Florida. Section 83. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 719.108, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 719.108 Rents and assessments; liability; lien and
- (4) The association has a lien on each cooperative parcel for any unpaid rents and assessments, plus interest, and any administrative late fees. If authorized by the cooperative documents, the lien also secures reasonable attorney fees incurred by the association incident to the collection of the rents and assessments or enforcement of such lien. The lien is effective from and after recording a claim of lien in the public records in the county in which the cooperative parcel is located which states the description of the cooperative parcel, the name of the unit owner, the amount due, and the due dates. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a lien may not be filed by the association against a cooperative parcel until 45 days after

priority; interest; collection; cooperative ownership.-

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the date on which a notice of intent to file a lien has been

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3254	delivered to the owner.		
3255	(c) By recording a notice in substantially the following		
3256	form, a unit owner or the unit owner's agent or attorney may		
3257	require the association to enforce a recorded claim of lien		
3258	against his or her cooperative parcel:		
3259			
3260	NOTICE OF CONTEST OF LIEN		
3261			
3262	TO:(Name and address of association)÷		
3263			
3264	You are notified that the undersigned contests the		
3265	claim of lien filed by you on,(year), and		
3266	recorded in Official Records Book at Page,		
3267	of the public records of County, Florida, and		
3268	that the time within which you may file suit to		
3269	enforce your lien is limited to 90 days from the date		
3270	of service of this notice. Executed this day of		
3271	,(year)		
3272	Signed:(Owner or Attorney)		
3273			
3274	After notice of contest of lien has been recorded, the clerk of		
3275	the circuit court shall mail a copy of the recorded notice to		
3276	the association by certified mail, return receipt requested, at		
3277	the address shown in the claim of lien or most recent amendment		
3278	to it and shall certify to the service on the face of the		
3279	notice. Service is complete upon mailing. After service, the		
3280	association has 90 days in which to file an action to enforce		
3281	the lien. If the action is not filed within the 90-day period,		
3282	the lien is void. However, the 90-day period shall be extended		

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for any length of time during which the association is prevented from filing its action because of an automatic stay resulting from the filing of a bankruptcy petition by the unit owner or by any other person claiming an interest in the parcel.

Reviser's note.—Amended to remove extraneous punctuation.

Section 84. Subsection (1) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.303 Association powers and duties; meetings of board; official records; budgets; financial reporting; association funds; recalls.—

(1) POWERS AND DUTIES.—An association that operates a community as defined in s. 720.301 must be operated by an association that is a Florida corporation. After October 1, 1995, the association must be incorporated and the initial governing documents must be recorded in the official records of the county in which the community is located. An association may operate more than one community. The officers and directors of an association are subject to s. 617.0830 and have a fiduciary relationship to the members who are served by the association. The powers and duties of an association include those set forth in this chapter and, except as expressly limited or restricted in this chapter, those set forth in the governing documents. After control of the association is obtained by members other than the developer, the association may institute, maintain, settle, or appeal actions or hearings in its name on behalf of all members concerning matters of common interest to the members, including, but not limited to, the common areas; roof or structural components of a building, or other improvements for which the association is responsible; mechanical,

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3312	electrical, or plumbing elements serving an improvement or
3313	building for which the association is responsible;
3314	representations of the developer pertaining to any existing or
3315	proposed commonly used facility; and protest of protesting ad
3316	valorem taxes on commonly used facilities. The association may
3317	defend actions in eminent domain or bring inverse condemnation
3318	actions. Before commencing litigation against any party in the
3319	name of the association involving amounts in controversy in
3320	excess of \$100,000, the association must obtain the affirmative
3321	approval of a majority of the voting interests at a meeting of
3322	the membership at which a quorum has been attained. This
3323	subsection does not limit any statutory or common-law right of
3324	any individual member or class of members to bring any action
3325	without participation by the association. A member does not have
3326	authority to act for the association by virtue of being a
3327	member. An association may have more than one class of members
3328	and may issue membership certificates. An association of 15 or
3329	fewer parcel owners may enforce only the requirements of those
3330	deed restrictions established prior to the purchase of each
3331	parcel upon an affected parcel owner or owners.
3332	Reviser's note.—Amended to improve clarity.
3333	Section 85. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section
3334	720.3033, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
3335	720.3033 Officers and directors.—
3336	(1)(a) Within 90 days after being elected or appointed to
3337	the board, each director must submit a certificate of having
3338	satisfactorily completed the educational curriculum administered
3339	by a department-approved education provider.
3340	1. The newly elected or appointed director must complete

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28-00527A-25 202542 3341 the department-approved education for newly elected or appointed 3342 directors within 90 days after being elected or appointed. 3343 2. The certificate of completion is valid for $\frac{1}{4}$ up to 4 3344 vears. 3345 3. A director must complete the education specific to newly 3346 elected or appointed directors at least every 4 years. 3347 4. The department-approved educational curriculum specific 3348 to newly elected or appointed directors must include training 3349 relating to financial literacy and transparency, recordkeeping, 3350 levying of fines, and notice and meeting requirements. 3351 5. In addition to the educational curriculum specific to 3352 newly elected or appointed directors: 3353 a. A director of an association that has fewer than 2,500 3354 parcels must complete at least 4 hours of continuing education 3355 annually. 3356 b. A director of an association that has 2,500 parcels or 3357 more must complete at least 8 hours of continuing education 3358 annually. 3359 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial deletion to 3360 improve clarity. 3361 Section 86. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 3362 720.3075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 3363 720.3075 Prohibited clauses in association documents.-3364 (3) Homeowners' association documents, including 3365 declarations of covenants, articles of incorporation, or bylaws,

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the property owner from parking his or her personal vehicle,

including a pickup truck, in the property owner's driveway, or

(d) A property owner or a tenant, a guest, or an invitee of

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may not preclude:

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3370	in any other area $\underline{\text{in}}$ at which the property owner or the property		
3371	owner's tenant, guest, or invitee has a right to park as		
3372	governed by state, county, and municipal regulations. The		
3373	homeowners' association documents, including declarations of		
3374	covenants, articles of incorporation, or bylaws, may not		
3375	prohibit, regardless of any official insignia or visible		
3376	designation, a property owner or a tenant, a guest, or an		
3377	invitee of the property owner from parking his or her work		
3378	vehicle, which is not a commercial motor vehicle as defined in		
3379	s. 320.01(25), in the property owner's driveway.		
3380	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to		
3381	conform to context.		
3382	Section 87. Subsection (3) of section 738.505, Florida		
3383	Statutes, is amended to read:		
3384	738.505 Reimbursement of principal from income		
3385	(3) If an asset whose ownership gives rise to a principal		
3386	disbursement becomes subject to a successive interest after an		
3387	income interest ends, the fiduciary may to make transfers under		
3388	subsection (1).		
3389	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial deletion to		
3390	improve clarity.		
3391	Section 88. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section		
3392	812.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:		
3393	812.141 Offenses involving critical infrastructure;		
3394	improper tampering; civil remedies; trespass on critical		
3395	infrastructure; computer offenses involving critical		
3396	infrastructure		
3397	(1) For purposes of this section, the term:		
3398	(a) "Critical infrastructure" means:		

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1. Any linear asset; or

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- 2. Any of the following for which the owner or operator thereof has employed measures designed to exclude unauthorized persons, including, but not limited to, fences, barriers, guard posts, or signs prohibiting trespass:
- a. An electric power generation, transmission, or distribution facility, or a substation, a switching station, or an electrical control center.
 - b. A chemical or rubber manufacturing or storage facility.
 - c. A mining facility.
- d. A natural gas or compressed gas compressor station or storage facility.
- e. A gas processing plant, including a plant used in the processing, treatment, or fractionation of natural gas.
- f. A liquid natural gas or propane gas terminal or storage facility with a capacity of 4,000 gallons or more.
- g. A wireless or wired communications facility, including the tower, <u>antennas</u> antennae, support structures, and all associated ground-based equipment.
- h. A water intake structure, water treatment facility, wastewater treatment plant, pump station, or lift station.
 - i. A seaport listed in s. 311.09.
- j. A railroad switching yard, trucking terminal, or other freight transportation facility.
 - k. An airport as defined in s. 330.27.
 - 1. A spaceport territory as defined in s. 331.303.
- $\ensuremath{\mathtt{m}}.$ A transmission facility used by a federally licensed radio or television station.
 - n. A military base or military facility conducting research

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3428	and development of military weapons systems, subsystems,
3429	components, or parts.
3430	o. A civilian defense industrial base conducting research
3431	and development of military weapons systems, subsystems,
3432	components, or parts.
3433	p. A dam as defined in s. 373.403(1), or other water
3434	control structures such as locks, floodgates, or dikes that are
3435	designed to maintain or control the level of navigable
3436	waterways.
3437	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the general usage of
3438	"antennas" when referencing transducers and "antennae" when
3439	referencing insect parts.
3440	Section 89. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
3441	828.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
3442	828.30 Rabies vaccination of dogs, cats, and ferrets.—
3443	(1)
3444	(b) Acting under the indirect supervision of a
3445	veterinarian, an employee, an agent, or a contractor of a county
3446	or municipal animal control authority or sheriff may vaccinate
3447	against rabies dogs, cats, and ferrets $\underline{\text{that are}}$ in the custody
3448	of an animal control authority or a sheriff $\underline{\text{and which}}$ $\underline{\text{that}}$ will
3449	be transferred, rescued, fostered, adopted, or reclaimed by the
3450	owner. The supervising veterinarian assumes responsibility for
3451	any person vaccinating animals at his or her direction or under
3452	his or her direct or indirect supervision. As used in this
3453	paragraph, the term "indirect supervision" means that the
3454	supervising veterinarian is required to be available for
3455	consultation through telecommunications but is not required to
3456	be physically present during such consultation.

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3457	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion and an			
3458	editorial substitution to improve clarity.			
3459	Section 90. Subsection (8) of section 895.02, Florida			
3460	Statutes, as amended by section 12 of chapter 2025-1, Laws of			
3461	Florida, is reenacted to read:			
3462	895.02 Definitions.—As used in ss. 895.01-895.08, the term:			
3463	(8) "Racketeering activity" means to commit, to attempt to			
3464	commit, to conspire to commit, or to solicit, coerce, or			
3465	intimidate another person to commit:			
3466	(a) Any crime that is chargeable by petition, indictment,			
3467	or information under the following provisions of the Florida			
3468	Statutes:			
3469	1. Section 104.155(2), relating to aiding or soliciting a			
3470	noncitizen in voting.			
3471	2. Section 210.18, relating to evasion of payment of			
3472	cigarette taxes.			
3473	3. Section 316.1935, relating to fleeing or attempting to			
3474	elude a law enforcement officer and aggravated fleeing or			
3475	eluding.			
3476	4. Chapter 379, relating to the illegal sale, purchase,			
3477	collection, harvest, capture, or possession of wild animal life,			
3478	freshwater aquatic life, or marine life, and related crimes.			
3479	5. Section 403.727(3)(b), relating to environmental			
3480	control.			
3481	6. Section 409.920 or s. 409.9201, relating to Medicaid			
3482	fraud.			
3483	7. Section 414.39, relating to public assistance fraud.			
3484	8. Section 440.105 or s. 440.106, relating to workers'			
3485	compensation.			

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3486	9. Section 443.071(4), relating to creation of a fictitious				
3487	employer scheme to commit reemployment assistance fraud.				
3488	10. Section 465.0161, relating to distribution of medicinal				
3489	drugs without a permit as an Internet pharmacy.				
3490	11. Section 499.0051, relating to crimes involving				
3491	contraband, adulterated, or misbranded drugs.				
3492	12. Part IV of chapter 501, relating to telemarketing.				
3493	13. Chapter 517, relating to sale of securities and				
3494	investor protection.				
3495	14. Section 550.235 or s. 550.3551, relating to dogracing				
3496	and horseracing.				
3497	15. Chapter 550, relating to jai alai frontons.				
3498	16. Section 551.109, relating to slot machine gaming.				
3499	17. Chapter 552, relating to the manufacture, distribution,				
3500	and use of explosives.				
3501	18. Chapter 560, relating to money transmitters, if the				
3502	violation is punishable as a felony.				
3503	19. Chapter 562, relating to beverage law enforcement.				
3504	20. Section 624.401, relating to transacting insurance				
3505	without a certificate of authority, s. $624.437(4)(c)1.$, relating				
3506	to operating an unauthorized multiple-employer welfare				
3507	arrangement, or s. $626.902(1)(b)$, relating to representing or				
3508	aiding an unauthorized insurer.				
3509	21. Section 655.50, relating to reports of currency				
3510	transactions, when such violation is punishable as a felony.				
3511	22. Chapter 687, relating to interest and usurious				
3512	practices.				
3513	23. Section 721.08, s. 721.09, or s. 721.13, relating to				
3514	real estate timeshare plans.				

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3515	24. Section 775.13(5)(b), relating to registration of				
3516	persons found to have committed any offense for the purpose of				
3517	benefiting, promoting, or furthering the interests of a criminal				
3518	gang.				
3519	25. Section 777.03, relating to commission of crimes by				
3520	accessories after the fact.				
3521	26. Chapter 782, relating to homicide.				
3522	27. Chapter 784, relating to assault and battery.				
3523	28. Chapter 787, relating to kidnapping, human smuggling,				
3524	or human trafficking.				
3525	29. Chapter 790, relating to weapons and firearms.				
3526	30. Chapter 794, relating to sexual battery, but only if				
3527	such crime was committed with the intent to benefit, promote, or				
3528	further the interests of a criminal gang, or for the purpose of				
3529	increasing a criminal gang member's own standing or position				
3530	within a criminal gang.				
3531	31. Former s. 796.03, former s. 796.035, s. 796.04, s.				
3532	796.05, or s. 796.07, relating to prostitution.				
3533	32. Chapter 806, relating to arson and criminal mischief.				
3534	33. Chapter 810, relating to burglary and trespass.				
3535	34. Chapter 812, relating to theft, robbery, and related				
3536	crimes.				
3537	35. Chapter 815, relating to computer-related crimes.				
3538	36. Chapter 817, relating to fraudulent practices, false				
3539	pretenses, fraud generally, credit card crimes, and patient				
3540	brokering.				
3541	37. Chapter 825, relating to abuse, neglect, or				
3542	exploitation of an elderly person or disabled adult.				
3543	38. Section 827.071, relating to commercial sexual				

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3544	exploitation of children.
3545	39. Section 828.122, relating to fighting or baiting
3546	animals.
3547	40. Chapter 831, relating to forgery and counterfeiting.
3548	41. Chapter 832, relating to issuance of worthless checks
3549	and drafts.
3550	42. Section 836.05, relating to extortion.
3551	43. Chapter 837, relating to perjury.
3552	44. Chapter 838, relating to bribery and misuse of public
3553	office.
3554	45. Chapter 843, relating to obstruction of justice.
3555	46. Section 847.011, s. 847.012, s. 847.013, s. 847.06, or
3556	s. 847.07, relating to obscene literature and profanity.
3557	47. Chapter 849, relating to gambling, lottery, gambling or
3558	gaming devices, slot machines, or any of the provisions within
3559	that chapter.
3560	48. Chapter 874, relating to criminal gangs.
3561	49. Chapter 893, relating to drug abuse prevention and
3562	control.
3563	50. Chapter 896, relating to offenses related to financial
3564	transactions.
3565	51. Sections 914.22 and 914.23, relating to tampering with
3566	or harassing a witness, victim, or informant, and retaliation
3567	against a witness, victim, or informant.
3568	52. Sections 918.12 and 918.13, relating to tampering with
3569	jurors and evidence.
3570	(b) Any conduct defined as "racketeering activity" under 18
3571	U.S.C. s. 1961(1).
3572	(c) Any violation of Title 68, Florida Administrative Code,

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3573	relating to the illegal sale,	purchase	e, collection, harvest,	
3574	capture, or possession of wil	d animal	life, freshwater aquatic	
3575	life, or marine life, and related crimes.			
3576	Reviser's note.—Section 12, c	h. 2025-1	, Laws of Florida,	
3577	purported to amend subse	ction (8)	, without publishing	
3578	paragraphs (b) and (c).	Absent af	firmative evidence of	
3579	legislative intent to re	peal the	omitted paragraphs,	
3580	subsection (8) is reenac	ted here	to confirm that the	
3581	omission was not intende	d.		
3582	Section 91. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section			
3583	921.0022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:			
3584	921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity ranking			
3585	chart			
3586	(3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RA	NKING CHA	RT	
3587	(e) LEVEL 5			
3588				
	Florida	Felony		
	Statute	Degree	Description	
3589				
	316.027(2)(a)	3rd	Accidents involving	
			personal injuries other	
			than serious bodily	
			injury, failure to stop;	
			leaving scene.	
3590				
	316.1935(4)(a)	2nd	Aggravated fleeing or	
			eluding.	
3591				
	316.80(2)	2nd	Unlawful conveyance of	

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			fuel; obtaining fuel
			fraudulently.
3592			
	322.34(6)	3rd	Careless operation of
			motor vehicle with
			suspended license,
			resulting in death or
			serious bodily injury.
3593			
	327.30(5)	3rd	Vessel accidents
			involving personal
			injury; leaving scene.
3594			
	379.365(2)(c)1.	3rd	Violation of rules
			relating to: willful
			molestation of stone
			crab traps, lines, or
			buoys; illegal
			bartering, trading, or
			sale, conspiring or
			aiding in such barter,
			trade, or sale, or
			supplying, agreeing to
			supply, aiding in
			supplying, or giving
			away stone crab trap
			tags or certificates;
			making, altering,
			forging, counterfeiting,

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	28-00527A-25		202542
			or reproducing stone
			crab trap tags;
			possession of forged,
			counterfeit, or
			imitation stone crab
			trap tags; and engaging
			in the commercial
			harvest of stone crabs
			while license is
			suspended or revoked.
3595			
	379.367(4)	3rd	Willful molestation of a
			commercial harvester's
			spiny lobster trap,
			line, or buoy.
3596	000 400 450 400		
	379.407(5)(b)3.	3rd	Possession of 100 or
			more undersized spiny
3597			TODStels.
3391	381.0041(11)(b)	3rd	Donate blood, plasma, or
	301.0011(11)(2)	314	organs knowing HIV
			positive.
3598			posicivo.
	440.10(1)(g)	2nd	Failure to obtain
	, , , , ,		workers' compensation
			coverage.
3599			-
	440.105(5)	2nd	Unlawful solicitation

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for the purpose of making workers'
compensation claims.
-
Submission of false,
misleading, or
incomplete information with the purpose of
avoiding or reducing
workers' compensation
premiums.
Transacting insurance
without a certificate or
authority; premium
collected \$20,000 or
\$100,000.
,
Representing an
unauthorized insurer;
repeat offender.
Walanfal according a fi
Unlawful carrying of a concealed firearm.
conceated fittedim.
Threat to throw or
discharge destructive
device.

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3605	28-00527A-25		202542
3606	790.163(1)	2nd	False report of bomb, explosive, weapon of mass destruction, or use of firearms in violent manner.
3607	790.221(1)	2nd	Possession of short- barreled shotgun or machine gun.
3608	790.23	2nd	Felons in possession of firearms, ammunition, or electronic weapons or devices.
3609	796.05(1)	2nd	Live on earnings of a prostitute; 1st offense.
3610	800.04(6)(c)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious conduct; offender less than 18 years of age.
3611	800.04(7)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition; offender 18 years of age or older.
3011	806.111(1)	3rd	Possess, manufacture, or dispense fire bomb with

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I	28-00527A-25		202542
			intent to damage any structure or property.
3612	810.145(4) 810.145(4)(c)	3rd	Commercial digital voyeurism dissemination.
3614	810.145(7)(a)	2nd	Digital voyeurism; 2nd or subsequent offense.
3615	810.145(8)(a)	2nd	Digital voyeurism; certain minor victims.
3616	812.014(2)(d)3.	2nd	Grand theft, 2nd degree; theft from 20 or more dwellings or their unenclosed curtilage, or any combination.
3617	812.0145(2)(b)	2nd	Theft from person 65 years of age or older; \$10,000 or more but less than \$50,000.
3617	812.015 (8) (a) & (c)-(e)	3rd	Retail theft; property stolen is valued at \$750 or more and one or more specified acts.
	812.015(8)(f)	3rd	Retail theft; multiple

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	28-00527A-25		202542 thefts within specified period.
3619	812.015(8)(g)	3rd	Retail theft; committed with specified number of other persons.
3620	812.019(1)	2nd	Stolen property; dealing in or trafficking in.
3621	812.081(3)	2nd	Trafficking in trade secrets.
3623	812.131(2)(b)	3rd	Robbery by sudden snatching.
3624	812.16(2)	3rd	Owning, operating, or conducting a chop shop.
	817.034(4)(a)2.	2nd	Communications fraud, value \$20,000 to \$50,000.
3625 3626	817.234(11)(b)	2nd	Insurance fraud; property value \$20,000 or more but less than \$100,000.
3020	817.2341(1),	3rd	Filing false financial

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	(2)(a) & (3)(a)		statements, making false
			entries of material fact
			or false statements
			regarding property
			values relating to the
			solvency of an insuring
			entity.
3627			
	817.568(2)(b)	2nd	Fraudulent use of
			personal identification
			information; value of
			benefit, services
			received, payment
			avoided, or amount of
			injury or fraud, \$5,000
			or more or use of
			personal identification
			information of 10 or
			more persons.
3628			
	817.611(2)(a)	2nd	Traffic in or possess 5
			to 14 counterfeit credit
			cards or related
			documents.
3629			
	817.625(2)(b)	2nd	Second or subsequent
			fraudulent use of
			scanning device,
			skimming device, or

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i	28-00527A-25		202542
3630			reencoder.
3631	825.1025(4)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition in the presence of an elderly person or disabled adult.
3632	828.12(2)	3rd	Tortures any animal with intent to inflict intense pain, serious physical injury, or death.
3633	836.14(4)	2nd	Person who willfully promotes for financial gain a sexually explicit image of an identifiable person without consent.
3634	839.13(2)(b)	2nd	Falsifying records of an individual in the care and custody of a state agency involving great bodily harm or death.
	843.01(1)	3rd	Resist officer with violence to person; resist arrest with

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			violence.
3635	847.0135(5)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition using computer; offender 18 years or older.
3636	847.0137 (2) & (3)	3rd	Transmission of pornography by electronic device or
3637			equipment.
	847.0138 (2) & (3)	3rd	Transmission of material harmful to minors to a minor by electronic device or equipment.
3638	874.05(1)(b)	2nd	Encouraging or recruiting another to join a criminal gang; second or subsequent offense.
3639	874.05(2)(a)	2nd	Encouraging or recruiting person under 13 years of age to join a criminal gang.
3640	893.13(1)(a)1.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or

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3641			deliver cocaine (or other s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. drugs).
3642	893.13(1)(c)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cannabis (or other s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) drugs) within 1,000 feet of a child care facility, school, or state, county, or municipal park or publicly owned recreational facility or community center.
3642	893.13(1)(d)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. drugs) within 1,000 feet of university.

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3643	28-00527A-25		202542
3643	893.13(1)(e)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cannabis or other drug prohibited under s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) within 1,000 feet of property used for religious services or a specified business site.
3644	893.13(1)(f)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), or (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. drugs) within 1,000 feet of public housing facility.
3645 3646	893.13(4)(b)	2nd	Use or hire of minor; deliver to minor other controlled substance.
2220	893.1351(1)	3rd	Ownership, lease, or

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rental for trafficking in or manufacturing of controlled substance.

Reviser's note.—Amended to correct a cross-reference to conform to the redesignation by the editors of s. 810.145(4)(c) as a reversion.

Section 92. Subsection (2) of section 938.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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938.10 Additional court cost imposed in cases of certain crimes.—

(2) Each month the clerk of the court shall transfer \$50 from the proceeds of the court cost to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Department of Children and Families' Grants and Donations Trust Fund for disbursement to the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office Office of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem and \$100 to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Department of Children and Families' Grants and Donations Trust Fund for disbursement to the Florida Network of Children's Advocacy Centers, Inc., for the purpose of funding children's advocacy centers that are members of the network. The clerk shall retain \$1 from each sum collected as a service charge. Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to conform to the correct name of the office.

Section 93. Paragraph (d) of subsection (7) of section

following procedures shall be applicable to the disposition of $$\operatorname{\textsc{Page}}$$ 137 of 185

child has been found to have committed a delinquent act, the

985.433 Disposition hearings in delinquency cases.-When a

985.433, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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3673	the case:
3674	(7) If the court determines that the child should be
3675	adjudicated as having committed a delinquent act and should be
3676	committed to the department, such determination shall be in
3677	writing or on the record of the hearing. The determination shall
3678	include a specific finding of the reasons for the decision to
3679	adjudicate and to commit the child to the department, including
3680	any determination that the child was a member of a criminal
3681	gang.
3682	(d) Any child adjudicated by the court and committed to the
3683	department under a restrictiveness level described in s.
3684	985.03(44)(a)-(c) $985.03(44)(a)-(d)$ for any offense or attempted
3685	offense involving a firearm must be placed on conditional
3686	release, as defined in s. 985.03, for a period of 1 year
3687	following his or her release from a commitment program. Such
3688	term of conditional release shall include electronic monitoring
3689	of the child by the department for the initial 6 months
3690	following his or her release and at times and under terms and
3691	conditions set by the department.
3692	Reviser's note.—Amended to correct a cross-reference. Section 9,
3693	ch. 2024-133, Laws of Florida, deleted s. 985.03(44)(a) and
3694	redesignated paragraphs (b)-(d) as paragraphs (a)-(c).
3695	Section 94. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section
3696	1001.372, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
3697	1001.372 District school board meetings
3698	(2) PLACE OF MEETINGS
3699	(c) For the purpose of this section, due public notice
3700	shall consist of, at least 2 days prior to the meeting:
3701	continuous publication on a publicly accessible website as

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3702 provided in s. 50.0311 or the official district school board 3703 website; by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in 3704 the county, or in each county where there is no newspaper of 3705 general circulation in the county, an announcement over at least 3706 one radio station whose signal is generally received in the 3707 county, a reasonable number of times daily during the 48 hours 3708 immediately preceding the date of such meeting; or by posting a 3709 notice at the courthouse door if no newspaper is published in 3710 the county. 3711 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm editorial deletions to 3712 conform to context. 3713 Section 95. Subsection (3) of section 1001.47, Florida 3714 Statutes, is amended to read: 3715 1001.47 District school superintendent; salary.-3716 (3) The adjusted base salaries of elected district school 3717 superintendents shall be increased annually as provided for in 3718 s. 145.19. Any salary previously paid to elected 3719 superintendents, including the salary calculated for fiscal 3720 years 2002-2003 and 2003-2004, which was consistent with chapter 3721 145 and s. 230.303, Florida Statutes (2001), is hereby ratified 3722 and validated. 3723 Reviser's note.—Amended to delete obsolete language. 3724 Section 96. Subsection (9) of section 1001.706, Florida 3725 Statutes, is amended to read: 3726 1001.706 Powers and duties of the Board of Governors.-3727 (9) COOPERATION WITH OTHER BOARDS.-The Board of Governors 3728 shall implement a plan for working on a regular basis with the 3729 State Board of Education, the Commission for Independent Education, the Office of Reimagining Education and Career Help

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1	20 003274 23
3731	Florida Talent Development Council, the Articulation
3732	Coordinating Committee, the university boards of trustees,
3733	representatives of the Florida College System institution boards
3734	of trustees, representatives of the private colleges and
3735	universities, and representatives of the district school boards
3736	to achieve a seamless education system.
3737	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform to the fact that s. 1004.015,
3738	which created the Florida Talent Development Council, was
3739	repealed by s. 9, ch. 2024-125, Laws of Florida. The duties
3740	of the former Florida Talent Development Council now fall
3741	under the purview of the Office of Reimagining Education
3742	and Career Help per the revision of its duties by s. 1, ch.
3743	2024-125.
3744	Section 97. Paragraph (b) of subsection (17) of section
3745	1002.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
3746	1002.33 Charter schools.—
3747	(17) FUNDING.—Students enrolled in a charter school,
3748	regardless of the sponsorship, shall be funded based upon the
3749	applicable program pursuant to s. 1011.62(1)(c), the same as
3750	students enrolled in other public schools in a school district.
3751	Funding for a charter lab school shall be as provided in s.
3752	1002.32.
3753	(b)1. Funding $\underline{\text{for}}$ students enrolled in a charter school
3754	sponsored by a school district shall be the sum of the school
3755	district's operating funds from the Florida Education Finance
3756	Program as defined in s. 1011.61(5) and the General
3757	Appropriations Act, including gross state and local funds, and
3758	funds from the school district's current operating discretionary
3759	millage levy: divided by total funded weighted full-time

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equivalent students in the school district; and multiplied by the weighted full-time equivalent students for the charter school. Charter schools whose students or programs meet the eligibility criteria in law are entitled to their proportionate share of categorical program funds included in the total funds available in the Florida Education Finance Program by the Legislature, including the student transportation allocation and the educational enrichment allocation. Total funding for each charter school shall be recalculated during the year to reflect the revised calculations under the Florida Education Finance Program by the state and the actual weighted full-time equivalent students reported by the charter school during the full-time equivalent student survey periods designated by the Commissioner of Education. For charter schools operated by a not-for-profit or municipal entity, any unrestricted current and capital assets identified in the charter school's annual financial audit may be used for other charter schools operated by the not-for-profit or municipal entity within the school district. For charter schools operated by a not-for-profit entity, any unrestricted current or capital assets identified in the charter school's annual audit may be used for other charter schools operated by the not-for-profit entity which are located outside of the originating charter school's school district, but within the state, through an unforgivable loan that must be repaid within 5 years to the originating charter school by the receiving charter school. Unrestricted current assets shall be used in accordance with s. 1011.62, and any unrestricted capital assets shall be used in accordance with s. 1013.62(2). 2.a. Funding for students enrolled in a charter school

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3789	sponsored by a state university or Florida College System
3790	institution pursuant to paragraph (5)(a) shall be provided in
3791	the Florida Education Finance Program as defined in s.
3792	1011.61(5) and as specified in the General Appropriations Act.
3793	The calculation to determine the amount of state funds includes
3794	the sum of the basic amount for current operations established
3795	in s. 1011.62(1)(s), the discretionary millage compression
3796	supplement established in s. 1011.62(5), and the state-funded
3797	discretionary contribution established in s. 1011.62(6). Charter
3798	schools whose students or programs meet the eligibility criteria
3799	in law are entitled to their proportionate share of categorical
3800	program funds included in the total funds available in the
3801	Florida Education Finance Program. The Florida College System
3802	institution or state university sponsoring the charter school
3803	shall be the fiscal agent for these funds, and all rules of the
3804	institution governing the budgeting and expenditure of state
3805	funds shall apply to these funds unless otherwise provided by
3806	law or rule of the State Board of Education.
3807	(I) The nonvoted required local millage established
3808	pursuant to s. 1011.71(1) that would otherwise be required for
3809	the charter schools shall be allocated from state funds.
3810	(II) An equivalent amount of funds for the operating
3811	discretionary millage authorized pursuant to s. 1011.71(1) shall
3812	be allocated to each charter school through a state-funded
3813	discretionary contribution established pursuant to s.
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(III) The comparable wage factor as provided in s.

b. Total funding for each charter school shall be

1011.62(2) shall be established as 1.000.

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recalculated during the year to reflect the revised calculations under the Florida Education Finance Program by the state and the actual weighted full-time equivalent students reported by the charter school during the full-time equivalent student survey periods designated by the Commissioner of Education.

- c. The Department of Education shall develop a tool that each state university or Florida College System institution sponsoring a charter school shall use for purposes of calculating the funding amount for each eligible charter school student. The total amount obtained from the calculation must be appropriated from state funds in the General Appropriations Act to the charter school.
- d. Capital outlay funding for a charter school sponsored by a state university or Florida College System institution pursuant to paragraph (5)(a) is determined as follows: multiply the maximum allowable nonvoted discretionary millage under s. 1011.71(2) by 96 percent of the current year's taxable value for school purposes for the district in which the charter school is located; divide the result by the total full-time equivalent student membership; and multiply the result by the full-time equivalent student student membership of the charter school. The amount obtained shall be the discretionary capital improvement funds and shall be appropriated from state funds in the General Appropriations Act.

Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to improve clarity.

Section 98. Paragraph (c) of subsection (6), paragraph (b) of subsection (9), and paragraph (b) of subsection (10) of section 1002.394, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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PARTICIPATION.-

	
3847	1002.394 The Family Empowerment Scholarship Program.—
3848	(6) SCHOLARSHIP PROHIBITIONS.—A student is not eligible for
3849	a Family Empowerment Scholarship while he or she is:
3850	(c) Receiving any other educational scholarship pursuant to
3851	this chapter. However, an eligible public school student
3852	receiving a scholarship under s. 1002.411 may receive a stipend
3853	$\frac{\text{scholarship}}{\text{scholarship}}$ for transportation pursuant to $\underline{\text{s. }1002.31(7)}$
3854	subparagraph (4)(a)2.;
3855	(9) PRIVATE SCHOOL ELIGIBILITY AND OBLIGATIONS.—To be
3856	eligible to participate in the Family Empowerment Scholarship
3857	Program, a private school may be sectarian or nonsectarian and
3858	must:
3859	(b) Provide to the organization all documentation required
3860	for a student's participation, including confirmation of the
3861	student's admission to the private school, the private school's
3862	and student's fee schedules, and any other information required
3863	by the organization to process scholarship payment under
3864	subparagraph $(12)(a)3.$ $(12)(a)4.$ Such information must be
3865	provided by the deadlines established by the organization and in
3866	accordance with the requirements of this section. A student is
3867	not eligible to receive a quarterly scholarship payment if the
3868	private school fails to meet the deadline.
3869	
3870	If a private school fails to meet the requirements of this
3871	subsection or s. 1002.421, the commissioner may determine that
3872	the private school is ineligible to participate in the
3873	scholarship program.
3874	(10) PARENT AND STUDENT RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PROGRAM

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(b) A parent who applies for a scholarship under paragraph (3)(b) is exercising his or her parental option to determine the appropriate placement or the services that best meet the needs of his or her child and must:

- 1. Apply to an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization to participate in the program by a date set by the organization. The request must be communicated directly to the organization in a manner that creates a written or electronic record of the request and the date of receipt of the request.
- 2.a. Beginning with new applications for the 2025-2026 school year and thereafter, notify the organization by December 15 that the scholarship is being accepted or declined.
- b. Beginning with renewal applications for the 2025-2026 school year and thereafter, notify the organization by May 31 that the scholarship is being renewed or declined.
- 3. Sign an agreement with the organization and annually submit a sworn compliance statement to the organization to satisfy or maintain program eligibility, including eligibility to receive and spend program payments by:
- a. Affirming that the student is enrolled in a program that meets regular school attendance requirements as provided in s. 1003.01(16) (b), (c), or (d).
- b. Affirming that the program funds are used only for authorized purposes serving the student's educational needs, as described in paragraph (4)(b); that any prepaid college plan or college savings plan funds contributed pursuant to subparagraph (4)(b)6. will not be transferred to another beneficiary while the plan contains funds contributed pursuant to this section; and that they will not receive a payment, refund, or rebate of

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3905	any funds provided under this section.
3906	c. Affirming that the parent is responsible for all
3907	eligible expenses in excess of the amount of the scholarship and
3908	for the education of his or her student by, as applicable:
3909	(I) Requiring the student to take an assessment in
3910	accordance with paragraph (9)(c);
3911	(II) Providing an annual evaluation in accordance with s.
3912	1002.41(1)(f); or
3913	(III) Requiring the child to take any preassessments and
3914	postassessments selected by the provider if the child is 4 years
3915	of age and is enrolled in a program provided by an eligible
3916	Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program provider. A student
3917	with disabilities for whom the physician or psychologist who
3918	issued the diagnosis or the IEP team determines that a
3919	preassessment and postassessment is not appropriate is exempt
3920	from this requirement. A participating provider shall report a
3921	student's scores to the parent.
3922	d. Affirming that the student remains in good standing with
3923	the provider or school if those options are selected by the
3924	parent.
3925	e. Enrolling his or her child in a program from a Voluntary
3926	Prekindergarten Education Program provider authorized under s.
3927	1002.55, a school readiness provider authorized under s.
3928	1002.88, a prekindergarten program offered by an eligible
3929	private school, or an eligible private school if selected by the
3930	parent.
3931	f. Comply with the scholarship application and renewal
3932	processes and requirements established by the organization. A

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3933 student whose participation in the program is not renewed may

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continue to spend scholarship funds that are in his or her account from prior years unless the account must be closed pursuant to subparagraph (5)(b)3. Notwithstanding any changes to the student's IEP, a student who was previously eligible for participation in the program shall remain eligible to apply for renewal. However, for a high-risk child to continue to participate in the program in the school year after he or she reaches 6 years of age, the child's application for renewal of program participation must contain documentation that the child has a disability defined in paragraph (2)(e) other than high-risk status.

g. Procuring the services necessary to educate the student. If such services include enrollment in an eligible private school, the parent must meet with the private school's principal or the principal's designee to review the school's academic programs and policies, specialized services, code of student conduct, and attendance policies before his or her student is enrolled. The parent must also approve each payment to the eligible private school before the scholarship funds may be deposited by funds transfer pursuant to subparagraph (12)(a)3. (12)(a)4. The parent may not designate any entity or individual associated with the eligible private school as the parent's attorney in fact to approve a funds transfer. When the student receives a scholarship, the district school board is not obligated to provide the student with a free appropriate public education. For purposes of s. 1003.57 and the Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act, a participating student has only those rights that apply to all other unilaterally parentally placed students, except that, when requested by the parent,

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3963	school district personnel must develop an IEP or matrix level of
3964	services.
3965	Reviser's note.—Paragraph (6)(c) is amended to facilitate
3966	correct interpretation and to correct a cross-reference.
3967	Section 6, ch. 2024-230, Laws of Florida, deleted
3968	subparagraph (4)(a)2., relating to program funds used for
3969	transportation to a Florida public school in which a
3970	student is enrolled and that is different from the school
3971	to which the student was assigned or to a lab school as
3972	defined in s. 1002.32; similar material relating to
3973	stipends for transportation can be found at s. $1002.31(7)$,
3974	created by s. 2, ch. 2024-230. Paragraphs (9)(b) and
3975	(10)(b) are amended to conform to the redesignation of
3976	subparagraph (12)(a)4. as subparagraph (12)(a)3. by s. 6,
3977	ch. 2024-230.
3978	Section 99. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2), paragraph (c)
3979	of subsection (4), paragraph (1) of subsection (6), and
3980	paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 1002.395, Florida
3981	Statutes, are amended to read:
3982	1002.395 Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program.—
3983	(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
3984	(b) "Choice navigator" means an individual who meets the
3985	requirements of sub-subparagraph $\underline{\text{(6) (d) 4.g.}}$ $\underline{\text{(6) (d) 2.h.}}$ and who
3986	provides consultations, at a mutually agreed upon location, on
3987	the selection of, application for, and enrollment in educational
3988	options addressing the academic needs of a student; curriculum
3989	selection; and advice on career and postsecondary education
3990	opportunities. However, nothing in this section authorizes a
3991	choice navigator to oversee or exercise control over the

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curricula or academic programs of a personalized education program.

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- (4) SCHOLARSHIP PROHIBITIONS.—A student is not eligible for a scholarship while he or she is:
- (c) Receiving any other educational scholarship pursuant to this chapter. However, an eligible public school student receiving a scholarship under s. 1002.411 may receive a stipend scholarship for transportation pursuant to s. 1002.31(7) subparagraph (6) (d) 4.;
- (6) OBLIGATIONS OF ELIGIBLE NONPROFIT SCHOLARSHIP-FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS.—An eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization:
- (1)1. May use eligible contributions received pursuant to this section and ss. 212.099, 212.1831, and 212.1832 during the state fiscal year in which such contributions are collected for administrative expenses if the organization has operated as an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization for at least the preceding 3 fiscal years and did not have any findings of material weakness or material noncompliance in its most recent audit under paragraph (o) or is in good standing in each state in which it administers a scholarship program and the audited financial statements for the preceding 3 fiscal years are free of material misstatements and going concern issues. Administrative expenses from eligible contributions may not exceed 3 percent of the total amount of all scholarships and stipends funded by an eliqible scholarship-funding organization under this chapter. Such administrative expenses must be reasonable and necessary for the organization's management and distribution of scholarships funded under this chapter.

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28-00527A-25 202542 4021 Administrative expenses may include developing or contracting with rideshare programs or facilitating carpool strategies for 4022 4023 recipients of a transportation stipend scholarship under s. 4024 1002.31(7) 1002.394. No funds authorized under this subparagraph 4025 shall be used for lobbying or political activity or expenses 4026 related to lobbying or political activity. Up to one-third of 4027 the funds authorized for administrative expenses under this 4028 subparagraph may be used for expenses related to the recruitment 4029 of contributions from taxpayers. An eligible nonprofit 4030 scholarship-funding organization may not charge an application 4031

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- Must expend for annual or partial-year scholarships 100 percent of any eligible contributions from the prior fiscal year.
- 3. Must expend for annual or partial-year scholarships an amount equal to or greater than 75 percent of all net eligible contributions, as defined in subsection (2), remaining after administrative expenses during the state fiscal year in which such eligible contributions are collected. No more than 25 percent of such net eligible contributions may be carried forward to the following state fiscal year. All amounts carried forward, for audit purposes, must be specifically identified for particular students, by student name and the name of the school to which the student is admitted, subject to the requirements of ss. 1002.22 and 1002.221 and 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g, and the applicable rules and regulations issued pursuant thereto. Any amounts carried forward shall be expended for annual or partial-year scholarships in the following state fiscal year. Eligible contributions remaining on June 30 of each year that are in

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excess of the 25 percent that may be carried forward shall be used to provide scholarships to eligible students or transferred to other eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organizations to provide scholarships for eligible students. All transferred funds must be deposited by each eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization receiving such funds into its scholarship account. All transferred amounts received by any eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization must be separately disclosed in the annual financial audit required under paragraph (o).

4. Must, before granting a scholarship for an academic year, document each scholarship student's eligibility for that academic year. A scholarship-funding organization may not grant multiyear scholarships in one approval process.

Information and documentation provided to the Department of Education and the Auditor General relating to the identity of a taxpayer that provides an eligible contribution under this section shall remain confidential at all times in accordance with s. 213.053.

- (7) PARENT AND STUDENT RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PROGRAM PARTICIPATION.— $\,$
- (b) A parent whose student will not be enrolled full time in a public or private school must:
- 1. Apply to an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization to participate in the program as a personalized education student by a date set by the organization. The request must be communicated directly to the organization in a manner that creates a written or electronic record of the request and

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28-00527A-25 $202542_$ the date of receipt of the request. Beginning with new and

renewal applications for the 2025-2026 school year and thereafter, a parent must notify the organization by May 31 that the scholarship is being accepted, renewed, or declined.

- 2. Sign an agreement with the organization and annually submit a sworn compliance statement to the organization to satisfy or maintain program eligibility, including eligibility to receive and spend program payments, by:
- a. Affirming that the program funds are used only for authorized purposes serving the student's educational needs, as described in paragraph (6) (d), and that they will not receive a payment, refund, or rebate of any funds provided under this section.
- b. Affirming that the parent is responsible for all eligible expenses in excess of the amount of the scholarship and for the education of his or her student.
- c. Submitting a student learning plan to the organization and revising the plan at least annually before program renewal.
- d. Requiring his or her student to take a nationally norm-referenced test identified by the Department of Education, or a statewide assessment under s. 1008.22, and provide assessment results to the organization before the student's program renewal.
- e. Complying with the scholarship application and renewal processes and requirements established by the organization. A student whose participation in the program is not renewed may continue to spend scholarship funds that are in his or her account from prior years unless the account must be closed pursuant to s. 1002.394(5)(a)2.

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f. Procuring the services necessary to educate the student. When the student receives a scholarship, the district school board is not obligated to provide the student with a free appropriate public education.

For purposes of this paragraph, full-time enrollment does not include enrollment at a private school that addresses regular and direct contact with teachers through the student learning plan in accordance with s. 1002.421(1) (i).

An eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization may not further regulate, exercise control over, or require documentation beyond the requirements of this subsection unless the regulation, control, or documentation is necessary for participation in the program.

Reviser's note.—Paragraph (2)(b) is amended to confirm an editorial substitution to conform to the redesignation of subparagraph (6)(d)2. as subparagraph (6)(d)4. by s. 4, ch. 2024-163, Laws of Florida, and the redesignation of subsubparagraph h. of that subparagraph as sub-subparagraph g. by s. 7, ch. 2024-230, Laws of Florida. Paragraphs (4)(c) and (6)(1) are amended to facilitate correct interpretation and to correct cross-references. Section 6, ch. 2024-230, deleted s. 1002.394(4)(a)2., and s. 7, ch. 2024-230, deleted s. 1002.395(6)(d)2.b., both relating to program funds used for transportation to a Florida public school in which a student is enrolled and that is different from the school to which the student was assigned or to a lab school as defined in s. 1002.32; similar material relating to

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4137	stipends for transportation can be found at s. 1002.31(7),
4138	created by s. 2, ch. 2024-230. Paragraph (7)(b) is amended
4139	to confirm an editorial insertion to improve clarity.
4140	Section 100. Section 1003.485, Florida Statutes, is
4141	reenacted to read:
4142	1003.485 The New Worlds Reading Initiative
4143	(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
4144	(a) "Administrator" means the University of Florida
4145	Lastinger Center for Learning.
4146	(b) "Annual tax credit amount" means, for any state fiscal
4147	year, the sum of the amount of tax credits approved under
4148	paragraph (5)(b), including tax credits to be taken under s.
4149	211.0252, s. 212.1833, s. 220.1876, s. 561.1212, or s.
4150	624.51056, which are approved for taxpayers whose taxable years
4151	begin on or after January 1 of the calendar year preceding the
4152	start of the applicable state fiscal year.
4153	(c) "Department" means the Department of Education.
4154	(d) "Division" means the Division of Alcoholic Beverages
4155	and Tobacco of the Department of Business and Professional
4156	Regulation.
4157	(e) "Eligible contribution" means a monetary contribution
4158	from a taxpayer, subject to the restrictions provided in this
4159	section, to the administrator.
4160	(f) "Initiative" means the New Worlds Reading Initiative.
4161	(g) "Micro-credential" means evidence-based professional
4162	learning activities grounded in the science of reading which are
4163	competency-based, personalized, and on-demand. Educators must
4164	demonstrate their competence via evidence submitted and reviewed
4165	by trained evaluators.

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- (2) NEW WORLDS READING INITIATIVE; PURPOSE.—The purpose of the New Worlds Reading Initiative established under the department is to instill a love of reading by providing high-quality, free books to students in prekindergarten through grade 5 who are reading below grade level and to improve the literacy skills of students in prekindergarten through grade 12. The New Worlds Reading Initiative shall consist of:
- (a) The program established under this section to provide high-quality, free books to students.
 - (b) The New Worlds Scholarship Program under s. 1002.411.
- (c) The New Worlds Scholar program under s. 1008.365, which rewards high school students who instill a love of reading and improve the literacy skills of students in kindergarten through grade 3.
- (d) The New Worlds micro-credential program established under this section which emphasizes strong core instruction and a tiered model of reading interventions for struggling readers.
 - (3) DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.—The department shall:
- (a) Publish information about the initiative and tax credits under subsection (5) on its website, including the process for a taxpayer to select the administrator as the recipient of funding through a tax credit.
- (b) Annually report on its website the number of students participating in the initiative in each school district, information from the annual financial report under paragraph (4)(j), and the academic achievement and learning gains, as applicable, of participating students based on data provided by school districts as permitted under s. 1002.22. The department shall establish a date by which the administrator and each

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28-00527A-25 202542 4195 school district must annually provide the data necessary to 4196 complete the report. 4197 (c) Provide the administrator with progress monitoring data 4198 for eligible prekindergarten through grade 12 students within 30 4199 days after the close of each progress monitoring period. 4200 (4) ADMINISTRATOR RESPONSIBILITIES.—The administrator 4201 shall: 4202 (a) Develop, in consultation with the Just Read, Florida! 4203 Office under s. 1001.215, a selection of high-quality books 4204 encompassing diverse subjects and genres for each grade level to 4205 be mailed to students in the initiative. (b) Distribute books at no cost to students as provided in 4206 4207 paragraph (6)(c) either directly or through an agreement with a 4208 book distribution company. 4209 (c) Assist local implementation of the initiative by 4210 providing marketing materials to school districts and any 4211 partnering nonprofit organizations to assist with public 4212 awareness campaigns and other activities designed to increase 4213 family engagement and instill a love of reading in students. 4214 (d) Maintain a clearinghouse for information on national, 4215 state, and local nonprofit organizations that support efforts to 4216 improve literacy and provide books to children. 4217 (e) Develop, for parents of students in the initiative, resources and training materials that engage families in reading 4218 4219 and support the reading achievement of their students. The 4220 administrator shall periodically send to parents hyperlinks to these resources and materials, including video modules, via text 4221 4222 message and e-mail.

(f) Provide professional learning and resources to teachers

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that correlate with the books provided through the initiative.

- (g) Develop, in consultation with the Just Read, Florida! Office under s. 1001.215, an online repository of digital science of reading materials and science of reading instructional resources that is accessible to public school teachers, school leaders, parents, and educator preparation programs and associated faculty.
- $\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} \beg$
- 1. Diagnose literacy difficulties and determine the appropriate range of literacy interventions based upon the age and literacy deficiency of the student;
- 2. Use evidence-based instructional and intervention practices grounded in the science of reading, including strategies identified by the Just Read, Florida! Office pursuant to s. 1001.215(7); and
- 3. Effectively use progress monitoring and intervention materials.
- (i) Administer the early literacy micro-credential program established under this section, which must include components on content, student learning, pedagogy, and professional learning and must build on a strong foundation of scientifically researched and evidence-based reading instructional and intervention programs that incorporate explicit, systematic, and sequential approaches to teaching phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary, fluency, and text comprehension and incorporate decodable or phonetic text instructional strategies, as identified by the Just Read, Florida! Office, pursuant to s. 1001.215(7).

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1. At a minimum, the micro-credential curriculum must be designed specifically for instructional personnel in prekindergarten through grade 3 based upon the strategies and techniques identified in s. 1002.59 and address foundational literacy skills of students in grades 4 through 12.

- 2. The micro-credential must be competency based and designed for eligible instructional personnel to complete the credentialing process in no more than 60 hours, in an online format. The micro-credential may be delivered in an in-person format. Eligible instructional personnel may receive the micro-credential once competency is demonstrated even if it is before the completion of 60 hours.
- 3. The micro-credential must be available by December 31, 2022, at no cost, to instructional personnel as defined in s. 1012.01(2); prekindergarten instructors as specified in ss. 1002.55, 1002.61, and 1002.63; and child care personnel as defined in ss. 402.302(3) and 1002.88(1)(e).
- (j) Annually submit to the department an annual financial report that includes, at a minimum, the amount of eligible contributions received by the administrator; the amount spent on each activity required by this subsection, including administrative expenses; the number of micro-credentials and reading endorsements earned; and the number of students and households served under each component of the initiative, by school district, including the means by which additional literacy support was provided to students.
- (k) Maintain separate accounts for operating funds and funds for the purchase and delivery of books.
 - (1) Expend eligible contributions received only for the

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purchase and delivery of books and to implement the requirements of this section, as well as for administrative expenses not to exceed 2 percent of total eligible contributions. Notwithstanding s. 1002.395(6)(1)3., the administrator may carry forward up to 25 percent of eligible contributions made before January 1 of each state fiscal year and 100 percent of eligible contributions made on or after January 1 of each state fiscal year to the following state fiscal year for purposes authorized by this subsection. Any eligible contributions in excess of the allowable carry forward not used to provide additional books throughout the year to eligible students shall revert to the state treasury.

- (m) Upon receipt of a contribution, provide the taxpayer that made the contribution with a certificate of contribution. A certificate of contribution must include the taxpayer's name and, if available, its federal employer identification number; the amount contributed; the date of contribution; and the name of the administrator.
- (5) NEW WORLDS READING INITIATIVE TAX CREDITS; APPLICATIONS, TRANSFERS, AND LIMITATIONS.-
- (a) The tax credit cap amount is \$10 million for the 2021-2022 state fiscal year, \$30 million for the 2022-2023 state fiscal year, and \$60 million in each state fiscal year thereafter.
- (b) Beginning October 1, 2021, a taxpayer may submit an application to the Department of Revenue for a tax credit or credits to be taken under one or more of s. 211.0252, s. 212.1833, s. 220.1876, s. 561.1212, or s. 624.51056.
 - 1. The taxpayer shall specify in the application each tax

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application, the Department of Revenue shall provide a copy of its approval or denial letter to the administrator.

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- (c) If a tax credit approved under paragraph (b) is not fully used within the specified state fiscal year for credits under s. 211.0252, s. 212.1833, or s. 561.1212 or against taxes due for the specified taxable year for credits under s. 220.1876 or s. 624.51056 because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the taxpayer, the unused amount must be carried forward for a period not to exceed 10 years. For purposes of s. 220.1876, a credit carried forward may be used in a subsequent year after applying the other credits and unused carryovers in the order provided in s. 220.02(8).
- (d) A taxpayer may not convey, transfer, or assign an 4339 approved tax credit or a carryforward tax credit to another

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entity unless all of the assets of the taxpayer are conveyed, assigned, or transferred in the same transaction. However, a tax credit under s. 211.0252, s. 212.1833, s. 220.1876, s. 561.1212, or s. 624.51056 may be conveyed, transferred, or assigned between members of an affiliated group of corporations if the type of tax credit under s. 211.0252, s. 212.1833, s. 220.1876, s. 561.1212, or s. 624.51056 remains the same. A taxpayer shall notify the Department of Revenue of its intent to convey, transfer, or assign a tax credit to another member within an affiliated group of corporations. The amount conveyed, transferred, or assigned is available to another member of the affiliated group of corporations upon approval by the Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue shall obtain the division's approval before approving a conveyance, transfer, or assignment of a tax credit under s. 561.1212.

- (e) Within any state fiscal year, a taxpayer may rescind all or part of a tax credit approved under paragraph (b). The amount rescinded shall become available for that state fiscal year to another eligible taxpayer approved by the Department of Revenue if the taxpayer receives notice from the Department of Revenue that the rescindment has been accepted by the Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue must obtain the division's approval before accepting the rescindment of a tax credit under s. 561.1212. Any amount rescinded under this paragraph must become available to an eligible taxpayer on a first-come, first-served basis based on tax credit applications received after the date the rescindment is accepted by the Department of Revenue.
- (f) Within 10 days after approving or denying the conveyance, transfer, or assignment of a tax credit under

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4369	paragraph (d), or the rescindment of a tax credit under
4370	paragraph (e), the Department of Revenue shall provide a copy of
4371	its approval or denial letter to the administrator. The
4372	Department of Revenue shall also include the administrator on
4373	all letters or correspondence of acknowledgment for tax credits
4374	under s. 212.1833.
4375	(g) For purposes of calculating the underpayment of
4376	estimated corporate income taxes under s. 220.34 and tax
4377	installment payments for taxes on insurance premiums or
4378	assessments under s. 624.5092, the final amount due is the
4379	amount after credits earned under s. 220.1876 or s. 624.51056
4380	for contributions to the administrator are deducted.
4381	1. For purposes of determining if a penalty or interest
4382	under s. 220.34(2)(d)1. will be imposed for underpayment of
4383	estimated corporate income tax, a taxpayer may, after earning a
4384	credit under s. 220.1876, reduce any estimated payment in that
4385	taxable year by the amount of the credit.
4386	2. For purposes of determining if a penalty under s.
4387	624.5092 will be imposed, an insurer, after earning a credit
4388	under s. 624.51056 for a taxable year, may reduce any
4389	installment payment for such taxable year of 27 percent of the

(6) ELIGIBILITY; NOTIFICATION; SCHOOL DISTRICT OBLIGATIONS.-

credit.

4395 (a) A student in prekindergarten through grade 5 must be 4396 provided books through the initiative if the student is not yet 4397 reading on grade level, has a substantial reading deficiency

amount of the net tax due as reported on the return for the

preceding year under s. 624.5092(2)(b) by the amount of the

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identified under s. 1008.25(5)(a), has a substantial deficiency in early literacy skills based upon the results of the coordinated screening and progress monitoring under s. 1008.25(9), or scored below a Level 3 on the most recent statewide, standardized English Language Arts assessment under s. 1008.22.

- (b) Each school district shall notify the parent of a student who meets the criteria under paragraph (a) that the student is eligible to receive books at no cost through the New Worlds Reading Initiative and provide the parent with the application form developed by the administrator, which must allow for the selection of specific book topics or genres for the student.
- (c) Once an eligible student is identified, the school district shall coordinate with the administrator to initiate book delivery on a monthly basis during the school year, which must begin no later than October and continue through at least June.
- (d) Upon enrollment and at the beginning of each school year, students must be provided options for specific book topics or genres in order to maximize student interest in reading.
- (e) A student's eligibility for the initiative continues until promotion to grade 6 or until the student's parent opts out of the initiative.
- (f) Each school district shall participate in the initiative by partnering with local nonprofit organizations, raising awareness of the initiative using marketing materials developed by the administrator, coordinating book delivery, and identifying students and notifying parents pursuant to this

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4427	subsection.
4428	(g) Each school district shall coordinate with each charter
4429	school it sponsors for purposes of identifying eligible
4430	students, notifying parents, coordinating book delivery,
4431	providing the opportunity to annually select book topics and
4432	genres, and raising awareness of the initiative as provided by
4433	this section.
4434	(h) School districts and partnering nonprofit organizations
4435	shall raise awareness of the initiative, including information
4436	on eligibility and video training modules under paragraph
4437	(4)(e), through, at least, the following:
4438	1. The student handbook and the read-at-home plan under ${\sf s.}$
4439	1008.25(5)(d).
4440	2. A parent or curriculum night or separate initiative
4441	awareness event at each elementary school.
4442	3. Partnering with the county library to host awareness
4443	events, which should coincide with other initiatives such as
4444	library card drives, family library nights, summer access
4445	events, and other family engagement programming.
4446	(i) Each school district shall establish a data sharing
4447	agreement with the initiative's administrator which allows for a
4448	streamlined student verification and enrollment process.
4449	(7) ADMINISTRATION; RULES.—
4450	(a) The Department of Revenue, the division, and the
4451	Department of Education may develop a cooperative agreement to
4452	assist in the administration of this section, as needed.
4453	(b) The Department of Revenue may adopt rules necessary to
4454	administer this section and ss. 211.0252, 212.1833, 220.1876,
4455	561 1212, and 624 51056, including rules establishing

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4456	application forms, procedures governing the approval of tax
4457	credits and carryforward tax credits under subsection (5), and
4458	procedures to be followed by taxpayers when claiming approved
4459	tax credits on their returns.
4460	(c) The division may adopt rules necessary to administer
4461	its responsibilities under this section and s. 561.1212.
4462	(d) The Department of Education may adopt rules necessary
4463	to administer this section.
4464	(e) Notwithstanding any provision of s. 213.053 to the
4465	contrary, sharing information with the division related to this
4466	tax credit is considered the conduct of the Department of
4467	Revenue's official duties as contemplated in s. 213.053(8)(c),
4468	and the Department of Revenue and the division are specifically
4469	authorized to share information as needed to administer this
4470	section.
4471	Reviser's note.—Section 4, ch. 2024-162, Laws of Florida,
4472	purported to amend s. 1003.485, but did not publish
4473	subsection (5). Absent affirmative evidence of legislative
4474	intent to repeal it, s. 1003.485 is reenacted to confirm
4475	that the omission was not intended.
4476	Section 101. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section
4477	1004.44, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
4478	1004.44 Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute
4479	There is established the Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health
4480	Institute within the University of South Florida.
4481	(6)
4482	(b) The center may:
4483	1. Convene groups, including, but not limited to,
4484	behavioral health clinicians, professionals, and workers, and

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4485	employers of such individuals; other health care providers;
4486	individuals with behavioral health conditions and their
4487	families; and business and industry leaders, policymakers, and
4488	educators, to assist the center in its work; and
4489	2. Request from any board as defined in s. 456.001 any
4490	information held by the board regarding a behavioral health
4491	professional licensed in this state or holding a multistate
4492	license pursuant to a professional multistate licensure compact
4493	or information reported to the board by employers of such
4494	behavioral health professionals, other than personal identifying
4495	information. The boards must provide such information to the
4496	center upon request.
4497	Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial insertion to
4498	improve clarity.
4499	Section 102. Subsection (5) of section 1004.647, Florida
4500	Statutes, is amended to read:
4501	1004.647 Florida Catastrophic Storm Risk Management
4502	Center.—The Florida Catastrophic Storm Risk Management Center is
4503	created at the Florida State University, College of Business,
4504	Department of Risk Management. The purpose of the center is to
4505	promote and disseminate research on issues related to
4506	catastrophic storm loss and to assist in identifying and
4507	developing education and research grant funding opportunities
4508	among higher education institutions in this state and the
4509	private sector. The purpose of the activities of the center is
4510	to support the state's ability to prepare for, respond to, and
4511	recover from catastrophic storms. The center shall:
4512	(5) Organize and sponsor conferences, symposiums symposia,
4513	and workshops to educate consumers and policymakers.

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514	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform usage in the Florida Statutes
515	to the preferred plural form of "symposium."
516	Section 103. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section
517	1004.6499, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
518	1004.6499 Florida Institute for Governance and Civics
519	(2) The goals of the institute are to:
520	(g) Create through scholarship, original research,
521	publications, symposiums symposia, testimonials, and other means
522	a body of resources that can be accessed by students, scholars,
523	and government officials to understand the innovations in public
524	policy in this state over a rolling 30-year time period.
525	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform usage in the Florida Statutes
526	to the preferred plural form of "symposium."
527	Section 104. Paragraphs (c) and (e) of subsection (2) of
528	section 1004.64991, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
529	1004.64991 The Adam Smith Center for Economic Freedom
530	(2) The goals of the center are to:
531	(c) Plan and host workshops, symposiums, and conferences to
532	allow students, scholars, and guests to $\underline{ ext{engage}}$ $\underline{ ext{exchange}}$ in civil
533	discussion of democracy and capitalism.
534	(e) Partner with the Institute for Freedom in the Americas
535	to support its mission, which includes promoting economic and
536	individual freedoms as a means for advancing human progress with
537	an emphasis on Latin $\underline{America}$ $\underline{American}$ and the Caribbean.
538	Reviser's note.—Paragraph (2)(c) is amended to improve clarity.
539	Paragraph (2)(e) is amended to confirm an editorial
540	substitution to conform to context.
541	Section 105. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section
542	1004.76, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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4543	1004.76 Florida Martin Luther King, Jr., Institute for
4544	Nonviolence
4545	(4) The institute shall have the following powers and
4546	duties:
4547	(a) To conduct training, provide $\underline{\text{symposiums}}$ $\underline{\text{symposia}}$, and
4548	develop continuing education and programs to promote skills in
4549	nonviolent conflict resolution for persons in government,
4550	private enterprise, community groups, and voluntary
4551	associations.
4552	Reviser's note.—Amended to conform usage in the Florida Statutes
4553	to the preferred plural form of "symposium."
4554	Section 106. Paragraphs (a) and (f) of subsection (6) of
4555	section 1006.07, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
4556	1006.07 District school board duties relating to student
4557	discipline and school safety.—The district school board shall
4558	provide for the proper accounting for all students, for the
4559	attendance and control of students at school, and for proper
4560	attention to health, safety, and other matters relating to the
4561	welfare of students, including:
4562	(6) SAFETY AND SECURITY BEST PRACTICES.—Each district
4563	school superintendent shall establish policies and procedures
4564	for the prevention of violence on school grounds, including the
4565	assessment of and intervention with individuals whose behavior
4566	poses a threat to the safety of the school community.
4567	(a) School safety specialist.—Each district school
4568	superintendent shall designate a school safety specialist for
4569	the district. The school safety specialist must be a school
4570	administrator employed by the school district or a law
4571	enforcement officer employed by the sheriff's office located in

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the school district. Any school safety specialist designated from the sheriff's office must first be authorized and approved by the sheriff employing the law enforcement officer. Any school safety specialist designated from the sheriff's office remains the employee of the office for purposes of compensation, insurance, workers' compensation, and other benefits authorized by law for a law enforcement officer employed by the sheriff's office. The sheriff and the school superintendent may determine by agreement the reimbursement for such costs, or may share the costs, associated with employment of the law enforcement officer as a school safety specialist. The school safety specialist must earn a certificate of completion of the school safety specialist training provided by the Office of Safe Schools within 1 year after appointment and is responsible for the supervision and oversight for all school safety and security personnel, policies, and procedures in the school district. The school safety specialist, or his or her designee, shall:

- 1. In conjunction with the district school superintendent, annually review school district policies and procedures for compliance with state law and rules, including the district's timely and accurate submission of school environmental safety incident reports to the department pursuant to s. 1001.212(8). At least quarterly, the school safety specialist must report to the district school superintendent and the district school board any noncompliance by the school district with laws or rules regarding school safety.
- 2. Provide the necessary training and resources to students and school district staff in matters relating to youth mental health awareness and assistance; emergency procedures, including

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active shooter training; and school safety and security.

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- 3. Serve as the school district liaison with local public safety agencies and national, state, and community agencies and organizations in matters of school safety and security.
- 4605 4. In collaboration with the appropriate public safety 4606 agencies, as that term is defined in s. 365.171, by October 1 of each year, conduct a school security risk assessment at each 4607 4608 public school using the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool 4609 developed by the Office of Safe Schools pursuant to s. 4610 1006.1493. Based on the assessment findings, the district's 4611 school safety specialist shall provide recommendations to the 4612 district school superintendent and the district school board 4613 which identify strategies and activities that the district 4614 school board should implement in order to address the findings 4615 and improve school safety and security. Each district school 4616 board must receive such findings and the school safety 4617 specialist's recommendations at a publicly noticed district 4618 school board meeting to provide the public an opportunity to 4619 hear the district school board members discuss and take action 4620 on the findings and recommendations. Each school safety 4621 specialist, through the district school superintendent, shall 4622 report such findings and school board action to the Office of 4623 Safe Schools within 30 days after the district school board 4624 meeting.
 - 5. Conduct annual unannounced inspections, using the form adopted by the Office of Safe Schools pursuant to s.

 1001.212(13) 1001.212(14), of all public schools, including charter schools, while school is in session and investigate reports of noncompliance with school safety requirements.

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6. Report violations of paragraph (f) by administrative personnel and instructional personnel to the district school superintendent or charter school administrator, as applicable.

- (f) School safety requirements.—By August 1, 2024, each school district and charter school governing board shall comply with the following school safety requirements:
- 1. All gates or other access points that restrict ingress to or egress from a school campus shall remain closed and locked when students are on campus. A gate or other campus access point may not be open or unlocked, regardless of whether it is during normal school hours, unless:
- a. Attended or actively staffed by a person when students are on campus;
- b. The use is in accordance with a shared use agreement pursuant to s. 1013.101; or
- c. The school safety specialist, or his or her designee, has documented in the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool portal maintained by the Office of Safe Schools that the gate or other access point is not subject to this requirement based upon other safety measures at the school. The office may conduct a compliance visit pursuant to s. 1001.212(14) to review if such determination is appropriate.
- 2. All school classrooms and other instructional spaces must be locked to prevent ingress when occupied by students, except between class periods when students are moving between classrooms or other instructional spaces. If a classroom or other instructional space door must be left unlocked or open for any reason other than between class periods when students are moving between classrooms or other instructional spaces, the

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4659 door must be actively staffed by a person standing or seated at the door.

- 3. All campus access doors, gates, and other access points that allow ingress to or egress from a school building shall remain closed and locked at all times to prevent ingress, unless a person is actively entering or exiting the door, gate, or other access point or the school safety specialist, or his or her designee, has documented in the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool portal maintained by the Office of Safe Schools that the open and unlocked door, gate, or other access point is not subject to this requirement based upon other safety measures at the school. The office may conduct a compliance visit pursuant to s. 1001.212(13) 1001.212(14) to review if such determination is appropriate. All campus access doors, gates, and other access points may be electronically or manually controlled by school personnel to allow access by authorized visitors, students, and school personnel.
- 4. All school classrooms and other instructional spaces must clearly and conspicuously mark the safest areas in each classroom or other instructional space where students must shelter in place during an emergency. Students must be notified of these safe areas within the first 10 days of the school year. If it is not feasible to clearly and conspicuously mark the safest areas in a classroom or other instructional space, the school safety specialist, or his or her designee, must document such determination in the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool portal maintained by the Office of Safe Schools, identifying where affected students must shelter in place. The office shall assist the school safety specialist with compliance during the

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inspection required under s. $\underline{1001.212(13)}$ $\underline{1001.212(14)}$.

Persons who are aware of a violation of this paragraph must report the violation to the school principal. The school principal must report the violation to the school safety specialist no later than the next business day after receiving such report. If the person who violated this paragraph is the school principal or charter school administrator, the report must be made directly to the district school superintendent or charter school governing board, as applicable.

Reviser's note.—Amended to correct a cross-reference. Section 5, ch. 2024-155, Laws of Florida, added subsection (14) to s. 1001.212, which was redesignated as subsection (13) to conform to the deletion of former subsection (11) by s. 20, ch. 2024-3, Laws of Florida.

Section 107. Paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (2) and paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 1006.28, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1006.28 Duties of district school board, district school superintendent; and school principal regarding K-12 instructional materials.—

- (2) DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.—The district school board has the constitutional duty and responsibility to select and provide adequate instructional materials for all students in accordance with the requirements of this part. The district school board also has the following specific duties and responsibilities:
- (d) School library media services; establishment and maintenance.—Establish and maintain a program of school library media services for all public schools in the district, including

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school library media centers, or school library media centers open to the public, and, in addition such traveling or circulating libraries as may be needed for the proper operation of the district school system. Beginning January 1, 2023, School librarians, media specialists, and other personnel involved in the selection of school district library materials must complete the training program developed pursuant to s. 1006.29(6) before reviewing and selecting age-appropriate materials and library resources. Upon written request, a school district shall provide access to any material or book specified in the request that is maintained in a district school system library and is available for review.

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- 1. Each book made available to students through a school district library media center or included in a recommended or assigned school or grade-level reading list must be selected by a school district employee who holds a valid educational media specialist certificate, regardless of whether the book is purchased, donated, or otherwise made available to students.
- 2. Each district school board shall adopt procedures for developing library media center collections and post the procedures on the website for each school within the district. The procedures must:
- a. Require that book selections meet the criteria in s. 1006.40(3)(c).
- b. Require consultation of reputable, professionally recognized reviewing periodicals and school community stakeholders.
- 4744 c. Provide for library media center collections, including
 4745 classroom libraries, based on reader interest, support of state

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academic standards and aligned curriculum, and the academic needs of students and faculty.

- d. Provide for the regular removal or discontinuance of books based on, at a minimum, physical condition, rate of recent circulation, alignment to state academic standards and relevancy to curriculum, out-of-date content, and required removal pursuant to subparagraph (a) 2.
- 3. Each elementary school must publish on its website, in a searchable format prescribed by the department, a list of all materials maintained and accessible in the school library media center or a classroom library or required as part of a school or grade-level reading list.
- 4. Each district school board shall adopt and publish on its website the process for a parent to limit his or her student's access to materials in the school or classroom library.
- (e) Public participation.—Publish on its website, in a searchable format prescribed by the department, a list of all instructional materials, including those used to provide instruction required by s. 1003.42. Each district school board must:
- 1. Provide access to all materials, excluding teacher editions, in accordance with s. 1006.283(2)(b)8.a. before the district school board takes any official action on such materials. This process must include reasonable safeguards against the unauthorized use, reproduction, and distribution of instructional materials considered for adoption.
- 2. Select, approve, adopt, or purchase all materials as a separate line item on the agenda and provide a reasonable

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4775	opportunity for public comment. The use of materials described
4776	in this paragraph may not be selected, approved, or adopted as
4777	part of a consent agenda.
4778	3. Annually, on beginning June 30, 2023, submit to the
4779	Commissioner of Education a report that identifies:
4780	a. Each material for which the school district received an
4781	objection pursuant to subparagraph (a)2., including the grade
4782	level and course the material was used in, for the school year
4783	and the specific objections thereto.
4784	b. Each material that was removed or discontinued.
4785	c. Each material that was not removed or discontinued and
4786	the rationale for not removing or discontinuing the material.
4787	
4788	The department shall publish and regularly update a list of
4789	materials that were removed or discontinued, sorted by grade
4790	level, as a result of an objection and disseminate the list to
4791	school districts for consideration in their selection
4792	procedures.
4793	(4) SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.—The school principal has the
4794	following duties for the management and care of materials at the
4795	school:
4796	(b) Money collected for lost or damaged instructional
4797	materials; enforcement.—The school principal may collect from
4798	each student or the student's parent the purchase price of any
4799	instructional material the student has lost, destroyed, or
4800	unnecessarily damaged and te report and transmit the money
4801	collected to the district school superintendent. A student who

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fails to pay such sum may be suspended from participation in

extracurricular activities. A student may satisfy the debt

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4804	through community service activities at the school site as
4805	determined by the school principal, pursuant to policies adopted
4806	by district school board rule.
4807	Reviser's note.—Paragraphs (2)(d) and (e) are amended to delete
4808	obsolete language. Paragraph (4)(b) is amended to confirm
4809	an editorial deletion to conform to context.
4810	Section 108. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and subsection
4811	(5) of section 1008.34, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
4812	1008.34 School grading system; school report cards;
4813	district grade
4814	(3) DESIGNATION OF SCHOOL GRADES
4815	(b)1. A school's grade shall be based on the following
4816	components, each worth 100 points:
4817	a. The percentage of eligible students passing statewide,
4818	standardized assessments in English Language Arts under s.
4819	1008.22(3).
4820	b. The percentage of eligible students passing statewide,
4821	standardized assessments in mathematics under s. 1008.22(3).
4822	c. The percentage of eligible students passing statewide,
4823	standardized assessments in science under s. 1008.22(3).
4824	d. The percentage of eligible students passing statewide,
4825	standardized assessments in social studies under s. 1008.22(3).
4826	e. The percentage of eligible students who make Learning
4827	Gains in English Language Arts as measured by statewide,
4828	standardized assessments administered under s. 1008.22(3).
4829	f. The percentage of eligible students who make Learning
4830	Gains in mathematics as measured by statewide, standardized

g. The percentage of eligible students in the lowest 25 $$\operatorname{\textsc{Page}}\xspace$ 177 of 185

assessments administered under s. 1008.22(3).

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4833	percent in English Language Arts, as identified by prior year
4834	performance on statewide, standardized assessments, who make
4835	Learning Gains as measured by statewide, standardized English
4836	Language Arts assessments administered under s. 1008.22(3).
4837	h. The percentage of eligible students in the lowest 25
4838	percent in mathematics, as identified by prior year performance
4839	on statewide, standardized assessments, who make Learning Gains
4840	as measured by statewide, standardized Mathematics assessments
4841	administered under s. 1008.22(3).
4842	i. For schools comprised of middle grades 6 through 8 or
4843	grades 7 and 8, the percentage of eligible students passing high
4844	school level statewide, standardized end-of-course assessments
4845	or attaining national industry certifications identified in the
4846	CAPE Industry Certification Funding List pursuant to state board
4847	rule.
4847	j. Beginning in the 2023 2024 school year, For schools
4848	j. Beginning in the 2023 2024 school year, For schools
4848 4849	j. Beginning in the 2023 2024 school year, For schools comprised of grade levels that include grade 3, the percentage
4848 4849 4850	j. Beginning in the 2023 2024 school year, For schools comprised of grade levels that include grade 3, the percentage of eligible students who score an achievement level 3 or higher
4848 4849 4850 4851	j. Beginning in the 2023 2024 school year, For schools comprised of grade levels that include grade 3, the percentage of eligible students who score an achievement level 3 or higher on the grade 3 statewide, standardized English Language Arts
4848 4849 4850 4851 4852	j. Beginning in the 2023 2024 school year, For schools comprised of grade levels that include grade 3, the percentage of eligible students who score an achievement level 3 or higher on the grade 3 statewide, standardized English Language Arts
4848 4849 4850 4851 4852 4853	j. Beginning in the 2023 2024 school year, For schools comprised of grade levels that include grade 3, the percentage of eligible students who score an achievement level 3 or higher on the grade 3 statewide, standardized English Language Arts assessment administered under s. 1008.22(3).
4848 4849 4850 4851 4852 4853 4854	j. Beginning in the 2023 2024 school year, For schools comprised of grade levels that include grade 3, the percentage of eligible students who score an achievement level 3 or higher on the grade 3 statewide, standardized English Language Arts assessment administered under s. 1008.22(3). In calculating Learning Gains for the components listed in sub-
4848 4849 4850 4851 4852 4853 4854	j. Beginning in the 2023-2024 school year, For schools comprised of grade levels that include grade 3, the percentage of eligible students who score an achievement level 3 or higher on the grade 3 statewide, standardized English Language Arts assessment administered under s. 1008.22(3). In calculating Learning Gains for the components listed in subsubparagraphs eh., the State Board of Education shall require
4848 4849 4850 4851 4852 4853 4854 4855	j. Beginning in the 2023-2024 school year, For schools comprised of grade levels that include grade 3, the percentage of eligible students who score an achievement level 3 or higher on the grade 3 statewide, standardized English Language Arts assessment administered under s. 1008.22(3). In calculating Learning Gains for the components listed in subsubparagraphs eh., the State Board of Education shall require that learning growth toward achievement levels 3, 4, and 5 is
4848 4849 4850 4851 4852 4853 4854 4855 4856 4857	j. Beginning in the 2023 2024 school year, For schools comprised of grade levels that include grade 3, the percentage of eligible students who score an achievement level 3 or higher on the grade 3 statewide, standardized English Language Arts assessment administered under s. 1008.22(3). In calculating Learning Gains for the components listed in subsubparagraphs eh., the State Board of Education shall require that learning growth toward achievement levels 3, 4, and 5 is demonstrated by students who scored below each of those levels
4848 4849 4850 4851 4852 4853 4854 4855 4856 4857 4858	j. Beginning in the 2023 2024 school year, For schools comprised of grade levels that include grade 3, the percentage of eligible students who score an achievement level 3 or higher on the grade 3 statewide, standardized English Language Arts assessment administered under s. 1008.22(3). In calculating Learning Gains for the components listed in subsubparagraphs eh., the State Board of Education shall require that learning growth toward achievement levels 3, 4, and 5 is demonstrated by students who scored below each of those levels in the prior year. In calculating the components in sub-

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2. For a school comprised of grades 9, 10, 11, and 12, or grades 10, 11, and 12, the school's grade shall also be based on the following components, each worth 100 points:

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- a. The 4-year high school graduation rate of the school as defined by state board rule.
- b. The percentage of students who were eligible to earn college and career credit through an assessment identified pursuant to s. 1007.27(2), College Board Advanced Placement examinations, International Baccalaureate examinations, dual enrollment courses, including career dual enrollment courses resulting in the completion of 300 or more clock hours during high school which are approved by the state board as meeting the requirements of s. 1007.271, or Advanced International Certificate of Education examinations; who, at any time during high school, earned national industry certification identified in the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List, pursuant to rules adopted by the state board; or who earned an Armed Services Qualification Test score that falls within Category II or higher on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery and earned a minimum of two credits in Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps courses from the same branch of the United States Armed Forces.
- (5) DISTRICT GRADE. Beginning with the 2014 2015 school year, A school district's grade shall include a district-level calculation of the components under paragraph (3)(b). This calculation methodology captures each eligible student in the district who may have transferred among schools within the district or is enrolled in a school that does not receive a grade. The department shall develop a district report card that

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4891	includes the district grade; the information required under s.
4892	1008.345(3); measures of the district's progress in closing the
4893	achievement gap between higher-performing student subgroups and
4894	lower-performing student subgroups; measures of the district's
4895	progress in demonstrating Learning Gains of its highest-
4896	performing students; measures of the district's success in
4897	improving student attendance; the district's grade-level
4898	promotion of students scoring achievement levels 1 and 2 on
4899	statewide, standardized English Language Arts and Mathematics
4900	assessments; and measures of the district's performance in
4901	preparing students for the transition from elementary to middle
4902	school, middle to high school, and high school to postsecondary
4903	institutions and careers.
4904	Reviser's note.—Amended to delete obsolete language.
4905	Section 109. Subsections (3) and (22) of section 1009.23,
4906	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
4907	1009.23 Florida College System institution student fees.—
4908	(3)(a) Effective July 1, 2014, For advanced and
4909	professional, postsecondary vocational, developmental education,
4910	and educator preparation institute programs, the standard
4911	tuition shall be \$71.98 per credit hour for residents and
4912	nonresidents, and the out-of-state fee shall be \$215.94 per
4913	credit hour.
4914	(b) Effective July 1, 2014, For baccalaureate degree
4915	programs, the following tuition and fee rates shall apply:
4916	1. The tuition shall be $$91.79$ per credit hour for students
4917	who are residents for tuition purposes.
4918	2. The sum of the tuition and the out-of-state fee per
4919	credit hour for students who are nonresidents for tuition

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purposes shall be no more than 85 percent of the sum of the

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4921 tuition and the out-of-state fee at the state university nearest 4922 the Florida College System institution. 4923 (22) Beginning with the 2024-2025 academic year, Miami Dade 4924 College, Polk State College, and Tallahassee State College 4925 Tallahassee Community College are authorized to charge an amount 4926 not to exceed \$290 per credit hour for nonresident tuition and 4927 fees for distance learning. Such institutions may phase in this 4928 nonresident tuition rate by degree program. 4929 Reviser's note.—Subsection (3) is amended to delete obsolete 4930 language. Subsection (22) is amended to confirm an 4931 editorial substitution to conform to the redesignation of 4932 name of the college by s. 1, ch. 2024-43, Laws of Florida. 4933 Section 110. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 4934 1009.895, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 4935 1009.895 Open Door Grant Program.-(4) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.-4936 (a) For the 2023-2024 fiscal year, funding for eligible 4937 institutions must consist of a base amount provided for in the 4938 4939 General Appropriations Act plus each institution's proportionate 4940 share of full-time equivalent students enrolled in career and 4941 technical education programs. Beginning in fiscal year 2024-4942 2025, the funds appropriated for the Open Door Grant Program 4943 must be distributed to eligible institutions in accordance with 4944 a formula approved by the State Board of Education. The formula 4945 must consider at least the prior year's distribution of funds 4946 and the number of eligible applicants who did not receive 4947 awards. Reviser's note.—Amended to delete obsolete language.

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4949	Section 111. Subsections (3) and (6) of section 1011.804,
4950	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
4951	1011.804 GATE Startup Grant Program
4952	(3) The department may solicit proposals from institutions
4953	without programs that meet the requirements of s. $\underline{1004.933}$
4954	1004.933(2). Such institutions must be located in or serve a
4955	rural area of opportunity as designated by the Governor.
4956	(6) Grant funds may be used for planning activities and
4957	other expenses associated with the creation of the GATE Program,
4958	such as expenses related to program instruction, instructional
4959	equipment, supplies, instructional personnel, and student
4960	services. Grant funds may not be used for indirect costs. Grant
4961	recipients must submit an annual report in a format prescribed
4962	by the department. The department shall consolidate such annual
4963	reports and include the reports in the report required by $s.$
4964	<u>1004.933(6)</u> 1004.933(5) .
4965	Reviser's note.—Subsection (3) is amended to revise a cross-
4966	reference; s. 1004.933(2) creates the Graduation
4967	Alternative to Traditional Education (GATE) Program but
4968	does not provide specific requirements. Subsection (6) is
4969	amended to correct a cross-reference to conform to the
4970	location of reporting requirements in s. 1004.933(6);
4971	subsection (5) of that section relates to department
4972	responsibilities.
4973	Section 112. Paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section
4974	1012.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
4975	1012.22 Public school personnel; powers and duties of the
4976	district school board.—The district school board shall:
4977	(1) Designate positions to be filled, prescribe

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qualifications for those positions, and provide for the appointment, compensation, promotion, suspension, and dismissal of employees as follows, subject to the requirements of this chapter:

(h) Planning and training time for teachers.—The district school board shall adopt rules to make provisions for teachers to have time for lunch, professional planning, and professional learning time when they will not be directly responsible for the children if some adult supervision is furnished for the students during such periods.

Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial deletion to eliminate redundancy.

Section 113. Section 1012.315, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

1012.315 Screening standards.—A person is ineligible for educator certification or employment in any position that requires direct contact with students in a district school system, a charter school, or a private school that participates in a state scholarship program under chapter 1002 if the person:

- (1) Is on the disqualification list maintained by the department under s. $1001.10\,(4)\,(b)$;
- (2) Is registered as a sex offender as described in 42 U.S.C. s. 9858f(c)(1)(C);
- (3) Is ineligible based on a security background investigation under s. 435.04(2). Beginning January 1, 2025, or a later date as determined by the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for Health Care Administration shall determine the eligibility of employees in any position that requires direct contact with students in a district school

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	system, a charter school, or a private school that participates
5008	in a state scholarship program under chapter 1002;
5009	(4) Would be ineligible for an exemption under s.
5010	435.07(4)(c); or
5011	(5) Has been convicted or found guilty of, has had
5012	adjudication withheld for, or has pled guilty or nolo contendere
5013	to:
5014	(a) Any criminal act committed in another state or under
5015	federal law which, if committed in this state, constitutes a
5016	disqualifying offense under s. 435.04(2).
5017	(b) Any delinquent act committed in this state or any
5018	delinquent or criminal act committed in another state or under
5019	federal law which, if committed in this state, qualifies an
5020	individual for inclusion on the Registered Juvenile Sex Offender
5021	List under s. 943.0435(1)(h)1.d.
5022	Reviser's note.—Section 8, ch. 2024-132, Laws of Florida,
5023	amended paragraph (1)(y), but failed to incorporate the
5024	amendment to s. 1012.315 by s. 8, ch. 2023-220, Laws of
5025	Florida, effective July 1, 2024, which deleted former
5026	subsection (1), including paragraph (y). Section 1012.315
5027	is reenacted to conform to the fact that the amendment by
5028	s. 8, ch. 2024-132, cannot be incorporated into the text of
5029	the section as amended by s. 8, ch. 2023-220.
5030	Section 114. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section
5031	1012.55, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
5032	1012.55 Positions for which certificates required
5033	(2)(a)1. Each person who is employed and renders service as
5034	an athletic coach in any public school in any district of this
5035	state shall:

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a. Hold a valid temporary or professional certificate or an athletic coaching certificate. The athletic coaching certificate may be used for either part-time or full-time positions.

- b. Hold and maintain a certification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, first aid, and the use of an <u>automated</u> automatic external defibrillator. The certification must be consistent with national evidence-based emergency cardiovascular care quidelines.
- 2. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to any athletic coach who voluntarily renders service and who is not employed by any public school district of this state.

 Reviser's note.—Amended to confirm an editorial substitution to

conform to the correct name of the device.

Section 115. This act shall take effect on the 60th day after adjournment sine die of the session of the Legislature in which enacted.

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The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

1. <u>Barriero</u> 2. Reagan	Rogers Betta		EN AEG	Favorable Fav/CS	
 Barriero 	_		_		
	SIAH			ACTION	
ANALYST	STAFE	DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION	
DATE: N	Iarch 11, 2025	REVISED:			
SUBJECT: N	Nature-based Methods for Improving Coastal Resilience				
	Appropriations Committee on Agriculture, Environment and General Government and Senator Garcia				
BILL: C	CS/SB 50				
	Ртерагеи бу.	THE PROFESSIONS	al Staff of the Comr	Tillee on Rules	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 50 directs the Florida Flood Hub to:

- Develop guidelines and standards for optimal combinations of green and gray infrastructure to address sea level rise and the impact of storm surges; and
- Model the effects of green infrastructure on the state's coastal resilience.

The bill also directs the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to adopt rules governing nature-based methods for improving coastal resilience. Among other things, the rules must:

- Encourage participation in mangrove replanting, hydrological restoration programs, and the restoration of oyster reefs, salt marshes, and coral reefs.
- Identify and monitor threats to mangroves and identify ways that new developments can avoid or mitigate their impacts on mangrove stands.
- Assist efforts to improve coastal resilience using green infrastructure, beach renourishment, dune restoration, living seawalls, shoreline and vegetation planting, stormwater planters, permeable pavements, and ecologically sound building materials.
- Identify vulnerable properties along the coastline and encourage partnerships with local governmental entities to create local protection and restoration zone programs.
- Assist in the development of workforce training, including flood and sea level rise research, prediction, and adaptation and mitigation strategies.
- Encourage green infrastructure projects through the Resilient Florida Grant Program.

• Create permitting incentives for certain green infrastructure projects.

The bill requires a statewide feasibility study and report to determine the value of nature-based methods for coastal flood risk reduction within coastal communities to reduce insurance premiums and improve local governments' community ratings in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System.

The bill has an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on the DEP related to the costs associated with the rulemaking requirements. For Fiscal Year 2025-2026, the sum of \$250,000 in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the Resilient Florida Trust Fund the DEP to conduct the feasibility study.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2025.

II. Present Situation:

Coastal Resilience, Green Infrastructure, and Nature-Based Solutions

Resilience is the ability of a community to prepare for anticipated natural hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions. Resilience planning includes preparing for hazard events, risk mitigation, and post-event recovery and should be proactive, continuous, and integrated into other community goals and plans. 2

Green infrastructure and nature-based solutions are increasingly being integrated into resilience planning. Green infrastructure uses vegetation, soils, and natural processes to manage and treat stormwater runoff water, often in urban environments.³ The scale of green infrastructure ranges from urban installations, such as rain gardens and green roofs, to large tracts of undeveloped natural lands.⁴ The interconnected network of green infrastructure can enhance the resiliency of infrastructure and communities by increasing water supplies, reducing flooding, providing climate adaptability, and improving water quality.⁵

Similarly, nature-based solutions integrate natural features and processes into the built environment to promote adaptation and resilience and protect communities from natural hazards.⁶ Coastal nature-based solutions can stabilize shorelines, reduce erosion, and buffer

¹ Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), *National Risk Index: Community Resilience*, https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/community-resilience (last visited Feb. 7, 2025).

² National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Dep't of Commerce, *Community Resilience Planning Guide for Buildings and Infrastructure Systems*, 1 (2016), *available at* https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.1190v1.pdf.

³ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *Improving Community Resiliency with Green Infrastructure*, 1 (2014), *available at* https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2014-06/documents/giresiliency.pdf.

⁴ *Id*.

⁵ *Id*.

⁶ FEMA, FEMA Resources for Climate Resilience, 5 (2021), available at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_resources-climate-resilience.pdf; FEMA, Nature-Based Solutions: Before, During, and After Disasters, https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/future-conditions/nature-based-solutions (last visited Feb. 7, 2025).

coastal areas from the impacts of storms, sea level rise, and flooding.⁷ Examples of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions include:

- Conserving existing natural systems like dunes, wetlands, floodplains, and forests;
- Tree canopy preservation and land conservation;
- Floodplain and marsh restoration;
- Bioretention (e.g., planter boxes, bioswales, rain gardens, green roofs);
- Green streets and permeable pavement; and
- Living shorelines.⁸



Stormwater Planter, Permeable Pavement, Living Shoreline, and Bioretention⁹

Living Shorelines and Seawalls

A living shoreline is a nature-based solution that consists of strategically placing natural materials such as plants and stones along a coastal edge. ¹⁰ Living shorelines promote and rely on the growth of natural vegetation over time to help reduce erosion, increase resiliency, and filter runoff. ¹¹ This natural infrastructure helps maintain the shoreline ecosystem while being an

⁷ FEMA, Nature-Based Solutions: Before, During, and After Disasters, https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/future-conditions/nature-based-solutions. See generally EPA, Climate Resiliency and Green Infrastructure, https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure/climate-resiliency-and-green-infrastructure (last visited Feb. 7, 2025); EPA, Green Infrastructure Opportunities that Arise During Municipal Operations, 1 (2015), available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-09/documents/green-infrastructure-roadshow.pdf.

⁸ National Climate Task Force, *Federal Flood Standard Support Tool: Nature-Based Solutions*, https://floodstandard.climate.gov/pages/nature-based-solutions (last visited Feb. 7, 2025); EPA, *Types of Green Infrastructure*, https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure/types-green-infrastructure (last visited Feb. 7, 2025).

⁹ EPA, *Types of Green Infrastructure*, https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure/types-green-infrastructure (last visited Feb. 7, 2025).

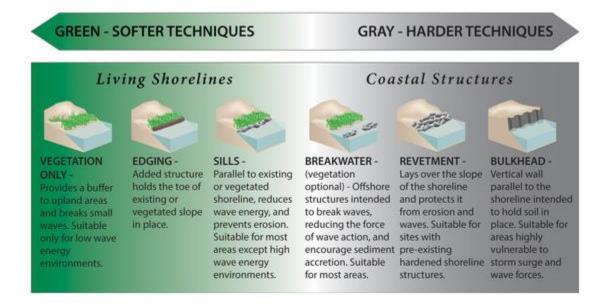
¹⁰ *Id*.

¹¹ *Id*.

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innovative coastal management technique. 12 Research indicates that living shorelines are more resilient than bulkheads in protecting against the effects of hurricanes. 13

A living seawall is designed to encourage underwater habitats and usually consists of naturalistic concrete, rock, and/or shell structures designed to attract fish, oysters, and other living things, absorb wave energy without causing erosion, and improve aesthetics.¹⁴



Mangroves

Florida's estimated 600,000 acres of mangrove forests contribute to the overall health of the state's southern coastal zone and beyond. Mangroves stabilize coastlines, slow the movement of tides, store carbon, and help protect against erosion and damage from storm surges. According to one study by the Nature Conservancy, mangroves prevented \$1.5 billion in direct

Natural and Nature-Based Defenses, Plos One, 4 (2016), available at https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0154735.

https://sercblog.si.edu/with-fewer-hard-frosts-tropical-mangroves-push-north/.

¹² *Id*.

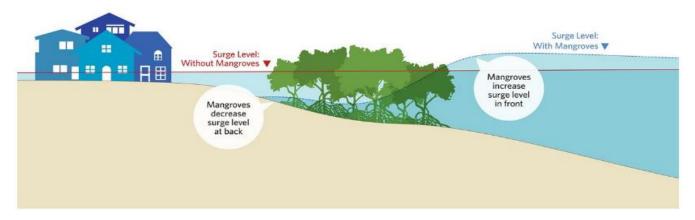
¹³ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), *What is a living shoreline?*, https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/living-shoreline.html (last visited Feb. 7, 2025). *See also* NOAA, *Understanding Living Shorelines*, https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/insight/understanding-living-shorelines#what-is-a-living-shoreline (last visited Feb. 7, 2025).

Mote Marine Laboratory and Aquarium, *Mote scientists to study Sarasota's new 'living seawall,'* https://mote.org/news/mote-scientists-to-study-sarasotas-new-living-seawall/ (last visited Feb. 7, 2025). *See also* Port of San Francisco, *Living Seawall Pilot*, https://www.sfport.com/wrp/living-seawall (last visited Feb. 7, 2025).
 DEP, *Florida's Mangroves*, https://floridadep.gov/rcp/content/floridas-mangroves (last visited Feb. 7, 2025).
 Mangroves are gaining ground along their northern Florida habitat limits, and as winter cold snaps decrease, mangroves are expected to expand further north into new territory. Kristen Minogue & Heather Dewar, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, *With Fewer Hard Frosts, Tropical Mangroves Push North*, 1 (2013), *available at*

¹⁶ NASA, *Mangroves Are Losing Their Resilience*, https://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov/article/mangroves-are-losing-their-resilience/ (last visited Feb. 7, 2025). *See also*, DEP, *Florida's Mangroves*, https://floridadep.gov/rcp/rcp/content/floridas-mangroves; NASA, *NASA Study Maps the Roots of Global Mangrove Loss*, available at https://www.nasa.gov/feature/goddard/2020/nasa-study-maps-the-roots-of-global-mangrove-loss. Mangroves reduce wave heights by 31 percent on average. Siddharth Narayan et al., *The Effectiveness*, *Costs and Coastal Protection Benefits of*

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flood damages and protected over half a million people in Florida during Hurricane Irma in 2017, reducing damages by nearly 25 percent in counties with mangroves.¹⁷ In Collier County, some regions immediately behind the county's mangroves receive annual risk reduction benefits of over \$1 million.¹⁸ Another study found that without the mangroves on Florida's coast, the storm surge of Hurricane Wilma would have extended up to 70 percent further inland.¹⁹



MANGROVE BENEFITS Surge is reduced behind mangroves, helping ease flooding to land and properties. © The Nature Conservancy

The amount of protection afforded by mangroves depends on the width of the forest. A narrow fringe of mangroves offers limited protection, while a wide fringe can considerably reduce wave and flood damage to landward areas by enabling overflowing water to be absorbed into the expanse of forest. Notably, the Legislature has found that many areas of mangroves in Florida occur as narrow riparian fringes that do not provide all the functions of mangrove forests or provide such functions to a lesser degree. 21

Mangroves also play an important ecological role as a habitat for various species of marine and estuarine vertebrates, invertebrates, and other wildlife,²² including endangered and threatened species such as the manatee, hawksbill sea turtle, American crocodile, Key deer, and Florida panther.²³ Mangrove branches act as bird rookeries and nesting areas for coastal wading birds, and their intricate root systems provide critical nursery habitats for fish, crustaceans, shellfish, and other marine life.²⁴ The roots also make ideal underwater perches for barnacles, oysters,

¹⁷ Siddharth Narayan et al., The Nature Conservancy, *Valuing the Flood Risk Reduction Benefits of Florida's Mangroves*, 2, *available at* https://www.nature.org/content/dam/tnc/nature/en/documents/Mangrove Report digital FINAL.pdf.

¹⁸ *Id.* at 10. Worldwide, mangroves reduce risk to more than 15 million people and prevent more than \$65 billion in property damages each year. Tiffany Duong, World Economic Forum, *Why planting mangroves can help save the planet* (2021), *available at* https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/08/planting-mangroves-helps-the-planet/.

¹⁹ Keqi Zhang et al., *The role of mangroves in attenuating storm surges*, Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, vols. 102-103, 11, 23 (2012), *available at* https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0272771412000674.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ Section 403.9322(3), F.S.

²² Section 403.9322(2), F.S.

²³ Florida Museum, University of Florida, *South Florida Aquatic Environments: Mangrove Life*, https://www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu/southflorida/habitats/mangroves/mangrove-life/ (last visited Feb. 7, 2025).

²⁴ *Id.*; DEP, *Florida's Mangroves*; Tiffany Duong, World Economic Forum, *Why planting mangroves can help save the planet* (2021), *available at* https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/08/planting-mangroves-helps-the-planet/.

crabs, and other marine organisms.²⁵ These organisms provide food for juvenile fish, birds, reptiles, and other wildlife.²⁶ Florida's important recreational and commercial fisheries would drastically decline without healthy mangrove forests.²⁷

Human activities such as coastal development are responsible for destroying more mangrove forests worldwide than any other type of coastal habitat.²⁸ Climate change, which results in higher sea levels and more intense droughts and storms, could increase the rate of mangrove loss.²⁹

Florida Flood Hub for Applied Research and Innovation

The Florida Flood Hub for Applied Research and Innovation was established within the University of South Florida College of Marine Science to coordinate efforts between the academic and research institutions of the state. ³⁰ The Florida Flood Hub is tasked with, among other things, organizing existing data needs for a comprehensive statewide flood vulnerability and sea level rise analysis and performing gap analyses to determine data needs; developing statewide open source hydrologic models for physically based flood frequency estimation and real-time forecasting of floods; establishing community-based programs to improve flood monitoring and prediction along major waterways; and providing tidal and storm surge flooding data to counties and municipalities for vulnerability assessments. ³¹

Areas of Critical State Concern

The Areas of Critical State Concern Program was created by the Florida Environmental Land and Water Management Act of 1972.³² The program is intended to protect resources and public facilities of major statewide significance within designated geographic areas from uncontrolled development that would cause substantial deterioration of such resources.³³

Designated areas of critical state concern include:

- Big Cypress Area (portions of Collier, Miami-Dade, and Monroe Counties);³⁴
- Green Swamp Area (portions of Polk and Lake Counties);³⁵

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0034425724004875?via%3Dihub.

²⁵ Hannah Waters, Smithsonian Institution, *Mangrove Restoration: Letting Mother Nature Do the Work* (2016), *available at* https://ocean.si.edu/ocean-life/plants-algae/mangrove-restoration-letting-mother-nature-do-work.

²⁷ DEP, *Florida's Mangroves*, https://floridadep.gov/rcp/rcp/content/floridas-mangroves.

²⁸ FWC, Mangrove Forests, https://myfwc.com/research/habitat/coastal-wetlands/mangroves/ (last visited Feb. 7, 2025).

²⁹ Miriam C. Jones et al., Rapid inundation of southern Florida coastline despite low relative sea-level rise rates during the late-Holocene, Nature Communications, 1, 10 (2019), available at https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-019-11138-4; Xiucheng Yang et al., Tracking mangrove condition changes using dense Landsat time series, Remote Sensing of Environment, vol. 15, 1 (2024), available at

³⁰ Section 380.0933(1), F.S.

³¹ Section 380.0933(2) and (3), F.S.

³² Florida Department of Commerce, *Area of Critical State Concern Program*, https://www.floridajobs.org/community-planning-table-of-contents/areas-of-critical-state-concern (last visited Feb. 7, 2025). *See* Ch. 72-317, s. 5, Laws of Fla.; section 380.05, F.S.

³³ Florida Department of Commerce, *Area of Critical State Concern Program*.

³⁴ Section 380.055, F.S.

³⁵ Section 380.0551, F.S.

- City of Key West and the Florida Keys (Monroe County);³⁶ and
- Apalachicola Bay Area (Franklin County).³⁷

National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was created by the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968.³⁸ The NFIP is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and enables homeowners, business owners, and renters in flood-prone areas to purchase flood insurance protection from the federal government.³⁹ Participation in the NFIP is voluntary.⁴⁰ To join, a community must:

- Complete an application;
- Adopt a resolution of intent to participate and cooperate with the FEMA; and
- Adopt and submit a floodplain management ordinance that meets or exceeds the minimum NFIP criteria.⁴¹

The Community Rating System (CRS) within the NFIP is a voluntary incentive program that rewards communities for implementing floodplain management practices that exceed the minimum requirements of the NFIP.⁴² Property owners within communities that participate in the CRS program receive discounts on flood insurance premiums.⁴³ Premium discounts range from five to 45 percent based on a community's CRS credit points.⁴⁴ Communities earn credit points by implementing FEMA-approved activities or programs, such as:

- Flood damage reduction programs that reduce the flood risk to existing development;
- Public outreach programs advising people about flood hazards, flood insurance, and ways to reduce flood damage;
- Mapping and regulations limiting floodplain development or providing increased protection to new and existing development; or
- Warning and response programs that provide early flood warnings to the public and incorporate substantial damage assessments into flood response operations.⁴⁵

³⁶ Section 380.0552, F.S.

³⁷ Section 380.0555, F.S.

³⁸ The National Flood Insurance Act, Pub. L. 90-448, 82 Stat. 572 (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.). *See also* FEMA, *Flood Insurance Rules and Regulations*, https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance/rules-legislation (last visited Feb. 7, 2025).

³⁹ See FEMA, Flood Insurance, https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance (last visited Feb. 7, 2025).

⁴⁰ FEMA, *Participation in the NFIP*, https://www.fema.gov/glossary/participation-nfip#:~:text=Participation%20in%20the%20National%20Flood%20Insurance%20Program%20%28NFIP%29,of%20intent%20to%20participate%20and%20cooperate%20with%20FEMA%3B (last visited Feb. 7, 2025).

⁴² FEMA, *Community Rating System*, https://www.fema.gov/floodplain-management/community-rating-system#:~:text=The%20Community%20Rating%20System%20%28CRS%29%20is%20a%20voluntary,Insurance%20Program%20%28NFIP%29.%20Over%201%2C500%20communities%20participate%20nationwide (last visited Feb. 7, 2025).

⁴⁴ *Id*.

⁴⁵ FEMA, Community Rating System: A Local Official's Guide to Saving Lives, Preventing Property Damage, and Reducing the Cost of Flood Insurance, 3-6 (2023), available at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_crs-brochure_032023.pdf.

Resilient Florida Grant Program

The Resilient Florida Grant Program provides grants to counties and municipalities to fund community resilience planning, including vulnerability assessments that identify or address risks of flooding and sea level rise, comprehensive plan amendments, and feasibility studies and the cost of permitting for nature-based solutions that reduce the impact of flooding and sea level rise. Water management districts (WMDs) are also eligible to receive grants under the Resilient Florida Grant Program to assist local government adaptation planning. Under the Florida Flood Hub and the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) efforts related to data creation, collection, modeling, and statewide standards implementation.

Workforce Development Capitalization Incentive Grant Program

The Workforce Development Capitalization Incentive Grant Program was created to provide grants to school districts and Florida College System institutions to fund costs associated with the creation or expansion of career and technical education programs that lead to industry certifications included on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List.⁴⁹ The programs may serve secondary students or postsecondary students if the postsecondary career and technical education program also serves secondary students.⁵⁰

Grant funds may be used for instructional and laboratory equipment, supplies, personnel, student services, or other expenses associated with the creation or expansion of a career and technical education program that serves secondary students.⁵¹ In ranking applications, the State Board of Education must consider the statewide geographic dispersion of grant funds and give priority to applications from education agencies that are making maximum use of their workforce development funding by offering high-performing, high-demand programs.⁵²

Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP)

Part IV of chapter 373, F.S., and chapter 62-330 of the Florida Administrative Code regulate the statewide ERP program, which is the primary tool used by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the Water management districts (WMD) for preserving natural resources and fish and wildlife, minimizing degradation of water resources caused by stormwater discharges, and providing for the management of water and related land resources. The program governs the construction, alteration, operation, maintenance, repair, abandonment, and removal of stormwater management systems, dams, impoundments, reservoirs, appurtenant works, and other works such as docks, piers, structures, dredging, and filling located in, on, or over wetlands or other surface waters.⁵³

⁴⁶ Section 380.093(3)(b)1., F.S.

⁴⁷ Section 380.093(3)(b)2., F.S.

⁴⁸ Section 380.093(3)(b)2., F.S.

⁴⁹ Section 1011.801, F.S.

⁵⁰ *Id*.

⁵¹ Section 1011.801(1), F.S.

⁵² Section 1011.801(2), F.S.

⁵³ Fla. Admin. Code R. 62-330.010(2).

Projects that are in, on, or over surface waters and wetlands are subject to additional permitting requirements. For example, if a proposed activity significantly degrades or is within an Outstanding Florida Water,⁵⁴ the ERP applicant must provide reasonable assurance that the proposed activity will be clearly in the public interest.⁵⁵ In determining whether an activity is clearly in the public interest, the WMDs or the DEP must consider and balance the following criteria:

- Whether the activity will adversely affect the public health, safety, or welfare or the property of others;
- Whether the activity will adversely affect the conservation of fish and wildlife, including endangered or threatened species, or their habitats;
- Whether the activity will adversely affect navigation or the flow of water or cause harmful erosion or shoaling;
- Whether the activity will adversely affect the fishing or recreational values or marine productivity in the vicinity of the activity;
- Whether the activity will be of a temporary or permanent nature;
- Whether the activity will adversely affect or will enhance significant historical and archaeological resources; and
- The current condition and relative value of functions being performed by areas affected by the proposed activity. 56

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill contains four whereas clauses that acknowledge the following:

- The coastline is a critical state resource that benefits the public interest by providing economic benefits, such as flood control, fishing, recreation, and navigation, and natural habitat and biodiversity functions, such as improved water quality and habitat for endangered and threatened species and other flora and fauna;
- Rising sea levels and an increasing frequency of adverse weather events pose a significant risk to people and property along the coastline and threaten the public benefits and functions offered by the coastline;
- As identified in the Miami-Dade Back Bay Coastal Storm Risk Management Feasibility Study, natural infrastructure, including mangrove stands, living seawalls, and other naturebased designs, can play an essential role in improving coastal resilience and mitigating harm to this state's coastlines; and
- The Legislature intends to promote state and local efforts to restore mangrove forests along
 the coastline and further study the impact of other nature-based methods on this state's
 coastal resilience and economic development.

Section 1 amends s. 380.0933, F.S., regarding the Florida Flood Hub for Applied Research and Innovation. The bill directs the Flood Hub to:

⁵⁴ An Outstanding Florida Water is a water designated worthy of special protection because of its natural attributes. DEP, *Outstanding Florida Waters*, https://floridadep.gov/dear/water-quality-standards/content/outstanding-florida-waters (last visited Feb. 7, 2025); *see* Fla. Admin. Code R. 62-302.700(2) and (9).

⁵⁵ Section 373.414(1), F.S.

⁵⁶ Section 373.414(1)(a), F.S.

• Develop design guidelines and standards for optimal combinations of green and gray infrastructure to address sea level rise and the impact of storm surges; and

• Model the effects, including flood risk reduction and socio-economic benefits, of conceptual designs of green infrastructure and hybrid green-gray infrastructure, and integration of green natural systems into gray infrastructure systems, on the state's coastal resilience.

Section 2 creates s. 380.0938, F.S., regarding nature-based methods for improving coastal resilience. The bill directs the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to adopt rules governing nature-based methods for improving coastal resilience. The rules must:

- Address significant erosion in areas of critical state concern.
- Identify ways that new developments can avoid or mitigate their impacts on mangrove stands.
- Encourage local governmental entities to develop or participate in mangrove replanting and hydrological restoration programs and the restoration of oyster reefs, salt marshes, and coral reefs.
- Identify and monitor threats to mangroves.
- Protect barrier and spoil islands.
- Assist efforts to improve coastal resilience through the use of green infrastructure, beach renourishment, dune restoration, living seawalls, shoreline and vegetation planting, stormwater planters, permeable pavements, and ecologically sound building materials.
- Promote public awareness of the value of green infrastructure and statewide education campaigns conducted by local governmental entities.
- Identify vulnerable public and private properties along the coastline and encourage partnerships with local governmental entities to create local protection and restoration zone programs for implementing the rules developed by the DEP.
- Protect and maintain access to and navigation of the marked channel and the right-of-way of the Florida Intracoastal Waterway.
- Create permitting incentives and approvals of, and encourage the use of, new strategies and technologies, such as three-dimensional printing, for living shorelines and nature-based features for coastal protection.
- Assist in the development of workforce training in this state which includes flood and sea level rise research, prediction, and adaptation and mitigation strategies. The DEP must provide incentives to local communities that apply for funding through the Workforce Development Capitalization Incentive Grant Program to implement such workforce training.
- Encourage partnerships with local governmental entities to create projects using green infrastructure for coastal protection through the Resilient Florida Grant Program.
- Develop guidelines for determining when a green infrastructure project is "clearly in the public interest" under s. 373.414(1)(a), F.S.⁵⁷
- Streamline the Environmental Resource Permitting process for green infrastructure projects.

⁵⁷ Section 373.414(1), F.S., provides that, if a proposed activity requiring an environmental resource permit significantly degrades or is within an Outstanding Florida Water, the applicant must provide reasonable assurance that the proposed activity will be "clearly in the public interest." Section 373.414(1)(a), F.S., delineates criteria that must be considered when determining whether an activity is "clearly in the public interest."

• Streamline permitting after designated storm events or disasters to replace failed coastal infrastructure with green or hybrid green-gray infrastructure that follows established green and green-gray design guidelines.

The bill also directs the DEP, in consultation with the Division of Insurance Agent and Agency Services, to conduct a statewide feasibility study to determine the value of nature-based methods for coastal flood risk reduction within coastal communities to reduce insurance premiums and improve local governments' community ratings in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System. The bill requires the DEP to submit a report on the findings of the study to the Governor and Legislature by July 1, 2026.

Section 3 provides for Fiscal Year 2025-2026, the sum of \$250,000 in nonrecurring funds from the Resilient Florida Trust Fund to the DEP to conduct the feasibility study.

Section 4 provides an effective date of July 1, 2025.

Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

IV. Constitutional Issues:

Α.

	None.
B.	Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:
	None.
C.	Trust Funds Restrictions:
	None.
D.	State Tax or Fee Increases:
	None.
E.	Other Constitutional Issues:
	None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill has an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) related to the costs associated with the rulemaking and the cost to conduct a feasibility study. For Fiscal Year 2025-2026, the sum of \$250,000 in nonrecurring funds from the Resilient Florida Trust Fund is appropriated to the DEP to conduct the feasibility study.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 380.0933 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates section 380.0938 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Appropriations Committee on Agriculture, Environment and General Government on March 5, 2025:

The committee substitute appropriates for Fiscal Year 2025-2026, the sum of \$250,000 in nonrecurring funds from the Resilient Florida Trust Fund to the Department of Environmental Protection to conduct the feasibility study.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

Florida Senate - 2025 CS for SB 50

By the Appropriations Committee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; and Senator Garcia

601-02147-25 202550c1 A bill to be entitled

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An act relating to nature-based methods for improving coastal resilience; amending s. 380.0933, F.S.; requiring the Florida Flood Hub for Applied Research and Innovation at the University of South Florida College of Marine Science to develop design guidelines and standards for green and gray infrastructure and models for conceptual designs of green infrastructure and green-gray infrastructure; creating s. 380.0938, F.S.; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to adopt rules for nature-based methods for coastal resilience; providing requirements for such rules; requiring the department, in consultation with the Division of Insurance Agent and Agency Services of the Department of Financial Services, to conduct a statewide feasibility study regarding the value of nature-based methods being used for a specified purpose; requiring the department to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; providing an appropriation; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, the coastline is a critical state resource that benefits the public interest by providing economic benefits, such as flood control, fishing, recreation, and navigation, and natural habitat and biodiversity functions, such as improved water quality and habitat for endangered and threatened species and other flora and fauna, and

WHEREAS, rising sea levels and an increasing frequency of

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 ${\bf CODING:}$ Words ${\bf stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\bf \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2025 CS for SB 50

	601-02147-25 202550c1
30	adverse weather events pose a significant risk to people and
31	property along the coastline and threaten the public benefits
32	and functions offered by the coastline, and
33	WHEREAS, as identified in the Miami-Dade Back Bay Coastal
34	Storm Risk Management Feasibility Study, natural infrastructure,
35	including mangrove stands, living seawalls, and other nature-
36	based designs, can play an essential role in improving coastal
37	resilience and mitigating harm to this state's coastlines, and
38	WHEREAS, the Legislature intends to promote state and local
39	efforts to restore mangrove forests along the coastline and
40	further study the impact of other nature-based methods on this
41	state's coastal resilience and economic development, NOW,
42	THEREFORE,
43	
44	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
45	
46	Section 1. Present paragraphs (c) through (i) of subsection
47	(2) of section 380.0933, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as
48	paragraphs (e) through (k), respectively, and new paragraphs (c)
49	and (d) are added to that subsection, to read:
50	380.0933 Florida Flood Hub for Applied Research and
51	Innovation
52	(2) The hub shall, at a minimum:
53	(c) Develop design guidelines and standards for optimal
54	combinations of green and gray infrastructure to address sea
55	level rise and the impact of storm surges.
56	(d) Model the effects, including flood risk reduction and
57	socio-economic benefits, of conceptual designs of green

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infrastructure and hybrid green-gray infrastructure, and

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

Florida Senate - 2025 CS for SB 50

601-02147-25

202550c1

9	integration of green natural systems into gray infrastructure
0	systems, on this state's coastal resilience.
51	Section 2. Section 380.0938, Florida Statutes, is created
52	to read:
3	380.0938 Nature-based methods for improving coastal
54	resilience
55	(1) The Department of Environmental Protection shall adopt
6	rules governing nature-based methods for improving coastal
57	resilience. The rules must do all of the following:
8	(a) Address significant erosion in areas of critical state
9	concern.
0	(b) Identify ways that new developments can avoid or
1	mitigate their impacts on mangrove stands.
2	(c) Encourage local governmental entities to develop or
3	<pre>participate in:</pre>
4	1. Mangrove replanting and hydrological restoration
5	programs; and
6	2. Restoration of oyster reefs, salt marshes, and coral
7	reefs.
8	(d) Identify and monitor threats to mangroves.
9	(e) Protect barrier and spoil islands.
0 8	(f) Assist efforts to improve coastal resilience through
31	the use of green infrastructure, beach renourishment, dune
32	restoration, living seawalls, shoreline and vegetation planting,
3	stormwater planters, permeable pavements, and ecologically sound
34	building materials.
35	(g) Promote public awareness of the value of green
86	infrastructure and statewide education campaigns conducted by
37	local governmental entities.

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Florida Senate - 2025 CS for SB 50

202550c1

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88	(h) Identify vulnerable public and private properties along
89	the coastline and encourage partnerships with local governmental
90	entities to create local protection and restoration zone
91	programs for implementing the rules developed by the department
92	pursuant to this section.
93	(i) Protect and maintain access to and navigation of the
94	marked channel and the right-of-way of the Florida Intracoastal
95	Waterway as defined in s. 327.02.
96	(j) Create permitting incentives and approvals of, and
97	encourage the use of, new strategies and technologies, such as
98	3D printing, for living shorelines and nature-based features for
99	coastal protection.
100	(k) Assist in the development of workforce training in this
101	state which includes flood and sea level rise research,
102	prediction, and adaptation and mitigation strategies. The
103	department shall provide incentives to local communities that
104	apply for funding through the Workforce Development
105	Capitalization Incentive Grant Program pursuant to s. 1011.801
106	to implement such workforce training.
107	(1) Encourage partnerships with local governmental entities
108	to create projects using green infrastructure for coastal
109	protection through the Resilient Florida Grant Program pursuant
110	to s. 380.093(3)(b)1.d.
111	(m) Develop guidelines for determining when a green
112	infrastructure project is clearly in the public interest under
113	s. 373.414(1)(a).
114	(n) Streamline the permitting process under s. 373.4131 for
115	green infrastructure projects.
116	(o) Streamline permitting after designated storm events or

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Florida Senate - 2025 CS for SB 50

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	601-02147-25 202550c1
17	disasters to replace failed coastal infrastructure with green or
18	hybrid green-gray infrastructure that follows established green
19	and green-gray design guidelines.
20	(2) The department, in consultation with the Division of
21	Insurance Agent and Agency Services, shall conduct a statewide
22	feasibility study to determine the value of nature-based methods
23	for coastal flood risk reduction within coastal communities to
24	reduce insurance premiums and improve local governments'
25	community ratings in the National Flood Insurance Program
26	Community Rating System. The department shall submit a report on
27	the findings of the study to the Governor, the President of the
28	Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by July
29	<u>1, 2026.</u>
30	Section 3. For the 2025-2026 fiscal year, the sum of
31	\$250,000 in nonrecurring funds from the Resilient Florida Trust
32	Fund is appropriated to the Department of Environmental
33	Protection to conduct the feasibility study for coastal flood
34	risk reduction required by this act.
35	Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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 ${f CODING:}$ Words ${f stricken}$ are deletions; words ${f underlined}$ are additions.

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Rules						
BILL:	SB 108					
INTRODUCER:	Senators Grall and Burgess					
SUBJECT:	JBJECT: Administrative Procedures		edures			
DATE:	March 11, 2025 REVISED:					
ANALYST 1. Harmsen		_	F DIRECTOR	REFERENCE GO	Favorable	ACTION
2. Harmsen		McVaney Yeatman		RC	Pre-meeting	

I. Summary:

SB 108 amends the Administrative Procedures Act (APA), which provides a uniform set of procedures that agencies must follow when exercising rulemaking authority that has been delegated by the Legislature. This bill amends the APA rulemaking process and mandates an agency review of existing rules. The bill, in part:

- Requires each agency, in coordination with the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee, to review its rules for consistency with the powers and duties granted by the agency's enabling statutes and for any general need for update.
- Provides that agency action to make no change or a technical change to a rule during its rule review process is not subject to a hearing or challenge otherwise provided in ch. 120, F.S.
- Requires agency annual regulatory plans to include an outline of the agency's proposed fiveyear schedule of its rule review, with approximately 20 percent of the agency's total existing rules to be reviewed annually.
- Establishes a 90-day timeframe for an agency to publish a notice of proposed rule from the effective date of legislation that delegates applicable rulemaking authority.
- Requires an agency, for all rules being adopted and reviewed, to electronically publish the full text of any incorporated materials with the notice of proposed rulemaking and necessitates changes to that material to be coded in a strike-through and underlined format.
- Directs an agency to publish emergency rules in the Florida Administrative Register and the Florida Administrative Code, with an agency statement of the specific basis for the rule.
- Permits an agency to withdraw an emergency rule, where it can show that the underlying emergency no longer exists. An agency is also allowed to make a technical change to an emergency rule or to supersede it with different language that will remain in effect for the duration of the initial emergency rule.
- Defines the term "technical change" and directs an agency to publish technical changes in the Florida Administrative Register and document the change in the history of the rule.
- Mandates that a notice of rule development and a notice of proposed rule include the proposed rule number.

• Requires at least seven days to pass between the publication of a notice of rule development and a notice of proposed rule.

The bill may have a negative fiscal impact on state government. The impact, however, is likely indeterminate and not expected to impact agencies until a later date. See Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill grants rulemaking authority to the Department of State to implement certain provisions.

The bill will take effect July 1, 2025.

II. Present Situation:

Rulemaking Authority

The Legislature is the sole branch of government with the inherent power to create laws. However, the Legislature may use laws to delegate to executive branch agencies the power to create rules that have the force and effect of law. Usually, the Legislature delegates rulemaking authority to a given agency because an agency has "expertise in a particular area for which they are charged with oversight." An agency must have both a general and a specific grant of rulemaking authority from the Legislature. The general grant of rulemaking authority is usually broad, while the specific grant of rulemaking authority provides specific standards and guidelines the agency must implement through rulemaking. An agency, therefore, cannot create rules at its discretion but instead must limit the rule to the specific empowerments and responsibilities delegated by the Legislature in law. A rule can be an agency's interpretation or implementation of a law, and includes forms and applications used to administer a program.

The Florida Administrative Procedures Act (APA)⁸ provides a framework for rulemaking to be followed by agencies.⁹ The APA provides that rulemaking is not a matter of agency discretion; rather, each agency statement that is in effect a "rule" must be adopted by the rulemaking procedure set forth in the APA as soon as feasible and practicable.¹⁰ An agency must notice a majority of these steps in the Florida Administrative Register as the rulemaking progresses, with set times lines to promote the opportunity for public comment.¹¹ At the conclusion of the

¹ Article III, s. 1, FLA. CONST.; see also Art. II, s. 3, FLA. CONST.

² Section 120.52(17), F.S. See also, Whiley v. Scott, 79 So. 3d 702, 710 (Fla. 2011) ("Rulemaking is a derivative of lawmaking.").

³ Whiley, 79 So. 3d 702, 711 (Fla. 2011).

⁴ Sections 120.52(8) and 120.536(1), F.S.

⁵ Sloban v. Florida Board of Pharmacy, 982 So. 2d 26, 29-30 (Fla. 1st DCA 2008); Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund v. Day Cruise Association, Inc., 794 So. 2d 696, 704 (Fla. 1st DCA 2001).

⁶ Section 120.54(1)(a), F.S.

⁷ Section 120.52(16), F.S.

⁸ Sections 120.51 et seq., F.S.

⁹ Dep't. of Transp. v. Blackhawk Quarry Co. of Fla., 528 So. 2d 447, 449 (Fla. 4th DCA 1988); 2 FLA. Jur. Administrative law s. 5.

¹⁰ Sections 120.52 and 120.54(1); 2 FLA. JUR. Administrative law s. 5.

¹¹ <u>Rosenzweig v. Dep't of Transp.</u>, 979 So. 2d 1050, 1053 (Fla. 1st DCA 2008) (citing *Fla. Home Builders Ass'n v. Dep't of Labor*, 412 So.2d 351, 352-53 (Fla. 1982)). The FAR is a publication available online, maintained by the DOS, and subject to continuous revision. See s. 120.55, F.S.

rulemaking process, when a rule is adopted, it is typically published in the Florida Administrative Code (FAC).¹²

Generally, under the APA, rulemaking is a process consisting of a series of nondiscretionary activities within specific timeframes. The rulemaking process includes the following steps:

- First, the Legislature enacts a statute granting an agency the authority to make a rule;
- Second, the agency initiates the formal rulemaking process by publishing a notice of rule development in the Florida Administrative Register, which provides the public an initial opportunity to provide input;
- Third, an agency files a notice of intended agency action, which may take the form of a notice of proposed rule, amendment, or repeal. The agency is encouraged to engage in an analysis of the costs related to rulemaking at this time;
- Fourth, an agency must send supporting materials of the proposed action to the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee (JAPC);
- Fifth, the agency files the rule, amendment, or repeal for adoption with the Department of State (DOS); and
- Sixth, the rule, amendment, or repeal becomes effective and is officially published in the FAC.

As further discussed below, at several times throughout this process, citizens, and state bodies, such as JAPC, and the Executive Office of the Governor, through the Office of Fiscal Accountability and Regulatory Reform, have a right to intervene in the process and provide feedback. Consequently, the rulemaking process at times is more complex.

Florida Administrative Register Publication and Coding

Agencies must electronically submit any notice to be published in the Florida Administrative Register (FAR) through DOS's electronic rulemaking website. ¹³ All rule notices submitted for publication in the FAR must be coded in the same manner used in legislative documents to aid understanding of the proposed changes—new language is underlined, and deleted language is stricken through. This coding requirement does not extend to documents incorporated into the rule by reference.

The FAR must include the following: (1) all notices required prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule, along with the text of all proposed rules; (2) all notices of public meetings, hearings, and workshops, including a statement of the manner in which a copy of the agenda may be obtained; (3) a notice of each request for authorization to amend or repeal an existing uniform rule or for the adoption of new uniform rules; (4) notice of petitions for declaratory statements or administrative determinations; (5) a summary of each objection to any rule filed by the JAPC; (6) a list of rules filed for adoption in the previous seven days; (7) a list of all rules filed for adoption pending legislative ratification (a rule is withdrawn from this list once it is ratified or

¹² Rules general in form but applicable to only one school district, community college district, or county, or a part thereof, or a state university rules relating to internal personnel or business and finance are not published in the FAC. Forms are not published in the FAC. Section 120.55(1)(a), F.S. Emergency rules are also not published in the FAC. DOS, *Florida Administrative Code & Florida Federal Register*, https://www.flrules.org/ (last visited on Feb. 3, 2025).

¹³ Fla. Admin. Code R. 1-1.011.

withdrawn); and (8) any other material required or authorized by law or deemed useful by the DOS.¹⁴

Prior to 2012, the FAR was published weekly, resulting in a period of at least 7 days between the agency's publication of a notice of rule development and a notice of intended agency action. In 2012, the Legislature changed the FAR from a weekly publication to a publication that is continuously revised and, as a result, eliminated the 7-day period between the two notices. Now, theoretically, an agency can publish a notice of proposed rule development on Monday and its notice of proposed rule on Tuesday, thereby limiting the public's ability to request a public rule workshop or negotiated rulemaking.

The Florida Administrative Code

The Florida Administrative Code (FAC) is an electronic compilation of all rules adopted by each agency and maintained by the DOS. ¹⁶ While the FAR is generally a publication of rulemaking, the FAC is the publication of rules that have completed rulemaking and are now effective—which constitute administrative law. Each rule entry in the FAC must provide the rule's text, cite the grant of rulemaking authority and the specific law implemented, as well as a history note detailing the initial promulgation of the rule and any subsequent changes. ¹⁷ Rules applicable to only one school district, community college district, or county or state university rules relating to internal personnel or business and finance are not required to be included in the FAC. ¹⁸

The DOS is required to publish the following information at the beginning of each section of the code concerning an agency:

- The address and telephone number of the executive offices of the agency;
- The manner by which the agency indexes its rules; and
- A listing of all rules of that agency excluded from publication in the FAC with a statement as to where those rules may be inspected.¹⁹

Joint Administrative Procedures Committee

Joint Administrative Procedures Committee (JAPC) is a standing committee of the Legislature established by joint rule and created to maintain a continuous review of administrative rules, the statutory authority upon which those rules are based, and the administrative rulemaking process.²⁰ The JAPC *may* examine existing rules, but *must* examine each proposed rule to determine whether:

- The rule is a valid exercise of delegated legislative authority;
- The statutory authority for the rule has been repealed;
- The rule reiterates or paraphrases statutory material;
- The rule is in proper form;
- The notice given prior to adoption was sufficient;

¹⁴ See ss. 120.525, 120.54, and 120.55, F.S.

¹⁵ Chapter 2012-63, Laws of Fla.

¹⁶ Section 120.55(1)(a)1.,F.S. See also, Fla. Admin Code. R. 1-1.011(1)(b).

¹⁷ *Id*.

¹⁸ Section 120.55(1)(a)2., F.S.

¹⁹ Section 120.55(1)(a)3., F.S.

²⁰ 2 Fla. Leg. J. Rule 4.6; see also s. 120.545, F.S.

- The rule is consistent with expressed legislative intent;
- The rule is necessary to accomplish the apparent or expressed objectives of the specific provision of law that the rule implements;
- The rule is a reasonable implementation of the law as it affects the convenience of the general public or persons particularly affected by the rule;
- The rule could be made less complex or more easily comprehensible to the general public;
- The rule's statement of estimated regulatory costs (discussed below) complies with the requirements of the APA and whether the rule does not impose regulatory costs on the regulated person, county, or municipality that could be reduced by the adoption of less costly alternatives that substantially accomplish the statutory objectives; or
- The rule will require additional appropriations. ²¹

If, during its review, the JAPC has concerns that a proposed or existing rule may not be authorized or exceeds the delegated rulemaking authority, it contacts the agency. Often the agency agrees that there is no authority for the rule and withdraws or amends the rule to meet the staff concerns.²² If there is disagreement, the rule is scheduled for consideration by the full committee. The agency may appear before the JAPC and present argument and evidence in support of its rule. If, after hearing the agency's argument, the JAPC does not find statutory authority for the rule, it votes on an objection and the agency must respond.²³ If the agency refuses to modify or withdraw a rule to which the JAPC has objected, public notice of the objection is given, and a notation accompanies the rule when it is published in the FAC. The JAPC may also seek judicial review to establish the invalidity of a rule or proposed rule but has not exercised this authority to date.²⁴

The JAPC reviewed a total of 1,074 rules in 2023—the lowest reviewed in the prior 10 years (with the highest number of 2,851 rule reviews in 2015).²⁵

Rulemaking Process

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA)²⁶ provides uniform procedures that agencies must follow when they engage in rulemaking. An agency may initiate rulemaking either as the result of a legislative mandate in statute, public request,²⁷ or its own agency initiative—presuming sufficient rulemaking authority exists in statute.

²¹ Section 120.545(1), F.S.

²² JAPC, 2023 Annual Report at 1 (Jan. 11, 2024),

https://www.japc.state.fl.us/Documents/Publications/2023AnnualReport.pdf (last visited Jan. 30, 2025).

²³ Section 120.545(3)-(7), F.S.

²⁴ JAPC, 2023 Annual Report at 2 (Jan. 11, 2024),

https://www.japc.state.fl.us/Documents/Publications/2023AnnualReport.pdf (last visited Jan. 30, 2025).

²⁵ *Id*. at 6-8.

²⁶ Chapter 120, F.S.

²⁷ Section 120.54(7)(a), F.S.

Notice of Rule Development

An agency begins the formal rulemaking process²⁸ by filing a notice of rule development in the FAR, which must indicate the subject area to be addressed by the rule development and provide a short, plain explanation of the rule's purpose and effect.²⁹ Such notice is required for all rulemaking (including creation of a new rule and amendment of an existing rule) except for rule repeals. A notice of rule development may, but is not required to, include the preliminary text of the proposed rule or amendment.³⁰

The notice of rule development gives notice to the public, which provides an initial opportunity to participate in the rulemaking process through either a request for a public rule development workshop,³¹ negotiated rulemaking,³² or simply communication of one's position to the agency.³³

Additionally, unless the agency is statutorily required to adopt the rule, it may abandon the rulemaking process at this point.³⁴

Notice of Intended Agency Action

Next, an agency must file a notice of intended agency action, which may be a notice of proposed rule, a notice of proposed amendment to an existing rule, or a notice of rule repeal. The notice must contain the full text and a summary of the proposed rule or amendment, as well as a reference to the grant of rulemaking authority and the specific statute or law the agency is implementing or interpreting.³⁵ The agency must also include a summary of its statement of estimated regulatory costs (SERC), if it prepared one. The notice must be published in the FAR at least 28 days before the agency may execute its intended action.³⁶

Public Input After the Notice of Intended Agency Action

The notice of intended agency action must also provide information detailing how a member of the public can:

- Request that the agency hold a public hearing on the proposed rule. The requesting party must be affected by the proposed rule and must request the hearing within 21 days of the publication of the notice of proposed rule (or other intended agency action);³⁷
- Provide input regarding the agency's SERC;³⁸

²⁸ Alternatively, a person regulated by an agency or having substantial interest in an agency rule may petition the agency to adopt, amend, or repeal a rule. Section 120.54(7), F.S.

²⁹ Section 120.54(2), F.S.

³⁰ Section 120.54(2), F.S., requires the agency to "include the preliminary text of the proposed rules, if available..."

³¹ Section 120.54(2)(c), F.S., requires an agency to hold a public workshop for the purposes of rule development, if requested in writing by an affected person, unless the agency head explains in writing why a workshop is unnecessary.

³² Section 120.54(2)(d), F.S.

³³ Jowanna Oates, The Florida Bar, *Escaping the Labyrinth: A Practical Guide to Rulemaking*, 29 FLA. BAR J. 61, *available at* https://www.floridabar.org/the-florida-bar-journal/escaping-the-labyrinth-a-practical-guide-to-rulemaking/ (last visited Feb. 3, 2025).

³⁴ Section 120.54(3)(d)2., F.S.

³⁵ Section 120.54(3)(a), F.S.

³⁶ Section 120.54(3)(a)2., F.S.

³⁷ Section 120.54(3)(c), F.S. The agency cannot file the rule for adoption with the DOS until at least 14 days after the final public hearing has occurred.

³⁸ See "Statement of Estimated Regulatory Cost" section above.

• Submit a lower cost regulatory alternative (LCRA) pursuant to s. 120.541(1)(a), F.S.; or

• Petition for an administrative hearing held by an administrative law judge at the Division of Administrative Hearings (DOAH) on whether the proposed agency action is a proper exercise of authority or is otherwise invalid.³⁹

Generally, a member of the public has 21 days from the agency's publication of a notice of intended agency action to request or take one of the above actions. To allow time for public input, the time before an agency may file the rule for final adoption (discussed below) is extended by 14-60 days upon the occurrence of one of the above actions.⁴⁰

Statements of Estimated Regulatory Costs (SERC) and Lower Cost Regulatory Alternatives

A SERC is an agency's estimation of the impact of a rule on the public, focusing on the implementation and compliance costs. ⁴¹ An agency is encouraged to prepare a SERC before adopting, amending, or repealing any rule ⁴² but is not required to do so unless the proposed action will have a negative impact on small businesses or increase regulatory costs by more than \$200,000 in the aggregate within 1 year. ⁴³ If the SERC determines that the rule will exceed the \$200,000 impact threshold, then the rule must be referred for Legislative ratification after its adoption; the rule does not take full effect until ratified by the Legislature. ⁴⁴

If the agency created a SERC, it must provide a hyperlink to it in the applicable notice of intended agency action. If the agency revises a rule before its adoption and the revision increases the rule's regulatory costs, then the agency must revise the SERC appropriately.⁴⁵

A person who is substantially affected by a proposed rule may submit a lower cost regulatory alternative (LCRA) within 21 days of the publication of a notice of intended agency action to adopt, amend, or repeal the relevant rule. A LCRA may recommend that the rule not be adopted at all, if it explains how the lower costs and objectives of the law will be achieved. The submission of an LCRA extends the period for filing a rule by an additional 21 days. 46

If an agency receives an LCRA, it must prepare a SERC if it has not done so already or revise its prior SERC to reflect the LCRA's input. The agency must either adopt the LCRA or explain its reasons for rejecting it.⁴⁷ In order to provide adequate time for review, the agency must provide its new or revised SERC to the individual who submitted the LCRA and to the JAPC.⁴⁸ The

³⁹ Section 120.56(2)(a), F.S.

⁴⁰ Section 120.54(3)(e)2., F.S.

⁴¹ Section 120.541(2), F.S.

⁴² Section 120.54(3)(b)1., F.S.

⁴³ *Id* and s. 120.541(2)(a), F.S.

⁴⁴ See s. 120.541(3), F.S., for exceptions for the adoption of specific federal standards and updates to the Florida Building and Fire Prevention Codes. *Fernandez v. Dep't. of Health, Bd. of Medicine*, 223 So. 3d 1055, 1057-8 (Fla. 1st DCA 2017).

⁴⁵ Section 120.541(1)(c), F.S.

⁴⁶ Section 120.541(1)(a), F.S.

⁴⁷ Section 120.541(1)(d), F.S.

⁴⁸ The Joint Administrative Procedures Committee (JPAC) "examines existing and proposed rules made by agencies in accordance with [the Administrative Procedures Act]." *Comm'n on Ethics v. Sullivan*, 489 So. 2d 10, 14 (Fla. 1986); *see* s. 120.545, F.S. (referring to "the committee" which section 120.52, F.S., defines as the Administrative Procedures Committee).

agency must also post a notice of the SERC's availability on the agency website at least 21 days before it files the rule for adoption.⁴⁹

Agencies must also separately consider the impact of a proposed rule, amendment, or rule repeal on small businesses, small counties, and small cities, and consider alterations to the rule to lessen any impact to these entities. If an agency determines that a proposed agency action will affect small businesses, then it must forward the notice to the rules ombudsman, an appointee of the Governor.⁵⁰ The rules ombudsman makes recommendations on any existing or proposed rules to alleviate unnecessary or disproportionate adverse effects to business.⁵¹ Each agency must adopt recommendations made by the rules ombudsman to minimize impacts on small businesses, unless the adopting agency finds the recommendation unfeasible or inconsistent with the proposed rule's objectives.⁵²

Notice of Supporting Materials Submitted to JAPC

At least 21 days before the date of adoption of a proposed rule, amendment, or repeal, the agency must send a packet of supporting materials to the JAPC that includes a:⁵³

- Copy of each rule or amendment it proposes to adopt or repeal;
- Copy of any material incorporated by reference therein;
- Detailed written statement of the facts and circumstances which justify the proposed rule amendment, or repeal;
- Copy of any SERC the agency prepared in relation to the proposed rule, amendment, or repeal;
- Statement of how the proposed rule, amendment, or repeal relates to federal standards or rules; and
- Copy of the Notice of Intended Agency Action.

At this time, the JAPC generally begins its review of a proposed rule pursuant to s. 120.545, F.S. (see "Joint Administrative Procedures Committee" section, *infra*).

Materials Incorporated by Reference

The APA allows an agency to incorporate material external to the text of the rule by reference.⁵⁴ The material to be incorporated must exist on the date the rule is adopted.⁵⁵ An agency may not incorporate material by reference in a rule unless:

- The material has been submitted in the prescribed electronic format to the DOS and the full
 text of the material can be made available for free public access through an electronic
 hyperlink from the rule making the reference in the FAC; or
- The agency has determined that posting the material publicly on the Internet would constitute a violation of federal copyright law, in which case a statement stating such, along with the

⁴⁹ *Id*.

⁵⁰ Sections 120.54(3)(b)2. and 288.7015, F.S.

⁵¹ Section 288.7015(3), F.S. *See also*, E.O. 11-01 (establishing the Office of Fiscal Accountability and Regulatory Reform (OFARR)) (renewed by E.O. 11-72 and 11-211).

⁵² Section 120.54(3)(b)2.b.(II)., F.S.

⁵³ Section 120.54(3)(a)4., F.S.

⁵⁴ Section 120.54(1)(i), F.S.; see also, Fla. Admin. Code R. 1-1.013.

⁵⁵ Section 120.54(1)(i)1., F.S.

address of locations at the DOS and the agency at which the material is available for public inspection and examination, must be included in the notice. ⁵⁶

If an agency wishes to alter the material incorporated by reference after the rule is effective, the rule itself must be amended.⁵⁷ However, an agency rule that incorporates another rule by reference automatically incorporates subsequent amendments to the referenced rule.⁵⁸

Notice of Change Submitted to JAPC

If an agency substantively changes the proposed rule or amendment after its initial notice of intended agency action, it must file a notice of change with the JAPC at least 21 days before it files the rule for adoption; this deadline may coincide with the submission deadline of required notice of supporting materials. An agency may substantially change a proposed rule or amendment in response to a public hearing or materials timely submitted to the agency. The notice of change must also be mailed to interested parties and published in the FAR.⁵⁹ The agency must also amend any SERC to reflect the proposed rule's substantive changes.

An agency cannot file the rule for adoption (discussed below) until at least 21 days after this notice of change is filed; however, the period allowed for filing the rule for adoption is extended by 45 days (from a range of 28-90 days to 73-135 days) upon timely filing of a notice of change.

If the agency makes no changes, or only technical changes, to the proposed rule, amendment, or repeal, then it must file a notice of no change with the JAPC at least 7 days before it files the matter for adoption.⁶⁰

Filing for Adoption of the Proposed Agency Action

Generally, an agency must file a rule or amendment for adoption between 28 and 90 days after its notice of intended agency action is published in the FAR; this time can be extended and tolled to accommodate public hearings, SERC revisions, formal hearings at the DOAH, and other rulemaking processes provided for by the APA.⁶¹ Once an agency has completed the rulemaking steps within the appropriate timeframe, the agency may file the rule for adoption with the DOS.⁶² This triggers JAPC's duty to certify the agency's compliance with its inquiries made pursuant to s. 120.545, F.S., if any.

At the time the agency files the rule for adoption, the JAPC must certify to the DOS whether the agency responded to all material and timely written comments or inquiries made on behalf of JAPC (these inquiries are outlined in additional detail above in the "Joint Administrative Procedures" section). If the JAPC notifies the agency that it is considering making an objection to the adopted rule or amendment based on its inquiry, the agency may withdraw or modify the rule by publication in the FAR and notice to interested parties. The agency's rule withdrawal

⁵⁶ Section 120.54(1)(i)3., F.S.

⁵⁷ Id.

⁵⁸ Section 120.54(1)(i)2., F.S.

⁵⁹ Section 120.54(3)(d)1., F.S.

 $^{^{60}}$ *Id*.

⁶¹ 120.54(3)(e)2., F.S.

^{62 120.54(3)(}e), F.S.

must occur before the rule or amendment becomes effective.⁶³ An agency may re-start rulemaking on the same subject after it has withdrawn a rule and is not required to re-publish a notice of proposed rulemaking in order to do so. However, if the agency's rulemaking is performed pursuant to a legislative delegation, it must continue the rulemaking process until a rule becomes effective.

The DOS may approve an agency rule for adoption if it finds that the agency:

- Filed the rule for adoption within the applicable timeframes;
- Complied with all rulemaking requirements;
- Timely responded to all material and timely written inquiries or comments; and
- Is not engaged in pending administrative determination on the rule in question.⁶⁴

The rule becomes effective 20 days after such filing for adoption, unless a different date is indicated in the rule.⁶⁵

Agency Review of Rules – Annual Regulatory Review

The APA requires each agency to formally review its rules and prepare an agency regulatory plan annually. A regulatory plan includes a list of each law enacted during the previous 12 months that creates or modifies the duties or authority of the agency, and a statement whether the agency must adopt rules to implement the newly adopted laws. The regulatory plan must also include a list of each additional law not otherwise listed that the agency expects to implement by rulemaking before the following July 1. The agency head or presiding officer and the principal legal advisor to the agency, must certify that they reviewed the regulatory plan and verify that the agency regularly reviews all of its rules and identify the period during which the rules have most recently been reviewed to determine their continued authority and consistent with implementing laws.

By October 1 of each year, the regulatory plan must be published on the agency's website or on another state website. The agency must also deliver a copy of its certification to the JAPC and publish a notice in the FAR identifying the date of publication of the agency's regulatory plan.⁶⁹

If a newly-enacted law requires implementation by rule, s. 120.54(1)(b), F.S., requires the agency charged with rulemaking to publish a notice of rule development by November 1 after enactment for each law. The notice of intended agency action (usually a notice of proposed rule in this circumstance) must be published by April 1 of the year following the regulatory plan. However, agencies are allowed to file extensions to any rulemaking plans or amended notices

⁶³ Section 120.54(3)(d)3., F.S. An agency may also withdraw or modify a rule after it has become effective if a final order that is not subject to appeal is entered in a pertinent rule challenge or withdraw but not modify the rule when the Legislature did not timely ratify the rule.

⁶⁴ Section 120.54(3)(e)4., F.S.

⁶⁵ Section 120.54(3)(e)6., F.S.

⁶⁶ See s. 120.74, F.S.

⁶⁷ Section 120.74(1), F.S.

⁶⁸ Section 120.74(1)(d), F.S.

⁶⁹ Section 120.74(2), F.S.

under this provision. Thus, this provision does not necessarily ensure that agencies adopt rules mandated by the Legislature in a timely manner.

Emergency Rules

An agency is authorized to respond to immediate dangers to the public health, safety, or welfare by adopting emergency rules. ⁷⁰ An emergency rule is not adopted using the same procedures required of other rules.⁷¹ The notice of the emergency rule and the text of the rule is published in the first available issue of the FAR. There is no requirement, however, that an emergency rule be published in the FAC (because emergency rules are temporary in nature). ⁷² The agency must publish prior to, or contemporaneously with, the rule's promulgation the specific facts and reasons for finding an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare. 73 An emergency rule takes effect immediately, or on a date less than 20 days after filing if specified in the rule.⁷⁴ An emergency rule is only effective for a period of no longer than 90 days. 75 An emergency rule is not renewable, except when the agency has initiated rulemaking to adopt rules relating to the subject of the emergency rule and a challenge to the proposed rules has been filed and remains pending or the proposed rule is awaiting ratification by the Legislature. ⁷⁶ These exceptions allow for continuity of a needed rule where the agency has demonstrated its intent to maintain the policy (via initiation of rulemaking), but the permanent implementation of the rule is delayed for an unknown period of time. In at least one instance, however, an agency has renewed an emergency rule 12 times while its proposed permanent rule successor awaits Legislative ratification. 77 The validity of an emergency rule may be challenged at DOAH subject to an expedited filing and hearing schedule.⁷⁸

The Office of Legislative Services

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) oversees the statutory revision plan, which involves recommending the deletion of all laws which have expired, become obsolete, and/or had their effect or served their purpose. Similarly, the OLS is authorized to include duplicative, redundant, or unused statutory rulemaking authority among its recommended repeals in revisers bill recommendations. The OLS is also authorized to:

• Award contracts or pay for editorial work, printing, and other things authorized for the statutory revision program;⁸¹ and

⁷⁰ Section 120.54(4), F.S.

⁷¹ Section 120.54(4)(a)1., F.S.

⁷² Section 120.54(4)(a)3, F.S.

 $^{^{73}}$ Id.

⁷⁴ Section 120.54(4)(d), F.S.

⁷⁵ Section 120.54(4)(c), F.S.

⁷⁶ *Id*.

⁷⁷ See Emergency Rule 65CER22-1, history available at https://flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?id=65CER22-1 (last visited Feb. 8, 2025). See also, proposed rule 65C-9.004 (not yet adopted), rulemaking history available at https://flrules.org/gateway/ruleno.asp?id=65C-9.004 (last visited Feb. 8, 2025).

⁷⁸ *Id*.

⁷⁹ Section 11.241(1)(i), F.S.

⁸⁰ Section 11.241(5)(j), F.S.

⁸¹ Section 11.241(6), F.S.

• Exchange Florida Statutes, and other available publications, with the officers, boards, and agencies of other states and of the United States, and with other governments;⁸² and exercise all other powers, duties, and functions necessary or convenient for properly carrying out the provisions of law relating to statutory revision.⁸³

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Technical Changes

Section 1 amends s. 120.52, F.S., to define a "technical change" as a change "limited to correcting grammatical, typographical, or similar errors not affecting the substance of the rule."

Section 2, in part, creates s. 120.54(3)(a)5., F.S., to require an agency to publish a notice of correction in the FAR to detail a technical change made to a notice of intended agency action (rule adoption, amendment, or repeal). Examples of such a change include a technical change to the proposed rule language, an updated e-mail address for the agency employee contact, or a technical change to a SERC. A notice of correction in this instance would not affect the timeframes for filing a rule for adoption.

Section 5 in part, creates s. 120.55(1)(a)6., F.S., to require the DOS to include the date of any technical changes in the history note of the rule in the FAC, and clarifies that a technical change does not affect the effective date of the rule. Additionally, a technical change made after the adoption of a rule must be published as a notice of correction.

Timeline for Publishing a Notice of Proposed Rule

Section 2 amends s. 120.54, F.S., relating to rulemaking procedures, to include clarifying language and to narrow the time an agency has to publish a notice of proposed rule to 90 days after the effective date of the act granting rulemaking authority. ⁸⁴ Previously, an agency was required to publish a notice of proposed rule by "April 1 of the year following the deadline for the regulatory plan." Assuming a bill's effective date of July 1, the former deadline to publish a notice of proposed rule was approximately 270 days (9 months) after the delegating law took effect.

Section 6 deletes language from s. 120.74, F.S., which tied agency rulemaking timeframes to the agency regulatory plan, requiring that an agency publish a notice of rule development by November 1 and a notice of proposed rule by April 1 of the year following the deadline for the regulatory plan. The provisions also allowed for an extension for rulemaking upon agency publication of a notice of extension in the FAR.

⁸² Section 11.241(7), F.S.

⁸³ Section 11.241(8), F.S.

Prior to 2015, section 120.54, F.S., directed agencies to notice proposed rules within 180 days after the effective date of an act requiring mandatory rulemaking. This provision was removed with the enactment of the annual regulatory provision - s. 120.74, F.S. Adding the 180-day rulemaking requirement will likely give the JAPC greater oversight authority.
 Section 120.74(5), F.S.

Public Notices

Section 2 amends s. 120.54(3), F.S., to expand the information required in notices of intended agency action to include the proposed rule number and the name, e-mail address, and telephone number of the agency employee who can be contacted with questions regarding the intended action.

Additionally, the bill re-instates the requirement that an agency publish its notice of proposed rulemaking for at least 7 days before it can publish a notice of intended agency action.

The bill allows the agency to electronically deliver notices of intended agency action to all persons who are named in the proposed rule and to those who requested a notice of proceedings at least 14 days before the agency's delivery.

The bill expands the function of a notice of change to include it as a tool for public notice of technical changes made to a Notice of Intended Agency Action (both to the notice itself, and to proposed rule text). Previously, a notice of change was used to notify the public of a change to a proposed rule that occurred after the final hearing on the proposed rule or after time for such a hearing had expired.

Material Incorporated by Reference in Rules

Section 2 amends s. 120.54(1) and (3), F.S., to require all rules proposed after July 1, 2025, and adopted or reviewed to have the full text of any incorporated materials published electronically within the notice of proposed rulemaking (if available) and the notice of intended agency action. The material incorporated by reference must also be available via hyperlink in the FAC after the rule is adopted. If such posting would violate federal copyright law, then the agency must make a statement to that effect and provide the address of the location at DOS and the agency where the material available for public inspection and examination.

Additionally, an agency update to material incorporated by reference into a rule, must be coded by underlining new text and striking through deleted text to reflect the changes.

Section 5 amends the DOS's rulemaking authority to allow it to prescribe rules requiring an agency to provide in its rulemaking notices a coded copy of any documents it creates and proposes to incorporate by reference.

Legislative Ratification

Section 2 amends s. 120.54(3)(d)3.c., F.S., to limit the time for ratification of a rule by the Legislature to one regular legislative session after the agency submits the rule for ratification. If the Legislature does not ratify the rule during the regular session immediately following the filing for adoption, the agency must withdraw the rule and re-start the rulemaking process within 90 days of adjournment sine die (assuming the continued existence the underlying delegation of legislative authority that requires rulemaking).

Section 3 amends s. 120.541(3), F.S., to require an agency to notify the JAPC within 3 business days of its submission of a rule to the Legislature for ratification.

Emergency Rules

Section 2 amends s. 120.54(4), F.S., to make several changes regarding the creation and duration of emergency rules. The bill clarifies that an agency may adopt an emergency rule both where it finds an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare which requires emergency action, or *where the Legislature authorizes* the agency to adopt emergency rules based on its own finding of an immediate danger. While agencies have historically adopted administrative rules pursuant to both authorities, the bill formalizes the agency's emergency action authority to do so.

The bill requires a notice of emergency rule to include the agency's grant of emergency rulemaking authority or finding of immediate danger, necessity, and procedural fairness. By incorporating this information into the notice of emergency rule, it must be published in the FAR and included in the publication of the final emergency rule to be published in the FAC.

Agencies are not currently allowed to edit an emergency rule after its publication. The bill would allow an agency to:

- Make a technical change to the emergency rule within the first 7 days after it is adopted, assuming the change is published in the FAR as a notice of correction;
- Supersede the emergency rule currently in effect with a new version of the rule—which may only have effect for the remaining duration of the initial emergency rule. The agency's adoption of a superseding rule must be achieved through the same processes as initial adoption of an emergency rule; and
- Repeal an emergency rule before its expiration by providing a notice in the FAR with a short, plain explanation as to why the conditions of immediate danger specified in the adoption notice no longer require the emergency rule.

This section further provides for the renewal of an emergency rule. The notice of the renewal must be published in the FAR before the expiration of the existing emergency rule and must state the specific facts and reasons for the renewal. For emergency rules intended to replace existing rules with an effective period greater than 90 days, a note must be added to the history note of the existing rule which specifically identifies the emergency rule that is intended to supersede the existing rule and includes the date that the emergency rule was filed with the DOS.

JAPC Notifications

Sections 2-3 amend ss. 120.54(3)(b), 120.54(7), and 120.541(1)(a), F.S., respectively, to require the agency to provide the JAPC a copy of the following within 7 days of the agency's receipt thereof or response to:

- A LCRA received during the rulemaking proceeding;
- A petition to adopt, amend, or repeal a rule, or provide minimum public information required by ch. 120, F.S. (the agency must also notify the committee of its intended action or response to such requests within 7 days); and
- A regulatory alternative provided by the rules ombudsman.

Section 3 further provides that that an LCRA submitted after an agency's change to a proposed rule is deemed to be made "in good faith" if it states the person's reasons for believing the proposed rule as changed increases the regulatory costs or creates an adverse impact on small business that the previous proposed rule did not.

Section 2 requires an agency to provide notice to the JAPC of any regulatory alternative offered to the agency by the rules ombudsman of the Executive Office of the Governor before filing the rule for adoption.

Rule Review

Sections 4 and 6 create a rule review process that each agency, in coordination with the JAPC, must undertake between July 1, 2025, and July 1, 2030. The goal of the review is to ensure appropriate statutory authority; review the rule's exercise of delegated legislative authority; bring all rules under the same requirements (to have, for example, all materials incorporated by reference electronically-available); and allow for general clean-up of text that may not have been reviewed recently.

Beginning October 1, 2025, each agency must create a list of its existing rules and include the list in its annual agency regulatory plan. The agency regulatory plan must further detail an annual schedule of the rules the agency will review each year—totally approximately 20% of the total existing rules annually.

The agency must take one of four actions as part of its rule review: (1) make no change to the rule; (2) make a technical change to the rule; (3) substantively amend the rule; or (4) repeal the rule. By January 1 of each year of the review, the agency must submit a report to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives to indicate which of the above actions the agency plans to take on each rule subject to review during that fiscal year. The agency must have completed (for instances where it makes no change, or a technical change) or commenced the action (for instances where it will substantively amend or repeal the rule) by April 1.

Those rules to which the agency makes no change, or only a technical change, during its rule review are not subject to challenge or hearing otherwise provided for in the APA. If the agency chooses to make a substantive amendment or to repeal a reviewed rule, however, it must use the procedures otherwise outlined in the APA to do so. Further, the amendment or repeal is subject to challenge or hearing as otherwise prescribed in the APA.

The agency must support its actions in the rule review with a written statement of its intended action, its assessment of specific factors outlined in statute, a coded version of the recommended changes (if applicable), and a statement of the facts and circumstances justifying any recommended change. The agency must submit these documents to the JAPC, which will then examine the submissions and make additional inquiries, if needed. If the agency recommends no change or a technical change, the JAPC must complete this examination within 90 days of its receipt of the agency's submissions and ultimately certify whether the agency responded appropriately to its inquiries.

The agency may alter its rule review schedule in its next annual regulatory plan. If the agency fails to timely conclude a rule review in accordance with its schedule, it must identify the ongoing rule review and either list the rule in its next agency regulatory plan and notify the JAPC of such action or explain why the rule review is no longer necessary. Additionally, **section** 5 amends s. 120.55(1)(b), F.S., to require the DOS to publish a list of all rules that were not timely reviewed by their agency in the FAR and update the list at least annually.

After the agency has completed its rule review process and received a certification from the JAPC, it may electronically file a certified copy of the reviewed rule (to which no change, or technical changes were made) with the DOS. The agency completes its rule review for rules that are substantively amended or repealed when it has filed a notice of proposed rule pursuant to s. 120.54, F.S.

The DOS must document the rule review by notice in the FAR and update the rule's history note in the FAC to reflect the rule review's date of completion.

The bill grants the DOS authority to adopt rules to implement the rule review process by no later than December 31, 2025.

Section 120.5435, F.S., created by section 4, is scheduled to repeal on July 1, 2032, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

DOS Publication of the FAR and the FAC

Section 2 amends s. 120.54(3)(e), F.S., to reduce paperwork requirements by requiring an agency to file with the DOS one electronic, rather than three paper, certified copies of a proposed rule and one certified copy of any material incorporated by reference in the rule.

Section 5 amends s. 120.55, F.S., which provides FAC publication requirements for the DOS. This section incorporates changes to notices required during rulemaking made elsewhere in the bill. Additionally, this section requires each agency to publish at the beginning of the section of code that deals with its subject matter a list of all forms and materials incorporated by reference into its rules.

Effective Date

Section 7 provides that the bill takes effect July 1, 2025.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Not applicable. The mandate restrictions do not apply because the bill does not require counties and municipalities to spend funds, reduce counties or municipalities' ability to raise revenue, or reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties and municipalities.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None identified.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None identified.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None identified.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None identified.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The bill provides additional public notice in rulemaking. This should make it easier for the public to engage in rulemaking.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill may have an indeterminate, negative fiscal impact on state government. The JAPC and agencies will be required to perform additional work relating to the rule review over the next 5 years. Additionally, there are new notice and publication requirements within the rulemaking process that may create additional workload. Agencies and the JAPC will likely be required to spend funds to implement the bill's requirements. Whether these requirements may be absorbed within each agency's existing resources is not known.

However, agencies should have sufficient time to request additional funding or personnel should they determine a need for additional resources.

The DOS may have additional costs associated with rulemaking.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None identified.

VII. Related Issues:

None identified.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 120.52, 120.54, 120.541, 120.55, and 120.74. The bill additionally creates section 120.5435 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



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Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Present subsections (20), (21), and (22) of section 120.52, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (21), (22), and (23), respectively, and a new subsection (20) is added to that section, to read:

120.52 Definitions.—As used in this act:

(20) "Technical change" means a change limited to correcting citations or grammatical, typographical, or similar 12

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errors that do not affect the substance of the rule.

Section 2. Paragraphs (b) and (i) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), paragraphs (a), (b), (d), and (e) of subsection (3), subsection (4), and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 120.54, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

120.54 Rulemaking.-

- (1) GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL RULES OTHER THAN EMERGENCY RULES.-
- (b) Whenever an act of the Legislature is enacted which requires implementation of the act by rules of an agency within the executive branch of state government, the agency must publish a notice of intended agency action such rules shall be drafted and formally proposed as provided in this section within 90 days after the effective date of the act granting rulemaking authority within the times provided in s. 120.74(4) and (5).
- (i) 1. A rule may incorporate material by reference but only as the material exists on the date the rule is adopted. For purposes of the rule, changes in the material are not effective unless the rule is amended to incorporate the changes.
- 2. An agency rule that incorporates by specific reference another rule of that agency automatically incorporates subsequent amendments to the referenced rule unless a contrary intent is clearly indicated in the referencing rule. A notice of amendments to a rule that has been incorporated by specific reference in other rules of that agency must explain the effect of those amendments on the referencing rules.
- 3. In rules adopted after December 31, 2010, or reviewed pursuant to s. 120.5435, material may not be incorporated by



reference unless:

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- a. The material has been submitted in the prescribed electronic format to the Department of State and the full text of the material can be made available for free public access through an electronic hyperlink from the rule making the reference in the Florida Administrative Code; or
- b. The agency has determined that posting the material on the Internet for purposes of public examination and inspection would constitute a violation of federal copyright law, in which case a statement to that effect, along with the addresses address of the locations at the Department of State and the agency at which the material is available for public inspection and examination, must be included in the notice required by subparagraph (3)(a)1.
- 4. In rules proposed after July 1, 2025, material may not be incorporated by reference unless:
- The material has been submitted in the prescribed electronic format to the Department of State and the full text of the material, in a text-searchable format, can be made available for free public access through an electronic hyperlink from the rule making the reference in the Florida Administrative Register; or
- b. The agency has determined that posting the material on the Internet for purposes of public examination and inspection would constitute a violation of federal copyright law, in which case a statement to that effect, along with the addresses of the locations at the Department of State and the agency at which the material is available for public inspection and examination, must be included in the notice required by subparagraph (3)(a)1.

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5. A rule may not be amended by reference only. Amendments must set out the amended rule in full in the same manner as required by the State Constitution for laws.

6.5. Notwithstanding any contrary provision in this section, when an adopted rule of the Department of Environmental Protection or a water management district is incorporated by reference in the other agency's rule to implement a provision of part IV of chapter 373, subsequent amendments to the rule are not effective as to the incorporating rule unless the agency incorporating by reference notifies the committee and the Department of State of its intent to adopt the subsequent amendment, publishes notice of such intent in the Florida Administrative Register, and files with the Department of State a copy of the amended rule incorporated by reference. Changes in the rule incorporated by reference are effective as to the other agency 20 days after the date of the published notice and filing with the Department of State. The Department of State shall amend the history note of the incorporating rule to show the effective date of such change. Any substantially affected person may, within 14 days after the date of publication of the notice of intent in the Florida Administrative Register, file an objection to rulemaking with the agency. The objection must shall specify the portions of the rule incorporated by reference to which the person objects and the reasons for the objection. The agency does shall not have the authority under this subparagraph to adopt those portions of the rule specified in such objection. The agency shall publish notice of the objection and of its action in response in the next available issue of the Florida Administrative Register.

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- 7. If an agency updates or makes a change to a document the agency created and which is incorporated by reference pursuant to paragraph (3)(a) or subparagraph (3)(e)1., the update or change must be coded by underlining new text and striking through deleted text.
- 8.6. The Department of State may adopt by rule requirements for incorporating materials pursuant to this paragraph.
 - (2) RULE DEVELOPMENT; WORKSHOPS; NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING.-
- (a) Except when the intended action is the repeal of a rule, agencies shall provide notice of the development of proposed rules by publication of a notice of rule development in the Florida Administrative Register before providing notice of a proposed rule as required by paragraph (3)(a). The notice of rule development must shall indicate the subject area to be addressed by rule development, provide a short, plain explanation of the purpose and effect of the proposed rule, cite the specific legal authority for the proposed rule, and include the preliminary text of the proposed rules and incorporated documents, if available, or a statement of how a person may promptly obtain, without cost, a copy of any preliminary draft, if available.
 - (3) ADOPTION PROCEDURES. -
 - (a) Notices.-
- 1. Before Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule other than an emergency rule, an agency shall, upon approval of the agency head, shall give notice of its intended action, setting forth a short, plain explanation of the purpose and effect of the proposed action; the rule number; the full text of the proposed rule or amendment and a summary thereof; a

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reference to the grant of rulemaking authority pursuant to which the rule is adopted; and a reference to the section or subsection of the Florida Statutes or the Laws of Florida being implemented or interpreted; and the name, e-mail address, and telephone number of the agency employee who may be contacted regarding the intended action. The notice must include a summary of the agency's statement of the estimated regulatory costs, if one has been prepared, based on the factors set forth in s. 120.541(2); a statement that any person who wishes to provide the agency with information regarding the statement of estimated regulatory costs, or to provide a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative as provided by s. 120.541(1), must do so in writing within 21 days after publication of the notice; and a statement as to whether, based on the statement of the estimated regulatory costs or other information expressly relied upon and described by the agency if no statement of regulatory costs is required, the proposed rule is expected to require legislative ratification pursuant to s. 120.541(3). The notice must state the procedure for requesting a public hearing on the proposed rule. Except when the intended action is the repeal of a rule, the notice must include a reference both to the date on which and to the place where the notice of rule development that is required by subsection (2) appeared.

2. The notice must shall be published in the Florida Administrative Register at least 7 days after the notice of rule development and at least not less than 28 days before prior to the intended action. The proposed rule, including all material proposed to be incorporated by reference, must shall be available for inspection and copying by the public at the time

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of the publication of notice. Material proposed to be incorporated by reference in the notice required by this paragraph must be made available in the manner prescribed by sub-subparagraph (1)(i)3.a. or sub-subparagraph (1)(i)3.b.

- 3. The notice must shall be mailed or delivered electronically to all persons named in the proposed rule and to all persons who have made, at least 14 days before prior to such mailing or delivery, have made requests of the agency for advance notice of its proceedings. The agency shall also give such notice as is prescribed by rule to those particular classes of persons to whom the intended action is directed.
- 4. The adopting agency shall file with the committee, at least 21 days before prior to the proposed adoption date, a copy of each rule it proposes to adopt; a copy of any material incorporated by reference in the rule; a detailed written statement of the facts and circumstances justifying the proposed rule; a copy of any statement of estimated regulatory costs that has been prepared pursuant to s. 120.541; a statement of the extent to which the proposed rule relates to federal standards or rules on the same subject; and the notice required by subparagraph 1.
- 5. If any of the information, other than substantive changes to the rule text, which is required to be included in the notice under subparagraph 1. is omitted or is incorrect, the agency must publish a notice of correction in the Florida Administrative Register at least 7 days before the intended agency action. The publication of a notice of correction does not affect the timeframes for filing the rule for adoption as set forth in paragraph (e). Technical changes must be published



as a notice of correction.

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- (b) Special matters to be considered in rule adoption.-
- 1. Statement of estimated regulatory costs.—Before the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule other than an emergency rule, an agency is encouraged to prepare a statement of estimated regulatory costs of the proposed rule, as provided by s. 120.541. However, an agency must prepare a statement of estimated regulatory costs of the proposed rule, as provided by s. 120.541, if:
- a. The proposed rule will have an adverse impact on small business; or
- b. The proposed rule is likely to directly or indirectly increase regulatory costs in excess of \$200,000 in the aggregate in this state within 1 year after the implementation of the rule.
 - 2. Small businesses, small counties, and small cities .-
- a. Each agency, before the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule, shall consider the impact of the rule on small businesses as defined by s. 288.703 and the impact of the rule on small counties or small cities as defined by s. 120.52. Whenever practicable, an agency shall tier its rules to reduce disproportionate impacts on small businesses, small counties, or small cities to avoid regulating small businesses, small counties, or small cities that do not contribute significantly to the problem the rule is designed to address. An agency may define "small business" to include businesses employing more than 200 persons, may define "small county" to include those with populations of more than 75,000, and may define "small city" to include those with populations of more than 10,000, if

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it finds that such a definition is necessary to adapt a rule to the needs and problems of small businesses, small counties, or small cities. The agency shall consider each of the following methods for reducing the impact of the proposed rule on small businesses, small counties, and small cities, or any combination of these entities:

- (I) Establishing less stringent compliance or reporting requirements in the rule.
- (II) Establishing less stringent schedules or deadlines in the rule for compliance or reporting requirements.
- (III) Consolidating or simplifying the rule's compliance or reporting requirements.
- (IV) Establishing performance standards or best management practices to replace design or operational standards in the rule.
- (V) Exempting small businesses, small counties, or small cities from any or all requirements of the rule.
- b.(I) If the agency determines that the proposed action will affect small businesses as defined by the agency as provided in sub-subparagraph a., the agency must shall send written notice of the rule to the rules ombudsman in the Executive Office of the Governor at least 28 days before the intended action.
- (II) Each agency shall adopt those regulatory alternatives offered by the rules ombudsman in the Executive Office of the Governor and provided to the agency no later than 21 days after the rules ombudsman's receipt of the written notice of the rule which it finds are feasible and consistent with the stated objectives of the proposed rule and which would reduce the

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impact on small businesses. When regulatory alternatives are offered by the rules ombudsman in the Executive Office of the Governor, the 90-day period for filing the rule in subparagraph (e) 2. is extended for a period of 21 days. An agency shall provide the committee a copy of any regulatory alternative offered to the agency within 7 days after its delivery to the agency. The agency may not file a rule for adoption before such regulatory alternative, if applicable, has been provided to the committee.

- (III) If an agency does not adopt all alternatives offered pursuant to this sub-subparagraph, it must shall, before rule adoption or amendment and pursuant to subparagraph (d)1., file a detailed written statement with the committee explaining the reasons for failure to adopt such alternatives. Within 3 working days after the filing of such notice, the agency shall send a copy of such notice to the rules ombudsman in the Executive Office of the Governor.
 - (d) Modification or withdrawal of proposed rules.-
- 1. After the final public hearing on the proposed rule, or after the time for requesting a hearing has expired, if the rule has not been changed from the rule as previously filed with the committee, or contains only technical changes, the adopting agency must shall file a notice to that effect with the committee at least 7 days before prior to filing the rule for adoption. Any change, other than a technical change that does not affect the substance of the rule, must be supported by the record of public hearings held on the rule, must be in response to written material submitted to the agency within 21 days after the date of publication of the notice of intended agency action

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or submitted to the agency between the date of publication of the notice and the end of the final public hearing, or must be in response to a proposed objection by the committee. In addition, when any change is made in a proposed rule, other than a technical change, the adopting agency shall provide a copy of a notice of change by certified mail or actual delivery to any person who requests it in writing no later than 21 days after the notice required in paragraph (a). The agency shall file the notice of change with the committee, along with the reasons for the change, and provide the notice of change to persons requesting it, at least 21 days before prior to filing the rule for adoption. The notice of change must shall be published in the Florida Administrative Register at least 21 days before prior to filing the rule for adoption. This subparagraph does not apply to emergency rules adopted pursuant to subsection (4). Material proposed to be incorporated by reference in the notice required by this subparagraph must be made available in the manner prescribed by sub-subparagraph (1)(i)3.a. or subsubparagraph (1)(i)3.b.

- 2. After the notice required by paragraph (a) and before prior to adoption, the agency may withdraw the rule in whole or in part.
- 3. After adoption and before the rule becomes effective, a rule may be modified or withdrawn only in the following circumstances:
 - a. When the committee objects to the rule;
- b. When a final order, which is not subject to further appeal, is entered in a rule challenge brought pursuant to s. 120.56 after the date of adoption but before the rule becomes

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effective pursuant to subparagraph (e) 6.;

- c. If the rule requires ratification, when more than 90 days have passed since the rule was filed for adoption without the Legislature does not ratify ratifying the rule by the adjournment sine die of the regular session immediately following the filing for adoption of the rule, in which case the rule must may be withdrawn, and within 90 days after adjournment sine die, the agency:
- (I) May initiate rulemaking again by publishing the notice required by s. 120.54(3)(a); or
- (II) Must initiate rulemaking again by publishing the notice required by s. 120.54(3)(a), if the mandatory grant of rulemaking authority the agency relied upon as authority to pursue the original rule action is still in effect at the time of the original rule's withdrawal but may not be modified; or
- d. When the committee notifies the agency that an objection to the rule is being considered, in which case the rule may be modified to extend the effective date by not more than 60 days.
- 4. The agency shall give notice of its decision to withdraw or modify a rule in the first available issue of the publication in which the original notice of rulemaking was published, shall notify those persons described in subparagraph (a) 3. in accordance with the requirements of that subparagraph, and must shall notify the Department of State if the rule is required to be filed with the Department of State.
- 5. After a rule has become effective, it may be repealed or amended only through the rulemaking procedures specified in this chapter.
 - (e) Filing for final adoption; effective date.-

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- 1. If the adopting agency is required to publish its rules in the Florida Administrative Code, the agency, upon approval of the agency head, must electronically shall file with the Department of State a three certified copy copies of the rule it proposes to adopt; one copy of any material incorporated by reference in the rule, certified by the agency; a summary of the rule; a summary of any hearings held on the rule; and a detailed written statement of the facts and circumstances justifying the rule. Agencies not required to publish their rules in the Florida Administrative Code shall file one certified copy of the proposed rule, and the other material required by this subparagraph, in the office of the agency head, and such rules must shall be open to the public.
- 2. A rule may not be filed for adoption less than 28 days or more than 90 days after the notice required by paragraph (a), until 21 days after the notice of change required by paragraph (d), until 14 days after the final public hearing, until 21 days after a statement of estimated regulatory costs required under s. 120.541 has been provided to all persons who submitted a lower cost regulatory alternative and made available to the public, or until the administrative law judge has rendered a decision under s. 120.56(2), whichever applies. When a required notice of change is published before prior to the expiration of the time to file the rule for adoption, the period during which a rule must be filed for adoption is extended to 45 days after the date of publication. If notice of a public hearing is published before prior to the expiration of the time to file the rule for adoption, the period during which a rule must be filed for adoption is extended to 45 days after adjournment of the

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final hearing on the rule, 21 days after receipt of all material authorized to be submitted at the hearing, or 21 days after receipt of the transcript, if one is made, whichever is latest. The term "public hearing" includes any public meeting held by any agency at which the rule is considered. If a petition for an administrative determination under s. 120.56(2) is filed, the period during which a rule must be filed for adoption is extended to 60 days after the administrative law judge files the final order with the clerk or until 60 days after subsequent judicial review is complete.

- 3. At the time a rule is filed, the agency shall certify that the time limitations prescribed by this paragraph have been complied with, that all statutory rulemaking requirements have been met, and that there is no administrative determination pending on the rule.
- 4. At the time a rule is filed, the committee shall certify whether the agency has responded in writing to all material and timely written comments or written inquiries made on behalf of the committee. The department shall reject any rule that is not filed within the prescribed time limits; that does not comply with all statutory rulemaking requirements and rules of the department; upon which an agency has not responded in writing to all material and timely written inquiries or written comments; upon which an administrative determination is pending; or which does not include a statement of estimated regulatory costs, if required.
- 5. If a rule has not been adopted within the time limits imposed by this paragraph or has not been adopted in compliance with all statutory rulemaking requirements, the agency proposing



the rule must shall withdraw the rule and give notice of its action in the next available issue of the Florida Administrative Register.

6. The proposed rule is shall be adopted upon on being filed with the Department of State and becomes become effective 20 days after being filed, on a later date specified in the notice required by subparagraph (a)1., on a date required by statute, or upon ratification by the Legislature pursuant to s. 120.541(3). Rules not required to be filed with the Department of State shall become effective when adopted by the agency head, on a later date specified by rule or statute, or upon ratification by the Legislature pursuant to s. 120.541(3). If the committee notifies an agency that an objection to a rule is being considered, the agency may postpone the adoption of the rule to accommodate review of the rule by the committee. When an agency postpones adoption of a rule to accommodate review by the committee, the 90-day period for filing the rule is tolled until the committee notifies the agency that it has completed its review of the rule.

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For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "administrative determination" does not include subsequent judicial review.

(4) EMERGENCY RULES.-

(a) If an agency finds that an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare requires emergency action, or if the Legislature authorizes the agency to adopt emergency rules and finds that all conditions specified in this paragraph are met, the agency may, within the authority granted to the agency under the State Constitution or delegated to it by the

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Legislature, adopt any rule necessitated by the immediate danger or legislative finding. The agency may adopt a rule by any procedure which is fair under the circumstances if:

- 1. The procedure provides at least the procedural protection given by other statutes, the State Constitution, or the United States Constitution.
- 2. The agency takes only that action necessary to protect the public interest under the emergency procedure.
- 3. The agency publishes in writing at the time of, or prior to, its action the specific facts and reasons for finding an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare and its reasons for concluding that the procedure used is fair under the circumstances. In any event, notice of emergency rules, other than those of educational units or units of government with jurisdiction in only one or a part of one county, including the full text of the rules and the agency's findings of immediate danger, necessity, and procedural fairness or a citation to the grant of emergency rulemaking authority, must, shall be published in the first available issue of the Florida Administrative Register and provided to the committee along with any material incorporated by reference in the rules. The agency's findings of immediate danger, necessity, and procedural fairness are shall be judicially reviewable.
- (b) Rules pertaining to the public health, safety, or welfare must shall include rules pertaining to perishable agricultural commodities or rules pertaining to the interpretation and implementation of the requirements of chapters 97-102 and chapter 105 of the Election Code.
 - (c) 1. An emergency rule adopted under this subsection may

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shall not be effective for a period longer than 90 days and may shall not be renewable, except when the agency has initiated rulemaking to adopt rules addressing the subject of the emergency rule and either:

- a.1. A challenge to the proposed rules has been filed and remains pending; or
- b.2. The proposed rules are awaiting ratification by the Legislature pursuant to s. 120.541(3). If the proposed rule is not ratified during the next regular legislative session, the emergency rule shall expire at adjournment sine die of that regular legislative session. The proposed rule must be withdrawn from ratification in accordance with s. 120.54(3)(d).
- 2. Nothing in This paragraph does not prohibit prohibits the agency from adopting a rule or rules identical to the emergency rule through the rulemaking procedures specified in subsection (3).
- (d) Notice of the renewal of an emergency rule must be published in the Florida Administrative Register before the expiration of the existing emergency rule. The notice of renewal must state the specific facts and reasons for such renewal.
- (e) For emergency rules with an effective period greater than 90 days which are intended to replace existing rules, a note must be added to the history note of the existing rule which specifically identifies the emergency rule that is intended to supersede the existing rule and includes the date that the emergency rule was filed with the Department of State.
- (f) Emergency rules must be published in the Florida Administrative Code.
 - (g) An agency may supersede an emergency rule in effect

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through adoption of another emergency rule before the superseded rule expires. The reason for adopting the superseding rule must be stated in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraph (a), and the superseding rule is in effect during the effective period of the superseded rule.

- (h) An agency may make technical changes to an emergency rule within the first 7 days after the rule is adopted, and such changes must be published in the Florida Administrative Register as a notice of correction.
- (i) Subject to applicable constitutional and statutory provisions, an emergency rule becomes effective immediately on filing, or on a date less than 20 days thereafter if specified in the rule, if the adopting agency finds that such effective date is necessary because of immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare.
- (j) An agency may repeal an emergency rule before it expires by providing notice of its intended action in the Florida Administrative Register. The notice must include the full text of the emergency rule and a summary thereof; if applicable, a reference to the rule number; and a short, plain explanation as to why the conditions specified in accordance with paragraph (a) no longer require the emergency rule.
 - (7) PETITION TO INITIATE RULEMAKING.-
- (a) Any person regulated by an agency or having substantial interest in an agency rule may petition an agency to adopt, amend, or repeal a rule or to provide the minimum public information required by this chapter. The petition must shall specify the proposed rule and action requested. The agency shall provide to the committee a copy of the petition within 7 days

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after its receipt. No Not later than 30 calendar days following the date of filing a petition, the agency shall initiate rulemaking proceedings under this chapter, otherwise comply with the requested action, or deny the petition with a written statement of its reasons for the denial. The agency shall notify the committee of its intended action or response within 7 days.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) of section 120.541, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (4) of that section is reenacted, to read:

120.541 Statement of estimated regulatory costs.-

(1)(a) Within 21 days after publication of the notice required under s. 120.54(3)(a), a substantially affected person may submit to an agency a good faith written proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative to a proposed rule which substantially accomplishes the objectives of the law being implemented. The proposal may include the alternative of not adopting any rule if the proposal explains how the lower costs and objectives of the law will be achieved by not adopting any rule. If submitted after a notice of change, a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative is deemed to be made in good faith only if the person reasonably believes, and the proposal states, the person's reasons for believing that the proposed rule as changed by the notice of change increases the regulatory costs or creates an adverse impact on small businesses which was not created by the previously proposed rule. If such a proposal is submitted, the 90-day period for filing the rule is extended 21 days. Upon the submission of the lower cost regulatory alternative, the agency shall prepare a statement of estimated regulatory costs as provided in subsection (2), or shall revise

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its prior statement of estimated regulatory costs, and either adopt the alternative or provide a statement of the reasons for rejecting the alternative in favor of the proposed rule. The agency shall provide to the committee, within 7 days after its receipt, a copy of any proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative, and within 7 days after its release, a copy of the agency's response thereto. The agency may not file a rule for adoption before such documents, if applicable, have been provided to the committee.

- (3) If the adverse impact or regulatory costs of the rule exceed any of the criteria established in paragraph (2)(a), the rule must shall be submitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than 30 days before prior to the next regular legislative session, and the rule may not take effect until it is ratified by the Legislature. The agency shall notify the committee of its submission of the rule to the Legislature for ratification within 3 business days after submittal. If the proposed rule is not ratified during the next regular legislative session, the agency must withdraw the rule, and within 90 days after adjournment sine die of that legislative session:
- (a) May initiate rulemaking again by publishing the notice required by s. 120.54(3)(a); or
- (b) Must initiate rulemaking by publishing the notice required by s. 120.54(3)(a), if the mandatory grant of rulemaking authority the agency relied on as authority to initiate the original rulemaking is stil<u>l</u> in effect at the time of the original rule's withdrawal.
 - (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to the adoption of:



563 (a) Federal standards pursuant to s. 120.54(6). 564 (b) Triennial updates of and amendments to the Florida 565 Building Code which are expressly authorized by s. 553.73. (c) Triennial updates of and amendments to the Florida Fire 566 567 Prevention Code which are expressly authorized by s. 633.202. 568 Section 4. Section 120.5435, Florida Statutes, is created 569 to read: 570 120.5435 Agency review of rules.-571 (1) By July 1, 2030, each agency, in coordination with the 572 committee, shall review all existing rules adopted by the agency before July 1, 2025, in accordance with this section. 573 574 (2) Beginning October 1, 2025, each agency shall include a 575 list of its existing rules in its annual regulatory plan, 576 prepared and submitted pursuant to s. 120.74. The agency shall 577 include a schedule of the rules it will review each year during 578 the 5-year rule review period. The agency may amend its yearly 579 schedule in subsequent regulatory plans but must provide for the 580 completed review of at least 20 percent of the agency's rules per year, until all of its subject rules have been reviewed. 581 582 (3) The agency rule review must determine whether each 583 rule: 584 (a) Is a valid exercise of delegated legislative authority; 585 (b) Has current statutory authority; 586 (c) Reiterates or paraphrases statutory material; 587 (d) Is in proper form; 588 (e) Is consistent with expressed legislative intent 589 pertaining to the specific provisions of law which the rule 590 implements;

(f) Requires a technical or substantive update to reflect



current use; and

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- (g) Requires updated references to statutory citations and incorporated materials.
- (4) By January 1 of each year, the agency shall submit a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which summarizes the agency's intended action on each rule under review during the current fiscal year.
- (5) The agency shall take one of the following actions during its rule review:
- (a) Make no change to the rule. If the agency determines that no change is necessary, the agency must file with the committee by April 1 a copy of the reviewed rule, a written statement of its intended action, and its assessment of factors specified in subsection (3). This determination is not subject to a challenge as a proposed rule pursuant to s. 120.56(2).
- (b) Make a technical change to the rule. If the agency determines that one or more technical changes are necessary, the agency must file with the committee by April 1 a copy of the reviewed rule and the recommended technical change or changes coded by underlining new text and striking through deleted text, a written statement of its intended action, its assessment of the factors specified in subsection (3), and the facts and circumstances justifying the technical change or changes to the reviewed rule. This determination is not subject to a challenge as a proposed rule pursuant to s. 120.56(2).
- (c) Make a substantive change to the rule. If the agency determines that the rule requires a substantive change, the agency must make all changes, including any technical change, to the rule in accordance with this chapter. The agency shall

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publish a notice of rule development in the Florida Administrative Register by April 1. The agency shall also file with the committee by April 1 a copy of the reviewed rule and the recommended change or changes coded by underlining new text and striking through deleted text, a written statement of its intended action, and its assessment of factors specified in subsection (3). This submission to the committee does not constitute a notice of rule development as contemplated by s. 120.54(3)(a) and is not required to be in the same form as the rule that will be proposed by the agency.

- (d) Repeal the rule. If an agency determines that the rule should be repealed, the agency must repeal the rule in accordance with this chapter. The agency shall publish a notice of proposed rule development in the Florida Administrative Register by April 1. The agency shall also file with the committee by April 1 a written statement of its intended action and its assessment of factors specified in subsection (3). This submission to the committee does not constitute a notice of rule development as contemplated by s. 120.54(3)(a).
- (6) The committee shall examine the agency's rule review submission. The committee may request from an agency any information that is reasonably necessary for examination of a rule as required by subsection (1). If the agency recommends no change or a technical change to a rule, the committee must complete its examination within 90 calendar days after the agency transmits the report required under subsection (4). Upon completion of its examination, the committee must certify whether the agency has responded in writing to all material and timely written comments or inquiries made on behalf of the



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- (7) The rule review is completed upon either:
- (a) The agency, upon approval of the agency head or his or her designee, electronically filing a certified copy of the reviewed rule to which no changes or only technical changes were made, and the committee's certification granted pursuant to subsection (6), with the Department of State.
- (b) The agency, for a reviewed rule subject to substantive change or repeal, timely filing a proposed rule pursuant to s. 120.54.
- (8) The Department of State shall publish in the Florida Administrative Register a notice of the completed rule review and shall update the history note of the rule in the Florida Administrative Code to reflect the date of the rule review's completion, if applicable.
- (9) The hearing requirements of s. 120.54 do not apply to a rule reviewed pursuant to this section.
- (10) The Department of State shall adopt rules to implement this section no later than December 31, 2025.
- (11) This section is repealed July 1, 2032, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.
- Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 120.55, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 120.55 Publication.
 - (1) The Department of State shall:
- (a) 1. Through a continuous revision and publication system, compile and publish electronically, on a website managed by the department, the "Florida Administrative Code." The Florida Administrative Code must shall contain all rules adopted by each

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agency, citing the grant of rulemaking authority and the specific law implemented pursuant to which each rule was adopted, all history notes as authorized in ss. 120.5435 and 120.545(7) s. 120.545(7), complete indexes to all rules and any material incorporated by reference contained in the code, and any other material required or authorized by law or deemed useful by the department. The electronic code must shall display each rule chapter currently in effect in browse mode and allow full text search of the code and each rule chapter. The department may contract with a publishing firm for a printed publication; however, the department retains shall retain responsibility for the code as provided in this section. The electronic publication is shall be the official compilation of the administrative rules of this state. The Department of State retains shall retain the copyright over the Florida Administrative Code.

- 2. Rules general in form but applicable to only one school district, community college district, or county, or a part thereof, or state university rules relating to internal personnel or business and finance may shall not be published in the Florida Administrative Code. Exclusion from publication in the Florida Administrative Code does shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of such rules.
- 3. At the beginning of the section of the code dealing with an agency that files copies of its rules with the department, the department shall publish the address and telephone number of the executive offices of each agency, the manner by which the agency indexes its rules, a listing of all rules of that agency excluded from publication in the code, a listing of all forms

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and material incorporated by reference adopted by rule which are used by the agency, and a statement as to where those rules may be inspected.

- 4. Forms may shall not be published in the Florida Administrative Code; but any form which an agency uses in its dealings with the public, along with any accompanying instructions, must shall be filed with the committee before it is used. Any form or instruction which meets the definition of the term "rule" provided in s. 120.52 must shall be incorporated by reference into the appropriate rule. The reference must shall specifically state that the form is being incorporated by reference and shall include the number, title, and effective date of the form and an explanation of how the form may be obtained. Each form created by an agency which is incorporated by reference in a rule notice of which is given under s. 120.54(3)(a) after December 31, 2007, must clearly display the number, title, and effective date of the form and the number of the rule in which the form is incorporated.
- 5. After December 31, 2025, the department shall require any material incorporated by reference in allow adopted rules and material incorporated by reference to be filed in electronic form as prescribed by department rule. When a rule is filed for adoption with incorporated material in electronic form, the department's publication of the Florida Administrative Code on its website must contain a hyperlink from the incorporating reference in the rule directly to that material. The department may not allow hyperlinks from rules in the Florida Administrative Code to any material other than that filed with and maintained by the department, but may allow hyperlinks to

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incorporated material maintained by the department from the adopting agency's website or other sites.

- 6. The department shall include the date of any technical changes in the history note of the rule in the Florida Administrative Code. A technical change does not affect the effective date of the rule. A technical change made after the adoption of a rule must be published as a notice of correction.
- (b) Electronically publish on a website managed by the department a continuous revision and publication entitled the "Florida Administrative Register," which serves shall serve as the official publication and must contain:
- 1. All notices required by s. 120.54(2) and (3)(a), showing the text of all rules proposed for consideration.
- 2. All notices of public meetings, hearings, and workshops conducted in accordance with s. 120.525, including a statement of the manner in which a copy of the agenda may be obtained.
- 3. A notice of each request for authorization to amend or repeal an existing uniform rule or for the adoption of new uniform rules.
- 4. Notice of petitions for declaratory statements or administrative determinations.
- 5. A list of all rules that were not timely reviewed by their respective agency, pursuant to s. 120.5435, updated at least annually.
- 6. A summary of each objection to any rule filed by the Administrative Procedures Committee.
- 7.6. A list of rules filed for adoption in the previous 7 days.
 - 8.7. A list of all rules filed for adoption pending



legislative ratification under s. 120.541(3). A rule shall be removed from the list once notice of ratification or withdrawal of the rule is received.

9.8. Any other material required or authorized by law or deemed useful by the department.

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The department may contract with a publishing firm for a printed publication of the Florida Administrative Register and make copies available on an annual subscription basis.

- (c) Prescribe by rule the style and form required for rules, notices, and other materials submitted for filing, including any rule requiring that documents created by an agency which are proposed to be incorporated by reference in notices published pursuant to s. 120.54(3)(a) and (d) be coded as required in s. 120.54(1)(i)7.
- (d) Charge each agency using the Florida Administrative Register a space rate to cover the costs related to the Florida Administrative Register and the Florida Administrative Code.
- (e) Maintain a permanent record of all notices published in the Florida Administrative Register.
- Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsections (4) through (8) of section 120.74, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraphs (e) and (f) are added to subsection (1) of that section, to read:
- 120.74 Agency annual rulemaking and regulatory plans; reports.-
- (1) REGULATORY PLAN.-By October 1 of each year, each agency shall prepare a regulatory plan.
 - (c) The plan must include any desired update to the prior

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year's regulatory plan or supplement published pursuant to subsection (5) $\frac{(7)}{}$. If, in a prior year, a law was identified under this paragraph or under subparagraph (a)1. as a law requiring rulemaking to implement but a notice of proposed rule has not been published:

- 1. The agency shall identify and again list such law, noting the applicable notice of rule development by citation to the Florida Administrative Register; or
- 2. If the agency has subsequently determined that rulemaking is not necessary to implement the law, the agency shall identify such law, reference the citation to the applicable notice of rule development in the Florida Administrative Register, and provide a concise written explanation of the reason why the law may be implemented without rulemaking.
 - (e) The plan must also include all of the following:
- 1. A list of the agency's existing rules scheduled for review pursuant to s. 120.5435.
- 2. A 5-year schedule for the review of all existing rules as of July 1, 2025.
- 3. A yearly schedule for the rules it will review each year during the 5-year rule review. The agency may amend this schedule, if necessary.
- The plan must include any desired update to the prior year's regulatory plan or supplement thereof, published pursuant to subsection (5). If, in a prior year, the agency identified a rule under this paragraph as one requiring review pursuant to s. 120.5435, but the agency has not yet completed an action described in s. 120.5435(5):

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- 1. The agency must identify and list such rule in its regulatory plan as an untimely rule review and notify the committee of such action; or
- 2. If the agency subsequently determined that the rule review is not necessary, the agency must identify the rule and provide a concise written explanation of the reason why the rule does not require a rule review.
- (4) DEADLINE FOR RULE DEVELOPMENT.-By November 1 of each year, each agency shall publish a notice of rule development under s. 120.54(2) for each law identified in the agency's regulatory plan pursuant to subparagraph (1) (a) 1. for which rulemaking is necessary to implement but for which the agency did not report the publication of a notice of rule development under subparagraph (1) (a) 2.
- (5) CORRECTING THE REGULATORY PLAN DEADLINE TO PUBLISH PROPOSED RULE. For each law for which implementing rulemaking is necessary as identified in the agency's plan pursuant to subparagraph (1) (a) 1. or subparagraph (1) (c) 1., the agency shall publish a notice of proposed rule pursuant to s. 120.54(3)(a) by April 1 of the year following the deadline for the regulatory plan. This deadline may be extended if the agency publishes a notice of extension in the Florida Administrative Register identifying each rulemaking proceeding for which an extension is being noticed by citation to the applicable notice of rule development as published in the Florida Administrative Register. The agency shall include a concise statement in the notice of extension identifying any issues that are causing the delay in rulemaking. An extension shall expire on October 1 after the April 1 deadline, provided that the regulatory plan due on

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October 1 may further extend the rulemaking proceeding by identification pursuant to subparagraph (1)(c)1. or conclude the rulemaking proceeding by identification pursuant to subparagraph (1)(c)2. A published regulatory plan may be corrected at any time to accomplish the purpose of extending or concluding an affected rulemaking proceeding by identifying the applicable rule pursuant to subparagraph (1)(c)2. The regulatory plan and is deemed corrected as of the October 1 due date. Upon publication of a correction, the agency shall publish in the Florida Administrative Register a notice of the date of the correction identifying the affected rulemaking proceeding by applicable citation to the Florida Administrative Register.

(6) CERTIFICATIONS.-Each agency shall file a certification with the committee upon compliance with subsection (4) and upon filing a notice under subsection (5) of either a deadline extension or a regulatory plan correction. A certification may relate to more than one notice or contemporaneous act. The date or dates of compliance shall be noted in each certification.

(5) (7) SUPPLEMENTING THE REGULATORY PLAN.—After publication of the regulatory plan, the agency shall supplement the plan within 30 days after a bill becomes a law if the law is enacted before the next regular session of the Legislature and the law substantively modifies the agency's specifically delegated legal duties, unless the law affects all or most state agencies as identified by letter to the committee from the Governor or the Attorney General. The supplement must include the information required in paragraph (1)(a) and shall be published as required in subsection (2), but no certification or delivery to the committee is required. The agency shall publish in the Florida

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Administrative Register notice of publication of the supplement, and include a hyperlink on its website or web address for direct access to the published supplement. For each law reported in the supplement, if rulemaking is necessary to implement the law, the agency shall publish a notice of rule development by the later of the date provided in subsection (4) or 60 days after the bill becomes a law, and a notice of proposed rule shall be published by the later of the date provided in subsection (5) or 120 days after the bill becomes a law. The proposed rule deadline may be extended to the following October 1 by notice as provided in subsection (5). If such proposed rule has not been filed by October 1, a law included in a supplement shall also be included in the next annual plan pursuant to subsection (1).

(6) (8) FAILURE TO COMPLY.—If an agency fails to comply with a requirement of paragraph (2)(a) or subsection $(5)_{T}$ within 15 days after written demand from the committee or from the chair of any other legislative committee, the agency shall deliver a written explanation of the reasons for noncompliance to the committee, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chair of any legislative committee requesting the explanation of the reasons for noncompliance.

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled An act relating to administrative procedures; amending

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s. 120.52, F.S.; defining the term "technical change"; amending s. 120.54, F.S.; requiring agencies to publish a certain notice of intended agency action within a specified timeframe; deleting a provision related to the timeframe within which rules are required to be drafted and formally proposed; prohibiting materials from being incorporated by reference for certain rules reviewed after a specified date unless certain conditions are met; prohibiting rules proposed after a specified date from having materials incorporated by reference unless certain conditions are met; requiring agencies to use specific coding if they are updating or making changes to certain documents incorporated by reference; requiring that certain notices of rule development include incorporated documents; revising the notices required to be issued by agencies before the adoption, amendment, or repeal of certain rules; requiring that such notices be published in the Florida Administrative Register within a specified timeframe; requiring that specified information be available for public inspection; requiring that materials incorporated by reference be made available in a specified manner; requiring that certain notices be delivered electronically to all persons who made requests for such notice; requiring agencies to publish a notice of correction for certain changes within a specified timeframe; providing that notices of correction do not affect certain timeframes;

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requiring that technical changes be published as notices of correction; requiring agencies to provide copies of any offered regulatory alternatives to the Administrative Procedures Committee before the agency files a rule for adoption; requiring that certain materials incorporated by reference be made available in a specified manner; requiring that certain rules be withdrawn if not ratified within the legislative session immediately following the filing for adoption; providing that agencies are authorized to initiate rulemaking, or required to initiate rulemaking under a specified circumstance, within a specified timeframe of the adjournment of such legislative session; reducing the number of certified copies of a proposed rule that must be electronically filed with the Department of State; authorizing agencies to adopt emergency rules under specified conditions; requiring that specified information be published in the first available issue of the Florida Administrative Register and provided to the Administrative Procedures Committee; providing that if a proposed rule is not ratified within a specified timeframe, the emergency rule expires; requiring that the proposed rule be withdrawn in accordance with a specified provision; requiring that notices of renewal for emergency rules be published in the Florida Administrative Register before expiration of the existing emergency rule; requiring that such notices contain specified information; requiring that a note be added to a

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certain history note for certain emergency rules; requiring that emergency rules be published in the Florida Administrative Code; authorizing agencies to adopt emergency rules that supersede other emergency rules; requiring that the reason for such superseding rules be stated in accordance with specified provisions; authorizing agencies to make technical changes to emergency rules within a specified timeframe; requiring that such changes be published in the Florida Administrative Register as a notice of correction; authorizing agencies to repeal emergency rules by providing a certain notice in the Florida Administrative Register; requiring agencies to provide specified petitions to the committee within a specified timeframe after receipt; requiring agencies to provide a certain notification to the committee within a specified timeframe; reenacting and amending s. 120.541, F.S.; providing that a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative submitted after a notice of change is made in good faith only if the proposal contains certain statements; requiring agencies to provide a copy of such proposals and responses thereto to the committee within specified timeframes; prohibiting agencies from filing a rule for adoption unless such documents are provided to the committee; requiring agencies to notify the committee within a specified timeframe that a rule has been submitted for legislative ratification; providing that if a proposed rule is not ratified within a specified

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timeframe, the agency must withdraw such rule and the agency may initiate rulemaking again, or must initiate rulemaking again under a specified condition; creating s. 120.5435, F.S.; requiring agencies, by a specified date and in coordination with the committee, to review specified rules adopted before a specified date; requiring agencies to include a list of existing rules and a schedule of rules they plan to review each year in a certain regulatory plan; authorizing agencies to amend such schedules under specified circumstances but requiring that at least a specified percentage of an agency's rules be reviewed each year until completion of all reviews; requiring agencies to make specified determinations during rule review; providing that certain determinations are not subject to challenge as a proposed rule; requiring agencies to submit a certain report to the Legislature annually by a specified date; requiring agencies to take one of certain specified actions during rule reviews by a specified date; providing requirements for the agencies in connection with each of the specified actions; requiring the committee to examine agencies' rule review submissions; authorizing the committee to request certain information from such agencies; requiring that such review occur within a specified timeframe under specified conditions; requiring the committee to issue a certain certification upon completion of examinations; specifying circumstances under which rule review is considered completed;

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requiring the department to publish a certain notice in the Florida Administrative Register; requiring the department to adopt rules before a specified date; providing for future review and repeal; amending s. 120.55, F.S.; revising the contents of the Florida Administrative Code to conform to changes made by the act; requiring, after a specified date, that any material incorporated by reference be filed in a specified electronic format with the department; requiring that the Florida Administrative Register contain a certain list; requiring that the department prescribe coding for certain documents incorporated by reference; amending s. 120.74, F.S.; requiring that regulatory plans submitted by agencies include certain schedules for rule review and certain desired updates to such plans; requiring agencies to take certain actions if the agencies have not completed reviewing a rule; deleting provisions related to deadlines for rule development; deleting deadlines for publishing proposed rules; deleting provisions requiring agencies to file certain certifications with the committee; authorizing agencies to correct a regulatory plan to conclude affected rulemaking proceedings by identifying certain rules; revising the timeframes within which agencies must publish certain notices; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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By Senator Grall

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to administrative procedures; amending s. 120.52, F.S.; defining the term "technical change"; amending s. 120.54, F.S.; requiring agencies to publish a certain notice of proposed rule within a specified timeframe; deleting a provision related to the timeframe within which rules are required to be drafted and formally proposed; prohibiting materials from being incorporated by reference for certain rules reviewed after a specified date unless certain conditions are met; prohibiting rules proposed after a specified date from having materials incorporated by reference unless certain conditions are met; requiring agencies to use specific coding if they are updating or making changes to certain documents incorporated by reference; requiring that certain notices of rule development include incorporated documents; revising the notices required to be issued by agencies before the adoption, amendment, or repeal of certain rules; requiring that such notices be published in the Florida Administrative Register within a specified timeframe; requiring that specified information be available for public inspection; requiring that materials incorporated by reference be made available in a specified manner; requiring that certain notices be delivered electronically to all persons who made requests for such notice; requiring agencies to publish a notice of correction for certain changes; providing that notices of correction do not affect

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30	certain timeframes; requiring that technical changes
31	be published as notices of correction; requiring
32	agencies to provide copies of any offered regulatory
33	alternatives to the Administrative Procedures
34	Committee before the agency files a rule for adoption;
35	requiring that certain materials incorporated by
36	reference be made available in a specified manner;
37	requiring that certain rules be withdrawn if not
38	ratified within the legislative session immediately
39	following the filing for adoption; requiring the
40	agency to reinitiate rulemaking within a specified
41	timeframe of the adjournment of such legislative
42	session; reducing the number of certified copies of a
43	proposed rule that must be electronically filed with
44	the Department of State; authorizing agencies to adopt
45	emergency rules under specified conditions; requiring
46	that specified information be published in the first
47	available issue of the Florida Administrative Register
48	and provided to the Administrative Procedures
49	Committee; requiring that notices of renewal for
50	emergency rules be published in the Florida
51	Administrative Register before expiration of the
52	existing emergency rule; requiring that such notices
53	contain specified information; requiring that a note
54	be added to a certain history note for certain
55	emergency rules; requiring that emergency rules be
56	published in the Florida Administrative Code;
57	authorizing agencies to adopt emergency rules that
58	supersede other emergency rules; requiring that the

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reason for such superseding rules be stated in accordance with specified provisions; authorizing agencies to make technical changes to emergency rules within a specified timeframe; requiring that such changes be published in the Florida Administrative Register as a notice of correction; authorizing agencies to repeal emergency rules by providing a certain notice in the Florida Administrative Register; requiring agencies to provide specified petitions to the committee within a specified timeframe after receipt; requiring agencies to provide a certain notification to the committee within a specified timeframe; reenacting and amending s. 120.541, F.S.; providing that a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative submitted after a notice of change is made in good faith only if the proposal contains certain statements; requiring agencies to provide a copy of such proposals and responses thereto to the committee within specified timeframes; prohibiting agencies from filing a rule for adoption unless such proposals are provided to the committee; requiring agencies to notify the committee within a specified timeframe that a rule has been submitted for legislative ratification; creating s. 120.5435, F.S.; requiring agencies, by a specified date and in coordination with the committee, to review specified rules adopted before a specified date; requiring agencies to include a list of existing rules and a schedule of rules they plan to review each year in a certain regulatory plan;

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88 authorizing agencies to amend such schedules under 89 specified circumstances but requiring that at least a 90 specified percentage of an agency's rules be reviewed 91 each year until completion of all reviews; requiring 92 agencies to make specified determinations during rule 93 review; requiring agencies to submit a certain report 94 to the Legislature annually by a specified date; 95 requiring agencies to take one of certain specified 96 actions during rule reviews by a specified date; 97 providing requirements for the agencies in connection 98 with each of the specified actions; requiring the 99 committee to examine agencies' rule review submissions; authorizing the committee to request 100 101 certain information from such agencies; requiring that 102 such review occur within a specified timeframe under 103 specified conditions; requiring the committee to issue 104 a certain certification upon completion of 105 examinations; specifying circumstances under which 106 rule review is considered completed; requiring the 107 department to publish a certain notice in the Florida 108 Administrative Register; providing construction; 109 providing applicability; requiring the department to 110 adopt rules before a specified date; providing for 111 future review and repeal; amending s. 120.55, F.S.; 112 revising the contents of the Florida Administrative 113 Code to conform to changes made by the act; requiring, 114 after a specified date, that any material incorporated 115 by reference be filed in a specified electronic format 116 with the department; requiring that the Florida

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Administrative Register contain a certain list; requiring that the department prescribe coding for certain documents incorporated by reference; amending s. 120.74, F.S.; requiring that regulatory plans submitted by agencies include certain schedules for rule review and certain desired updates to such plans; requiring agencies to take certain actions if the agencies have not completed reviewing a rule; deleting provisions related to deadlines for rule development; deleting deadlines for publishing proposed rules; deleting provisions requiring agencies to file certain certifications with the committee; authorizing agencies to correct a regulatory plan to conclude affected rulemaking proceedings by identifying certain rules; revising the timeframes within which agencies must publish certain notices; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Present subsections (20), (21), and (22) of section 120.52, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (21), (22), and (23), respectively, and a new subsection (20) is added to that section, to read:

120.52 Definitions.—As used in this act:

(20) "Technical change" means a change limited to correcting citations or grammatical, typographical, or similar errors that do not affect the substance of the rule.

Section 2. Paragraphs (b) and (i) of subsection (1),

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paragraph (a) of subsection (2), paragraphs (a), (b), (d), and

(e) of subsection (3), subsection (4), and paragraph (a) of
subsection (7) of section 120.54, Florida Statutes, are amended
to read:

120.54 Rulemaking.—

(1) GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL RULES OTHER THAN
EMERGENCY RULES.—

- (b) Whenever an act of the Legislature is enacted which requires implementation of the act by rules of an agency, the agency must publish a notice of proposed rule within the executive branch of state government, such rules shall be drafted and formally proposed as provided in this section within 90 days after the effective date of the act granting rulemaking authority within the times provided in s. 120.74(4) and (5).
- (i)1. A rule may incorporate material by reference but only as the material exists on the date the rule is adopted. For purposes of the rule, changes in the material are not effective unless the rule is amended to incorporate the changes.
- 2. An agency rule that incorporates by specific reference another rule of that agency automatically incorporates subsequent amendments to the referenced rule unless a contrary intent is clearly indicated in the referencing rule. A notice of amendments to a rule that has been incorporated by specific reference in other rules of that agency must explain the effect of those amendments on the referencing rules.
- 3. In rules adopted after December 31, 2010, <u>or reviewed</u> <u>pursuant to s. 120.5435,</u> material may not be incorporated by reference unless:
 - a. The material has been submitted in the prescribed

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electronic format to the Department of State and the full text of the material can be made available for free public access through an electronic hyperlink from the rule making the reference in the Florida Administrative Code; or

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- b. The agency has determined that posting the material on the Internet for purposes of public examination and inspection would constitute a violation of federal copyright law, in which case a statement to that effect, along with the address of locations at the Department of State and the agency at which the material is available for public inspection and examination, must be included in the notice required by subparagraph (3)(a)1.
- 4. In rules proposed after July 1, 2025, material may not be incorporated by reference unless:
- a. The material has been submitted in the prescribed electronic format to the Department of State and the full text of the material can be made available for free public access through an electronic hyperlink from the rule making the reference in the Florida Administrative Register; or
- b. The agency has determined that posting the material on the Internet for purposes of public examination and inspection would constitute a violation of federal copyright law, in which case a statement to that effect, along with the address of locations at the Department of State and the agency at which the material is available for public inspection and examination, must be included in the notice required by subparagraph (3)(a)1.
- $\underline{5.}$ A rule may not be amended by reference only. Amendments must set out the amended rule in full in the same manner as required by the State Constitution for laws.
 - 6.5. Notwithstanding any contrary provision in this

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to paragraph (3)(a) or subparagraph (3)(e)1., the update or

change must be coded by underlining new text and striking

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through deleted text.

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8.6. The Department of State may adopt by rule requirements for incorporating materials pursuant to this paragraph.

- (2) RULE DEVELOPMENT; WORKSHOPS; NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING.-
- (a) Except when the intended action is the repeal of a rule, agencies shall provide notice of the development of proposed rules by publication of a notice of rule development in the Florida Administrative Register before providing notice of a proposed rule as required by paragraph (3) (a). The notice of rule development <u>must</u> shall indicate the subject area to be addressed by rule development, provide a short, plain explanation of the purpose and effect of the proposed rule, cite the specific legal authority for the proposed rule, and include the preliminary text of the proposed rules <u>and incorporated</u> documents, if available, or a statement of how a person may promptly obtain, without cost, a copy of any preliminary draft, if available.
 - (3) ADOPTION PROCEDURES.-
 - (a) Notices.-
- 1. Before Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule other than an emergency rule, an agency shall, upon approval of the agency head, shall give notice of its intended action, setting forth a short, plain explanation of the purpose and effect of the proposed action; the rule number; the full text of the proposed rule or amendment and a summary thereof; a reference to the grant of rulemaking authority pursuant to which the rule is adopted; and a reference to the section or subsection of the Florida Statutes or the Laws of Florida being implemented or interpreted; and the name, e-mail address, and

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262 telephone number of the agency employee who may be contacted 263 regarding the intended action. The notice must include a summary 264 of the agency's statement of the estimated regulatory costs, if 265 one has been prepared, based on the factors set forth in s. 266 120.541(2); a statement that any person who wishes to provide 267 the agency with information regarding the statement of estimated 2.68 regulatory costs, or to provide a proposal for a lower cost 269 regulatory alternative as provided by s. 120.541(1), must do so 270 in writing within 21 days after publication of the notice; and a 271 statement as to whether, based on the statement of the estimated 272 regulatory costs or other information expressly relied upon and 273 described by the agency if no statement of regulatory costs is required, the proposed rule is expected to require legislative 274 275 ratification pursuant to s. 120.541(3). The notice must state the procedure for requesting a public hearing on the proposed rule. Except when the intended action is the repeal of a rule, 277 the notice must include a reference both to the date on which 278 279 and to the place where the notice of rule development that is 280 required by subsection (2) appeared.

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2. The notice <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be published in the Florida Administrative Register <u>at least 7 days after the notice of rule development and at least not less than 28 days <u>before prior to</u> the intended action. The proposed rule, <u>including all material proposed</u> to be incorporated by reference, <u>must shall</u> be available for inspection and copying by the public at the time of the publication of notice. <u>Material proposed to be incorporated by reference in the notice required by this paragraph must be made available in the manner prescribed by sub-subparagraph (1) (i) 3.a. or sub-subparagraph (1) (i) 3.b.</u></u>

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- 3. The notice <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be mailed <u>or delivered</u> <u>electronically</u> to all persons named in the proposed rule and to all persons who <u>have made</u>, at least 14 days <u>before</u> <u>prior to</u> such mailing <u>or delivery</u>, <u>have made</u> requests of the agency for advance notice of its proceedings. The agency shall also give such notice as is prescribed by rule to those particular classes of persons to whom the intended action is directed.
- 4. The adopting agency shall file with the committee, at least 21 days <u>before</u> prior to the proposed adoption date, a copy of each rule it proposes to adopt; a copy of any material incorporated by reference in the rule; a detailed written statement of the facts and circumstances justifying the proposed rule; a copy of any statement of estimated regulatory costs that has been prepared pursuant to s. 120.541; a statement of the extent to which the proposed rule relates to federal standards or rules on the same subject; and the notice required by subparagraph 1.
- 5. If any of the information, other than substantive changes to the rule text, which is required to be included in the notice under subparagraph 1. is omitted or is incorrect, the agency must publish a notice of correction in the Florida Administrative Register. A notice of correction does not affect the timeframes for filing the rule for adoption as set forth in paragraph (e). Technical changes must be published as a notice of correction.
 - (b) Special matters to be considered in rule adoption .-
- 1. Statement of estimated regulatory costs.—Before the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule other than an emergency rule, an agency is encouraged to prepare a statement

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320 of estimated regulatory costs of the proposed rule, as provided

by s. 120.541. However, an agency must prepare a statement of estimated regulatory costs of the proposed rule, as provided by s. 120.541, if:

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- a. The proposed rule will have an adverse impact on small business; or $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$
- b. The proposed rule is likely to directly or indirectly increase regulatory costs in excess of \$200,000 in the aggregate in this state within 1 year after the implementation of the rule.
 - 2. Small businesses, small counties, and small cities .-
- a. Each agency, before the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule, shall consider the impact of the rule on small businesses as defined by s. 288.703 and the impact of the rule on small counties or small cities as defined by s. 120.52. Whenever practicable, an agency shall tier its rules to reduce disproportionate impacts on small businesses, small counties, or small cities to avoid regulating small businesses, small counties, or small cities that do not contribute significantly to the problem the rule is designed to address. An agency may define "small business" to include businesses employing more than 200 persons, may define "small county" to include those with populations of more than 75,000, and may define "small city" to include those with populations of more than 10,000, if it finds that such a definition is necessary to adapt a rule to the needs and problems of small businesses, small counties, or small cities. The agency shall consider each of the following methods for reducing the impact of the proposed rule on small businesses, small counties, and small cities, or any combination

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of these entities:

- (I) Establishing less stringent compliance or reporting requirements in the rule.
- (II) Establishing less stringent schedules or deadlines in the rule for compliance or reporting requirements.
- (III) Consolidating or simplifying the rule's compliance or reporting requirements.
- $\,$ (IV) Establishing performance standards or best management practices to replace design or operational standards in the rule.
- (V) Exempting small businesses, small counties, or small cities from any or all requirements of the rule.
- b.(I) If the agency determines that the proposed action will affect small businesses as defined by the agency as provided in sub-subparagraph a., the agency <u>must</u> shall send written notice of the rule to the rules ombudsman in the Executive Office of the Governor at least 28 days before the intended action.
- (II) Each agency shall adopt those regulatory alternatives offered by the rules ombudsman in the Executive Office of the Governor and provided to the agency no later than 21 days after the rules ombudsman's receipt of the written notice of the rule which it finds are feasible and consistent with the stated objectives of the proposed rule and which would reduce the impact on small businesses. When regulatory alternatives are offered by the rules ombudsman in the Executive Office of the Governor, the 90-day period for filing the rule in subparagraph (e) 2. is extended for a period of 21 days. An agency shall provide the committee a copy of any regulatory alternative

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agency. The agency may not file a rule for adoption before such regulatory alternative, if applicable, has been provided to the committee.

- (III) If an agency does not adopt all alternatives offered pursuant to this sub-subparagraph, it $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall, before rule adoption or amendment and pursuant to subparagraph (d)1., file a detailed written statement with the committee explaining the reasons for failure to adopt such alternatives. Within 3 working days after the filing of such notice, the agency shall send a copy of such notice to the rules ombudsman in the Executive Office of the Governor.
 - (d) Modification or withdrawal of proposed rules .-
- 1. After the final public hearing on the proposed rule, or after the time for requesting a hearing has expired, if the rule has not been changed from the rule as previously filed with the committee, or contains only technical changes, the adopting agency must shall file a notice to that effect with the committee at least 7 days prior to filing the rule for adoption. Any change, other than a technical change that does not affect the substance of the rule, must be supported by the record of public hearings held on the rule, must be in response to written material submitted to the agency within 21 days after the date of publication of the notice of intended agency action or submitted to the agency between the date of publication of the notice and the end of the final public hearing, or must be in response to a proposed objection by the committee. In addition, when any change is made in a proposed rule, other than a technical change, the adopting agency shall provide a copy of a

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notice of change by certified mail or actual delivery to any person who requests it in writing no later than 21 days after the notice required in paragraph (a). The agency shall file the notice of change with the committee, along with the reasons for the change, and provide the notice of change to persons requesting it, at least 21 days before prior to filing the rule for adoption. The notice of change must shall be published in the Florida Administrative Register at least 21 days before prior to filing the rule for adoption. This subparagraph does not apply to emergency rules adopted pursuant to subsection (4). Material proposed to be incorporated by reference in the notice required by this subparagraph must be made available in the manner prescribed by sub-subparagraph (1) (i) 3.a. or subsubparagraph (1) (i) 3.b.

- 2. After the notice required by paragraph (a) and $\underline{\text{before}}$ $\underline{\text{prior to}}$ adoption, the agency may withdraw the rule in whole or in part.
- 3. After adoption and before the rule becomes effective, a rule may be modified or withdrawn only in the following circumstances:
 - a. When the committee objects to the rule;
- b. When a final order, which is not subject to further appeal, is entered in a rule challenge brought pursuant to s. 120.56 after the date of adoption but before the rule becomes effective pursuant to subparagraph (e)6.;
- c. If the rule requires ratification, when more than 90 days have passed since the rule was filed for adoption without the Legislature does not ratify ratifying the rule by the adjournment sine die of the regular session immediately

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following the filing for adoption of the rule, in which case the rule <u>must</u> may be withdrawn <u>and the agency must initiate</u> rulemaking in accordance with this section within 90 days of

439 adjournment sine die but may not be modified; or

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- d. When the committee notifies the agency that an objection to the rule is being considered, in which case the rule may be modified to extend the effective date by not more than 60 days.
- 4. The agency shall give notice of its decision to withdraw or modify a rule in the first available issue of the publication in which the original notice of rulemaking was published, shall notify those persons described in subparagraph (a) 3. in accordance with the requirements of that subparagraph, and <u>must shall</u> notify the Department of State if the rule is required to be filed with the Department of State.
- 5. After a rule has become effective, it may be repealed or amended only through the rulemaking procedures specified in this chapter.
 - (e) Filing for final adoption; effective date.-
- 1. If the adopting agency is required to publish its rules in the Florida Administrative Code, the agency, upon approval of the agency head, <u>must electronically shall</u> file with the Department of State <u>a three</u> certified <u>copy eopies</u> of the rule it proposes to adopt; one copy of any material incorporated by reference in the rule, certified by the agency; a summary of the rule; a summary of any hearings held on the rule; and a detailed written statement of the facts and circumstances justifying the rule. Agencies not required to publish their rules in the Florida Administrative Code shall file one certified copy of the proposed rule, and the other material required by this

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subparagraph, in the office of the agency head, and such rules $\max \frac{\sinh 1}{\sinh 1}$ be open to the public.

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- 2. A rule may not be filed for adoption less than 28 days or more than 90 days after the notice required by paragraph (a), until 21 days after the notice of change required by paragraph (d), until 14 days after the final public hearing, until 21 days after a statement of estimated regulatory costs required under s. 120.541 has been provided to all persons who submitted a lower cost regulatory alternative and made available to the public, or until the administrative law judge has rendered a decision under s. 120.56(2), whichever applies. When a required notice of change is published before prior to the expiration of the time to file the rule for adoption, the period during which a rule must be filed for adoption is extended to 45 days after the date of publication. If notice of a public hearing is published before prior to the expiration of the time to file the rule for adoption, the period during which a rule must be filed for adoption is extended to 45 days after adjournment of the final hearing on the rule, 21 days after receipt of all material authorized to be submitted at the hearing, or 21 days after receipt of the transcript, if one is made, whichever is latest. The term "public hearing" includes any public meeting held by any agency at which the rule is considered. If a petition for an administrative determination under s. 120.56(2) is filed, the period during which a rule must be filed for adoption is extended to 60 days after the administrative law judge files the final order with the clerk or until 60 days after subsequent judicial review is complete.
 - 3. At the time a rule is filed, the agency shall certify

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that the time limitations prescribed by this paragraph have been complied with, that all statutory rulemaking requirements have been met, and that there is no administrative determination pending on the rule.

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- 4. At the time a rule is filed, the committee shall certify whether the agency has responded in writing to all material and timely written comments or written inquiries made on behalf of the committee. The department shall reject any rule that is not filed within the prescribed time limits; that does not comply with all statutory rulemaking requirements and rules of the department; upon which an agency has not responded in writing to all material and timely written inquiries or written comments; upon which an administrative determination is pending; or which does not include a statement of estimated regulatory costs, if required.
- 5. If a rule has not been adopted within the time limits imposed by this paragraph or has not been adopted in compliance with all statutory rulemaking requirements, the agency proposing the rule $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ withdraw the rule and give notice of its action in the next available issue of the Florida Administrative Register.
- 6. The proposed rule <u>is shall be</u> adopted <u>upon</u> on being filed with the Department of State and <u>becomes</u> become effective 20 days after being filed, on a later date specified in the notice required by subparagraph (a)1., on a date required by statute, or upon ratification by the Legislature pursuant to s. 120.541(3). Rules not required to be filed with the Department of State shall become effective when adopted by the agency head, on a later date specified by rule or statute, or upon

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ratification by the Legislature pursuant to s. 120.541(3). If the committee notifies an agency that an objection to a rule is being considered, the agency may postpone the adoption of the rule to accommodate review of the rule by the committee. When an agency postpones adoption of a rule to accommodate review by the committee, the 90-day period for filing the rule is tolled until the committee notifies the agency that it has completed its review of the rule.

For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "administrative determination" does not include subsequent judicial review.

- (4) EMERGENCY RULES .-
- (a) If an agency finds that an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare requires emergency action, or if the Legislature authorizes the agency to adopt emergency rules and finds that all conditions specified in this paragraph are met, the agency may, within the authority granted to the agency under the State Constitution or delegated to it by the Legislature, adopt any rule necessitated by the immediate danger or legislative finding. The agency may adopt a rule by any procedure which is fair under the circumstances if:
- 1. The procedure provides at least the procedural protection given by other statutes, the State Constitution, or the United States Constitution.
- 2. The agency takes only that action necessary to protect the public interest under the emergency procedure.
- 3. The agency publishes in writing at the time of, or prior to, its action the specific facts and reasons for finding an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare and

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552	its reasons for concluding that the procedure used is fair under
553	the circumstances. In any event, notice of emergency rules,
554	other than those of educational units or units of government
555	with jurisdiction in only one or a part of one county, including
556	the full text of the rules and the agency's findings of
557	immediate danger, necessity, and procedural fairness or a
558	citation to the grant of emergency rulemaking authority, must $_{\mathcal{T}}$
559	shall be published in the first available issue of the Florida
560	Administrative Register and provided to the committee along with
561	any material incorporated by reference in the rules. The
562	agency's findings of immediate danger, necessity, and procedural
563	fairness <u>are</u> shall be judicially reviewable.
564	(b) Rules pertaining to the public health, safety, or
565	welfare <u>must</u> shall include rules pertaining to perishable
566	agricultural commodities or rules pertaining to the
567	interpretation and implementation of the requirements of
568	chapters 97-102 and chapter 105 of the Election Code.
569	(c) 1 . An emergency rule adopted under this subsection may
570	shall not be effective for a period longer than 90 days and may
571	shall not be renewable, except when the agency has initiated
572	rulemaking to adopt rules addressing the subject of the
573	emergency rule and either:
574	a. 1. A challenge to the proposed rules has been filed and

 $\underline{\text{a.1.}}$ A challenge to the proposed rules has been filed and remains pending; or

 $\underline{b.2-}$ The proposed rules are awaiting ratification by the Legislature pursuant to s. 120.541(3).

2. Nothing in This paragraph does not prohibit prohibits the agency from adopting a rule or rules identical to the emergency rule through the rulemaking procedures specified in

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subsection (3).

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- (d) Notice of the renewal of an emergency rule must be published in the Florida Administrative Register before the expiration of the existing emergency rule. The notice of renewal must state the specific facts and reasons for such renewal.
- (e) For emergency rules with an effective period greater than 90 days which are intended to replace existing rules, a note must be added to the history note of the existing rule which specifically identifies the emergency rule that is intended to supersede the existing rule and includes the date that the emergency rule was filed with the Department of State.
- (f) Emergency rules must be published in the Florida Administrative Code.
- (g) An agency may supersede an emergency rule in effect through adoption of another emergency rule before the superseded rule expires. The reason for adopting the superseding rule must be stated in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraph (a), and the superseding rule is in effect during the effective period of the superseded rule.
- (h) An agency may make technical changes to an emergency rule within the first 7 days after the rule is adopted, and such changes must be published in the Florida Administrative Register as a notice of correction.
- (i) Subject to applicable constitutional and statutory provisions, an emergency rule becomes effective immediately on filing, or on a date less than 20 days thereafter if specified in the rule, if the adopting agency finds that such effective date is necessary because of immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare.

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610 (j) An agency may repeal an emergency rule before it 611

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expires by providing notice of its intended action in the Florida Administrative Register. The notice must include the full text of the emergency rule and a summary thereof; if applicable, a reference to the rule number; and a short, plain explanation as to why the conditions specified in accordance with paragraph (a) no longer require the emergency rule.

(7) PETITION TO INITIATE RULEMAKING.-

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(a) Any person regulated by an agency or having substantial interest in an agency rule may petition an agency to adopt, amend, or repeal a rule or to provide the minimum public information required by this chapter. The petition must shall specify the proposed rule and action requested. The agency shall provide to the committee a copy of the petition within 7 days after its receipt. No Not later than 30 calendar days following the date of filing a petition, the agency shall initiate rulemaking proceedings under this chapter, otherwise comply with the requested action, or deny the petition with a written statement of its reasons for the denial. The agency shall notify the committee of its intended action or response within 7 days.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) of section 120.541, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (4) of that section is reenacted, to read:

120.541 Statement of estimated regulatory costs.-

(1) (a) Within 21 days after publication of the notice required under s. 120.54(3)(a), a substantially affected person may submit to an agency a good faith written proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative to a proposed rule which substantially accomplishes the objectives of the law being

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29-01264-25 2025108 implemented. The proposal may include the alternative of not adopting any rule if the proposal explains how the lower costs and objectives of the law will be achieved by not adopting any rule. If submitted after a notice of change, a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative is deemed to be made in good faith only if the person reasonably believes, and the proposal states, the person's reasons for believing that the proposed rule as changed by the notice of change increases the regulatory costs or creates an adverse impact on small businesses which was not created by the previously proposed rule. If such a proposal is submitted, the 90-day period for filing the rule is extended 21 days. Upon the submission of the lower cost regulatory alternative, the agency shall prepare a statement of estimated regulatory costs as provided in subsection (2), or shall revise its prior statement of estimated regulatory costs, and either adopt the alternative or provide a statement of the reasons for rejecting the alternative in favor of the proposed rule. The agency shall provide to the committee, within 7 days after its receipt, a copy of any proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative, and within 7 days after its release, a copy of the agency's response thereto. The agency may not file a rule for adoption before such proposal, if applicable, has been provided to the committee.

(3) If the adverse impact or regulatory costs of the rule exceed any of the criteria established in paragraph (2)(a), the rule <u>must</u> shall be submitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than 30 days <u>before</u> prior to the next regular legislative session, and the rule may not take effect until it is ratified by the

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668	Legislature. The agency shall notify the committee of its
669	submission of the rule to the Legislature for ratification
670	within 3 business days after submittal.
671	(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to the adoption of:
672	(a) Federal standards pursuant to s. 120.54(6).
673	(b) Triennial updates of and amendments to the Florida
674	Building Code which are expressly authorized by s. 553.73.
675	(c) Triennial updates of and amendments to the Florida Fire
676	Prevention Code which are expressly authorized by s. 633.202.
677	Section 4. Section 120.5435, Florida Statutes, is created
678	to read:
679	120.5435 Agency review of rules.—
680	(1) By July 1, 2030, each agency, in coordination with the
681	committee, shall review all existing rules adopted by the agency
682	before July 1, 2025, in accordance with this section.
683	(2) Beginning October 1, 2025, each agency shall include a
684	list of its existing rules in its annual regulatory plan,
685	prepared and submitted pursuant to s. 120.74. The agency shall
686	$\underline{\text{include a schedule of the rules it will review each year during}}$
687	the 5-year rule review period. The agency may amend its yearly
688	schedule in subsequent regulatory plans but must provide for the
689	<pre>completed review of at least 20 percent of the agency's rules</pre>
690	per year, until all of its subject rules have been reviewed.
691	(3) The agency rule review must determine whether each
692	rule:
693	(a) Is a valid exercise of delegated legislative authority;
694	(b) Has current statutory authority;
695	(c) Reiterates or paraphrases statutory material;
696	(d) Is in proper form;

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(e) Is consistent with expressed legislative intent pertaining to the specific provisions of law which the rule implements;

- (f) Requires a technical or substantive update to reflect current use; and
- (g) Requires updated references to statutory citations and incorporated materials.
- (4) By January 1 of each year, the agency shall submit a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which summarizes the agency's intended action on each rule under review during the current fiscal year.
- (5) The agency shall take one of the following actions during its rule review:
- (a) Make no change to the rule. If the agency determines that no change is necessary, the agency must file with the committee by April 1 a copy of the reviewed rule, a written statement of its intended action, and its assessment of factors specified in subsection (3).
- (b) Make a technical change to the rule. If the agency determines that one or more technical changes are necessary, the agency must file with the committee by April 1 a copy of the reviewed rule and the recommended technical change or changes coded by underlining new text and striking through deleted text, a written statement of its intended action, its assessment of the factors specified in subsection (3), and the facts and circumstances justifying the technical change or changes to the reviewed rule.
- (c) Make a substantive change to the rule. If the agency determines that the rule requires a substantive change, the

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26	agency must make all changes, including any technical change, to
27	the rule in accordance with this chapter. The agency shall
28	publish a notice of rule development in the Florida
29	Administrative Register by April 1. The agency shall also file
30	with the committee by April 1 a copy of the reviewed rule and
31	the recommended change or changes coded by underlining new text
32	and striking through deleted text, a written statement of its
33	intended action, and its assessment of factors specified in
34	subsection (3). This submission to the committee does not
35	constitute a notice of rule development as contemplated by s.
36	120.54(3)(a) and is not required to be in the same form as the
37	rule that will be proposed by the agency.
38	(d) Repeal the rule. If an agency determines that the rule
39	should be repealed, the agency must repeal the rule in
40	accordance with this chapter. The agency shall publish a notice
41	of proposed rule development in the Florida Administrative
42	Register by April 1. The agency shall also file with the
43	committee by April 1 a written statement of its intended action
44	and its assessment of factors specified in subsection (3). This
45	submission to the committee does not constitute a notice of rule
46	development as contemplated by s. 120.54(3)(a).
47	(6) The committee shall examine the agency's rule review
48	submission. The committee may request from an agency any
49	information that is reasonably necessary for examination of a
50	rule as required by subsection (1). If the agency recommends no
51	change or a technical change to a rule, the committee must
52	complete its examination within 90 calendar days after the
5.3	agency transmits the report required under subsection (4). Upon

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completion of its examination, the committee must certify

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Statutes, is amended to read:

120.55 Publication.-

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755	whether the agency has responded in writing to all material and
756	timely written comments or inquiries made on behalf of the
757	committee.
758	(7) The rule review is completed upon either:
759	(a) The agency, upon approval of the agency head or his or
760	her designee, electronically filing a certified copy of the
761	reviewed rule to which no changes or only technical changes were
762	made, and the committee's certification granted pursuant to
763	subsection (6), with the Department of State.
764	(b) The agency, for a reviewed rule subject to substantive
765	change or repeal, timely filing a proposed rule pursuant to s.
766	<u>120.54.</u>
767	(8) The Department of State shall publish in the Florida
768	Administrative Register a notice of the completed rule review
769	and shall update the history note of the rule in the Florida
770	Administrative Code to reflect the date of the rule review's
771	completion, if applicable.
772	(9) A technical change to a rule reviewed pursuant to this
773	section is not subject to a challenge as a proposed rule
774	pursuant to s. 120.56(2).
775	(10) The hearing requirements of s. 120.54 do not apply to
776	a rule reviewed pursuant to this section.
777	(11) The Department of State shall adopt rules to implement
778	this section no later than December 31, 2025.
779	(12) This section is repealed July 1, 2032, unless reviewed
780	and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.
781	Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 120.55, Florida

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(1) The Department of State shall:

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(a)1. Through a continuous revision and publication system, compile and publish electronically, on a website managed by the department, the "Florida Administrative Code." The Florida Administrative Code must shall contain all rules adopted by each agency, citing the grant of rulemaking authority and the specific law implemented pursuant to which each rule was adopted, all history notes as authorized in ss. 120.5435 and 120.545(7) s. 120.545(7), complete indexes to all rules and any material incorporated by reference contained in the code, and any other material required or authorized by law or deemed useful by the department. The electronic code must shall display each rule chapter currently in effect in browse mode and allow full text search of the code and each rule chapter. The department may contract with a publishing firm for a printed publication; however, the department retains shall retain responsibility for the code as provided in this section. The electronic publication is shall be the official compilation of the administrative rules of this state. The Department of State retains shall retain the copyright over the Florida Administrative Code.

- 2. Rules general in form but applicable to only one school district, community college district, or county, or a part thereof, or state university rules relating to internal personnel or business and finance $\underline{\text{may shall}}$ not be published in the Florida Administrative Code. Exclusion from publication in the Florida Administrative Code $\underline{\text{does shall}}$ not affect the validity or effectiveness of such rules.
 - 3. At the beginning of the section of the code dealing with

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an agency that files copies of its rules with the department, the department shall publish the address and telephone number of the executive offices of each agency, the manner by which the agency indexes its rules, a listing of all rules of that agency excluded from publication in the code, a listing of all forms and material incorporated by reference adopted by rule which are used by the agency, and a statement as to where those rules may be inspected.

- 4. Forms may shall not be published in the Florida Administrative Code; but any form which an agency uses in its dealings with the public, along with any accompanying instructions, must shall be filed with the committee before it is used. Any form or instruction which meets the definition of the term "rule" provided in s. 120.52 must shall be incorporated by reference into the appropriate rule. The reference must shall specifically state that the form is being incorporated by reference and shall include the number, title, and effective date of the form and an explanation of how the form may be obtained. Each form created by an agency which is incorporated by reference in a rule notice of which is given under s. 120.54(3)(a) after December 31, 2007, must clearly display the number, title, and effective date of the form and the number of the rule in which the form is incorporated.
- 5. After December 31, 2025, the department shall require any material incorporated by reference in allow adopted rules and material incorporated by reference to be filed in electronic form as prescribed by department rule. When a rule is filed for adoption with incorporated material in electronic form, the department's publication of the Florida Administrative Code on

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its website must contain a hyperlink from the incorporating
reference in the rule directly to that material. The department
may not allow hyperlinks from rules in the Florida
Administrative Code to any material other than that filed with
and maintained by the department, but may allow hyperlinks to
incorporated material maintained by the department from the
adopting agency's website or other sites.

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- 6. The department shall include the date of any technical changes in the history note of the rule in the Florida

 Administrative Code. A technical change does not affect the effective date of the rule. A technical change made after the adoption of a rule must be published as a notice of correction.
- (b) Electronically publish on a website managed by the department a continuous revision and publication entitled the "Florida Administrative Register," which $\underline{\text{serve}}$ shall $\underline{\text{serve}}$ as the official publication and must contain:
- 1. All notices required by s. 120.54(2) and (3)(a), showing the text of all rules proposed for consideration.
- All notices of public meetings, hearings, and workshops conducted in accordance with s. 120.525, including a statement of the manner in which a copy of the agenda may be obtained.
- 3. A notice of each request for authorization to amend or repeal an existing uniform rule or for the adoption of new uniform rules.
- 4. Notice of petitions for declaratory statements or administrative determinations.
- 5. A list of all rules that were not timely reviewed by their respective agency, pursuant to s. 120.5435, updated at least annually.

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<u>6.</u> A summary of each objection to any rule filed by the Administrative Procedures Committee.

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- $\underline{\text{7.6.}}$ A list of rules filed for adoption in the previous 7 days.
- 8.7. A list of all rules filed for adoption pending legislative ratification under s. 120.541(3). A rule shall be removed from the list once notice of ratification or withdrawal of the rule is received.
- 9.8. Any other material required or authorized by law or deemed useful by the department.

The department may contract with a publishing firm for a printed publication of the Florida Administrative Register and make copies available on an annual subscription basis.

- (c) Prescribe by rule the style and form required for rules, notices, and other materials submitted for filing, including any rule requiring that documents created by an agency which are proposed to be incorporated by reference in notices published pursuant to s. 120.54(3)(a) and (d) be coded as required in s. 120.54(1)(i)7.
- (d) Charge each agency using the Florida Administrative Register a space rate to cover the costs related to the Florida Administrative Register and the Florida Administrative Code.
- (e) Maintain a permanent record of all notices published in the Florida Administrative Register.
- Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsections (4) through (8) of section 120.74, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraphs (e) and (f) are added to subsection (1) of that section, to read:

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29-01264-25 2025108 900 120.74 Agency annual rulemaking and regulatory plans; 901 reports.-902 (1) REGULATORY PLAN.-By October 1 of each year, each agency 903 shall prepare a regulatory plan. 904 (c) The plan must include any desired update to the prior 905 year's regulatory plan or supplement published pursuant to 906 subsection (5) $\frac{(7)}{(7)}$. If, in a prior year, a law was identified under this paragraph or under subparagraph (a)1. as a law 907 requiring rulemaking to implement but a notice of proposed rule 908 909 has not been published: 910 1. The agency shall identify and again list such law, noting the applicable notice of rule development by citation to 911 the Florida Administrative Register; or 912 913 2. If the agency has subsequently determined that rulemaking is not necessary to implement the law, the agency 915 shall identify such law, reference the citation to the applicable notice of rule development in the Florida 916 Administrative Register, and provide a concise written 918 explanation of the reason why the law may be implemented without 919 rulemaking. 920 (e) The plan must also include all of the following: 1. A list of the agency's existing rules scheduled for 922 review pursuant to s. 120.5435. 923 2. A 5-year schedule for the review of all existing rules 924 as of July 1, 2025. 925 3. A yearly schedule for the rules it will review each year 926 during the 5-year rule review. The agency may amend this

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(f) The plan must include any desired update to the prior

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schedule, if necessary.

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year's regulatory plan or supplement thereof, published pursuant to subsection (5). If, in a prior year, the agency identified a rule under this paragraph as one requiring review pursuant to s. 120.5435, but the agency has not yet completed an action described in s. 120.5435(5):

1. The agency must identify and list such rule in its regulatory plan as an untimely rule review and notify the committee of such action; or

- 2. If the agency subsequently determined that the rule review is not necessary, the agency must identify the rule and provide a concise written explanation of the reason why the rule does not require a rule review.
- (4) DEADLINE FOR RULE DEVELOPMENT.—By November 1 of each year, each agency shall publish a notice of rule development under s. 120.54(2) for each law identified in the agency's regulatory plan pursuant to subparagraph (1)(a)1. for which rulemaking is necessary to implement but for which the agency did not report the publication of a notice of rule development under subparagraph (1)(a)2.
- (5) CORRECTING THE REGULATORY PLAN DEADLINE TO PUBLISH PROPOSED RULE. For each law for which implementing rulemaking is necessary as identified in the agency's plan pursuant to subparagraph (1) (a)1. or subparagraph (1) (c)1., the agency shall publish a notice of proposed rule pursuant to s. 120.54(3) (a) by April 1 of the year following the deadline for the regulatory plan. This deadline may be extended if the agency publishes a notice of extension in the Florida Administrative Register identifying each rulemaking proceeding for which an extension is being noticed by citation to the applicable notice of rule

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development as published in the Florida Administrative Register. The agency shall include a concise statement in the notice of extension identifying any issues that are causing the delay in rulemaking. An extension shall expire on October 1 after the April 1 deadline, provided that the regulatory plan due on October 1 may further extend the rulemaking proceeding by identification pursuant to subparagraph (1)(c)1. or conclude the rulemaking proceeding by identification pursuant to subparagraph (1)(c)2. A published regulatory plan may be corrected at any time to accomplish the purpose of extending or concluding an affected rulemaking proceeding by identifying the applicable rule pursuant to subparagraph (1)(c)2. The regulatory plan and is deemed corrected as of the October 1 due date. Upon publication of a correction, the agency shall publish in the Florida Administrative Register a notice of the date of the correction identifying the affected rulemaking proceeding by applicable citation to the Florida Administrative Register. (6) CERTIFICATIONS.-Each agency shall file a certification

with the committee upon compliance with subsection (4) and upon filing a notice under subsection (5) of either a deadline extension or a regulatory plan correction. A certification may relate to more than one notice or contemporaneous act. The date or dates of compliance shall be noted in each certification.

(5)(7) SUPPLEMENTING THE REGULATORY PLAN.—After publication of the regulatory plan, the agency shall supplement the plan within 30 days after a bill becomes a law if the law is enacted before the next regular session of the Legislature and the law substantively modifies the agency's specifically delegated legal duties, unless the law affects all or most state agencies as

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identified by letter to the committee from the Governor or the Attorney General. The supplement must include the information required in paragraph (1)(a) and shall be published as required in subsection (2), but no certification or delivery to the committee is required. The agency shall publish in the Florida Administrative Register notice of publication of the supplement, and include a hyperlink on its website or web address for direct access to the published supplement. For each law reported in the supplement, if rulemaking is necessary to implement the law, the agency shall publish a notice of rule development by the later of the date provided in subsection (4) or 60 days after the bill becomes a law, and a notice of proposed rule shall be published by the later of the date provided in subsection (5) or 120 days after the bill becomes a law. The proposed rule deadline may be extended to the following October 1 by notice as provided in subsection (5). If such proposed rule has not been filed by October 1, a law included in a supplement shall also be included in the next annual plan pursuant to subsection (1).

(7) (8) FAILURE TO COMPLY.—If an agency fails to comply with a requirement of paragraph (2)(a) or subsection (5), within 15 days after written demand from the committee or from the chair of any other legislative committee, the agency shall deliver a written explanation of the reasons for noncompliance to the committee, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chair of any legislative committee requesting the explanation of the reasons for noncompliance.

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Pre	epared By: The Profession	al Staff of the Comr	nittee on Rules	
BILL:	CS/SB 116				
INTRODUCER:	Appropriations Committee on Health and Human Services; Senators Burgess and Collins				
SUBJECT:	Veterans				
DATE:	March 11,	2025 REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION	
1. Ingram		Proctor	MS	Favorable	
2. Howard		McKnight	AHS	Fav/CS	
3. Ingram		Yeatman	RC	Pre-meeting	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 116 amends multiple provisions regarding veterans. Specifically, the bill:

- Reduces the maximum number of nominees the Florida Veterans' Hall of Fame Council may transmit to the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs (FDVA) for submission to the Governor and the Cabinet for induction into the Florida Veterans' Hall of Fame from 20 to five.
- Requires the FDVA to evaluate the extent to which veterans and their spouses and dependents are aware of programs and services and to also make recommendations on increasing such public awareness.
- Requires the FDVA to ensure coordination to the greatest extent possible with the United States Department of Defense to engage servicemembers relating to reentry into civilian life and authorizes the FDVA to engage county and city veteran service officers for assistance. The FDVA is to include in its annual report the actions taken to implement this engagement.
- Requires the FDVA to submit an evaluation of veterans' health literacy in this state.
- Requires the Veteran Suicide Prevention Training Pilot Program to include specialized mental health training to recognize indicators of elevated mental health conditions.
- Corrects a reference to United States Code for purposes of veterans' education and training.
- Expands the duties of Florida is for Veterans, Inc., to include advising the FDVA on problems or needs of veterans and their spouses and dependents.
- Removes an obsolete reference to the Florida Defense Support Task Force.

• Requires the FDVA to develop a statewide plan to establish adult day health care facilities across the state to serve veterans and their families.

• Authorizes that a percentage of the proceeds from the sale of the Gadsden Flag specialty license plate be used for administrative costs.

The bill appropriates funding to the FDVA for the 2025-2026 fiscal year to implement the provisions of the bill. *See* Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2025.

II. Present Situation:

Florida Veterans' Hall of Fame

Administered by the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs (FDVA), the Florida Veterans' Hall of Fame (FVHF) was established by the Florida Legislature¹ to honor military veterans who, through their works and lives during or after their military service, have made noteworthy contributions to the state.² An inductee into the FVHF is commemorated with his or her name placed on a plaque that is displayed in a designated area of the State Capitol Building.³ During the 2012 Legislative Session, the Florida Veterans' Hall of Fame Council (Council) was created as an advisory council⁴ to oversee the FVHF.⁵ The Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Attorney General, the Chief Financial Officer, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the executive director of the FDVA each appoint one member to the seven-member Council which is comprised of honorably discharged veterans.⁶

The Council is directed to annually accept nominations and transmit up to 20 nominees to the FDVA for submission to the Governor and the Cabinet, who then select the nominees to be inducted into the FVHF.⁷ The Council gives preference to veterans born in Florida or who adopted Florida has their home state and who have made a significant contribution to the state in civic, business, public service, or other pursuits.⁸ The Council is authorized to establish criteria and timeframes regarding the nominating process and induction ceremony.⁹

The Council established the following nomination criteria:

• Meet the definition of "Veteran" as defined by s. 1.01, F.S., as determined by the U.S. Department of Defense documentation, such as a DD Form 214, or proof of service from the Florida National Guard with a NGB Form 22.

¹ Ch. 2011-168, s. 1, Laws of Fla.

² Florida Veterans Hall of Fame, *Honoring Florida's Veterans*, https://floridaveteranshalloffame.org/ (last visited February 7, 2025).

³ Section 265.003(2)(b), F.S.

⁴ Under s. 20.03(7), F.S., "council" or "advisory council" is defined as an advisory body created by specific statutory enactment and appointed to function on a continuing basis for the study of the problems arising in a specified functional or program area of state government and to provide recommendations and policy alternatives

⁵ Ch. 2012-159, s. 5, Laws of Fla. See also s. 265.003(4)(a), F.S.

⁶ Section 265.003(3)(a), F.S.

⁷ Section 265.003(4)(a), F.S.

⁸ Section 265.003(4)(b), F.S.

⁹ Section 265.003(5), F.S.

• Have received an honorable discharge from the U.S. Armed Forces and can provide official documentation verifying discharge status.

Have exhibited good moral character.¹⁰

In addition, posthumous nominations are accepted if a veteran's records documenting his or her military service are provided. If the veteran's DD Form 214 or NGB Form 22 is not available, then other documentation including discharge papers, news articles, affidavits, official letters of service from a branch of service, the U.S. Department of Defense, or the Florida National Guard, or other documentation that can be verified may be accepted. Employees of the Governor's staff, all elected or appointed officials in the State of Florida, members of County Veteran Service Offices, and members of the FDVA, its Foundation and the Council are ineligible for induction until two years after they have left their position. The Council may recommend a waiver of the two year requirement for nominees over the age of 70. 12

Department of Veterans' Affairs

The FDVA was created to provide assistance to all former, present, and future members of the Armed Forces of the United States and their spouses and dependents in preparing claims for and securing compensation, hospitalization, career training, and other benefits or privileges to which they are, or may become entitled to under federal or state law or regulation by reason of their service in the Armed Forces of the United States.¹³ There are about 1.4 million veterans living in Florida, making the state's veteran population the third largest nationally.¹⁴

The FDVA is authorized to apply for and accept funds, grants, gifts, and services from the state, federal government or any of its agencies, or any other public or private source and may use funds derived from these sources to defray clerical and administrative costs as may be necessary for carrying out its duties.¹⁵

One of the duties of the FDVA is to conduct an ongoing study on the problems and needs of veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States and their spouses and dependents who reside in Florida. The study must include a survey of:

- Existing state and federal programs available for resident veterans and their spouses and dependents that specify the extent to which the programs are being implemented, with recommendations for the improved implementation, extension, or improvement of the programs.
- The needs of resident veterans and their spouses and dependents in the areas of social services, health care, education, and employment, and any other areas of determined need,

¹⁰ Florida Veterans Hall of Fame, Nomination Process, available at https://floridaveteranshalloffame.org/?page_id=3249 (last visited Feb. 13, 2025).

¹¹ Florida Veterans Hall of Fame, Nomination Process, available at https://floridaveteranshalloffame.org/?page_id=3249 (last visited Feb. 13, 2025).

¹² *Id*.

¹³ Section 292.05(1), F.S.

¹⁴ Florida Dep't of Veterans' Affairs, *Our Veterans*, available at https://floridavets.org/our-veterans/ (last visited Feb. 13, 2025).

¹⁵ Section 292.05(4), F.S.

with recommendations regarding federal, state, and community services that would meet those needs.

• Federal, state, public, and private moneys available that could be used to defray the costs of state or community services needed for resident veterans and their spouses and dependents. ¹⁶

The FDVA is directed to annually submit a written report to the Governor, the Cabinet, and the Legislature which describes expenses incurred in veteran service work; cases handled by the FDVA and by county and city veteran service officers of the state;¹⁷ benefits obtained for veterans; and information regarding certified veteran service officers.¹⁸ The report must also describe departmental actions taken by the FDVA and include other information and departmental recommendations as it relates to its duties and responsibilities.¹⁹ In addition, the report must also include the current status of the FDVA's domiciliary and nursing homes.²⁰

County and City Veteran Service Officers and Agency Claims Examiners

County and city veteran service officers are responsible for assisting veterans and their dependents in securing all entitled benefits earned through honorable military service and to advocate for veterans' interest in their community. Current law authorizes each board of county commissioners to employ a county veteran service officer. Likewise, the governing body of a city may employ a city veteran service officer. The FDVA's claim examiners, set up to assist veterans with claims, are co-located with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Regional Office in Bay Pine, each VA Medical Center, and many VA Outpatient Clinics.

The FDVA provides the training program for county and city veteran service officers.²⁵ Every county or city veteran service officer must attend the training and successfully complete a test administered by the FDVA. The FDVA is required to further establish periodic training refresher courses, which must be completed as a condition of continued employment.²⁶

Transition Assistance

The FDVA through Florida is for Veterans, Inc., (Veterans Florida) supports servicemembers with the transition into civilian life in many ways including, but not limited to, engaging servicemembers through the SkillBridge program, by hosting job fairs, and by briefing servicemembers while they are participating in the United States Armed Forces' Transition

¹⁶ Section 292.05(5), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 292.11, F.S.

¹⁸ Section 292.05(6)(a), F.S.

¹⁹ *Id*.

²⁰ Section 292.05(6)(b), F.S.

²¹ Leon County Government, Veterans Services, available at https://cms.leoncountyfl.gov/Home/Departments/Office-of-Human-Services-and-Community-Partnership/Veterans-Services (last visited Feb. 10, 2025).

²² Section 292.11(1), F.S.

 $^{^{23}}$ *Id*.

²⁴ Veteran Help Group, *Benefits and Services-Claims*, available at https://www.veteranhelpgroup.com/claims (last visited Feb. 10, 2025).

²⁵ Section 292.11(4), F.S.

²⁶ *Id*.

Assistance Programs.^{27, 28} SkillBridge is a program under the U.S. Department of Defense that connects transitioning servicemembers to occupational training.²⁹ The program provides opportunities for a servicemember to participate in industry training programs as he or she prepares to transition back into his or her civilian life.³⁰

Veteran's Mental Health and Suicide Prevention

Population and Mental Health

As of 2023, the VA reported that there were 19.1 million veterans living in the United States and of that about 1,430,000 veterans resided in Florida.³¹ Of the Florida veterans:

- 1.1 million are wartime veterans;
- 330,000 are peacetime veterans;
- 11,000 are World War II veterans;
- 75,000 are Korean War veterans;
- 462,000 are Vietnam-era veterans; and
- 421,000 are Gulf War veterans including post-9/11.³²

The FDVA is responsible for serving the third largest veteran population in the United States.³³

Veterans are known to have higher levels of mental distress than nonveterans. In a 2014 study, almost 1 in 4 veterans showed symptoms of mental illness.³⁴ Predominant mental health diagnoses among veterans are:

- Posttraumatic Stress Disorder at a rate of 15 times that of the general population;
- Depression at a rate of five times that of the general population; and
- Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI).³⁵

Veterans who have a diagnosable mental health illness are at a much higher risk of suicide than veterans without mental illness. A 2017 study of Veterans Health Administration patients shows

²⁷ Florida Dep't of Veterans' Affairs, *Senate Bill 116 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis* (Feb. 10, 2025) (on file with the Senate Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security).

²⁸ As established under 10 U.S.C. 1144 (2022), the program furnishes counseling, assistance in identifying employment and training opportunities, help in obtaining such employment and training, and other related information and services to members of the armed forces.

²⁹ U.S. Department of Defense, *DOD Skillbridge Program Brochure*, available at https://skillbridge.osd.mil/docs/SkillBridge-Program-Brochure.pdf (Feb. 10, 2025).

³⁰ U.S. Department of Defense, *DOD Skillbridge Program Brochure*, available at https://skillbridge.osd.mil/docs/SkillBridge-Program-Brochure.pdf (Feb. 10, 2025).

³¹ Florida Dep't of Veterans' Affairs, Our Veterans-Fast Facts, available at https://www.floridavets.org/our-veterans/profilefast-facts/ (last visited Feb. 12, 2025).

 $^{^{32}}$ *Id*.

³³ *Id*.

³⁴ National Institute on Mental Illness (NAMI), *Veterans & Active Duty-Mental Health Concerns*, available at https://www.nami.org/Your-Journey/Veterans-Active-Duty (last visited Feb. 10, 2025).

³⁵ *Id*.

a more than double rate of suicide among veterans with a mental health or substance use disorder than persons without these diagnoses.³⁶

An estimated 30,177 active duty service members and veterans of the post 9/11 wars have died by suicide, significantly more than the 7,057 service members that died in the post 9/11 war operations.³⁷ Identified causes vary. As many as 20 percent of post 9/11 servicemembers have experienced a TBI, many of which have been exposed to repetitive damage.³⁸

Federal Programs

In 2018, the VA implemented a 10-year strategy for preventing veteran suicide.³⁹ This approach to suicide prevention involves a veteran's family, peers, and community and includes specific outreach to veterans who do not access services of the VA.⁴⁰

VA suicide prevention initiatives include all of the following:

- Enhancing mental health services for veterans who are women.
- Broadening telehealth.
- Developing free-of-charge mobile applications for veterans and their families.
- Improving access to mental health care.
- Assisting families of veterans by telephone.⁴¹

In implementing a suicide prevention strategy, the VA partners with other government agencies and organizations at both the national and local level to share information and training on suicide prevention. One of the ways the VA has addressed state-level suicide prevention is through the "Governor's Challenge to Prevent Suicide Among Service Members, Veterans, and their Families," the VA's ongoing collaboration with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration." The "Mayor's Challenges to Prevent Suicide Among Service Members, Veterans, and their Families" is an analogous collaboration at the local level for communities across the nation. The goal of these initiatives is to expand and implement state-

³⁶ The rate of suicide among Veterans Health Administration patients with mental health illness at the time of the study was 57 patients per 100,000. Rand Corporation, *Suicide Among Veterans/Veterans' Issues in Focus*, (July 15, 2021) available at https://www.rand.org/pubs/perspectives/PEA1363-1.html (last visited Feb. 10, 2025).

³⁷ Thomas Howard Suitt, III, Watson Institute, International & Public Affairs, Brown University, *High Suicide Rates among United States Service Members and Veterans of the Post-9/11 Wars*, available at https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/files/cow/imce/papers/2021/Suitt Suicides Costs%20of%20War June%2021%202021.pdf (June 21, 2021) (pgs. 1, 3).

³⁸ *Id.* at 3-4.

³⁹ U.S. Dep't of Veterans Affairs, *National Strategy for Preventing Veteran Suicide*, 2018-2028, available at https://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/suicide prevention/docs/Office-of-Mental-Health-and-Suicide-Prevention-National-Strategy-for-Preventing-Veterans-Suicide.pdf.

⁴⁰ *Id*. at 1.

⁴¹ *Id*. at 11.

⁴² *Id*.

⁴³ U.S. Dep't of Veterans Affairs, Office of Suicide Prevention, 2024 National Veteran Suicide Prevention Report, available at https://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/docs/data-sheets/2024/2024-Annual-Report-Part-1-of-2 508.pdf (Dec. 2024) (pg. 34).

⁴⁴ SAMHSA, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Service Members, Veterans, and their Families Technical Assistance, *Governor's and Mayor's Challenges*, available at https://www.samhsa.gov/technical-assistance/smvf/challenges (last visited Feb. 10, 2025).

wide best practices for preventing and reducing suicide.⁴⁵ All 50 states and five territories are involved in the Governor's Challenge and 14 community teams are still actively engaged in the "Mayor's Challenge."⁴⁶

State Programs

In 2021, the FDVA was authorized to establish the Florida Veterans' Care Coordination (FVCC) Program. ⁴⁷ To provide services, the FDVA may contract with a nonprofit, accredited entity to provide dedicated behavioral health care referral services, through the state's 211 Network. ⁴⁸ The FVCC program objectives are to prevent veteran suicide, increase veteran use of programs and services provided by the VA, and to increase veteran usage of community-based programs and services. ⁴⁹

The FDVA established the Veteran Suicide Prevention Training Pilot program to offer the FDVA's claims examiner and each county and city veteran service officer specialized training and certification in the prevention of veteran suicide.⁵⁰ To provide training curriculum, the FDVA contracts with an organization established in developing and implementing veteran-relevant and evidence-based suicide prevention training.⁵¹

Pilot program participants must be trained in identifying indicators of elevated suicide risk and providing emergency crisis referrals for veterans in emotional or psychological distress.⁵² The FDVA is directed to adopt rules regarding the implementation of the pilot program.⁵³ The FDVA must also submit an annual report to the Legislature each year that includes information on the program and recommendations on whether changes should be made to increase the effectiveness of the pilot program.⁵⁴ The FDVA will recommend whether the pilot program should be continued in its June 30, 2026, report.⁵⁵

State Approving Agency for Veterans' Education and Training

The FDVA is the designated state approving agency for purposes of veteran's education and training in accordance with federal law and the annual contract between the state of Florida and the federal government.⁵⁶

⁴⁵ *Id*.

⁴⁶ Id

⁴⁷ Chapter 2021-198, Laws of Fla.; s. 394.9087, F.S.

⁴⁸ Section 394.9087(1), F.S. The Florida 211 network, established in s. 408.918, F.S., operates as the single point of coordination for information and referral of health and human services (s. 408.918(1), F.S.).

⁴⁹ Section 394.9087(2), F.S.

⁵⁰ Ch. 2022-39, Laws of Fla. See s. 292.115, F.S.

⁵¹ Section 292.115(2), F.S.

⁵² *Id*.

⁵³ Section 292.115(2), F.S.

⁵⁴ Section 292.115(4), F.S.

⁵⁵ Id.

⁵⁶ Ch. 88-29, s. 24, Laws of Fla. See s. 295.124, F.S.

Florida is For Veterans, Inc.

Veterans Florida is a nonprofit corporation within the FDVA created to promote Florida as a veteran-friendly state.⁵⁷ Veterans Florida encourages and assists retired and recently separated military personnel to keep or make Florida their permanent residence. Veterans Florida also assists veterans and their spouses with employment opportunities and encourages the hiring of veterans and their spouses by the business community which lends to its mission in assisting veterans fully transition to civilian life.^{58, 59} Veterans Florida also counsels the FDVA on the needs and difficulties of veterans and their spouses.⁶⁰

Veterans Employment and Training Services Program

Created within the FDVA, the Veterans Employment and Training Services (VETS) program assists in connecting servicemembers, veterans, or their spouses in search of employment with businesses seeking to hire dedicated, well-trained workers for employment.⁶¹ The purpose of the program is to meet the workforce demands of businesses in the state by facilitating access to training and education in high-demand fields and to inspire the growth of veteran owned small businesses.⁶² Veterans Florida administers the VETS program and performs many functions including, but not limited to:

- Conducting marketing and recruiting efforts.
- Assisting individuals in the target market who reside in or relocate to Florida and who seek employment with the target industry or secondary target industry business.
- Offering skills assessments and assisting in establishing employment goals.
- Assisting Florida target industry and secondary industry businesses in recruiting and hiring
 individuals in the target market. Veterans Florida provides services to Florida businesses to
 meet their hiring needs by connecting businesses with suitable applicants for employment.
 Suitable applicants include veterans or veterans' spouses who have appropriate job skills or
 may need additional training to meet the specific needs of a business.
- Providing information about the state and federal benefits of hiring veterans.
- Creating a grant program to provide funding to assist individuals in the target market in meeting the workforce-skill needs of target industry and secondary industry businesses seeking to hire, promote, or generally improve specialized skills of veterans, establish criteria for approval of requests for funding, and maximize the use of funding for this program.
- Contracting with entities to administer an entrepreneur initiative program for individuals in the target market in Florida which connects business leaders in the state with such individuals seeking to become entrepreneurs.

⁵⁷ Ch. 2014-1, s. 12, Laws of Fla. See s. 295.21(1) and (2), F.S.

⁵⁸ Florida is for Veterans, Inc., Candid, available at https://www.guidestar.org/profile/47-2327385 (last visited Feb. 10, 2025).

⁵⁹ Section 295.21(2), F.S.

⁶⁰ Florida Dep't of Veterans' Affairs, *supra* note 27.

⁶¹ Section 295.22(3) and (4), F.S.

⁶² Section 295.22(3), F.S.

 Administering a SkillBridge⁶³ initiative for target industry and secondary industry businesses in this state and for eligible individuals in the target market who reside in, or who wish to reside in, this state.⁶⁴

Under the VETS program, Veterans Florida may assist state agencies and entities with recruiting veteran talent into their workforces.⁶⁵ Veterans Florida may collaborate with other state agencies and entities for outreach, information exchange, marketing, and referrals regarding programs and initiatives.⁶⁶ One of the entities that Veterans Florida collaborates with under s. 295.22(5), F.S., is the Department of Commerce and efforts of the now defunct Florida Defense Support Task Force which was replaced by a direct-support organization in 2024.⁶⁷

Veterans' Adult Day Health Care

Adult day care centers provide therapeutic services and activities for adults in a noninstitutional setting.⁶⁸ Participants may use a variety of services offered during any part of a day totaling less than 24 hours.⁶⁹ Basic services provided by adult day care centers include leisure activities, self-care training, nutritional services, and respite care.⁷⁰ These facilities are licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration.⁷¹ However, facilities that operate under the federal government or any agency thereof are exempt from current state law on adult day care centers.⁷²

The VA Adult Day Health Care Program (Program) was established with the goal of allowing veterans to have a place during the day for social activities, peer support, companionship, and recreation. The Program is intended for veterans who need help with activities of daily living, those who are isolated, or whose caregiver is experiencing burden. Health services such as care from nurses, therapists, social workers, and others may also be provided. The Program may be provided at VA medical centers, state Veterans Homes, or through community organizations. To receive a federal grant or grant funding for an adult day health care program, a state must meet the following specific federal requirements:

• If an adult day health care program is located within a nursing home, domiciliary, or other care facility, the adult health care program must have its own separate designated space during operational hours.

⁶³ See U.S. Dep't of Defense, DOD Skillbridge, Program Overview-What is Skillbridge, available at https://skillbridge.osd.mil/program-overview.htm (Feb. 10, 2025).

⁶⁴ Section 295.22(4), F.S.

⁶⁵ Section 295.22(5), F.S.

⁶⁶ *Id*.

⁶⁷ Ch. 2024-234, Laws of Fla.

⁶⁸ Section 429.901(3), F.S.

⁶⁹ *Id.* and s. 429.905(2), F.S.

⁷⁰ Section 429.901(1) and (3), F.S.

⁷¹ Section 429.903, F.S.

⁷² Section 429.905, F.S.

⁷³ U.S. Dep't. of Veterans Affairs, What is Adult Day Health Care, available at

https://www.va.gov/geriatrics/pages/Adult Day Health Care.asp (last visited Feb. 10, 2025).

⁷⁴ *Id*.

⁷⁵ *Id*.

⁷⁶ *Id*.

• The indoor space for the adult day health care program must be at least 100 sq. ft. per participant including office space for staff and must be 60 sq. ft. per participant excluding office space for staff.

- Each program will need to design and partition its space to meet its own needs but must make available certain federally mandated functional areas.⁷⁷
- Furnishings must be available for all participants, including functional furniture suitable to the participants' needs. 78

The FDVA operates nine State Veterans' Homes, which have 1,102 skilled nursing and assisted living beds, and is in the process of adding a tenth home. In 2023, the Legislature created the Veterans' Adult Day Health Care of Florida Act to provide for the establishment of basic standards for the operation of veterans' adult day health care programs for eligible veterans in need of such services. A program under this act is a licensed facility operated by the FDVA as an adult day care center. However, the FDVA does not currently operate or manage any adult day health care facilities in the state.

The FDVA determines the eligibility of applicants for admission to the program. The program is available to a veteran as defined in s. 1.01(14), F.S., or a veteran who served in eligible peacetime service, and who must:

- Be in need of adult day health care;
- Be a resident of the state at the time of application;
- Not owe money to the FDVA for services rendered during a previous stay at a FDVA facility;
- Have applied for all financial assistance reasonably available through governmental resources; and
- Have been approved as eligible for care and treatment by the VA.⁸³

The residency requirement may be waived for an applicant only if the veteran is a disaster evacuee of a state under a declared state of emergency and who otherwise qualifies.⁸⁴ Admittance priority given to eligible veterans is established in state law.⁸⁵

Gadsden Flag License Plates

As of December 2024, there are over 130 specialty license plates approved by the Legislature and of these, 114 are authorized for issuance and 22 are in the presale process. 86 Specialty license

⁷⁷ For the list of federally mandated functional areas, see 38 C.F.R. s. 59.160(c)(1)-(11).

⁷⁸ 38 C.F.R. s. 59.160.

⁷⁹ Florida Dep't of Veterans Affairs, News, *Governor DeSantis Signs Legislation to Support Florida Veterans and Their Families, June 4*, 2024, available at https://floridavets.org/governor-desantis-signs-legislation-to-support-florida-veterans-and-their-families/ (last visited Feb. 10, 2025).

⁸⁰ Ch. 2023-162, s. 3, Laws of Fla.

⁸¹ Sections 296.44(6) and 429.901(1), F.S.

⁸² Florida Dep't of Veterans' Affairs, *supra* note 27.

⁸³ Section 296.47(1), F.S.

⁸⁴ Section 296.47(2), F.S.

⁸⁵ Section 296.47(3), F.S., establishes an order of priority given to veterans for admittance into the program.

⁸⁶ Dep't of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle, *HB 49 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis* (Dec. 16, 2024) (on file with the Senate Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security).

plates are available to an owner or lessee of a motor vehicle who is willing to pay an annual use fee, ranging from \$15 to \$25, paid in addition to required license taxes and service fees. ⁸⁷ The annual use fees are distributed to an organization or organizations in support of a particular cause or charity signified on the plate's design and designated in statute. ⁸⁸

To establish a specialty license plate and after the plate is approved by law, s. 320.08053, F.S., requires the following actions within certain timelines:

- Within 60 days, the organization must submit an art design for the plate, in a medium prescribed by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV);
- Within 120 days, the DHSMV must establish a method to issue presale vouchers for the specialty license plate; and
- Within 24 months after the presale vouchers are established, the organization must obtain a minimum of 3,000 voucher sales before manufacturing of the plate may begin. 89

If the minimum sales requirement has not been met by the end of the 24-month presale period, then the DHSMV will discontinue the plate and issuance of presale vouchers. Upon discontinuation, a purchaser of a presale voucher may use the annual use fee as a credit towards any other specialty license plate or apply for a refund with the DHSMV. ⁹⁰

The annual use fees collected by an organization and any interest earned from the fees may be expended only for use in this state unless the annual use fee is derived from the sale of specified United States Armed Forces and veterans-related specialty plates. ⁹¹ Additionally, organizations must adhere to certain accountability requirements, including an annual audit or attestation document affirming that funds received have been spent in accordance with applicable statutes. ⁹²

The 2020 Legislature created the Gadsden Flag specialty license plate.⁹³ The license plate bears the DHSMV-approved colors and design. The word "Florida" appears at the top of the plate and "Don't Tread on Me" appears at the bottom of the plate.⁹⁴

The annual use fees from the specialty license plate are to be distributed to the Florida Veterans Foundation, a direct-support organization of the FDVA and used to benefit veterans. Up to 10 percent of the proceeds may be used for continuing promotion and marketing of the plate.⁹⁵

⁸⁷ Section 320.08056, F.S.

⁸⁸ Section 320.08058, F.S.

⁸⁹ Chapter 2022-189, Laws of Fla., extended the presale by an additional 24 months for an approved specialty license plate organization that, as of June 15, 2022, is in the presale period but has not recorded 3,000 voucher sales.

⁹⁰ Section 320.08053(2)(b), F.S.

⁹¹ Section 320.08056(10)(a), F.S.

⁹² Section 320.08062, F.S.

⁹³ Ch. 2020-181, Laws of Fla.

⁹⁴ Section 320.08058(92)(a), F.S.

⁹⁵ Section 320.08058(92)(b), F.S.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Florida Veterans' Hall of Fame

The bill amends s. 265.003, F.S., to reduce the number of persons the Council may transmit to the Governor and the Cabinet to be considered for induction into the Florida Veterans Hall of Fame (FVHF). Currently up to 20 nominees may be transmitted by the Council. The bill reduces that number to up to five nominees.

Department of Veterans' Affairs Duties

The bill amends s. 292.05, F.S, revising the duties of the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs (FDVA) by expanding the scope of an ongoing study on the needs of Florida residents who are veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States and their spouses and dependents. The bill requires that the survey evaluates the extent to which the resident veterans and their spouses and dependents are aware of existing federal, state, or local programs or services that meet their areas of needs. The bill also requires the FDVA to include recommendations regarding increasing public awareness using administrative or legislative options. The bill appropriates \$50,000 for the 2025-2026 fiscal year in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund for this purpose.

The bill directs the FDVA to ensure coordination with the U.S. Department of Defense to directly engage servicemembers who are returning home to Florida, whether those servicemembers are remaining in or moving to the state, following their service and during reentry into civilian life. Such engagement includes connecting those servicemembers with Veterans Florida and other resources which may support with the reintegration process. The bill authorizes the FDVA to engage county and city veteran service officers for assistance in connecting servicemembers with reintegration resources. The FDVA is directed to include actions taken to implement its engagement with the servicemembers in the annual report to the Governor, the Cabinet, and the Legislature.

In the annual report to the Governor, the Cabinet, and the Legislature, due on December 31, 2025, the FDVA is required to:

- Include its evaluation of health literacy among Florida veterans; and
- Make recommendations to increase veteran knowledge of available programs and services and to maximize veteran use of those resources.

Veteran Suicide Prevention Training Pilot Program

The bill amends s. 292.115, F.S., expanding the type of training to be provided to the FDVA claims examiners and county and city veteran service officers⁹⁸ under the Veteran Suicide

⁹⁶ The Florida Dep't of Veterans' Affairs currently connects transitioning servicemembers with the U.S. Dep't of Defense through programs like SkillBridge, utilizing Florida is for Veterans, Inc., as a means for this engagement. See Florida Dep't of Veterans Affairs, *supra* note 27, at 2 and 5.

⁹⁷ Section 292.11, F.S., describes county and city veteran service officers.

⁹⁸ Section 292.11, F.S.

Prevention Training Pilot Program. The bill requires that participants in the pilot program be trained to recognize indicators of elevated mental health conditions.

The bill requires the FDVA to contract with an organization with a proven practice of veteranrelevant mental health training to develop the curriculum for the training under the pilot program.

The bill appropriates \$300,000 for the 2025-2026 fiscal year in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to implement the Veteran Suicide Prevention Training Pilot Program.

State Approving Agency for Veterans' Education and Training

The bill amends s. 295.124, F.S., to update the federal law reference for the designation of the state approving agency for purposes of veterans' education and training. The updated reference is 38 U.S.C. s. 3671.⁹⁹

Florida is for Veterans, Inc.

The bill amends s. 295.21, F.S., expanding the duties of Veterans Florida to include advising the FDVA on the difficulties or needs of retired or recently separated military personnel and their spouses which Veterans Florida has knowledge of and which may be within the purview of the FDVA.¹⁰⁰

Florida Defense Support

The bill amends s. 295.22, F.S., removing obsolete language by correcting a provisional cross-reference. The bill removes the reference to the Florida Defense Support Task Force and revises Veterans Florida's collaborators of the Veterans Employment and Training Services Program¹⁰¹ to include the direct-support organization established by the Department of Commerce.¹⁰²

Veterans' Adult Day Health Care

The bill amends s. 296.43, F.S., requiring the FDVA to develop a statewide plan to establish adult day health care facilities across Florida to serve veterans and their families. The bill requires the FDVA to include in the plan:

- Recommendations for locations that will have the greatest impact on veteran populations. In
 making such recommendations, the FDVA must provide an evaluation of data, including, but
 not limited to, veteran population and veteran population demographics, in addition to
 providing an assessment of anticipated veteran needs.
- Potential state and federal participation.
- Estimates for the daily cost of running the facilities.

⁹⁹ 38 U.S.C. s. 3671 (2021). See United States Code available at https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title38-section1771&num=0&edition=prelim (last visited Feb. 9, 2025).

¹⁰⁰ See s. 295.21 (2), F.S. According to the Florida Dep't of Veterans' Affairs, the bill codifies into law the Florida is for Veterans, Inc., advisory role, *supra* note 29 at 2.

¹⁰¹ See s. 292.22(1), F.S.

¹⁰² Section 288.987, F.S.

- Estimates for the daily cost of maintenance and general upkeep of the facilities.
- Location of existing potential infrastructure.
- Potential construction costs.

The bill directs the FDVA to provide a report detailing the plan to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 1, 2025.

Gadsden Flag License Plate

The bill amends s. 320.08058, F.S., to authorize that up to 10 percent of the proceeds from the sale of the Gadsden Flag license plate may be used by the Florida Veterans Foundation for administrative costs in addition to the promotion and marketing of the specialty license plate.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2025.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

 A. Municipality/County 	Mandates	Restrictions:
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None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None Identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Florida Department of Veterans Affairs (FDVA) estimates that expanding the scope of the survey of the needs of veterans and their spouses and dependents in the areas of social services, health care, education, and employment, and any other areas of determined need by evaluating the extent to which such persons are aware of existing federal, state, or community programs or services that meet their areas of need may require an additional \$50,000 in funding. The bill appropriates \$50,000 for the 2025-2026 fiscal year in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund for this purpose.

The FDVA estimates that continuing to implement the Veteran Suicide Prevention Training Pilot Program, with specialized mental health training to recognize indicators of elevated mental health conditions, will require \$300,000 in annual funding. ¹⁰⁴ The bill appropriates \$300,000 for the 2025-2026 fiscal year in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to implement the Veteran Suicide Prevention Training Pilot Program.

If the state decides to establish adult day health care facilities, it would have a significant negative fiscal impact on state expenditures. The federal government does not currently provide matching funds for adult day health care facilities.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 265.003, 292.05, 292.115, 295.124, 295.21, 295.22, 296.43, and 320.08058.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Appropriations Committee on Health and Human Services on March 5, 2025: The committee substitute:

For Fiscal Year 2025-2026, the bill appropriates \$300,000 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to implement the Veteran Suicide Prevention Training Pilot Program and \$50,000 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund for

¹⁰³ Email from Roy Clark, Director of Cabinet and Legislative Affairs, Florida Dep't of Veterans' Affairs, to Jay Howard, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Florida Senate (February 12, 2025)(on file with the Senate Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security).

¹⁰⁴ Id.

expanding the scope of an ongoing study on the needs of Florida residents who are veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States and their spouses and dependents.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
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The Committee on Rules (Burgess) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete lines 94 - 136

and insert:

(b) The report must also describe The actions taken by the department in implementing subsections (4), (5), and (7), and (8) and includes include other information and recommendations as the department determines are necessary to provide information on its annual activities requires.

(c) (b) The current status of the department's domiciliary and nursing homes established pursuant to chapter 296, including 12

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all receipts and expenditures, the condition of the homes, the number of residents received and discharged during the preceding year, occupancy rates, staffing, and any other information necessary to provide an understanding of the management, conduct, and operation of the homes.

- (d) For the report due on December 31, 2025, an evaluation by the department among veterans in this state on the level of health literacy and any recommendations to increase veteran knowledge of available programs and services and maximize their use of such resources.
- (8) The department shall ensure coordination to the greatest extent possible with the United States Department of Defense to directly engage all servicemembers returning home to, or electing to remain in or move to, this state following their service and during re-entry into civilian life, including connecting them with Florida Is For Veterans, Inc., and other relevant resources. The department may engage county and city veteran service officers for assistance with fulfilling this duty.

Section 3. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 292.115, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 292.115 Veteran Suicide Prevention Training Pilot Program.-
- (1) The Department of Veterans' Affairs shall establish the Veteran Suicide Prevention Training Pilot Program. The purpose of the pilot program is to offer to each Department of Veterans' Affairs claims examiner and each county and city veteran service officer, as described in s. 292.11, specialized mental health training and certification in the prevention of veteran suicide.
 - (2) Individuals electing to participate in the pilot

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program must be trained to identify indicators of mental health conditions and elevated suicide risk and provide emergency crisis referrals for veterans expressing or exhibiting symptoms of emotional or psychological distress. The Department of Veterans' Affairs shall contract with an organization having proven experience developing and implementing veteran-relevant and evidence-based mental health assistance and suicide prevention training to ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows: Delete lines 31 - 34 and insert: mental health conditions; requiring the department to contract with an organization developing and implementing veteran-relevant and evidence-based mental health assistance; amending s. 295.124, F.S.;

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 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ the Appropriations Committee on Health and Human Services; and Senators Burgess and Collins

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to veterans; amending s. 265.003, F.S.; revising the maximum number of nominees for the Florida Veterans' Hall of Fame submitted by the Florida Veterans' Hall of Fame Council to the Department of Veterans' Affairs for submission to the Governor and the Cabinet; amending s. 292.05, F.S.; requiring the Department of Veterans' Affairs to conduct a study that includes a survey evaluating the extent to which specified persons are aware of certain existing programs or services; requiring that such survey also include specified recommendations; requiring that a certain report include additional actions taken by the Department of Veterans' Affairs and other information and recommendations as the department determines are necessary; requiring that a specified report include an evaluation of the health literacy of veterans in this state and recommendations on how to increase knowledge of programs and services available to such veterans; requiring the department to ensure coordination to the greatest extent possible with the United States Department of Defense for a specified purpose; authorizing the Department of Veterans' Affairs to engage county and city veteran service officers for assistance; amending s. 292.115, F.S.; revising the purpose of the Veteran Suicide Prevention Training Pilot Program to include specialized mental health training; requiring individuals electing to participate in the pilot

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30	program to be trained to identify indicators of
31	elevated mental health risk; requiring the department
32	to contract with an organization developing and
33	implementing veteran-relevant and evidence-based
34	mental health training; amending s. 295.124, F.S.;
35	revising a reference to the United States Code;
36	amending s. 295.21, F.S.; requiring Florida Is For
37	Veterans, Inc., to advise the Department of Veterans'
38	Affairs on specified problems or needs of certain
39	military personnel and their spouses; amending s.
40	295.22, F.S.; revising the collaborators of the
41	Veterans Employment and Training Services Program to
42	include a specified direct-support organization;
43	amending s. 296.43, F.S.; requiring the Department of
44	Veterans' Affairs to develop a plan to establish adult
45	day health care facilities across this state to serve
46	veterans and their families; requiring that such plans
47	include specified information; requiring the
48	department to provide a specified report to the
49	Legislature by a specified date; amending s.
50	320.08058, F.S.; authorizing the use of a specified
51	percentage of proceeds from the sale of a specified
52	specialty license plate for the promotion and
53	administrative costs of the plate; providing
54	appropriations; providing an effective date.
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56	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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58	Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section

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265.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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265.003 Florida Veterans' Hall of Fame.-

(4) (a) The Florida Veterans' Hall of Fame Council shall annually accept nominations of persons to be considered for induction into the Florida Veterans' Hall of Fame and shall transmit a list of up to $\underline{5}$ 20 nominees to the Department of Veterans' Affairs for submission to the Governor and the Cabinet, who will select the nominees to be inducted.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) and subsection (6) of section 292.05, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (8) is added to that section, to read:

292.05 Duties of Department of Veterans' Affairs.-

- (5) The department shall conduct an ongoing study on the problems and needs of those residents of this state who are veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States and the problems and needs of their spouses and dependents. The study shall include, but not be limited to:
- (b) A survey of the needs of such persons in the areas of social services, health care, education, and employment, and any other areas of determined need, with recommendations regarding federal, state, and community services that would meet those needs. The survey must also evaluate the extent to which such persons are aware of existing federal, state, or community programs or services that meet their areas of need, with recommendations regarding increasing public awareness using administrative or legislative options.
- (6) The department shall, by December 31 of each year, submit an annual written report to the Governor, the Cabinet, and the Legislature which describes:

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(a) The expenses incurred in veteran service work in the state; the number, nature, and kind of cases handled by the department and by county and city veteran service officers of the state; the amounts of benefits obtained for veterans; the names and addresses of all certified veteran service officers, including county and city veteran service officers.

 $\underline{(b)}$ The report must also describe the actions taken by the department in implementing subsections (4), (5), and (7), and $\underline{(8)}$ and include other information and recommendations as the department determines are necessary to provide information on its annual activities requires.

(c) (b) The current status of the department's domiciliary and nursing homes established pursuant to chapter 296, including all receipts and expenditures, the condition of the homes, the number of residents received and discharged during the preceding year, occupancy rates, staffing, and any other information necessary to provide an understanding of the management, conduct, and operation of the homes.

(d) For the report due on December 31, 2025, an evaluation by the department among veterans in this state on the level of health literacy and any recommendations to increase veteran knowledge of available programs and services and maximize their use of such resources.

(8) The department shall ensure coordination to the greatest extent possible with the United States Department of Defense to directly engage all servicemembers returning home to, or electing to remain in or move to, this state following their service and during re-entry into civilian life, including connecting them with Florida Is For Veterans, Inc., and other

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relevant resources. The department may engage county and city veteran service officers for assistance with fulfilling this duty.

Section 3. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 292.115, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

292.115 Veteran Suicide Prevention Training Pilot Program.-

- (1) The Department of Veterans' Affairs shall establish the Veteran Suicide Prevention Training Pilot Program. The purpose of the pilot program is to offer to each Department of Veterans' Affairs claims examiner and each county and city veteran service officer, as described in s. 292.11, specialized mental health training and certification in the prevention of veteran suicide.
- (2) Individuals electing to participate in the pilot program must be trained to identify indicators of elevated mental health or suicide risk and provide emergency crisis referrals for veterans expressing or exhibiting symptoms of emotional or psychological distress. The Department of Veterans' Affairs shall contract with an organization having proven experience developing and implementing veteran-relevant and evidence-based mental health and suicide prevention training to develop the curriculum for such training. The department shall establish and oversee the process for certifying program participants who successfully complete such training.

Section 4. Section 295.124, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

295.124 State approving agency for veterans' education and training.—The Department of Veterans' Affairs shall act as the state approving agency for purposes of veterans' education and training, in accordance with 38 U.S.C. s. 3671 38 U.S.C. s. 1771

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146	and the applicable annual contract between the state and the
147	Federal Government.
148	Section 5. Paragraph (h) is added to subsection (3) of
149	section 295.21, Florida Statutes, to read:
150	295.21 Florida Is For Veterans, Inc
151	(3) DUTIES.—The corporation shall:
152	(h) Advise the Department of Veterans' Affairs on any
153	problems or needs of retired and recently separated military
154	personnel of this state and any problems or needs of their
155	spouses which the corporation has knowledge of and which may be
156	within the purview of the department in fulfilling its duties.
157	Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section
158	295.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
159	295.22 Veterans Employment and Training Services Program
160	(5) COLLABORATION
161	(c) The corporation may collaborate with other state
162	agencies and entities for outreach, information exchange,
163	marketing, and referrals regarding programs and initiatives that
164	include, but are not limited to, the program created by this
165	section and those within any of the following:
166	1. The Department of Veterans' Affairs:
167	a. Access to benefits and assistance programs.
168	b. Hope Navigators Program.
169	2. The Department of Commerce:
170	a. The Disabled Veteran Outreach Program and local veteran
171	employment representatives.
172	b. CareerSource Florida, Inc., and local workforce boards
173	employment and recruitment services.
174	c. The Quick-Response Training Program.

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- d. Efforts of the <u>direct-support organization</u> Florida Defense Support Task Force created under s. 288.987, the Florida Small Business Development Center Network, and the direct support organization established in s. 288.012(6).
- The Department of Business and Professional Regulation, reciprocity and the availability of certain license and fee waivers.
 - 4. The Department of Education:

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- a. CAPE industry certifications under s. 1008.44.
- b. Information related to earning postsecondary credit at public postsecondary educational institutions for college-level training and education acquired in the military under s. 1004.096.
 - 5. The Department of Health:
 - a. The Office of Veteran Licensure Services.
- b. The Florida Veterans Application for Licensure Online Response expedited licensing.
- 6. The Office of Reimagining Education and Career Help. Section 7. Section 296.43, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 296.43 Purpose and statewide plan.-
- (1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this part is to provide for the establishment of basic standards for the operation of veterans' adult day health care programs for eligible veterans in need of such services.
- (2) STATEWIDE PLAN.—The department shall develop a plan to establish adult day health care facilities across this state to serve veterans and their families.
 - (a) The plan must include:

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204	1. Recommendations for locations that will have the most
205	impact on the veteran population. In making such
206	recommendations, the department shall:
207	a. Provide an evaluation of data, including, but not
208	limited to, veteran population and veteran population
209	demographics.
210	b. Provide an assessment of anticipated veteran needs.
211	2. Potential state and federal participation.
212	3. Estimates for the daily cost of running the facilities.
213	4. Estimates for the daily cost of maintenance and general
214	upkeep of the facilities.
215	5. Location of existing potential infrastructure.
216	6. Potential construction costs.
217	(b) The department shall provide a report detailing the
218	plan required by this subsection to the President of the Senate
219	and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 1,
220	<u>2025.</u>
221	Section 8. Subsection (92) of section 320.08058, Florida
222	Statutes, is amended to read:
223	320.08058 Specialty license plates
224	(92) GADSDEN FLAG LICENSE PLATES
225	(a) The department shall develop a Gadsden Flag license
226	plate as provided in this section and s. 320.08053. The design
227	of the license plate must replicate the color, layout, and
228	design of the Gadsden Flag. The word "Florida" must appear at
229	the top of the plate, and the words "Don't Tread on Me" must
230	appear at the bottom of the plate.
231	(b) The annual use fees shall be distributed to the Florida
232	Veterans Foundation, a direct-support organization of the

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Department of Veterans' Affairs, and must be used to benefit 233 234 veterans. Up to 10 percent of the proceeds may be used for 235 continuing promotion and marketing of the license plate and for 236 administrative costs. 237 Section 9. For the 2025-2026 fiscal year, the sum of \$50,000 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund is 238 239 appropriated to the Department of Veterans' Affairs to conduct a 240 survey evaluating the extent to which resident veterans and 241 their spouses and dependents are aware of existing federal, 242 state, and local programs and services that meet their areas of 243 need and for the department to develop a plan to establish adult 244 day health care facilities across this state to serve veterans 245 and their families. Section 10. For the 2025-2026 fiscal year, the sum of 246 247 \$300,000 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund is 248 appropriated to the contracted services category to the 249 Department of Veterans' Affairs to implement the Veteran Suicide 250 Prevention Training Pilot Program, as amended by this act. 251 Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Р	repared By	: The Professiona	I Staff of the Comr	nittee on Rules			
BILL:	SB 118							
INTRODUCER:	Senator Br	odeur an	d others					
SUBJECT:	Regulation	of Presid	dential Libraries					
DATE:	March 11,	2025	REVISED:					
ANAL	YST	STAF	F DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION		
 Hunter 		Flemi	ng	CA	Favorable			
2. Hunter		Yeatr	nan	RC	Pre-meeting			

I. Summary:

SB 118 preempts to the state all regulation of the establishment, maintenance, activities, and operations of any presidential library within its jurisdiction and defers regulation of such institutions to the Federal Government.

Presidential libraries are archives and museums that bring together the documents, historical materials, and artifacts of a United States President during their administration for public use including preservation, research, and visitation.¹

Under the bill, a local government may not enact or enforce any ordinance, resolution, rule, or other measure governing a presidential library or impose any requirement or restriction upon such libraries, except as otherwise authorized by federal law.

The bill defines a presidential library as an institution administered or designated under the federal Presidential Libraries Act.

The bill takes effect upon becoming a law.

II. Present Situation:

Presidential Libraries

Former United States Presidents and their supporters often seek to build facilities to commemorate and remember their time in office at the conclusion of a presidency with official presidential materials.² Presidential libraries are archives and museums that bring together the

¹ National Archives, *About Presidential Libraries*, available at https://www.archives.gov/presidential-libraries/about (last visited Feb. 15, 2025.)

² Congressional Research Service, *Presidential Libraries and Museums*, 1 (October 2024) available at https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF12781 (last visited Feb. 15, 2025)

documents, historical materials, and artifacts of a President during their administration for public use including visitation, preservation, research, and discussion.

Presidential libraries and museums, including the holdings of documents and archives, belong to the American people.³ Under the Presidential Records Act (PRA)⁴ "Presidential records created on or after January 20, 1981, are subject to the requirements of and are the property of the United States." At the end of a presidency, all presidential records and materials are transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). As such, presidential records are the responsibility of the National Archivist of the United States (Archivist)⁶ who must maintain custody, control, preservation, and access to the records.⁷

Originally, presidential records and all historical materials were considered private property, and presidents could donate any such documents to institutions on their own accord for public display. However, in 1939 President Franklin Roosevelt donated his personal and presidential records to the Federal Government, beginning the Presidential library system. 9

In 1955, the U.S. Congress passed the Presidential Libraries Act (PLA) which established a system of privately constructed and federally maintained libraries. ¹⁰ Presidential library lands and facilities are under the purview of the Archivist. While the PRA requires presidential records to be archived, and the Act provides a system for establishing presidential libraries, federal law does not require construction of a new and separate presidential library for each presidency. ¹¹

The PLA allows the Archivist, when it is in the public interest, to accept and take title to land, a facility, and equipment offered as a gift to the United States for the purpose of creating a presidential library. ¹² The PLA also allows the Archivist to "maintain, operate, and protect the land, facility, and equipment as a Presidential archival depository ¹³ and as part of the national archives system" ¹⁴

The Archivist may also "make agreements for land and facilities with a state, political subdivision, university, institution of higher learning, institute, or foundation or other

³ National Archives, *About Presidential Libraries*, available at https://www.archives.gov/presidential-libraries/about (last visited Feb. 15, 2025.)

⁴ Pub. L. 95–591, 44 U.S.C. §§2201-2209

⁵ Id

⁶ The National Archivist of the United States is the head of the National Archives and Records Administration.

⁷ *Id*.

⁸ Congressional Research Service, *Presidential Libraries and Museums*, 1 (October 2024) available at https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF12781 (last visited Feb. 15, 2025)

⁹ National Archives, Laws and Regulations, available at https://www.archives.gov/presidential-records/laws-and-regulations (last visited Feb 15, 2025.)

¹⁰ *Id*.

¹¹ Congressional Research Service, *Presidential Libraries and Museums*, 1 (October 2024) available at https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF12781 (last visited Feb. 15, 2025)

¹² Pub. L. No. 99-323, amending SEC. 3. (a) Section 2112(a) of title 44, United States Code

¹³ Presidential libraries are referred to as an "archival depository" in the Presidential Libraries Act. The terms are used interchangeably

¹⁴ *Id*.

organization to use as a Presidential archival depository, to be made available by it without transfer of title to the United States."¹⁵

Additionally, the Archivist is responsible for promulgating architectural and design standards to ensure the preservation of records, and that the building contains adequate research facilities. This includes federal requirements relating to protection against water damage, security requirements, humidity ranges, and other federally required construction standards. ¹⁷

The Act was substantially amended in 1986.¹⁸ There was a growing concern for the cost of libraries to taxpayers, and the amendments in 1986 shifted the financial burden from taxpayers to endowed funds, organizations, and foundations.¹⁹ These private organizations, often referred to as presidential library foundations, financially support construction and maintenance of the libraries and financially support exhibitions in the libraries. Each presidential library has a unique relationship with the presidential foundation that supports the facility through agreements negotiated with the federal government. Presidential libraries are not constructed with the use of federal funds but are maintained, staffed, and operated by the national archives.²⁰

Presidential foundations, the former president, and the Archivist consult on the placement and hiring of a director for the chosen facility before materials are deposited in the library. However, the final placement of presidential libraries has historically rested with the former president and their supporters, and according to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), "Presidents have often acknowledged their origins by placing their Libraries in their hometowns. However, in some cases Presidents place their Libraries on or near a university campus."²¹

There are 13 presidential libraries in the national archives system, placed in 10 states across the country. Currently 4 of the 13 libraries are associated with a university system.²² The map below depicts the current placement of presidential libraries in the United States.

¹⁵ *Id*.

¹⁶ *Id*.

¹⁷ Congressional Research Service, *Presidential Libraries and Museums*, 2 (October 2024) available at https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF12781 (last visited Feb. 15, 2025)

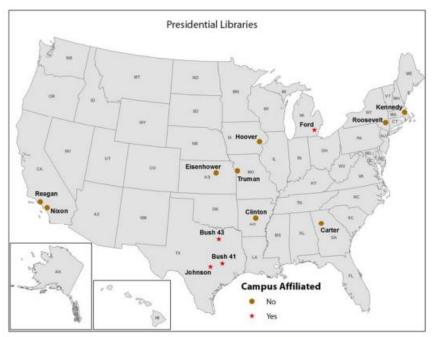
¹⁸ Pub. L. No. 99-323

¹⁹ Congressional Research Service, *Presidential Libraries and Museums*, supra note at 1.

²⁰ Congressional Research Service, *The Presidential Libraries Act and the Establishment of Presidential Libraries*, February 2015, available at https://sgp.fas.org/crs/secrecy/R41513.pdf (last visited Feb. 13, 2025)

²¹ Congressional Research Service, *Presidential Libraries and Museums*, 2 (October 2024) available at https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF12781 (last visited Feb. 15, 2025)

²² The NARA system currently includes the library depositories of 13 former Presidents: (1) Herbert Hoover (West Branch, IA); (2) Franklin D. Roosevelt (Hyde Park, NY); (3) Harry Truman (Independence, MO); (4) Dwight D. Eisenhower (Abilene, KS); (5) John F. Kennedy (Boston, MA); (6) Lyndon B. Johnson (Austin, TX); (7) Richard Nixon (Yorba Linda, CA); (8) Gerald Ford (Ann Arbor, MI); (9) Jimmy Carter (Atlanta, GA); (10) Ronald Reagan (Simi Valley, CA); (11) George H. W. Bush (College Station, TX); (12) Bill Clinton (Little Rock, AR); and (13) George W. Bush (Dallas, TX). It also includes the collections of former Presidents Barack Obama and Donald Trump.



Source: Mapping completed by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) using ArcGIS software.

Notes: The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum is affiliated with the University of Texas at Austin. The Gerald R. Ford Library and Museum is affiliated with the University of Michigan. The George Bush Presidential Library is affiliated with Texas A&M University. The George W. Bush Library is affiliated with Southern Methodist University.

Prior to accepting and taking title to any land, facility, or equipment, or prior to entering into any agreement, including a change, the archivist shall submit a written report on the proposed presidential library to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.²³ Congress has a period of 60 days from the day the report is transmitted to approve or disapprove of a proposed presidential library.²⁴

President Barack Obama's Presidential Library has begun construction in Chicago, Illinois, and is set to open in 2026. The law doesn't provide a particular timeline for the announcement of the placement or construction of presidential libraries, so it is unknown where or when libraries may be established for President Donald Trump or President Joe Biden.

Local Government Authority

The Florida Constitution grants local governments home rule authority. Specifically, non-charter county governments may exercise those powers of self-government that are provided by general or special law.²⁵ Those counties operating under a county charter have all powers of local self-government not inconsistent with general law or special law approved by the vote of the electors.²⁶ Likewise, municipalities have those governmental, corporate, and proprietary powers

²³ *Id*.

²⁴ *Id*.

²⁵ FLA. CONST. art. VIII, s. 1(f).

²⁶ FLA. CONST. art. VIII, s. 1(g).

that enable them to conduct municipal government, perform their functions and provide services, and exercise any power for municipal purposes, except as otherwise provided by law.²⁷

Other local government entities also have statutory authority to operate in the state as well, and the term "political subdivision" is defined as all local governments "including counties, cities, towns, villages, special tax school districts, special road and bridge districts, bridge districts, and all other districts in the state."²⁸

Special districts are separate governmental entities created for a special purpose that have jurisdiction to operate within a limited geographic boundary.²⁹ Special districts are created by general law, special act, local ordinance, or by rule of the Governor and Cabinet.³⁰

Local Government Approval of Development

All development, both public and private, and all development orders³¹ approved by local governments must be consistent with the local government's comprehensive plan.³² The Growth Management Act requires every city and county to create and implement a comprehensive plan to guide future development.³³

A comprehensive plan is implemented through the adoption of land development regulations³⁴ that are consistent with the plan, and which contain specific and detailed provisions necessary to regulate the subdivision of land and the use of land in the comprehensive plan.³⁵ Land development regulations are passed through local ordinances and resolutions that govern the establishment, and often the maintenance, and operation of certain development as well.

A locality's comprehensive plan lays out the locations for future public facilities, including roads, water and sewer facilities, neighborhoods, parks, schools, and commercial and industrial developments including libraries.

As it relates to the siting of presidential libraries, the PLA allows a political subdivision to make agreements upon terms and conditions with the federal government, that the Archivist considers proper, for the use of land or facilities.³⁶ The PLA also allows for the Archivist to accept land and facilities in the name of the United States offered as a gift for the use of a presidential

²⁷ FLA. CONST. art. VIII, s. 2(b). See also s. 166.021(1), F.S.

²⁸ Section 1.01(8) F.S.

²⁹ Section 189.012(6), F.S.

 $^{^{30}}$ *Id*.

³¹ "Development order" means any order granting, denying, or granting with conditions an application for a development permit. See s. 163.3164(15), F.S. "Development permit" includes any building permit, zoning permit, subdivision approval, rezoning, certification, special exception, variance, or any other official action of local government having the effect of permitting the development of land. See s. 163.3164(16), F.S.

³² Section 163.3194(3), F.S

³³ Section 163.3167(2), F.S.

³⁴ "Land development regulations" means ordinances enacted by governing bodies for the regulation of any aspect of development and includes any local government zoning, rezoning, subdivision, building construction, or sign regulations or any other regulations controlling the development of land, except that this definition does not apply in s. 163.3213. See s. 163.3213. See s.

³⁵ *Id*.

³⁶ Pub. L. No. 99-323

library,³⁷ which could potentially be incongruous with the comprehensive plan of a local government. If a local government entered into an agreement with the federal government regarding siting of a presidential library or the Archivist has accepted land for use as a presidential library, a comprehensive plan amendment may be necessary. This is because local development and zoning regulations, including comprehensive plans, do not apply to activities of the United States government under the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution.³⁸

Local Government Preemption

Local governments have broad authority to legislate on any matter that is not inconsistent with federal or state law. A local government enactment may be inconsistent with state law if (1) the Legislature has preempted a particular subject area or (2) the local enactment conflicts with a state statute. Where state preemption applies, it precludes a local government from exercising authority in that particular area.³⁹

Florida law recognizes two types of preemption: express and implied. Express preemption requires a specific legislative statement; it cannot be implied or inferred. Express preemption of a field by the Legislature must be accomplished by clear language stating that intent. In cases where the Legislature expressly or specifically preempts an area, there is no problem with ascertaining what the Legislature intended. Express preemption of a field by the Legislature expressly or specifically preempts an area, there is no problem with

In cases determining the validity of ordinances enacted in the face of state preemption, the effect has been to find such ordinances null and void. In one case, the court stated that implied preemption "is actually a decision by the courts to create preemption in the absence of an explicit legislative directive." Preemption of a local government enactment is implied only where the legislative scheme is so pervasive as to evidence an intent to preempt the particular area, and strong public policy reasons exist for finding preemption. Implied preemption is found where the local legislation would present the danger of conflict with the state's pervasive regulatory scheme.

³⁷ *Id*.

³⁸ U.S. Const. art VI, cl. 2. The Supremacy Clause holds that the Constitution, and the Laws of the United States made under the Authority of the United States are the supreme law of the land, superseding anything in the constitution or laws in the states to the contrary, including local government home rule power.

³⁹ See James R. Wolf and Sarah Harley Bolinder, *The Effectiveness of Home Rule: A Preemption and Conflict Analysis*, Fla. B.J. 92 (June 2009) *available at* https://www.floridabar.org/the-florida-bar-journal/the-effectiveness-of-home-rule-a-preemption-and-conflict-analysis/ (last visited Feb. 13, 2025).

⁴⁰ See City of Hollywood v. Mulligan, 934 So. 2d 1238, 1243 (Fla. 2006); Phantom of Clearwater, Inc. v. Pinellas County, 894 So.2d 1011, 1018 (Fla. 2d DCA 2005), approved in Phantom of Brevard, Inc. v. Brevard County, 3 So. 3d 309 (Fla. 2008).

⁴¹ *Mulligan*, 934 So. 2d at 1243.

⁴² Sarasota Alliance for Fair Elections, Inc. v. Browning, 28 So. 3d 880, 886 (Fla. 2010). Examples of activities "expressly preempted to the state" include: operator use of commercial mobile radio services and electronic communications devices in motor vehicles, s. 316.0075, F.S.; regulation of the use of cameras for enforcing provisions of the Florida Uniform Traffic Control Law, s. 316.0076, F.S.; and, the adoption of standards and fines related to specified subject areas under the purview of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, s. 570.07, F.S.

⁴³ See, e.g., Nat'l Rifle Ass'n of Am., Inc. v. City of S. Miami, 812 So. 2d 504 (Fla. 3d DCA 2002).

⁴⁴ Phantom of Clearwater, Inc., 894 So. 2d at 1019.

⁴⁵ *Id*.

⁴⁶ Sarasota Alliance for Fair Elections, Inc., 28 So. 3d at 886.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates s. 257.51 F.S., to preempt to the state all regulation of the establishment, maintenance, activities, and operations of any presidential library within its jurisdiction and defers regulation of such institutions to the Federal Government.

The bill provides a legislative finding that presidential libraries are unique national institutions designated to house, preserve, and make accessible the records of former presidents.

The bill defines "presidential library" to mean an institution administered or designated under the Presidential Libraries Act, as amended, Pub. L. No. 99-323, established for the preservation and accessibility of presidential records and related historical materials.

The bill's express preemption states that a county, a municipality, or another political subdivision of this state may not enact or enforce any ordinance, resolution, rule, or other measure governing the establishment, maintenance, or operation of a presidential library or impose any requirement or restriction thereon, except as otherwise authorized by federal law.

Section 2 provides that the bill takes effect upon becoming a law.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A.	Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:
	None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

To the extent that this bill may help a presidential library be placed in Florida due to less local government control on its establishment, the bill could produce positive fiscal impacts due to construction and tourism.

C. Government Sector Impact:

To the extent that this bill may help a presidential library be placed in Florida local governments and the state may see an increase in tax collections due to tourism, however the effect is indeterminate.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 257.51 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

Florida Senate - 2025 SB 118

By Senator Brodeur

10-00328-25 2025118

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to regulation of presidential
libraries; creating s. 257.51, F.S.; providing
legislative findings; preempting to the state all
regulatory authority over the establishment,
maintenance, activities, and operations of
presidential libraries; deferring such regulatory
authority to the Federal Government; defining the term
"presidential library"; prohibiting counties,
municipalities, or other political subdivisions from
enacting or enforcing any ordinance, resolution, rule,
or other measure regarding presidential libraries
unless authorized by federal law; providing an
effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 257.51, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

257.51 Preemption of regulation of presidential libraries.-

(1) The Legislature finds that presidential libraries are unique national institutions designated to house, preserve, and make accessible the records of former presidents. This section preempts to the state all regulation of the establishment, maintenance, activities, and operations of any presidential library within its jurisdiction and defers regulation of such institutions to the Federal Government.

(2) As used in this section, the term "presidential library" means an institution administered or designated under

Page 1 of 2

 ${\bf CODING:}$ Words ${\bf stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\bf \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2025 SB 118

	10-00328-25 2025118
30	the Presidential Libraries Act, as amended, Pub. L. No. 99-323,
31	established for the preservation and accessibility of
32	presidential records and related historical materials.
33	(3) A county, a municipality, or another political
34	subdivision of this state may not enact or enforce any
35	ordinance, resolution, rule, or other measure governing the
36	establishment, maintenance, or operation of a presidential
37	library or impose any requirement or restriction thereon, except
88	as otherwise authorized by federal law.
39	Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

Page 2 of 2

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	P	repared By:	The Professiona	al Staff of the Comr	nittee on Rules		
BILL:	CS/SB 126						
INTRODUCER:	Commerce	and Tour	ism Committe	e and Senator Br	adley		
SUBJECT:	Prescriptio	n Hearing	Aids				
DATE:	March 11,	2025	REVISED:				
ANAL	YST	STAFI	F DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION		
1. Smith		Brown	l	HP	Favorable		
2. McMillan		McKay		CM	Fav/CS		
3. Smith		Yeatman		RC	Pre-meeting		

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 126 authorizes licensed hearing aid specialists or licensed audiologists to sell and distribute prescription hearing aids through the mail to consumers who are 18 years of age or older.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2025.

II. Present Situation:

Hearing Aids

Federal Regulations

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Reauthorization Act of 2017 (FDARA), s. 709, ¹ directed the FDA to establish a category of over-the-counter (OTC) hearing aids through rulemaking and set forth various requirements for OTC hearing aids, including defining general controls for reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness, as well as Federal preemption provisions.

¹21 U.S.C. 301, Food and Drug Administration Reauthorization Act of 1917, s. 709, *Regulation of Over-The-Counter Hearing Aids*, available at https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ52/PLAW-115publ52.pdf (last visited Feb. 28, 2025).

On August 17, 2022, the FDA finalized a rule revising 21 C.F.R. 800,² 801,³ and 874.⁴ The FDA's new rule establishes a new category for OTC hearing aids. An OTC hearing aid is an air-conduction hearing aid that does not require implantation or other surgical intervention and is intended for use by a person aged 18 or older to compensate for perceived mild to moderate hearing impairment. The device, through tools, tests, or software, allows the user to control the hearing aid and customize it to the user's hearing needs. The device may use wireless technology or may include tests for self-assessment of hearing loss.

The device is available OTC, without the supervision, prescription, or other order, involvement, or intervention of a licensed person, to consumers through in-person transactions, by mail, or online, provided that the device satisfies the requirements for consumers with "perceived mild to moderate hearing impairment" who wish to buy lower cost hearing aids not bundled with professional services and not requiring professional advice, fitting, adjustment, or maintenance. The rule became effective on October 16, 2022.⁵

The FDA rule includes provisions for simplified labeling, output limits, maximum insertion depth, and conditions for sale and distribution for both OTC and prescription hearing aids. The rule prohibits states from requiring the order, involvement, or intervention of a licensed person for consumers to access OTC hearing aids; a licensed person may service, market, sell, dispense, provide customer support for, or distribute OTC hearing aids.

Florida Regulations

In Florida, there are currently 1,289 licensed hearing aid specialists, and 1,654 licensed audiologists.⁶ In 2023, Florida's practice acts for hearing aid specialists and audiologists were amended to distinguish between prescription hearing aids and OTC hearing aids to conform to the new FDA rules.⁷ Under Florida law, prescription hearing aids are dispensed by hearing aid specialists and audiologists who are subject to the Department of Health (DOH) regulation under the Board of Hearing Aid Specialist (BHAS) and Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology (BSLPA).⁸ Selling or distributing prescription hearing aids through the mail to the ultimate consumer is unlawful and is punishable as a misdemeanor of the second degree.⁹

Scope of Practice

Florida law defines the scope of practice for hearing aid specialists and audiologists and specifies the procedures which each health care practitioner is authorized to perform. Both hearing aid

² 21 CFR 800.30, available at https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-21/chapter-I/subchapter-H/part-800#800.30 (last visited Mar. 4, 2025).

³ 21 CFR 801.60 - 63, available at https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-21/chapter-I/subchapter-H/part-801/subpart-C (last visited Mar. 4, 2025).

⁴ 21 CFR 874.5300 available at https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-21/chapter-I/subchapter-H/part-874/subpart-F/section-874.5300 (last visited Mar. 4, 2025).

⁵ 21 CFR 800.30, available at https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-21/chapter-I/subchapter-H/part-800#800.30 (last visited Mar. 4, 2025).

⁶ Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, *Annual Report and Long Range Plan*, 2023 - 2024, available at https://mqawebteam.com/annualreports/2324/ (last visited Mar. 4, 2025).

⁷ Laws of Fla. 2023-71.

⁸ See Part II, ch. 484, and Part I, ch. 468, F.S., respectively.

⁹ Sections 468.1265 and 484.054, F.S.

specialists and audiologists may provide services through telehealth within this state. Out-of-state hearing aid specialists and audiologists may register to provide services through telehealth to patients located in this state. 11

Hearing Aid Specialists

Under s. 484.041, F.S., hearing aid specialists may dispense prescription hearing aids. Dispensing prescription hearing aids includes conducting and interpreting hearing tests for purposes of selecting suitable hearing aids, making earmolds or ear impressions for the fitting of hearing aids, and providing appropriate counseling regarding a suitable hearing aid device. This also includes all acts pertaining to the selling, renting, leasing, pricing, delivery, and warranty of hearing aids. ¹²

Hearing aid specialists are licensed and regulated by the BHAS.¹³ Licensure for a hearing aid specialist is in accordance with s. 484.045, F.S., and includes the following requirements:

- Graduation of an accredited high school or its equivalent;
- Meeting one of the qualifying methods:
 - o Completing a Florida sponsored training program;
 - Having a valid, current license as a hearing aid specialist or its equivalent from another state and has been actively practicing ¹⁴ in such capacity for at least 12 months; or
 - o Is currently certified by the National Board for Certification in Hearing Instrument Sciences (NBC-HIS) and has been actively practicing for at least 12 months.
- Has successfully completed:
 - o International Licensing Examination (ILE); or
 - Active certification from the National Board for Certification in Hearing Instrument Sciences (NBC-HIS).
- Completion of a two-hour course relating to Florida laws and rules taught by an instructor approved by the BHAS.

Effective July 1, 2025, an applicant for licensure must also submit to a background screening test in accordance with s. 456.0135, F.S.

Audiologists

The practice of audiology includes the application of principles, methods, and procedures for the prevention, identification, evaluation, consultation, habilitation, rehabilitation, instruction, treatment, and research, relative to hearing and the disorders of hearing, and to related language and speech disorders. Licensed audiologists may offer, render, plan, direct, conduct, consult, or supervise services to individuals or groups of individuals who have or are suspected of having disorders of hearing, including prevention, identification, evaluation, treatment, consultation,

¹⁰ Section 456.47, F.S.

¹¹ *Id*.

¹² Section 484.041(3)(a), F.S.

¹³ Section 484.042, F.S.

¹⁴ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 64B6-2.002 (2025), which defines "actively practicing" as dispensing hearing aids directly to clients for at least 12 months, as shown by at least two sales receipts per month for at least 12 months, each receipt bearing the applicant's signature and address of place(s) of business.

¹⁵ Section 468.1125(6)(a), F.S.

habilitation, rehabilitation, instruction, and research.¹⁶ This includes the fitting and dispensing of hearing aids. They may also provide the following:

- Participate in hearing conservation, evaluation of noise environment, and noise control;
- Conduct and interpret tests of vestibular function and nystagmus, electrophysiologic auditory-evoked potentials, central auditory function, and calibration of measurement equipment used for such purposes;
- Habilitate and rehabilitate, including, but not limited to, hearing aid evaluation, prescription, preparation, fitting and dispensing, assistive listening device selection and orientation, auditory training, aural habilitation, aural rehabilitation, speech conservation, and speechreading;
- Fabricate earmolds:
- Evaluate tinnitus; and
- Conduct speech and language screening, limited to a pass-fail determination for identifying individuals with disorders of communication.¹⁷

Audiologists are licensed and regulated by the BSLPA.¹⁸ Licensure for audiologists includes, among other requirements, the following:

- Submission of an application and all required fees.
- A doctoral degree with a major emphasis in audiology and:
 - Applicants who have earned a doctoral degree from an approved program before January 1, 2008, must complete 60 semester hours, 24 of which must be in audiology.¹⁹
 - Applicants who earned a doctoral degree from an approved program after January 1, 2008, must complete 75 semester hours.
 - o 300 clock hours of supervised experience (clinical practicum) with at least 200 hours in the area of audiology.
- Eleven months of supervised clinical experience. This requirement may be met if the applicant holds a doctoral degree, meets the requirements of s. 468.1155, F.S., and can demonstrate one year of clinical work experience within the doctoral program.
- Applicants for licensure as an audiologist with a master's degree conferred before January 1, 2008, must document that, prior to licensure, the applicant completed one year of clinical work experience.
- Passing the licensure examination no more than three years prior to the date of the application.²⁰

Effective July 1, 2025, an applicant for licensure must also submit to a background screening test in accordance with s. 456.0135, F.S.

¹⁶ Section 468.1125(6)(b), F.S.

¹⁷ *Id*.

¹⁸ Section 468.1135, F.S.

¹⁹ Section 468.1155, F.S.

²⁰ Section 468.1185, F.S. and Fla. Admin. Code R. 64B20-2.005 (2022) The BSDPA has designated the Educational Testing Services Praxis Series Examination in Speech-Language Pathology or Audiology as the licensure examination.

Minimal Procedures and Equipment 21

Florida law requires hearing aid specialists, and audiologists only when indicated, to perform all of the following procedures to be used in the fitting and selling of prescription hearing aids:

- Pure tone audiometric testing by air and bone to determine the type and degree of hearing deficiency.
- Effective masking.
- Appropriate testing to determine speech reception thresholds, speech discrimination scores, the most comfortable listening levels, uncomfortable loudness levels, and the selection of the best fitting arrangement for maximum hearing aid benefit.

A wide range audiometer that meets the specifications of the American National Standards Institute for diagnostic audiometers, and a speech audiometer or a master hearing aid must be used by hearing aid specialists, and audiologists only when indicated, in the fitting and selling of prescription hearing aids.

A hearing aid specialist must make a final fitting ensuring physical and operational comfort of the prescription hearing aid. An audiologist must make such a final fitting only when indicated.

Each audiometric test must be made in a testing room that has been certified by the DOH and meets certain requirements established in statute and rule. However, this requirement may be waived by a client who has been provided written notice of the benefits and advantages of having the test conducted in a certified testing room.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill provides that prescription hearing aids may be distributed through the mail to a patient who is 18 years of age or older before the patient's scheduled telehealth appointment with a licensed audiologist. The prescription hearing aids may not be activated unless the audiologist has prescribed them. If prescribed, the audiologist must conduct a fitting during the telehealth appointment or a subsequent appointment to ensure the physical and operational comfort of the prescription hearing aids.

The bill provides that prescription hearing aids may be distributed through the mail to a patient who is 18 years of age or older before the patient's scheduled telehealth appointment with a licensed hearing aid specialist. The prescription hearing aids must not be activated unless the hearing aid specialist has determined that the patient should be fitted for prescription hearing aids. If that determination is made, the hearing aid specialist must conduct a fitting during the telehealth appointment or a subsequent appointment to ensure the physical and operational comfort of the prescription hearing aids.

The bill establishes that any person who sells or distributes prescription hearing aids through the mail to the ultimate consumer commits a misdemeanor of the second degree.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2025.

²¹ Sections 468.1225 and 484.0501, F.S. See also Fla. Admin. Code R. 64B6-6, 64B20-8, and 64B20-9.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A.	Municipality/County	/ Mandates	Restrictions:
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None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None Identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

To implement the bill, the Department of Health would need to develop a communication plan to ensure compliance and operational readiness. The department anticipates that this would include updating websites and the Artificial Intelligence chatbot, notifying stakeholder groups, and communicating the statutory changes to staff through training.²²

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

²² Department of Health, Senate Bill 126 Legislative Analysis (Feb. 11, 2025) (on file with the Senate Committee on Health Policy).

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends sections 468.1265 and 484.054 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Commerce and Tourism on March 3, 2024:

The committee substitute provides that prescription hearing aids may be distributed through the mail to a patient who is 18 years of age or older before the patient's scheduled telehealth appointment with a licensed audiologist. The prescription hearing aids may not be activated unless the audiologist has prescribed them. If prescribed, the audiologist must conduct a fitting during the telehealth appointment or a subsequent appointment to ensure the physical and operational comfort of the prescription hearing aids.

The committee substitute also provides that prescription hearing aids may be distributed through the mail to a patient who is 18 years of age or older before the patient's scheduled telehealth appointment with a licensed hearing aid specialist. The prescription hearing aids must not be activated unless the hearing aid specialist has determined that the patient should be fitted for prescription hearing aids. If that determination is made, the hearing aid specialist must conduct a fitting during the telehealth appointment or a subsequent appointment to ensure the physical and operational comfort of the prescription hearing aids.

Except in the above instances, any person who sells or distributes prescription hearing aids through the mail to the ultimate consumer commits a misdemeanor of the second degree.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By the Committee on Commerce and Tourism; and Senator Bradley

577-02092-25 2025126c1

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to prescription hearing aids; amending
ss. 468.1265 and 484.054, F.S.; authorizing the
distribution of prescription hearing aids through the
mail to patients 18 years of age or older before a
scheduled telehealth appointment with a Floridalicensed audiologist or hearing aid specialist,
respectively, if certain requirements are met;
authorizing the sale of prescription hearing aids
through the mail to patients 18 years of age or older
who have been fitted for such hearing aids by a
licensed audiologist or licensed hearing aid
specialist, respectively; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 468.1265, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: $\ensuremath{\text{Constant}}$

 $468.1265\,$ Sale or distribution of prescription hearing aids through mail; penalty.—

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) and in s. $\underline{484.054(2)}, \text{ it is unlawful for } \underline{a} \text{ any person to sell or}$ distribute prescription hearing aids through the mail to the ultimate consumer. \underline{A} Any person who violates this subsection section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(2) (a) Prescription hearing aids may be distributed through the mail to a patient who is 18 years of age or older before the patient's scheduled telehealth appointment with an audiologist

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

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30	licensed under this part. The prescription hearing aids may not
31	be activated unless the audiologist has prescribed them. If the
32	audiologist prescribes prescription hearing aids to the patient,
33	the audiologist must conduct a fitting during the telehealth
34	appointment or a subsequent appointment to ensure the physical
35	and operational comfort of the prescription hearing aids.
36	(b) Prescription hearing aids may be sold through the mail
37	to a patient who is 18 years of age or older who has been fitted
38	for those prescription hearing aids by an audiologist licensed
39	under this part.
40	Section 2. Section 484.054, Florida Statutes, is amended to
41	read:
42	484.054 Sale or distribution of prescription hearing aids
43	through mail; penalty
44	(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) and in s.
45	$\underline{468.1265(2)}$, it is unlawful for \underline{a} any person to sell or
46	distribute prescription hearing aids through the mail to the
47	ultimate consumer. A person who violates this subsection commits
48	Any violation of this section constitutes a misdemeanor of the
49	second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
50	775.083.
51	(2) (a) Prescription hearing aids may be distributed through
52	the mail to a patient who is 18 years of age or older before the
53	patient's scheduled telehealth appointment with a hearing aid
54	specialist licensed under this part. The prescription hearing
55	aids may not be activated unless the hearing aid specialist has
56	determined that the patient should be fitted for prescription
57	hearing aids. If the hearing aid specialist makes that

determination, the hearing aid specialist must conduct a fitting

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during the telenealth appointment or a subsequent appointment to
ensure the physical and operational comfort of the prescription
hearing aids.
(b) Prescription hearing aids may be sold through the mail
to a patient who is 18 years of age or older who has been fitted
for those prescription hearing aids by a hearing aid specialist
licensed under this part.
Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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> > Page 3 of 3

 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Prepar	ed By: The Profession	al Staff of the Comr	mittee on Rules			
BILL:	CS/SB 150						
INTRODUCER:	Criminal Justic	ee Committee; Sena	tors Gaetz and A	rrington			
SUBJECT:	Abandoning Ro	estrained Animals I	Ouring Natural Di	isasters			
DATE:	March 11, 202	5 REVISED:	2/28/25				
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION			
1. Cellon		Stokes	CJ	Fav/CS			
2. Becker		Becker	AG	Favorable			
3. Cellon		Yeatman	RC	Pre-meeting			

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 150 amends s. 828.13, F.S., to create a new offense of animal cruelty for abandoning an animal by using a restraint on the animal and leaving it restrained outside during a natural disaster. The offense is a third degree felony.^{1,2}

The bill defines the terms "natural disaster" and "restraint."

The bill names the act "Trooper's Law."

The bill has a positive indeterminate impact. See Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill takes effect on October 1, 2025.

¹ A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. Sections 775.082, F.S. and 775.083, F.S.

² As is the case with other animal cruelty offenses, the bill provides for the possibility of a fine that may be elevated above the typical fine. For example, the third degree felony fine is generally up to \$5,000 but this new offense provides for a fine up to \$10,000. Sections 775.082(3) F.S., 775.083(1)(g), F.S., and 820.13, F.S.

II. Present Situation:

Dog Rescued by Florida Highway Patrol Trooper Tied Up During Hurricane Milton

Hurricane Milton struck the state in early October 2024. During the storm, a Florida Highway Patrol trooper discovered a dog tied to a fence off I-75 surrounded by rising water. The dog, now named Trooper, was rescued and taken to the Tallahassee Humane Society, where he was subsequently adopted. This bill addresses that situation.³

General Animal Cruelty Statutes

Section 828.12(1), F.S., provides first degree misdemeanor penalties⁴ for certain cases involving cruelty to animals. A person commits the crime of animal cruelty if he or she:

- Unnecessarily overloads;
- Overdrives:
- Torments;
- Deprives of necessary sustenance or shelter;
- Unnecessarily mutilates, or kills any animal, or causes such to be done; or
- Carries in or upon any vehicle, or otherwise, any animal in a cruel or inhumane manner.

A person who is convicted of a violation of s. 828.12, F.S., may be prohibited by the court from owning, possessing, keeping, harboring, or having custody or control over any animal for a period of time determined by the court.⁵

Section 828.12(2), F.S., specifies that a person who intentionally commits an act to any animal, or a person who owns or has the custody or control of any animal and fails to act, which results in the cruel death, or excessive or repeated infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering, or causes the same to be done, commits aggravated animal cruelty, a felony of the third degree.⁶

Also, s. 828.13(2)(a), (b), and (c) F.S., provide that a person commits a first degree misdemeanor⁷ if he or she:

- Impounds or confines any animal in any place and fails to supply the animal during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food and water;
- Keeps any animals in any enclosure without wholesome exercise and change of air; or
- Abandons to die any animal that is maimed, sick, infirm, or diseased;

³ Tallahassee Democrat, *Trooper, abandoned amid Hurricane Milton and sent to Leon County, finds 'fur-ever' home*, December 2, 2024, Kyla A. Sanford, available at https://www.tallahassee.com/story/news/local/2024/12/02/trooper-dog-abandoned-amid-hurricane-milton-finds-fur-ever-home-leon-county-humane-society/76709656007/ (last visited February 28, 2025).

⁴ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to 1 year in the county jail or a \$1,000 fine or both. Sections 775.082, F.S., and 775.083, F.S. However, a violation of s. 828.12(1), F.S., may result in a fine of up to \$5,000. Section 828.12(1), F.S. ⁵ Section 828.12(6), F.S.

⁶ A third degree felony is punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S. However, a violation of s. 828.12(2), F.S., may result in a fine of up to \$10,000. Sections 775.082(3) F.S., 775.083(1)(g), F.S., and 828.12(2), F.S

⁷ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to 1 year in the county jail or a \$1,000 fine or both. Sections 775.082, F.S., and 775.083, F.S. However, a violation of s. 828.13(2), F.S., may result in a fine of up to \$5,000. Sections 775.082, 775.083, and 828.13(2), F.S.

Section 828.13(3), F.S., prohibits a person who is the owner or possessor or has charge or custody of any animal who abandons such animal to suffer injury or malnutrition or abandons any animal in a street, road, or public place without providing for the care, sustenance, protection, and shelter of such animal which is punishable as a misdemeanor of the first degree.⁸

Section 828.13(1)(a), F.S., defines the term "abandon" to mean to forsake an animal entirely or to neglect or refuse to provide or perform the legal obligations for care and support of an animal by its owner. The term "owner" is defined as any owner, custodian, or other person in charge of an animal.

Emergency Powers, Disaster Preparedness

Section 252.36, F.S., specifies that in the event of an emergency beyond local control, the Governor may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within this state and is authorized to delegate such powers as she or he may deem prudent. The Governor has declared a state of emergency for various weather related conditions, including numerous hurricanes.⁹

Section 252.3568, F.S., provides, in accordance with s. 252.35, F.S., ¹⁰ the Division of Emergency Management within the Executive Office of the Governor (Division) must address strategies for the evacuation of persons with pets in the shelter component of the state comprehensive emergency management plan and must include the requirement for similar strategies in its standards and requirements for local comprehensive emergency management plans. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Department of Education must assist the division in determining strategies regarding this activity.

If a county maintains designated shelters, it must also designate a shelter that can accommodate persons with pets. The shelter must be in compliance with applicable FEMA Disaster Assistance Policies and Procedures and with safety procedures regarding the sheltering of pets established in the shelter component of both local and state comprehensive emergency management plans.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill creates a third degree felony¹¹ animal cruelty offense in s. 812.13, F.S., for abandoning an animal by using a restraint on the animal and leaving it restrained outside during a natural disaster.

The bill defines the following terms:

⁸ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to 1 year in the county jail or a \$1,000 fine or both. Sections 775.082, F.S., and 775.083, F.S. However, a violation of s. 828.13(3), F.S., may result in a fine of up to \$5,000. Sections 775.082, and 775.083, F.S. and 828.13(3), F.S..

⁹ See Fla. Exec. Order No. 24-215 (October 5, 2024), available at, https://www.flgov.com/eog/sites/default/files/executive-orders/2024/EO-24-215-1.pdf (Last visited February 28, 2025).

¹⁰ Section 252.35, F.S., relates to Emergency management powers and the Division of Emergency Management.

¹¹ The third degree felony is punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment, and in these cases up to a \$10,000 fine. Sections 775.082(3) F.S., 775.083(1)(g), F.S., and 828.13(4).

• "Natural disaster" means a situation in which a hurricane, tropical storm, or tornado warning has been issued for a municipality or a county by the National Weather Service, or in which a municipality or county is under a mandatory or voluntary evacuation order.

• "Restraint" means a chain, rope, tether, leash, cable, or other device that attaches an animal to a stationary object or trolley system.

The bill names the act "Trooper's Law."

The bill takes effect on October 1, 2025.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill has a positive indeterminate impact due to the penalties provided in the bill. It is unknown how many offenses of animal cruelty have taken place during a declared emergency, and therefore the prison bed impact cannot be determined.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 828.12

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Criminal Justice on February 11, 2025:

The committee substitute:

- Creates an animal cruelty offense in s. 828.13, F.S., for abandoning an animal by using a restraint on the animal and leaving it restrained outside during a natural disaster.
- It defines the terms "natural disaster" and "restraint".
- The CS names the act "Trooper's Law".

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By the Committee on Criminal Justice; and Senator Gaetz

591-01944-25 2025150c1 A bill to be entitled

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An act relating to abandoning restrained animals during natural disasters; providing a short title; amending s. 828.13, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting the abandonment of an animal that is restrained outside during a natural disaster; providing criminal penalties; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. This act may be cited as "Trooper's Law." Section 2. Section 828.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

828.13 Confinement of animals without sufficient food, water, or exercise; abandonment of animals .-

- (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "Abandon" means to forsake an animal entirely or to neglect or refuse to provide or perform the legal obligations for care and support of an animal by its owner.
- (b) "Natural disaster" means a situation in which a hurricane, tropical storm, or tornado warning has been issued for a municipality or a county by the National Weather Service, or in which a municipality or county is under a mandatory or voluntary evacuation order.
- (c) "Owner" includes any owner, custodian, or other person in charge of an animal.
- (d) "Restraint" means a chain, rope, tether, leash, cable, or other device that attaches an animal to a stationary object or trolley system.

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

Florida Senate - 2025 CS for SB 150

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(2) A person who Whoever:

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- (a) Impounds or confines any animal in any place and fails to supply the animal during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food and water,
- (b) Keeps any animals in any enclosure without wholesome exercise and change of air, or
- (c) Abandons to die any animal that is maimed, sick, infirm, or diseased,

commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both imprisonment and a fine.

- (3) A Any person who is the owner or possessor, or has charge or custody, of any animal who abandons such animal to suffer injury or malnutrition or abandons any animal in a street, road, or public place without providing for the care, sustenance, protection, and shelter of such animal commits is quilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both imprisonment and a fine.
- (4) A person who abandons an animal by using a restraint on the animal and leaving that animal restrained outside during a natural disaster commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

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

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The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Pr	epared By	The Profession	al Staff of the Comr	nittee on Rules			
BILL:	CS/SB 160							
INTRODUCER:	Regulated	Industries	Committee; S	Senator Gruters a	nd others			
SUBJECT:	Public Acc	ountancy						
DATE:	March 11,	2025	REVISED:	3/5/25				
ANAL	YST	STAF	F DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION		
1. Oxamendi		Imhof		RI	Fav/CS			
2. Davis		Betta		AEG	Favorable			
3. Oxamendi		Yeatm	ıan	RC	Pre-meeting			

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 160 revises the regulation of certified public accountants (CPAs) by the Florida Board of Accountancy (board) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (department).

The bill allows the board to, by a majority vote, delegate duties to the appropriate division within the department, and to further provide that the board may delegate duties by contract pursuant to corporations not for profit organized before 2024 under ch. 617, F.S.

The bill revises the requirements for licensure of CPAs, including licensure by endorsement and of international applicants, by providing four separate pathways to qualify for a license based on education and work experience criteria. Effective January 1, 2026, a person may qualify for a CPA license if he or she:

- Complete at least 150 semester hours of college education, including a baccalaureate or
 higher degree conferred by an accredited college or university, with a concentration in
 accounting and business as prescribed by the board, and have one year of work experience;
- Hold a master's degree in accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or university with a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the board, and have one year of work experience;
- Hold a baccalaureate degree in accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or university with a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the board, and have two years of work experience; or

Hold a baccalaureate degree in any major course of study conferred by an accredited college
or university, have completed coursework required for a concentration in accounting and
business as prescribed by the board, and have two years of work experience.

In addition, the bill requires the board to prescribe the coursework required for a concentration in accounting and business. Under the bill, an applicant may satisfy the coursework requirement if the applicant receives a baccalaureate or higher degree in accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or university in a state or territory of the United States. If the applicant has received a baccalaureate or higher degree with a major course of study other than accounting or finance, the applicant must complete the coursework required for a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the board.

The bill revises the licensure by endorsement requirements for applicants who are licensed in any state or territory of the United States. Under the bill, a person holding a license in another state or a territory of the United States may qualify for licensure by endorsement if they have maintained good moral character and, at the time of licensure by the other state or territory, were required to show evidence of having obtained at least a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university and having passed the Uniform CPA Examination.

Effective January 1, 2026, the bill revises the requirements for the licensure of international applicants. The bill provides the following two pathways for licensure by applicants who hold an active license in good standing to practice public accounting, or its equivalent, in a foreign country that the International Qualifications Appraisal Board of the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy has determined:

- The license standards are equal to those in the United States and who have passed an examination pursuant to s. 473.306(5), F.S.; or
- Have not met the licensure standards but meets the Florida requirements for education, work experience, and good moral character and have passed the Uniform CPA exam.

Regarding continuing education, the bill requires the continuing education requirement to be administered by reputable providers determined and provided by the board. The board must give preference to corporations not for profit organized under ch. 617, F.S., that are exempt from taxation under s. 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code and that demonstrate their experience, integrity, knowledge, practice, professional responsibility, and representation of the largest numbers of CPAs in this state.

Effective January 1, 2026, the bill permits, a person who holds an active license in good standing in another state or territory to practice limited accountancy services, such as tax advisory services or consulting services that do not require the expression of an opinion or an attestation, by showing evidence to the board of having obtained at least a baccalaureate degree and having passed the Uniform CPA Examination.

The bill has an indeterminate fiscal impact on the department. See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2025, except as expressly provided.

II. Present Situation:

Certified Public Accountants

The Florida Board of Accountancy (board) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (department) is responsible for regulating and licensing of nearly 35,667 active certified public accountants (CPAs) in Florida. The Division of Certified Public Accounting provides administrative support to the nine-member board, which consists of seven CPAs and two laypersons.

A CPA is an individual who holds a license to practice public accounting in this state under ch. 473, F.S., or an individual who is practicing public accounting in this state pursuant to the practice privilege granted in s. 473.3141, F.S.³

Section 473.302(8), F.S., defines the practice of public accounting to include offering to the public the performance of services involving audits, reviews, compilations, tax preparation, management advisory or consulting services, or preparation of financial statements. To engage in the practice of public accounting,⁴ an individual or firm must be licensed pursuant to s. 473.308, F.S., or s. 473.3101, F.S., and business entities must meet the requirements of s. 473.309, F.S.

CPA Licensing

Section 473.308, F.S., provides licensing requirements for CPAs. To be licensed as a CPA, a person must be of good moral character, pass the licensure exam, and have at least 150 semester hours of college education, including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by an accredited college or university with a concentration in accounting and business in the total education program to the extent specified by the board.⁵

An applicant for a CPA license must also have at least one year of work experience.⁶ If the applicant completed the education requirements by December 31, 2008, and passed the licensure examination on or before December 31, 2010, he or she was exempt from the work experience requirement.

An applicant must also have good moral character. Section 473.308(7)(a), F.S., defines "good moral character" to mean "a personal history of honesty, fairness, and respect for the rights of others and for the laws of this state and nation."

¹ Department of Business and Professional Regulation, *Fiscal Year 2023-2024 Annual Report*, page 20, (on file with the Senate Appropriations Committee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government).

² Section 473.303, F.S.

³ See s. 473.302(4), F.S. Section 473.3141, F.S., permits a person who does not have an office in Florida to practice public accountancy in this state without obtaining a license under ch. 473, F.S., notifying or registering with the board, or paying a fee if the person meets the required criteria.

⁴ Section 473.302(8), F.S., defines the terms "practice of," "practicing public accountancy," and "public accounting."

⁵ Sections 473.308(2)-(4), F.S.

⁶ Sections 473.308(5), F.S.

⁷ Sections 473.308(6) and (7), F.S.

CPA licenses must be renewed on a biennial basis through procedures adopted by the DBPR.8

Licensure by Endorsement

Section 473.308(8), F.S., provides for licensure of certified public accountants by endorsement.

The board may certify for licensure by endorsement an applicant who:

- Is not licensed in another state or territory, and:
 - o Meets the requirements for education, work experience, and good moral character; and
 - Passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306, F.S.;⁹
- Holds a valid license to practice public accounting in another state or territory, and has
 satisfied licensing criteria that were substantially equivalent to the licensure criteria in this
 state at the time the license was issued;
- If the licensing criteria was not substantially equivalent to Florida's, has met the education, work experience, good moral character requirements, and has passed a national, regional, state of territorial licensing examination with examination criteria that was substantially equivalent to the examination criteria required in Florida; or ¹⁰
- Has a valid license in another state or territory for at least 10 years before applying for a license in Florida, has passed a national, regional, state or territorial licensing examination with examination criteria that were substantially equivalent to the examination criteria required in this state, and has met the good moral character requirement.¹¹

Section 473.08(9), F.S., provides that the board may issue a licensure by endorsement and waive education requirements that exceed a baccalaureate degree if the applicant has:

- At least five years of experience in the practice of public accountancy in the United States or
 in the practice of public accountancy or its equivalent in a foreign country that the
 International Qualifications Appraisal Board of the National Association of State Boards of
 Accountancy has determined has licensure standards that are substantially equivalent to those
 in the United States; or
- At least five years of work experience that meets the requirements of s. 473.08(5), F.S.

The work experience that is used as a basis for waiving the education requirements of s. 473.08(4), F.S., must be while licensed as a certified public accountant by another state or territory of the United States or while licensed in the practice of public accountancy or its equivalent in a foreign country that the International Qualifications Appraisal Board of the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy 12 has determined has licensure standards that are substantially equivalent to those in the United States.

⁸ Section 473.311(2), F.S.

⁹ Section 473.308(8)(a), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 473.308(7)(b), F.S.

¹¹ Section 473.308(7)(c), F.S.

¹² The National Association of State Boards of Accountancy is a forum for the 55 State Boards of Accountancy, which administer the Uniform CPA Examination. See National Association of State Boards of Accountancy, *About Us*, at https://nasba.org/about/ (last visited February 18, 2025).

Continuing Education

As a part of the license renewal procedure, CPAs are required to submit proof satisfactory to the board that, during the two years prior to the application for renewal, they have successfully completed not less than 48 or more than 80 hours of continuing professional education programs in public accounting subjects approved by the board. The board has the authority to prescribe by rule additional continuing professional education hours, not to exceed 25 percent of the total hours required, for failure to complete the hours required for renewal by the end of the two-year period. He hours required for renewal by the end of the two-year period.

Not less than 10 percent of the total continuing education hours required by the board shall be in accounting-related and auditing-related subjects, as distinguished from federal and local taxation matters and management services.¹⁵

Not less than five percent of the continuing education must be in ethics applicable to the practice of public accounting, including a review of the provisions of ch. 455, F.S., relating to the regulations of businesses and professions, ch. 473, F.S., and the related administrative rules. This requirement must be administered by providers approved by the board. ¹⁶

CPA Mobility

Section 473.3141, F.S., provides what is known as "CPA mobility" or practice mobility for CPAs. ¹⁷ CPA mobility permits a CPA in another state who is not licensed in Florida, but is licensed in another state, to perform limited accounting services in Florida without obtaining a Florida license, notifying or registering with the board, or paying a fee.

An out-of-state CPA is not required to be licensed in Florida to provide accounting services from outside the state. The types of accounting services that may be provided are limited to the services in ss. 473.302(8)(b) and (c), F.S. If the CPA provides the types of services described in s. 473.302(8)(a), F.S., the CPA must first obtain a Florida license. For example, under practice mobility, the out-of-state CPA could provide tax advisory services or consulting services in Florida from out-of-state, but he or she could not provide the types of services that require the expression of an opinion or an attestation. Section 473.3141, F.S., requires that an individual who provides accountancy services that require the expression of an opinion must obtain a firm license from the board as required by s. 473.3101, F.S.

Certified public accountants in another state who practice in Florida under practice mobility consent, as a condition for the privilege, to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and disciplinary authority of the board. They also must comply with ch. 473, F.S., and the applicable board rules.

¹³ Section 473.312(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁴ *Id*.

¹⁵ Section 473.312(1)(b), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 473.312(1)(c), F.S.

¹⁷ Florida Institute of Certified Public Accountants, *What is CPA Mobility?*, available at: https://www.ficpa.org/mobility (last visited February 12, 2025).

Section 473.3141(1), F.S., provides the following minimum requirements for CPAs in other states who may practice accountancy in Florida through practice mobility. The individual must:

- Hold a valid CPA license in another state that the board has determined has adopted standards that are substantially equivalent to the certificate requirements in the Uniform Accountancy Act; and
- Have satisfied license qualifications that are substantially equivalent to the license qualifications in the Uniform Accountancy Act.

Under current law, the CPA mobility provision does not apply to CPAs who are licensed in the territories of the United States.¹⁸

International Applicants

Section 473.306(5), F.S., authorizes the board to adopt an alternative licensure examination for persons who have been licensed to practice public accountancy or its equivalent in a foreign country so long as the International Qualifications Appraisal Board of the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy has ratified an agreement with that country for reciprocal licensure.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Purpose of Chapter 473, F.S.

The bill amends s. 473.301, F.S., which states the legislative purpose for the regulation of the practice of public accountancy, to revise the term "public accountants" to "certified public accountants" (CPAs).

Definition

The bill amends s. 473.302, F.S., to delete the definition of the term "Uniform Accountancy Act." The bill deletes all references to "Uniform Accountancy Act" in ch. 473, F.S.

Division of Certified Public Accounting

The bill amends s. 473.3035(1), F.S., which provides that the Florida Board of Accountancy (board) may, by a majority vote, delegate a duty or duties to the appropriate division within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (department), to further provide that the board may delegate duties by contract pursuant to part I of ch. 287, F.S., ²⁰ for the performance of such duties by corporations not for profit organized before 2024 under ch. 617, F.S.²¹

¹⁸ The territories of the United States include American Samoa, Guam, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Republic of Palau, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. See U.S. Department of the Interior, *Insular Areas of the United States and Freely Associated States*, available at: https://www.doi.gov/library/internet/insular (last visited February 12, 2025).

¹⁹ Section 473.302(9), F.S., defines the term "Uniform Accountancy Act" to mean the Uniform Accountancy Act, Eighth Edition, dated January 2018 and published by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy.

²⁰ Part I of ch. 287, F.S., relates to the state's procurement of commodities, insurance, and contractual services.

²¹ Chapter 617, F.S., relates to corporations not for profit.

Licensure

Education

The bill, effective January 1, 2026, amends s. 473.308, F.S., to revise the requirements for licensure of CPA, including licensure by endorsement and of international applicants.

Effective July 1, 2026, the bill amends s. 473.308(4), F.S., to revise the education requirements for a CPA license by providing four separate pathways to qualify for a license. A person may qualify for a CPA license if they:

- Complete at least 150 semester hours of college education, including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by an accredited college or university, with a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the board;
- Hold a master's degree in accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or university with a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the board;
- Hold a baccalaureate degree in accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or university with a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the board; or
- Hold a baccalaureate degree in any major course of study conferred by an accredited college
 or university and have completed coursework required for a concentration in accounting and
 business as prescribed by the board.

In addition, the bill requires the board to prescribe the coursework required for a concentration in accounting and business. Under the bill, an applicant may satisfy the coursework requirement if the applicant receives a baccalaureate or higher degree in accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or university in a state or territory of the United States.

If the applicant has received a baccalaureate or higher degree with a major course of study other than accounting or finance, the applicant must complete the coursework required for a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the board.

Work Experience

Effective January 1, 2026, the bill also amends s. 473.308(5), F.S., to require a CPA license applicant to have at least one year of work experience if the applicant education requirement is based on:

- Having completed at least 150 semester hours of college education, including a baccalaureate or higher degree, with a concentration in accounting and business; or
- Holding a master's degree in accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or university with a concentration in accounting and business.

Under the bill, a CPA license applicant must have at least two years of work experience if the applicant education requirement is based on holding:

- A baccalaureate degree in accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or university with a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the board; or
- A baccalaureate degree in any major course of study conferred by an accredited college or university and having completed coursework required for a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the board.

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The bill also amends s. 473.308(5), F.S., to delete the work experience exception for applicants who completed the education requirements by December 31, 2008, and passed the licensure examination on or before December 31, 2010.

Licensure by Endorsement

Effective January 1, 2026, the bill amends s. 473.308(7), F.S., to revise the licensure by endorsement requirements for applicants who are licensed in any state or territory of the United States. Under the bill, a person holding a license in another state or a territory of the United States may qualify for licensure by endorsement if they have maintained good moral character and, at the time of licensure by the other state or territory, were required to show evidence of having obtained at least a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university and having passed the Uniform CPA Examination.

The bill deletes provisions allowing a person to be licensed if he or she holds a valid license in another state or territory and has met the requirements of the section for education, work experience, good moral character, and passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination substantially equivalent to s. 473.306, F.S. It also deletes the provisions allowing a person to be licensed if they had been licensed in another jurisdiction for 10 years.

International Applicants

Effective January 1, 2026, the bill amends s. 473.308(8), F.S., to revise the requirements for the licensure of international applicants to. The bill provides the following two pathways for licensure by applicants who hold an active license in good standing to practice public accounting, or its equivalent, in a foreign country that the International Qualifications Appraisal Board of the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy has determined:

- The licensure standards are equal to those in the United States and who have passed an examination pursuant to s. 473.306(5), F.S.; or
- Have not met the licensure standards but meets the Florida requirements for education, work experience, and good moral character and have passed the Uniform CPA exam.

Continuing Education

The bill amends s. 473.312(1)(c), F.S., to require the continuing education requirement to be administered by reputable providers to be determined and provided by the board. The bill requires the board to give preference to corporations not for profit organized under ch. 617, F.S., who are exempt from taxation under s. 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code and who demonstrate their experience, integrity, knowledge, practice, professional responsibility, and representation of the largest numbers of CPAs in this state.

The bill republishes s. 473.311(1)(b), F.S., relating to the renewal of a nonresident CPA license, to incorporate the amendment in the bill to s. 473.312, F.S., relating to continuing education requirements.

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CPA Mobility

The bill amends s. 473.3141(1) and (3), F.S., to revise the requirements for CPA mobility. Effective January 1, 2026, a person who holds an active license in good standing in another state or territory can qualify for CPA mobility by evidence to the board of having obtained at least a baccalaureate degree and having passed the Uniform CPA Examination.

Cross-reference Correction

The bill amends s. 473.306(3)(a), F.S., relating to examinations, to correct a cross-reference to the license requirements in s. 473.308, F.S., as revised by the bill.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect July 1, 2025, except as expressly provided.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

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None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

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C. Government Sector Impact:

The Department of Business and Professional Regulation (department) may incur an indeterminate increase in costs related to contracting delegated duties to certain authorized corporations; however, it's expected that any contract costs could be handled with existing resources. To date, no analysis by the department of the impact of the bill on its operations, revenue, and expenditures has been provided.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 473.301, 473.302, 473.3035, 473.306, 473.308, 473.312, 473.3141, and 473.311.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Regulated Industries on February 18, 2025:

The committee substitute:

- Changes the effective date from July 1, 2026 to January 1, 2026, for the sections of the bill amending s. 473.306, F.S., relating to examinations, s. 473.308, F.S., relating to licensure, and s. 473.3141, F.S., relating to certified public accountants (CPAs) licensed in other states.
- Amends s. 473.308, F.S., to revise the requirements for licensure of international applicants by providing a pathway for licensure applicants whose country has licensing standards that the International Qualifications Appraisal Board of the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy has determined are equal to those in the United States and who have passed an examination, and provides a pathway for applicants whose country has not met those standards but meets the Florida requirements for education, work experience, and good moral character and have passed the Uniform CPA exam.
- Deletes new s. 473.3085, F.S., relating to the licensure of international applicants.

B. Amendments:

None.

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ the Committee on Regulated Industries; and Senators Gruters and Boyd

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to public accountancy; amending s. 473.301, F.S.; making a technical change regarding the purpose of ch. 473, F.S.; amending s. 473.302, F.S.; deleting the definition of the term "Uniform Accountancy Act"; amending s. 473.3035, F.S.; authorizing the Board of Accountancy to contract with certain corporations not for profit for the performance of certain duties assigned to the Division of Certified Public Accounting of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; amending s. 473.306, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; making a technical change; amending s. 473.308, F.S.; revising the education and work experience requirements for a certified public accountant license; directing the board to prescribe specified coursework for licensure; revising requirements for licensure by endorsement; revising requirements for licensure of international applicants; deleting obsolete language; amending s. 473.312, F.S.; revising requirements for the approval of providers who administer continuing education on ethics for certified public accountants; requiring the board to give preference to certain providers; amending s. 473.3141, F.S.; revising requirements for certified public accountants licensed in another state or a territory of the United States to practice in this state without obtaining a license; reenacting s. 473.311(1)(b), F.S., relating to renewal of license, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 473.312, F.S.,

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30	in references thereto; providing effective dates.
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32	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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34	Section 1. Section 473.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to
35	read:
36	473.301 Purpose.—The Legislature recognizes that there is a
37	public need for independent and objective certified public
38	accountants and that it is necessary to regulate the practice of
39	public accounting to assure the minimum competence of
40	practitioners and the accuracy of audit statements upon which
41	the public relies and to protect the public from dishonest
42	practitioners and, therefore, deems it necessary in the interest
43	of public welfare to regulate the practice of public accountancy
44	in this state.
45	Section 2. Subsection (9) of section 473.302, Florida
46	Statutes, is amended to read:
47	473.302 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
48	(9) "Uniform Accountancy Act" means the Uniform Accountancy
49	Act, Eighth Edition, dated January 2018 and published by the
50	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the
51	National Association of State Boards of Accountancy.
52	
53	However, these terms shall not include services provided by the
54	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants or the
55	Florida Institute of Certified Public Accountants, or any full
56	service association of certified public accounting firms whose
57	plans of administration have been approved by the board, to
58	their members or services performed by these entities in

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reviewing the services provided to the public by members of these entities.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 473.3035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

473.3035 Division of Certified Public Accounting.-

(1) All services concerning this chapter, including, but not limited to, recordkeeping services, examination services, legal services, and investigative services, and those services in chapter 455 necessary to perform the duties of this chapter are assigned to shall be provided by the Division of Certified Public Accounting. The board may, by majority vote, delegate such a duty or duties to the appropriate division within the department or contract pursuant to part I of chapter 287 for the performance of such duties by corporations not for profit organized before 2024 under chapter 617. The board may, by majority vote, rescind any such delegation of duties at any time.

Section 4. Effective January 1, 2026, subsection (3) of section 473.306, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (4) of that section is republished, to read:

473.306 Examinations.-

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- (3) An applicant is entitled to take the licensure examination to practice in this state as a certified public accountant if:
- (a) The applicant has completed 120 semester hours or 180 quarter hours from an accredited college or university with a concentration in accounting and business courses as prescribed specified by the board by rule; and
 - (b) The applicant shows that she or he has good moral

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580-02000-25 2025160c1 character. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "good moral character" has the same meaning as provided in s. 473.308(6)(a) 90 s. 473.308(7)(a). The board may refuse to allow an applicant to take the licensure examination for failure to satisfy this requirement if: 1. The board finds a reasonable relationship between the 93 lack of good moral character of the applicant and the professional responsibilities of a certified public accountant; 96 97 2. The finding by the board of lack of good moral character is supported by competent substantial evidence. 99 If an applicant is found pursuant to this paragraph to be 100 101 unqualified to take the licensure examination because of a lack of good moral character, the board must shall furnish to the 103 applicant a statement containing the findings of the board, a complete record of the evidence upon which the determination was 104 based, and a notice of the rights of the applicant to a 105 106 rehearing and appeal. 107 (4) The board shall have the authority to establish the standards for determining and shall determine: 108 109 (a) What constitutes a passing grade for each subject or 110 part of the licensure examination;

accounting; and

(b) Which educational institutions, in addition to the

universities in the State University System of Florida, shall be

deemed to be accredited colleges or universities;

(d) What courses and number of hours constitute additional

(c) What courses and number of hours constitute a major in

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accounting courses acceptable under s. 473.308(4).

Section 5. Effective January 1, 2026, subsections (4) through (10) of section 473.308, Florida Statutes, are amended

473.308 Licensure.-

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- (4) (a) An applicant for licensure must do at least one of the following:
- 1. Complete have at least 150 semester hours of college education, including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by an accredited college or university, with a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the board in the total educational program to the extent specified by the board.
- 2. Hold a master's degree in accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or university with a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the board.
- 3. Hold a baccalaureate degree in accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or university with a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the board.
- 4. Hold a baccalaureate degree in any major course of study conferred by an accredited college or university and have completed coursework required for a concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the board.
- (b) The board shall prescribe the coursework required for a concentration in accounting and business. The board may deem an applicant to have satisfied requirements for such coursework if the applicant receives a baccalaureate or higher degree in accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or

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146	university in a state or territory of the United States. An
147	applicant receiving a baccalaureate or higher degree with a
148	major course of study other than accounting or finance must
149	complete the coursework required for a concentration in
150	accounting and business as prescribed by the board.
151	(5) (a) An applicant for licensure who completes the
152	education requirements under subparagraph (4)(a)1. or
153	<pre>subparagraph (4)(a)2. after December 31, 2008, must show that he</pre>
154	or she has had 1 year of work experience. An applicant who
155	completes the education requirements under subparagraph (4)(a)3.
156	or subparagraph (4)(a)4. must show 2 years of work experience.
157	(b) Such work This experience includes shall include
158	providing any type of service or advice involving the use of
159	accounting, attest, compilation, management advisory, financial
160	advisory, tax, or consulting skills, all of which must be
161	verified by a certified public accountant who is licensed by a
162	state or territory of the United States. This experience is
163	acceptable if it was gained through employment in government,
164	industry, academia, or public practice; constituted a
165	substantial part of the applicant's duties; and was verified by
166	a certified public accountant licensed by a state or territory
167	of the United States. The board shall adopt rules specifying
168	standards and providing for the review and approval of the work
169	experience required by this <u>subsection</u> section .
170	(b) However, an applicant who completed the requirements of
171	subsection (4) on or before December 31, 2008, and who passes
172	the licensure examination on or before June 30, 2010, is exempt

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(6)(a) An applicant for licensure must shall show that he

from the requirements of this subsection.

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 $\underline{\text{or she}}$ the applicant has good moral character. For purposes of this paragraph, the term

(7) (a) "good moral character" means a personal history of honesty, fairness, and respect for the rights of others and for the laws of this state and nation.

- (b) The board may refuse to certify an applicant for failure to satisfy this requirement if:
- The board finds a reasonable relationship between the lack of good moral character of the applicant and the professional responsibilities of a certified public accountant;
- The finding by the board of lack of good moral character is supported by competent substantial evidence.
- (c) When an applicant is found to be unqualified for a license because of a lack of good moral character, the board shall furnish to the applicant a statement containing the findings of the board, a complete record of the evidence upon which the determination was based, and a notice of the rights of the applicant to a rehearing and appeal.
- (7) (8) The board shall certify as qualified for a license by endorsement an applicant who:
- (a) Is not licensed and has not been licensed in any state or territory and who has met the requirements of this section for education, work experience, and good moral character and has passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306; or
- (b)1. holds an active a valid license in good standing to practice public accounting issued by another state or a

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territory of the United States, if the applicant has maintained
good moral character and, at the time of licensure by such other
state or territory, the applicant was required to show evidence
of having obtained at least a baccalaureate degree from an
accredited college or university and having passed the Uniform
CPA Examination eriteria for issuance of such license were
substantially equivalent to the licensure criteria that existed
in this state at the time the license was issued;
2. Holds a valid license to practice public accounting
issued by another state or territory of the United States but
the criteria for issuance of such license did not meet the
requirements of subparagraph 1.; has met the requirements of
this section for education, work experience, and good moral
character; and has passed a national, regional, state, or
territorial licensing examination that is substantially
equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306; or
3. Holds a valid license to practice public accounting
issued by another state or territory of the United States for at
least 10 years before the date of application; has passed a
national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination
that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by
s. 473.306; and has met the requirements of this section for
good moral character.
(8) (9) An international applicant who seeks licensure as a
certified public accountant in this state must do at least one
of the following:
(a) Hold an active license in good standing to If the
applicant has at least 5 years of experience in the practice of

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public accountancy in the United States or in the practice of

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public accountancy or its equivalent in a foreign country that the International Qualifications Appraisal Board of the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy has determined has licensure standards that are substantially equivalent to those in the United States, or has at least 5 years of work experience that meets the requirements of subsection (5), the board must waive the requirements of subsection (4) which are in excess of a baccalaureate degree. All experience that is used as a basis for waiving the requirements of subsection (4) must be while licensed as a certified public accountant by another state or territory of the United States or while licensed in the practice of public accounting, accountancy or its equivalent, in a foreign country that the International Qualifications Appraisal Board of the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy has determined has licensure standards equal that are substantially equivalent to those in the United States and has passed an exam pursuant to s. 473.306(5).

(b) Hold an active license in good standing to practice public accounting, or its equivalent, in a foreign country that the International Qualifications Appraisal Board of the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy has not determined has licensure standards equal to those in the United States and has met the requirements for education, work experience, and good moral character under subsections (4), (5), and (6) and has passed the Uniform CPA exam. The board shall have the authority to establish the standards for experience that meet this requirement.

(9) (10) The board may refuse to certify for licensure any applicant who is under investigation in another state for any

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262	act that would constitute a violation of this act or chapter
263	455, until such time as the investigation is complete and
264	disciplinary proceedings <u>are</u> have been terminated.
265	Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section
266	473.312, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
267	473.312 Continuing education.—
268	(1)
269	(c) At least Not less than 5 percent of the total hours
270	required by the board $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be in ethics applicable to the
271	practice of public accounting . This requirement shall be
272	administered by providers approved by the board, and a majority
273	of the hours $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ include a review of $\underline{\text{the provisions of}}$
274	chapter 455 and this chapter and the related administrative
275	rules. Such requirement must be administered by reputable
276	providers determined by the board. The board shall give
277	preference to corporations not for profit organized under
278	chapter 617 who are exempt from taxation under s. 501(c)(6) of
279	the Internal Revenue Code and who demonstrate their experience,
280	integrity, knowledge, practice, professional responsibility, and
281	representation of the largest numbers of certified public
282	accountants in this state.
283	Section 7. Effective January 1, 2026, subsections (1) and
284	(3) of section 473.3141, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
285	473.3141 Certified public accountants licensed in other
286	states
287	(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, An
288	individual who holds an active license in good standing to
289	practice public accounting in another state or a territory of
290	$\underline{\text{the United States and who}}$ does not have an office in this state

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has the privileges of Florida certified public accountants and may provide public accounting services in this state without obtaining a license under this chapter or notifying or registering with the board or paying a fee if, at the time of licensure by such other state or territory, the individual was required to show evidence of having obtained at least a baccalaureate degree and having passed the Uniform CPA Examination÷

(a) Holds a valid license as a certified public accountant from a state that the board or its designee has determined by rule to have adopted standards that are substantially equivalent to the certificate requirements in s. 5 of the Uniform Accountancy Act in the issuance of licenses; or

(b) Holds a valid license as a certified public accountant from a state that has not been approved by the board as having adopted standards in substantial equivalence with s. 5 of the Uniform Accountancy Act, but obtains verification from the board, or its designee, as determined by rule, that the individual's certified public accountant qualifications are substantially equivalent to the certificate requirements in s. 5 of the Uniform Accountancy Act.

The board shall define by rule what constitutes an office.

- (3) An individual certified public accountant from another state or a territory of the United States who practices pursuant to this section, and the firm that employs that individual, <u>must shall</u> both consent, as a condition of the privilege of practicing in this state:
 - (a) To the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and

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- 320 disciplinary authority of the board;
 - (b) To comply with this chapter and the applicable board rules;
 - (c) That if the <u>individual's</u> license as a certified public accountant from <u>another</u> the state <u>or a territory of the United</u>

 States becomes invalid of the individual's principal place of business is no longer valid, the individual <u>must</u> will cease offering or rendering public accounting services in this state, individually and on behalf of a firm; and
 - (d) To the appointment of the state board that issued the individual's license as the agent upon whom process may be served in any action or proceeding by the board or department against the individual or firm.

Section 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 473.312, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 473.311, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

473.311 Renewal of license.-

(1)

(b) A nonresident licensee seeking renewal of a license in this state shall be determined to have met the continuing education requirements in s. 473.312, except for the requirements in s. 473.312(1)(c), if the licensee has complied with the continuing education requirements applicable in the state in which his or her office is located. If the state in which the nonresident licensee's office is located has no continuing education requirements for license renewals, the nonresident licensee must comply with the continuing education requirements in s. 473.312.

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349 Section 9. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this

350 act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Pre	pared By	: The Profession	al Staff of the Comr	nittee on Rules
BILL:	SB 294				
INTRODUCER:	Senator Harrell				
SUBJECT: Collaborative		e Pharn	nacy Practice f	or Chronic Healtl	n Conditions
DATE:	March 11, 20	025	REVISED:	02/19/25	
ANALYST		STAF	F DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Smith		Brown	1	HP	Favorable
2. Gerbrandt		McKn	ight	AHS	Favorable
3. Smith		Yeatn	nan	RC	Pre-meeting

I. Summary:

SB 294 amends s. 465.1865, F.S., relating to collaborative pharmacy practice agreements. Under current law, collaborative pharmacy practice describes an arrangement in which a physician authorizes a pharmacist to provide specified patient care services relating to chronic health conditions to one or more of the physician's patients. The bill provides that the term "chronic health condition" does not include heart failure, coronary heart disease, and cardiac rhythm disorder.

In practice, this would ensure that those conditions remain excluded from any definition of the term that may be adopted in rule by the Board of Pharmacy.

The bill has no fiscal impact on state revenues or expenditures.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2025.

II. Present Situation:

Pharmacist Licensure

Pharmacy is the third largest health profession behind nursing and medicine.¹ The Board of Pharmacy (BOP), in conjunction with the Department of Health (DOH), regulates the practice of pharmacists pursuant to ch. 465, F.S.² To be licensed as a pharmacist, a person must:³

• Complete an application and remit an examination fee;

¹ American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, *About AACP*, *available at* https://www.aacp.org/about-aacp (last visited Feb. 13, 2025).

² Sections 465.004 and 465.005, F.S.

³ Section 465.007, F.S. The DOH may also issue a license by endorsement to a pharmacist who is licensed in another state upon meeting the applicable requirements set forth in law and rule. *See* s. 465.0075, F.S.

- Be at least 18 years of age;
- Hold a degree from an accredited and approved school or college of pharmacy;⁴
- Have completed a BOP-approved internship; and
- Successfully complete the BOP-approved examination.

A pharmacist must complete at least 30 hours of BOP-approved continuing education during each biennial renewal period.⁵

Pharmacist Scope of Practice

In Florida, the practice of the profession of pharmacy includes:⁶

- Compounding, dispensing, and consulting concerning the contents, therapeutic values, and uses of any medicinal drug;
- Consulting concerning therapeutic values and interactions of patent or proprietary preparations;
- Monitoring a patient's drug therapy and assisting the patient in the management of his or her drug therapy, including the review of the patient's drug therapy and communication with the patient's prescribing health care provider or other persons specifically authorized by the patient;
- Transmitting information from prescribers to their patients;
- Administering specified vaccines to adults and influenza vaccines to persons seven years of age or older;⁷
- Administering epinephrine autoinjections;⁸
- Administering antipsychotic medications by injection; ⁹ and
- Screen an adult for Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV) exposure. 10

A pharmacist may not alter a prescriber's directions, diagnose or treat any disease, initiate any drug therapy, or practice medicine or osteopathic medicine, unless permitted by law.¹¹

Pharmacists may order and dispense drugs that are included in a formulary developed by a committee composed of members of the Board of Medicine (BOM), the Board of Osteopathic Medicine (BOOM), and the BOP.¹² The formulary may only include:¹³

• Any medicinal drug of single or multiple active ingredients in any strengths when such active ingredients have been approved individually or in combination for over-the-counter sale by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA);

⁴ If the applicant has graduated from a 4-year undergraduate pharmacy program of a school or college of pharmacy located outside the U.S., the applicant must demonstrate proficiency in English, pass the board-approved Foreign Pharmacy Graduate Equivalency Examination, and complete a minimum of 500 hours in a supervised work activity program within Florida under the supervision of a DOH licensed pharmacist.

⁵ Section 465.009, F.S.

⁶ Section 465.003(13), F.S.

⁷ See s. 465.189, F.S.

⁸ *Id*.

⁹ Section 465.1893, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 465.1861, F.S.

¹¹ Section 465.003(22), F.S.

¹² Section 465.186, F.S.

¹³ *Id*.

• Any medicinal drug recommended by the FDA Advisory Panel for transfer to over-the-counter status pending approval by the FDA;

- Any medicinal drug containing any antihistamine or decongestant as a single active ingredient or in combination;
- Any medicinal drug containing fluoride in any strength;
- Any medicinal drug containing lindane in any strength;
- Any over-the-counter proprietary drug under federal law that has been approved for reimbursement by the Florida Medicaid Program; and
- Any topical anti-infectives, excluding eye and ear topical anti-infectives.

A pharmacist may order the following, within his or her professional judgment and subject to the following conditions:

- Certain oral analgesics for mild to moderate pain. The pharmacist may order these drugs for minor pain and menstrual cramps for patients with no history of peptic ulcer disease. The prescription is limited to a six-day supply for one treatment of:
 - o Magnesium salicylate/phenyltoloxamine citrate;
 - o Acetylsalicylic acid (zero order release, long acting tablets);
 - o Choline salicylate and magnesium salicylate;
 - o Naproxen sodium;
 - o Naproxen;
 - o Ibuprofen;
 - o Phenazopyridine, for urinary pain; and
 - Antipyrine 5.4 percent, benzocaine 1.4 percent, glycerin, for ear pain if clinical signs or symptoms of tympanic membrane perforation are not present;
- Anti-nausea preparations;
- Certain antihistamines and decongestants;
- Certain topical antifungal/antibacterials;
- Topical anti-inflammatory preparations containing hydrocortisone not exceeding 2.5 percent;
- Certain otic antifungal/antibacterial;
- Salicylic acid 16.7 percent and lactic acid 16.7 percent in flexible collodion, to be applied to warts, except for patients under 2 years of age, and those with diabetes or impaired circulation;
- Vitamins with fluoride, excluding vitamins with folic acid in excess of 0.9 mg.;
- Medicinal drug shampoos containing lindane for the treatment of head lice;
- Ophthalmic. Naphazoline 0.1 percent ophthalmic solution;
- Certain histamine H2 antagonists;
- Acne products; and
- Topical antiviral for herpes simplex infections of the lips. 14

Collaborative Pharmacy Practice Agreements

Under s. 465.1865, F.S., a collaborative pharmacy practice agreement (CPPA) is a formal agreement in which a physician licensed under ch. 458 or 459, F.S., makes a diagnosis, supervises patient care, and refers patients to a pharmacist under a protocol that allows the

¹⁴ Fla. Admin. Code R. 64B16-27.220 (2025).

pharmacist to provide specified patient care services for certain chronic medical conditions. A CPPA specifies what functions beyond the pharmacist's typical scope of practice can be delegated to the pharmacist by the collaborating physician. Common tasks include initiating, modifying, or discontinuing medication therapy and ordering and evaluating tests.

Pharmacist Training for Collaborative Practice

To provide services under a CPPA, a pharmacist must be certified by the BOP. To obtain certification a pharmacist must complete a 20-hour course approved by the BOP, in consultation with the BOM and the BOOM, and:

- Hold an active and unencumbered license to practice pharmacy;
- Have a Ph.D. in pharmacy or have five years of experience as a licensed pharmacist;
- Have completed the BOP-approved, 20-hour course, eight hours of which must be live or live video conference that includes instruction in:
 - Performance of patient assessments;
 - o Ordering, performing, and interpreting clinical and laboratory tests;
 - Evaluating and managing diseases and health conditions in collaboration with other health care practitioners; and
 - o Writing and entering into a CPPA.
- Maintains at least \$250,000 of professional liability insurance coverage; and
- Has established a system to maintain patient records of patients receiving services under a CPPA for five years from the patient's most recent service.¹⁵

Required Contents of CPPA

The terms and conditions of the CPPA must be appropriate to the pharmacist's training, and the services delegated to the pharmacist must be within the collaborating physician's scope of practice. A copy of the certification received from the BOP must be included as an attachment to the CPPA. A CPPA must include the following:

- The name of the collaborating physician's patient(s) for whom a pharmacist may provide services;
- Each chronic health condition to be collaboratively managed;
- The specific medicinal drug(s) to be managed for each patient;
- Material terms defined as those terms enumerated in s. 465.1865(3)(a), F.S.;
- Circumstances under which the pharmacist may order or perform and evaluate laboratory or clinical tests;
- Conditions and events in which the pharmacist must notify the collaborating physician and the manner and timeframe in which notification must occur;
- The start and ending dates of the CPPA and termination procedures, including procedures for patient notification and medical records transfers;
- A statement that the CPPA may be terminated, in writing, by either party at any time; and
- In the event of an addendum to the material terms of an existing CPPA, a copy of the addendum and the initial agreement.

¹⁵ Section 465.1865(2), F.S.

A CPPA will automatically terminate two years after execution if not renewed. The pharmacist, along with the collaborating physician, must maintain the CPPA on file at his or her practice location and must make the CPPA available to the DOH or BOP upon request or inspection. A pharmacist who enters into a CPPA must submit a copy of the signed agreement to the BOP before the agreement may be implemented.¹⁶

Allowable Chronic Health Conditions

CPPAs in Florida allow a pharmacist to provide specific patient care services for chronic health conditions. Section 465.1865(1)(b), F.S., establishes that the term "chronic health condition" means:

- Arthritis;
- Asthma:
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases;
- Type 2 diabetes;
- Human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
- Obesity; or
- Any other chronic condition adopted in rule by the board, in consultation with the BOM and the BOOM.

The BOP has adopted the following list of chronic health conditions for which a pharmacist certified pursuant to s. 465.1865, F.S., can provide specified patient care services to patients of a collaborating physician pursuant to a pending CPPA:

- Hyperlipidemia:
- Hypertension;
- Anti-coagulation management;
- Nicotine Dependence;
- Opioid use disorder;
- Hepatitis C
- Those chronic health conditions enumerated in s. 465.1865(1)(b), F.S.¹⁷

On May 23, 2024, the Boards of Pharmacy, Medicine, and Osteopathic Medicine held a Joint Rules Committee meeting to discuss adding heart disease to the list of chronic health conditions. ¹⁸ The committee ultimately decided not to proceed with the proposed rule language. ¹⁹

Prohibited Acts Regarding a CPPA

A pharmacist may not:

- Modify or discontinue medicinal drugs prescribed by a health care practitioner with whom he
 or she does not have a CPPA; or
- Enter into a CPPA while acting as a pharmacy employee without the written approval of the owner of the pharmacy.

¹⁶ Section 465.1865(3), F.S. and Fla. Admin. Code R. 64B16-31.003 (2025).

¹⁷ Fla. Admin. Code R. 64B16-31.007, F.A.C. (2025).

¹⁸ Florida Department of Health, *Senate Bill 294 Analysis* (Feb. 17, 2025) (on file with Senate Committee on Health Policy). ¹⁹ *Id.*

A physician may not delegate the authority to initiate or prescribe a controlled substance listed in s. 893.03, F.S. or 21 U.S.C. s. 812, to a pharmacist.

Continuing Education

A pharmacist who practices under a CPPA must complete an eight-hour continuing education (CE) course approved by the BOP that addresses CPPA-related issues each biennial licensure renewal, in addition to the CE requirements under s. 465.009, F.S. A pharmacist wishing to maintain CPPA certification must submit confirmation of having completed such course when applying for licensure renewal. A pharmacist who fails to complete this CE is prohibited from practicing under a CPPA.

CPPAs in Effect

According to the DOH 2023-2024 Annual Report, there are 39,486 licensed pharmacists in Florida. ²⁰ In fiscal year 2023-2024, 87 pharmacists became certified to provide care under a CPPA. ²¹

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 465.1865, F.S., to exclude heart failure, coronary heart disease, and cardiac rhythm disorders from the definition of "chronic health condition." This would remove the authority of the Board of Pharmacy (BOP) to include those conditions as "chronic health conditions" in rule.

Under current law and rule, pharmacists are not authorized to "collaboratively manage" heart failure, coronary heart disease, and cardiac rhythm disorders with a collaborating physician under a collaborative pharmacy agreement (CPPA). This would not change upon the enactment of the bill, but it would prevent the BOP from classifying those conditions by rule as chronic health conditions that may be included in a CPPA prospectively.

Section 2 provides an effective date of July 1, 2025.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

²⁰ Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, *Annual Report and Long-Range Plan, Fiscal Year* 2023-2024, at pg. 4, available at https://www.floridahealth.gov/licensing-and-regulation/reports-and-publications/annual-reports.html (last visited Feb. 13, 2025).

²¹ *Id.*

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

٧. **Fiscal Impact Statement:**

Α. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill has no fiscal impact on state revenues or expenditures.

VI. **Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

VII. **Related Issues:**

None.

VIII. **Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends section 465.1865 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

Florida Senate - 2025 SB 294

By Senator Harrell

31-00563-25 2025294

1

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to collaborative pharmacy practice for chronic health conditions; amending s. 465.1865, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "chronic health condition" to exclude specified heart conditions for purposes of collaborative pharmacy practice for chronic health conditions; providing an effective

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

12 Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 13 465.1865, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

465.1865 Collaborative pharmacy practice for chronic health conditions.—

- (1) For purposes of this section, the term:
- (b) "Chronic health condition" means:
- 1. Arthritis;
- Asthma;
 - 3. Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases;
 - 4. Type 2 diabetes;
 - 5. Human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune
- deficiency syndrome;
- 24 6. Obesity; or
- 7. Any other chronic condition adopted in rule by the board, in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine.

28 29

The term does not include heart failure, coronary heart disease,

Page 1 of 2

 ${\bf CODING:}$ Words ${\bf stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\bf \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2025 SB 294

31-00563-25 2025294_ or a cardiac rhythm disorder.

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

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The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

ANAL			FF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION	
SUBJECT:	Florida Nat March 11, 2		ard Increased F	Force Structure		
INTRODUCER:	Senators Wright and Collins					
BILL:	SM 314	SM 314				
	Pre	epared By	: The Profession	al Staff of the Comr	mittee on Rules	

I. Summary:

SM 314 is a memorial to the Congress of the United States, urging Congress to impel the National Guard Bureau to examine the present allocations to the Florida National Guard and allow an increase to the state's force structure.

The memorial requires the Secretary of State to dispatch copies to the President of the United States, President of the United States Senate, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and each member of the Florida delegation to the United States Congress.

A memorial is an official legislative document addressed to Congress, the President of the United States, or some other governmental entity that expresses the will of the Legislature on a matter within the jurisdiction of the recipient. A memorial requires passage by both legislative houses but does not require the Governor's approval nor is it subject to a veto.

II. Present Situation:

National Guard and the National Guard Bureau

The National Defense Act of 1916¹ established the National Guard Bureau as a separate unit of the militia division of the federal government.² In 1948, the United States Secretary of Defense issued an order designating the National Guard Bureau as a joint bureau of the Departments of the Army and Air Force.³ Today, the National Guard Bureau oversees each of the 54 National Guards in U.S. states and territories.⁴

¹ National Defense Act of 1916, Pub. L. 64-85 (June 3, 1916).

² National Archives, *Guide to Federal Records, Records of the National Guard Bureau (NGB)*, available at https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/168.html (last visited Jan. 27, 2025).

³ *Id.* Section 250.01(13), F.S.

⁴ Air Force, *Air National Guard*, available at https://www.af.mil/About-Us/Fact-Sheets/Display/Article/104546/air-national-guard/ (last visited Jan. 27, 2025).

The National Guard is unique among militia in that it serves the country in both the local community and overseas. The dual mission of a National Guard member means that each member serves through both the National Guard of the state and through the U.S. Army or the U.S. Air Force.⁵ The collective membership of each National Guard is designated as its force structure. The force structure of each National Guard is allocated by the National Guard Bureau.⁶

Florida National Guard

The Florida National Guard dates back to 1565, when Spanish founders of St. Augustine organized a company of citizen-soldiers to protect the local community. A member of the Florida National Guard serves either in the state Army National Guard or in the state Air National Guard, considered a reserve component of each of those armed forces. Overseeing the Florida National Guard as a federally-recognized officer, the adjutant general is appointed by the Governor and subject to Senate confirmation. The adjutant general, responsible for training and operations of the National Guard, must have served in the Florida National Guard for the preceding 5 years and attained the rank of colonel or higher. Ranked above adjutant general is the Governor, who serves as commander-in-chief of all militia in the state.

Recent Duties of the Florida National Guard

Over the past year, Florida National Guard members have been mobilized to multiple overseas deployments and assigned to assist domestically with:

- Hurricanes Debby, Helene, and Milton response;
- Migration support; and
- State corrections support. 12

Since September 11, 2001, Florida National Guard members have mobilized to respond to out-of-state and overseas operations at a rate of over 28,000 deployments.¹³

Demographics

The force structure of the Florida National Guard is comprised of more than 12,000 members, ¹⁴ while Florida is the third most-populous state, ¹⁵ estimated at more than 22 million residents. ¹⁶

⁵ *Id*.

⁶ 10 U.S.C. s. 10503(1).

⁷ Dep't of Military Affairs, *Home*, available at https://dma.myflorida.com/ (last visited Jan. 27, 2025).

⁸ Section 250.01(3), (6), and (13), F.S.

⁹ Section 250.10(1), F.S.

 $^{^{10}}$ *Id*.

¹¹ Section 250.06(1), F.S.

¹² Major General John D. Haas, Florida National Guard, Dep't of Military Affairs, PowerPoint, *Florida National Guard, Dep't of Military Affairs, Senate Committee on Military and Veteran Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security*, pp. 6-7 (published Feb. 17, 2025) (on file with the Senate Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security).

¹³ Dep't of Military Affairs, *Senate Memorial 314 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis* (Feb. 10, 2025) (on file with the Senate Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security).

¹⁴ Major General John D. Haas, *supra* note 12, at 3.

¹⁵ United States Census Bureau, *Quick Facts*, *Florida*, available at https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/dashboard/FL.US/PST045222 (last visited Jan. 27, 2025). ¹⁶ *Id*.

This force structure in proportion to the state population ranks last in the nation.¹⁷ In addition to the state's low positioning of Florida National Guard members to current population, the Florida National Guard members are activated an average of 91 days per year, which is more than the national average.¹⁸ In addition to this, Florida's population is expected to grow with the addition of another 1.4 million residents by the end of 2029.¹⁹

Congressional Support for Increased Funding and Allocation

On March 24, 2021, members of the Florida Congressional Delegation sent a written request to both the United States Secretary of Defense and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. ²⁰ In their request, Congress members asked for more equitable funding and resource allocation for the Florida National Guard. These members of Congress based their request on the disproportionality between the state population compared to the size of the force structure, along with the state's unique vulnerability to continuing disasters. ²¹ Specifically, Congressional members specified that if force structure were proportional, the Florida National Guard would have 21,000, rather than 12,000 Guard members. ²²

On June 1, 2021, members of Congress representing California, Texas, and Florida sent a written request to the United States Secretary of Defense for an increased allocation for the National Guard particular to these states.²³ In support, Congressional members cite that California, Texas, and Florida rank at the lowest level of force structure to population and at the top for highest percentage of largest counties in the United States and that these states expect to receive a disproportionate future increase in migration.²⁴

Memorial

A memorial is an official legislative document addressed to Congress, the President of the United States, or some other governmental entity that expresses the will of the Legislature on a matter within the jurisdiction of the recipient. A memorial requires passage by both legislative houses but does not require the Governor's approval nor is it subject to a veto.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

SM 314 is a memorial to the Congress of the United States, urging Congress to impel the United States National Guard Bureau to examine present allocations to the Florida National Guard and allow an increase to the state's force structure.

¹⁷ Dep't of Military Affairs, *Senate Memorial 314 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis (Feb. 10, 2025)* (on file with the Senate Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security).

¹⁸ *Id*.

¹⁹ *Id*.

²⁰ Letter from members of the Florida Congressional Delegation to Secretary Lloyd J. Austin III, U.S. Dep't of Defense and Chief Daniel R. Hokanson, National Guard Bureau, March 24, 2021 (on file with the Senate Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security).

²¹ *Id*.

²² *Id*.

²³ Letter from members of the California, Texas, and Florida Congressional Delegations to Secretary Lloyd Austin, U.S. Dep't of Defense, June 1, 2021 (on file with the Senate Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security).

²⁴ *Id*.

The memorial requires the Secretary of State to dispatch copies to the President of the United States, President of the United States Senate, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and each member of the Florida delegation to the United States Congress.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A.	Municipality/County	Mandates	Restrictions:
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None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Because the bill is a memorial, there is no mandated fiscal impact. However, should the state receive an increase in Florida National Guard members, the state may incur an indeterminate initial cost of activating additional Florida National Guard members based on training and equipment costs.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

V	III.	Statutes	Affected:

None.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

Florida Senate - 2025 SM 314

By Senator Wright

8-00105-25 2025314

Senate Memorial

A memorial to the Congress of the United States, urging Congress to impel the National Guard Bureau to examine the present allocations of the Florida National Guard and allow an increase in its force structure.

WHEREAS, the number of soldiers and airmen allocated to each state's National Guard, known as its "force structure," is determined by the National Guard Bureau in Washington, D.C., and

WHEREAS, with approximately 21 million residents, Florida is the third most populous state in the nation but has a force structure of just over 12,000 Guardsmen, and its ratio of one Guardsman for every 1,833 residents ranks 53rd among the 54 states and territories of the United States which have a National Guard component, and

WHEREAS, due to the unprecedented events of 2020 and 2021, including COVID-19 response, natural disasters, and overseas deployments, the Florida National Guard expended the same number of workdays in 18 months as it had expended during the previous 20 years, and

WHEREAS, the Florida National Guard continues to meet its mission goals; however, the shortage of these invaluable "citizen soldiers," combined with the state's growing population and increased need for National Guard activation and response, has resulted in the repeated redeployment of the same soldiers, which ultimately leads to excessive stress and fatigue and negatively impacts recruitment, retention, and readiness, and WHEREAS, the National Guard Bureau's report titled "Impact

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2025 SM 314

of U.S. Population Trends on National Guard Force Structure," released to Congress in April 2021, acknowledges the aforementioned concerns within Florida and other regions, stating that "the National Guard may need to evaluate reallocating mission sets to other geographic areas to keep pace with changing demographics across the country," NOW, THEREFORE,

8-00105-25

4.3

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

That the Florida Legislature respectfully urges the United States Congress to impel the National Guard Bureau to examine the present allocations of the Florida National Guard and allow an increase in its force structure.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of State dispatch copies of this memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and each member of the Florida delegation to the United States Congress.

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The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Р	Prepared By: The Profession	nal Staff of the Comr	nittee on Rules	
BILL:	CS/SB 322				
INTRODUCER:	Judiciary Committee and Senator Rodriguez				
SUBJECT:	Property Rights				
DATE:	March 11,	, 2025 REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION	
1. Bond		Cibula	JU	Fav/CS	
2. Kolich		Harkness	ACJ	Favorable	
3. Bond		Yeatman	RC	Pre-meeting	
2. Kolich		Cibula Harkness	JU ACJ	Fav/CS Favorable	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 322 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 not authorized to occupy the property who is not a current or 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. The complaint form is in the bill. 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.

The procedures in the bill are similar to procedures enacted during the 2024 Legislative Session for the removal of an unauthorized person from a residential dwelling. The bill also amends that 2024 enactment to add an express grant of authority to a sheriff to use reasonably necessary force to enter a property and corrects a cross-reference.

The bill may have an indeterminate positive impact on state prison beds. See Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill is effective July 1, 2025.

II. Present Situation:

The Founders of this country recognized that the protection of private property is indispensable to the promotion of individual freedom. In John Adams said that "[p]roperty must be secured, or liberty cannot exist." The right to exclude others is "one of the most treasured" rights of property ownership. The right to exclude is "universally held to be a fundamental element of the property right," and is "one of the most essential sticks in the bundle of rights that are commonly characterized as property."

A squatter is a person who unlawfully occupies real property and refuses to leave when asked. By refusing to leave, the squatter violates the landowner's right to exclude and the landowner's freedom to enjoy the property as he or she wants.

Legal Remedies to Remove a Squatter

The existing legal remedies to remove a squatter are:

Criminal Trespass

Section 810.08, F.S., provides that a person commits the criminal offense of trespass in a structure or conveyance if the person:

without being authorized, licensed, or invited, willfully enters or remains in any structure or conveyance, or, having been authorized, licensed, or invited, is warned by the owner or lessee of the premises, or by a person authorized by the owner or lessee, to depart and refuses to do so.⁵

Where a criminal trespass is occurring, a law enforcement officer arrests the trespasser and immediately restores the real property owner to possession of the real property, without cost.

However, where the criminal trespass offense is not readily observable because the trespasser claims ownership or lease rights, a law enforcement officer may decline to arrest or remove the person from the property and view the dispute as a "civil matter." In that situation, the law

¹ Cedar Point Nursery v. Hassid, 141 S. Ct. 2063, 2071, 210 L. Ed. 2d 369 (2021).

² Id., citing Discourses on Davila, in 6 Works of John Adams 280 (C. Adams ed. 1851).

³ Cedar Point Nursery, citing Loretto v. Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corp., 458 U.S. 419, 435 (1982).

⁴ Cedar Point Nursery at 2072; citing Kaiser Aetna v. United States, 444 U.S. 164, 176, 179–180 (1979).

⁵ Section 810.08(1), F.S.

enforcement officer will not force the unwanted person to surrender possession of the property without a court order.

Civil Action for Unlawful Detainer

"Unlawful detention" means possessing real property, even if the possession is temporary or applies only to a portion of the real property, without the consent of a person entitled to possession of the real property or after the withdrawal of consent by such person.⁶

Where an unlawful detention occurs, the person entitled to possession may bring a civil action for unlawful detainer. An unlawful detainer action is filed in county court⁷ and is entitled to the summary procedure of s. 51.011, F.S., for expedited review by the court.⁸ If the person to be served is not found at the usual place of residence, the process server may serve a summons by posting a copy in a conspicuous place on the property.⁹

If the owner or rightful resident prevails in the action, the clerk of court will issue a writ of possession to the sheriff describing the premises and commanding the Sheriff to put him or her in possession of the property. ¹⁰ In addition to the delay caused by the time it takes to obtain and serve a writ of possession, the property owner or rightful resident must pay a number of fees and costs.

Civil Action for Landlord-Tenant Eviction

Some landowners looking to remove a squatter treat the person like a tenant and use the existing landlord-tenant eviction process. Eviction of a tenant can be for violation of lease terms, expiration of the lease, or nonpayment of rent. First, the landlord must deliver or post a notice to vacate by a date certain (3 days for non-payment of rent, 7 days for any other cause). If the tenant does not vacate (or cure the problem), the landlord may file a civil action for eviction.

An eviction action is filed in county court¹¹ and is entitled to the summary procedure of s. 51.011, F.S., for expedited review by the court. At this point forward, the court procedure for eviction is the same as an action for unlawful detainer (see previous section).

Transient Occupant Law (nonjudicial remedy)

In 2015, the Legislature addressed squatters by creating a nonjudicial civil remedy for removal by law enforcement officers of a transient occupant to address squatters. ¹² It was amended in

⁶ Section 82.01(4), F.S.

⁷ Section 34.011(2), F.S.

⁸ Section 82.03(4), F.S. Under the summary procedure of. s. 51.011, F.S., all defenses of law or fact are required to be contained in the defendant's answer which must be filed within five days after service of process of the plaintiff's complaint. If the answer incorporates a counterclaim, the plaintiff must include all defenses of law or fact in his or her answer to the counterclaim and serve it within five days after service of the counterclaim. No other pleadings are permitted, and all defensive motions, including motions to quash, are heard by the court prior to trial. Postponements are not permitted for discovery, and the procedure also provides for an immediate trial, if requested.

⁹ Section 82.05, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 82.091, F.S.

¹¹ Section 34.011(2), F.S.

¹² Chapter 2015-89, Laws of Fla.; codified as s. 82.035, F.S.

2018.¹³ A transient occupant is "a person whose residency in real property intended for residential use has occurred for a brief length of time, is not pursuant to a lease, and whose occupancy was intended as transient in nature." The statute lists the following factors for consideration of whether an occupancy was intended as transient:

- The person does not have an ownership interest, financial interest, or leasehold interest in the property entitling him or her to occupancy of the property.
- The person does not have any property utility subscriptions.
- The person cannot produce documentation, correspondence, or identification cards sent or issued by a government agency, including, but not limited to, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or the supervisor of elections, which show that the person used the property address as an address of record with the agency within the previous 12 months.
- The person pays minimal or no rent for his or her stay at the property.
- The person does not have a designated space of his or her own, such as a room, at the property.
- The person has minimal, if any, personal belongings at the property.
- The person has an apparent permanent residence elsewhere. 14

If the property owner is able to convince the law enforcement officer that an occupant of the property qualifies as a transient occupant, and if the owner has asked the transient occupant to leave, the law enforcement officer may direct the transient occupant to immediately leave.¹⁵

The property owner initiates the process by contacting a law enforcement agency. The property owner must file an affidavit that sets forth the facts and addresses each of the factors listed above. ¹⁶ No fees are required.

A person wrongfully removed pursuant to this statute has a cause of action for wrongful removal against the person who requested the removal and may recover injunctive relief and compensatory damages. However, a wrongfully removed person does not have a cause of action against the law enforcement officer or the agency employing the law enforcement officer absent a showing of bad faith by the law enforcement officer.¹⁷ The statute includes process and procedure regarding the personal property of the transient occupant.¹⁸

2024 New Process for Removal of Unauthorized Person from Residential Property

Legislation enacted during the 2024 Legislative Section provides that an owner of residential property finding an unauthorized person residing on his or her property may request the sheriff to immediately remove the unauthorized person. The owner must show entitlement to relief in a sworn application. The legislation addressed the perceived ineffectiveness of other legal remedies, but only applies to residential property.¹⁹

¹³ Chapters 2018-83 and 2018-94, Laws of Fla.

¹⁴ Section 82.035(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 82.035(3), F.S.

¹⁶ *Id*.

¹⁷ Section 82.035(3)(b), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 82.035(5), F.S.

¹⁹ Chapter 2024-44, Laws of Fla.

Criminal Laws That May Apply to Squatters

Florida criminalizes various behaviors related to fraudulently obtaining or damaging property that a person does not own. In addition to criminal trespass (discussed above), criminal laws that may apply to a squatter include:

Criminal Mischief

Section 806.13, F.S., provides criminal penalties for acts of criminal mischief.

A person commits criminal mischief if he or she willfully and maliciously injures or damages by any means any real or personal property belonging to another, including, but not limited to, the placement of graffiti thereon or other acts of vandalism thereto. If the damage to the property is:

- Two-hundred dollars or less, it is a second degree misdemeanor.²⁰
- Greater than \$200 but less than \$1,000, it is a first degree misdemeanor.
- One thousand dollars or greater, or if there is interruption or impairment of a business operation or public communications, transportation, supply of water, gas or power, or other public service which costs \$1,000 or more in labor and supplies to restore, it is a third degree felony.²¹

The 2024 squatters legislation created a new criminal offense providing that a person who unlawfully detains or occupies or trespasses upon a residential dwelling and who intentionally damages the dwelling causing \$1,000 or more in damages commits a felony of the second degree.²²

False Statements

The 2024 squatters legislation created a new criminal offense providing that a person who, with the intent to detain or remain upon real property, knowingly and willfully presents to another person a false document purporting to be a valid lease agreement, deed, or other instrument conveying real property rights commits a misdemeanor of the first degree.²³

Fraudulent Sale or Lease of Real Property

The 2024 squatters legislation created the criminal offense of Fraudulent Sale or Lease of Residential Real Property. A person who lists or advertises residential real property for sale knowing that he or she has no legal title or authority to sell the property or rents or leases the property to another person knowing that he or she has no lawful ownership in the property or leasehold interest in the property, commits a felony of the first degree.²⁴

²⁰ *Id.* A second degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to 60 days in the county jail and a \$500 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

²¹ A third degree felony is punishable by up to 5 years' incarceration and a \$5,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S. ²² Section 806.13(4), F.S. A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years' incarceration and a \$1,000 fine. Sections

^{775.082} and 775.083, F.S. ²³ Section 817.03(2), F.S.

²⁴ Section 817.0311, F.S. A first degree felony is punishable by up to 30 years' incarceration and a \$10,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

Ineffectiveness of Existing Remedies to Address Unauthorized Persons

Existing legal remedies to remove a squatter are considered ineffective by some members of the public.²⁵ The 2024 squatters legislation only applies to residential property, effectively excluding commercial real property. Squatters go so far as to publish videos on how to avoid law enforcement officers and how to destroy a home while squatting.²⁶ A squatter confronted by a law enforcement officer may present a false deed, false lease, or other false or fraudulent document to avoid summary removal under the transient occupant law or arrest on a trespass charge. Some people thought to be unlawful squatters have been victims of a scam artist who falsely leased or sold the property after falsely claiming to be the owner or an authorized agent of the property owner.²⁷ Some landowners have resorted to dangerous self-help eviction because they believed current law inadequate.²⁸ Squatters have caused significant damage to properties.²⁹

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Civil Remedy to Remove Unauthorized Persons from Commercial Property

The bill creates s. 82.037, F.S., to provide a limited alternative remedy to remove unauthorized persons from commercial real property. 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.

²⁵ Andrew Mark Miller, Squatters torment homeowners across US with no resolution in sight: 'It's a problem,' FOX NEWS (Mar. 21, 2023), https://www.foxnews.com/us/squatters-torment-homeowners-across-u-s-with-no-resolution-sight-problem.

²⁶ Your Homeless Friend Kai, How to squat. How to live rent free, YOUTUBE,

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6qZxirdaBFs [warning - foul language] (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

²⁷ Testimony by representatives of the Seminole County Sheriff before the Senate Judiciary Committee, February 11, 2025.

²⁸ Outside the Box with Flash, *How I removed squatters in less than a day* YOUTUBE

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uhz5r1JKwjs (last visited Jan. 31, 2024); Emma Colton, *Armed Florida man confronts squatter who took over house while he was overseas: police*, FOX NEWS (Jan 15, 2023), https://www.foxnews.com/us/armed-florida-man-confronts-squatter-who-took-over-house-while-he-was-overseas-police.

²⁹ Kassy Dillon, *Army reservist battles squatter living in home after she was called up for active duty*, FOX NEWS (Sept. 17, 2023), https://www.foxnews.com/media/army-reservist-battles-squatter-renting-home-called-active-duty; Andrew Mark Miller, *Squatters torment homeowners across US with no resolution in sight: 'It's a problem*,' FOX NEWS (Mar. 21, 2023), https://www.foxnews.com/us/squatters-torment-homeowners-across-u-s-with-no-resolution-sight-problem.

The bill creates a complaint form for use in requesting relief. Upon receipt of the complaint, the bill requires the sheriff to 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 under s. 30.231, F.S. 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 limit the authority of a law enforcement officer to arrest an unlawful occupant for trespassing, vandalism, theft, or other crimes.

Criminal Offenses Related to Commercial Real Property

The bill expands the second degree felony offense at s. 806.13(4), F.S., of detaining, occupying or trespassing on a residential property causing damage in excess of \$1,000, to include commercial property.

The bill expands the first degree felony offense at s. 817.0311, F.S., of 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.

Amendment to 2024 Act Regarding Residential Properties

The bill also amends the complaint form created by the similar 2024 act regarding residential properties to expressly authorize a sheriff to use reasonable force to enter a property. In addition, the cross-reference to the penalty for perjury in the form is corrected from referencing s. 837.02, F.S. (perjury in an official proceeding) to s. 92.525, F.S. (perjury by false written declaration).

Effective Date

The bill is effective July 1, 2025.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The bill may reduce costs that the private sector would otherwise incur to remove squatters from commercial properties.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill expands the crime for damaging or fraudulently advertising, selling or leasing residential real property to include commercial property, and, therefore, may have a positive indeterminate prison bed impact on the Department of Corrections.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 82.036, 806.13 and 817.0311.

This bill creates section 82.037 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill reenacts the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 775.0837 and 895.02.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Judiciary on February 18, 2025:

The committee substitute added express authority in the complaint form for the sheriff to use reasonable force to enter a property and corrected a cross-reference. The committee substitute also made these changes to existing law related to the removal of an unauthorized person from a residential property.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

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	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
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The Committee on Rules (Rodriguez) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Between lines 245 and 246 insert:

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Section 3. Section 689.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

689.03 Effect of such deed.—A conveyance executed

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substantially in the foregoing form provided in s. 689.02 must shall be held to be a warranty deed with full common-law covenants, and must shall just as effectually bind the grantor, and the grantor's heirs, as if such said covenants were



12	specifically set out therein. And this form of conveyance when
13	signed by a married woman $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be held to convey whatever
14	interest in the property conveyed which she may possess.
15	
16	========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
17	And the title is amended as follows:
18	Delete line 30
19	and insert:
20	construction; amending s. 689.03, F.S.; making
21	technical changes; amending s. 806.13, F.S.;
22	prohibiting

By the Committee on Judiciary; and Senator Rodriguez

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to property rights; amending s. 82.036, F.S.; specifying a requirement for a complaint to remove an unauthorized person from residential property; correcting a cross-reference in the complaint; creating s. 82.037, F.S.; authorizing a property owner or his or her authorized agent to request the sheriff in the county in which the owner's commercial real property is located to immediately remove persons unlawfully occupying the owner's commercial real property if specified conditions are met; requiring such owners or agents to submit a specified completed and verified complaint; specifying requirements for the complaint; specifying requirements for the sheriff upon receipt of the complaint; authorizing the sheriff to arrest an unauthorized person for legal cause; providing that sheriffs are entitled to a specified fee for service of the notice to vacate immediately; authorizing the owner or agent to request that the sheriff stand by while the owner or agent takes possession of the commercial real property; authorizing the sheriff to charge a reasonable hourly rate; providing that the sheriff is not liable to any party for loss, destruction, or damage to certain personal property; providing that the property owner or agent is not liable to any party for the loss or destruction of, or damage to, personal property unless it was wrongfully removed; providing civil remedies; providing

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30	construction; amending s. 806.13, F.S.; prohibiting
31	unlawfully detaining or occupying or trespassing upon
32	commercial real property and intentionally causing a
33	specified amount of damage; providing criminal
34	penalties; amending s. 817.0311, F.S.; prohibiting
35	listing or advertising for sale, or renting or
36	leasing, real property under certain circumstances;
37	providing criminal penalties; reenacting ss.
38	775.0837(1)(c) and 895.02(8)(a), F.S., relating to
39	habitual misdemeanor offenders and definitions,
40	respectively, to incorporate the amendments made to
41	ss. 806.13 and 817.0311, F.S., in references thereto;
42	providing an effective date.
43	
44	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
45	
46	Section 1. Subsection (3) of section 82.036, Florida
47	Statutes, is amended to read:
48	82.036 Limited alternative remedy to remove unauthorized
49	persons from residential real property
50	(3) To request the immediate removal of an unlawful
51	occupant of a residential dwelling, the property owner or his or
52	her authorized agent must submit a complaint by presenting a
53	completed and verified Complaint to Remove Persons Unlawfully
54	Occupying Residential Real Property to the sheriff of the county
55	in which the real property is located. The submitted complaint
56	must be in substantially the following form:
57	
58	COMPLAINT TO REMOVE PERSONS UNLAWFULLY

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OCCUPYING RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY

- I, the owner or authorized agent of the owner of the real property located at, declare under the penalty of perjury that (initial each box):
- 1. I am the owner of the real property or the authorized agent of the owner of the real property.
 - 2. I purchased the property on

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- 3. The real property is a residential dwelling.
- 4. An unauthorized person or persons have unlawfully entered and are remaining or residing unlawfully on the real property.
- 5. The real property was not open to members of the public at the time the unauthorized person or persons entered.
- 6. ... I have directed the unauthorized person or persons to leave the real property, but they have not done so.
- 7. The person or persons are not current or former tenants pursuant to any valid lease authorized by the property owner, and any lease that may be produced by an occupant is fraudulent.
- 8. The unauthorized person or persons sought to be removed are not an owner or a co-owner of the property and have not been listed on the title to the property unless the person or persons have engaged in title fraud.
- 9. The unauthorized person or persons are not immediate family members of the property owner.
- 10. There is no litigation related to the real property pending between the property owner and any person sought to be removed.

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88	11 I understand that a person or persons removed from
89	the property pursuant to this procedure may bring a cause of
90	action against me for any false statements made in this
91	complaint, or for wrongfully using this procedure, and that as a
92	result of such action I may be held liable for actual damages,
93	penalties, costs, and reasonable attorney fees.
94	12 I am requesting the sheriff to immediately remove
95	the unauthorized person or persons from the residential
96	property. $\underline{\text{I}}$ authorize the sheriff to enter the property using
97	reasonably necessary force, to search the property, and to
98	remove any unauthorized person or persons.
99	13 A copy of my valid government-issued
00	identification is attached, or I am an agent of the property
01	owner, and documents evidencing my authority to act on the
.02	property owner's behalf are attached.
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04	I HAVE READ EVERY STATEMENT MADE IN THIS PETITION AND EACH
0.5	STATEMENT IS TRUE AND CORRECT. I UNDERSTAND THAT THE STATEMENTS
.06	MADE IN THIS PETITION ARE BEING MADE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY,
.07	PUNISHABLE AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 92.525 837.02 , FLORIDA
.08	STATUTES.
.09	
10	(Signature of Property Owner or Agent of Owner)
.11	Section 2. Section 82.037, Florida Statutes, is created to
.12	read:
.13	82.037 Limited alternative remedy to remove unauthorized
14	persons from commercial real property
.15	(1) A property owner or his or her authorized agent may
16	request from the sheriff of the county in which the owner's

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L17	commercial real property is located the immediate removal of any
L18	person or persons unlawfully occupying the commercial real
L19	property pursuant to this section if all of the following
L20	conditions are met:
L21	(a) The requesting person is the property owner or
L22	authorized agent of the property owner.
L23	(b) The real property that is being occupied includes
L24	<pre>commercial property.</pre>
L25	(c) An unauthorized person or persons have unlawfully
L26	$\underline{\text{entered and remain in or continue to occupy the property owner's}}$
L27	commercial real property.
L28	(d) The commercial real property was not open to members of
L29	the public at the time the unauthorized person or persons
L30	entered.
131	(e) The property owner has directed the unauthorized person
L32	or persons to leave the commercial real property.
L33	(f) The unauthorized person or persons are not current or
L34	former tenants pursuant to a written or oral rental agreement
L35	authorized by the property owner.
L36	(g) There is no litigation related to the commercial real
L37	property pending between the property owner and any known
L38	unauthorized person.
L39	(2) To request the immediate removal of an unlawful
L40	occupant of commercial real property, the property owner or his
L41	or her authorized agent must submit a complaint by presenting a
L42	completed and verified Complaint to Remove Persons Unlawfully
L43	Occupying Commercial Real Property to the sheriff of the county
1 4 4	in which the real property is located. The submitted complaint

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must be in substantially the following form:

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147	COMPLAINT TO REMOVE PERSONS UNLAWFULLY OCCUPYING
148	COMMERCIAL REAL PROPERTY
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150	I, the owner or authorized agent of the owner of the
151	commercial real property located at address of property,
152	declare under penalty of perjury that (initial each box):
153	1I am the owner of the commercial real property or
154	the authorized agent of the owner of the commercial real
155	property.
156	2I purchased the commercial real property on date
157	of purchase
158	3An unauthorized person or persons have unlawfully
159	entered and remain on the commercial real property.
160	4The commercial real property was not open to members
161	of the public at the time the unauthorized person or persons
162	entered.
163	5I have directed the unauthorized person or persons
164	to leave the commercial real property, but they have not done
165	<u>so.</u>
166	6The unauthorized person or persons are not current
167	or former tenants pursuant to any valid lease authorized by me
168	or one of my agents, and any lease that may be produced by an
169	occupant is fraudulent.
170	7.The unauthorized person or persons sought to be
171	removed are not an owner or co-owner of the commercial real
172	property and have not been listed on the title to the commercial
173	real property unless the person or persons have engaged in title
174	<pre>fraud.</pre>

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8.There is no litigation related to the commercial real property pending between any person sought to be removed and myself or my agent.

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- 9.I understand that any person removed from the commercial real property pursuant to this procedure may bring a cause of action against me for any false statements made in this complaint, or for wrongfully using this procedure, and that as a result of such action I may be held liable for actual damages, penalties, costs, and reasonable attorney fees.
- 10.I request that the sheriff immediately remove the unauthorized person or persons from the commercial real property. I authorize the sheriff to enter the property using reasonably necessary force, to search the property, and to remove any unauthorized person or persons.
- 11.A copy of my valid government-issued identification is attached, or I am an agent of the property owner, and documents evidencing my authority to act on the property owner's behalf are attached.
- I HAVE READ EVERY STATEMENT MADE IN THIS COMPLAINT, AND EACH

 STATEMENT IS TRUE AND CORRECT. I UNDERSTAND THAT THE STATEMENTS

 MADE IN THIS COMPLAINT ARE BEING MADE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY,

 PUNISHABLE AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 92.525, FLORIDA STATUTES.
- ...(Signature of the Property Owner or Agent of Owner...)
- (3) Upon receipt of the complaint, the sheriff shall verify that the person submitting the complaint is the record owner of the commercial real property or the authorized agent of the

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204 owner and appears otherwise entitled to relief under this 205 section. If verified, the sheriff must, without delay, serve a 206 notice to vacate immediately on any unlawful occupant or 207 occupants and must put the owner in possession of the commercial 208 real property. Service of the notice may be accomplished by hand 209 delivery to an unlawful occupant or occupants or by posting the 210 notice on the front door or entrance of the commercial real 211 property. The sheriff shall also attempt to verify the 212 identities of all persons occupying the commercial real property 213 and note their identities on the return of service. If 214 appropriate, the sheriff may arrest any person found in the 215 commercial real property for trespass, outstanding warrants, or 216 any other legal cause. 217

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(4) The sheriff is entitled to the same fee for service of the notice to vacate immediately as if the sheriff were serving a writ of possession under s. 30.231. After the sheriff serves the notice to vacate immediately, 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 unauthorized person or persons 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 is responsible for paying such hourly rate. The sheriff is not liable to the unauthorized person or persons or any other party for loss, destruction, or damage to their personal property. The property owner or his or her authorized agent is not liable to an unauthorized person or persons or any other party for the loss, destruction, or damage to their personal property unless the

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removal was not in accordance with this section.

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- (5) A person may bring a civil cause of action for wrongful removal under this section. A person harmed by a wrongful removal under this section may be restored to possession of the commercial real property and may recover actual costs and damages incurred, statutory damages equal to triple the fair market rent of the commercial real property, court costs, and reasonable attorney fees. The court shall advance the cause on the calendar.
- (6) This section does not limit the rights of a property owner or limit the authority of a law enforcement officer to arrest any unauthorized person for trespassing, vandalism, theft, or other crimes.

Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 806.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

806.13 Criminal mischief; penalties; penalty for minor.-

- (4) A person who unlawfully detains or occupies or trespasses upon a residential dwelling or commercial real property and who intentionally damages the dwelling or the commercial real property causing \$1,000 or more in damages commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- Section 4. Section 817.0311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 817.0311 Fraudulent sale or lease of residential real property.—A person who lists or advertises residential real property for sale knowing that the purported seller has no legal title or authority to sell the property, or rents or leases the property to another person knowing that he or she has no lawful

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590-02003A-25 2025322c1 262 ownership in the property or leasehold interest in the property, 263 commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in 264 s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 265 Section 5. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments 266 made by this act to sections 806.13 and 817.0311, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (1) 267 of section 775.0837, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 2.68 269 775.0837 Habitual misdemeanor offenders.-270 (1) As used in this section, the term: 271 (c) "Specified misdemeanor offense" means those misdemeanor 272 offenses described in chapter 741, chapter 784, chapter 790, 273 chapter 796, chapter 800, chapter 806, chapter 810, chapter 812, chapter 817, chapter 831, chapter 832, chapter 843, chapter 856, 274 275 chapter 893, or chapter 901. 276 Section 6. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 277 made by this act to sections 806.13 and 817.0311, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (8) 278 279 of section 895.02, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 280 895.02 Definitions.—As used in ss. 895.01-895.08, the term: 281 (8) "Racketeering activity" means to commit, to attempt to commit, to conspire to commit, or to solicit, coerce, or 282 intimidate another person to commit: 284 (a) Any crime that is chargeable by petition, indictment, 285 or information under the following provisions of the Florida 286 Statutes: 287 1. Section 210.18, relating to evasion of payment of 288 cigarette taxes. 289 2. Section 316.1935, relating to fleeing or attempting to

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elude a law enforcement officer and aggravated fleeing or

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291 eluding.

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- 3. Chapter 379, relating to the illegal sale, purchase, collection, harvest, capture, or possession of wild animal life, freshwater aquatic life, or marine life, and related crimes.
- 4. Section 403.727(3)(b), relating to environmental control.
- 297 5. Section 409.920 or s. 409.9201, relating to Medicaid 298 fraud.
 - 6. Section 414.39, relating to public assistance fraud.
 - 7. Section 440.105 or s. 440.106, relating to workers' compensation.
 - 8. Section 443.071(4), relating to creation of a fictitious employer scheme to commit reemployment assistance fraud.
 - 9. Section 465.0161, relating to distribution of medicinal drugs without a permit as an Internet pharmacy.
 - 10. Section 499.0051, relating to crimes involving contraband, adulterated, or misbranded drugs.
 - 11. Part IV of chapter 501, relating to telemarketing.
 - 12. Chapter 517, relating to sale of securities and investor protection.
 - 13. Section 550.235 or s. 550.3551, relating to dogracing and horseracing.
 - 14. Chapter 550, relating to jai alai frontons.
 - 15. Section 551.109, relating to slot machine gaming.
 - 16. Chapter 552, relating to the manufacture, distribution, and use of explosives.
- 317 17. Chapter 560, relating to money transmitters, if the violation is punishable as a felony.
 - 18. Chapter 562, relating to beverage law enforcement.

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

CS for SB 322

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590-02003A-25 2025322c1 320 19. Section 624.401, relating to transacting insurance 321 without a certificate of authority, s. 624.437(4)(c)1., relating 322 to operating an unauthorized multiple-employer welfare arrangement, or s. 626.902(1)(b), relating to representing or 324 aiding an unauthorized insurer. 325 20. Section 655.50, relating to reports of currency 326 transactions, when such violation is punishable as a felony. 327 21. Chapter 687, relating to interest and usurious 328 practices. 329 22. Section 721.08, s. 721.09, or s. 721.13, relating to 330 real estate timeshare plans. 331 23. Section 775.13(5)(b), relating to registration of persons found to have committed any offense for the purpose of 332 333 benefiting, promoting, or furthering the interests of a criminal 334 gang. 335 24. Section 777.03, relating to commission of crimes by accessories after the fact. 336 337 25. Chapter 782, relating to homicide. 338 26. Chapter 784, relating to assault and battery. 339 27. Chapter 787, relating to kidnapping, human smuggling, or human trafficking. 340 341 28. Chapter 790, relating to weapons and firearms. 342 29. Chapter 794, relating to sexual battery, but only if 343 such crime was committed with the intent to benefit, promote, or 344 further the interests of a criminal gang, or for the purpose of 345 increasing a criminal gang member's own standing or position 346 within a criminal gang. 347 30. Former s. 796.03, former s. 796.035, s. 796.04, s.

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796.05, or s. 796.07, relating to prostitution.

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349	31. Chapter 806, relating to arson and criminal mischief.
350	32. Chapter 810, relating to burglary and trespass.
351	33. Chapter 812, relating to theft, robbery, and related
352	crimes.
353	34. Chapter 815, relating to computer-related crimes.
354	35. Chapter 817, relating to fraudulent practices, false
355	pretenses, fraud generally, credit card crimes, and patient
356	brokering.
357	36. Chapter 825, relating to abuse, neglect, or
358	exploitation of an elderly person or disabled adult.
359	37. Section 827.071, relating to commercial sexual
360	exploitation of children.
361	38. Section 828.122, relating to fighting or baiting
362	animals.
363	39. Chapter 831, relating to forgery and counterfeiting.
364	40. Chapter 832, relating to issuance of worthless checks
365	and drafts.
366	41. Section 836.05, relating to extortion.
367	42. Chapter 837, relating to perjury.
368	43. Chapter 838, relating to bribery and misuse of public
369	office.
370	44. Chapter 843, relating to obstruction of justice.
371	45. Section 847.011, s. 847.012, s. 847.013, s. 847.06, or
372	s. 847.07, relating to obscene literature and profanity.
373	46. Chapter 849, relating to gambling, lottery, gambling or
374	gaming devices, slot machines, or any of the provisions within
375	that chapter.
376	47. Chapter 874, relating to criminal gangs.

48. Chapter 893, relating to drug abuse prevention and Page 13 of 14

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378	control.
379	49. Chapter 896, relating to offenses related to financial
380	transactions.
381	50. Sections 914.22 and 914.23, relating to tampering with
382	or harassing a witness, victim, or informant, and retaliation
383	against a witness, victim, or informant.
384	51. Sections 918.12 and 918.13, relating to tampering with
385	jurors and evidence.
386	Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	P	repared By: The Professiona	al Staff of the Comr	nittee on Rules
BILL:	CS/SB 348	3		
INTRODUCER:	Ethics and	Elections Committee; Se	enators Gaetz an	d Collins
SUBJECT:	Ethics			
DATE:	March 11,	2025 REVISED:		
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Cleary		Roberts	EE	Fav/CS
2. Proctor		Proctor	MS	Favorable
3. Cleary		Yeatman	RC	Pre-meeting

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 348 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.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2025.

II. Present Situation:

Commission on Ethics

The Commission on Ethics (commission) was created by the Legislature in 1974 "to serve as guardian of the standards of conduct" for state and local public officials and employees. The Florida Constitution and state law designate the commission as the independent commission provided for in s. 8(g), Art. II of the Florida Constitution. Constitutional duties of the

¹ Florida Commission on Ethics, *Guide to the Sunshine Amendment and Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees*, available at http://www.ethics.state.fl.us/Documents/Publications/GuideBookletInternet.pdf (last visited February 14, 2025).

² Section 8(j)(3), art. II, Fla. Const.; s. 112.320, F.S.

commission consist of conducting investigations and making public reports on all breach of trust complaints towards public officers or employees not governed by the judicial qualifications commission.³ In addition to constitutional duties, the commission in part:

- Renders advisory opinions to public officials;⁴
- Conducts investigations into potential violations of the Code of Ethics or Florida Constitution based on referrals from select government agencies;⁵
- Makes recommendations to disciplinary officials when appropriate for violations of ethics and disclosure laws;⁶
- Administers the executive branch lobbying registration and reporting Laws;⁷
- Maintains financial disclosure filings of constitutional officers and state officers and employees;⁸ and
- Administers automatic fines for public officers and employees who fail to timely file a required annual financial disclosure.⁹

The Attorney General serves as counsel for the commission. 10

Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees

The Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees (Code of Ethics)¹¹ establishes ethical standards for public officials and is intended to "ensure that public officials conduct themselves independently and impartially, not using their office for private gain other than compensation provided by law."¹² The Code of Ethics pertains to various ethical issues, such as ethics trainings, voting conflicts, full and public disclosure of financial interests, standards of conduct, investigations and prosecutions of ethics complaints and referrals for alleged ethics violations, and the commission, among others.¹³

Unpaid Fines Imposed for Ethics Laws Violations

Current law prescribes automatic fines for late-filed financial disclosures¹⁴ and authorizes wage garnishment of public officers or public employees for unpaid fines.¹⁵

³ Section (8)(g), art. II, Fla. Const.

⁴ Section 112.322(3)(a), F.S.

⁵ Section 112.324(1)(b), F.S.

⁶ Section 112.322(2)(b), F.S.

⁷ Sections 112.3215, 112.32155, F.S.

⁸ Section 112.3144, F.S.

⁹ Section 112.3144, F.S.; s. 112.3145, F.S.; s. 112.31455, F.S.

¹⁰ Rule 34-5.006(1)(3), F.A.C.; r. 34-17.010(1)(3), F.A.C.

¹¹ See Pt. III, Ch. 112, F.S.; see also Art. II, s. 8(h)1, Fla. Const.

¹² Florida Commission on Ethics, *Guide to the Sunshine Amendment and Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees, available at* http://www.ethics.state.fl.us/Documents/Publications/GuideBookletInternet.pdf (last visited February 14, 2025).

¹³ See Pt. III, Ch. 112, F.S.

¹⁴ Section 112.31455, F.S

¹⁵ *Id.* The law requires the Commission to determine whether the person who owes the fines is a current public officer or current public employee. If the Commission determines that the person is a current public officer or current public employee, then it may notify the Chief Financial Officer or governing body/board of the amount owed. After receipt and verification of the notice, the Chief Financial Officer or governing body/board must withhold the lesser of 10 percent, or the maximum allowable under federal law, from any salary-related payment. Florida's wage garnishment laws are located in Title XV, Chapter 222, and Title VI, Chapter 77 of the Florida Statutes. But Florida has not imposed any stricter limits, so federal law

For unpaid fines that were imposed as a result of other ethics laws violations, commission counsel must seek judgments from courts. Wage garnishment is not authorized for such other violations.

"Stolen Valor"

Generally, "stolen valor" is the term used to describe the occurrence of an individual falsely representing himself or herself as a decorated military servicemember in an attempt to receive something of value for patriotic service that he or she never completed. ¹⁷ Because of the accomplishments and sacrifices of military members, they are often bestowed in society with reverence, honor, and respect and afforded social, economic, and financial benefits for their earned accomplishments, service, and sacrifice. ¹⁸ Further, studies have shown, due to the reverence citizens have to those who serve in the armed forces, citizens may be influenced to vote for such a candidate and under certain circumstances that might be determinative in an election. ¹⁹

Documented cases involving stolen valor nationwide and in Florida²⁰ have led federal and state governments to attempt to regulate and punish offenders of stolen valor through legislation.

governs in Florida; See Consumer Credit Protection Act ("CCPA") – 15 U.S.C. 1673(a) (The CCPA limits the amount of an individual's disposable earnings available for garnishment. The limits are different for consumer debts, family support payments (child support and alimony), debts owed for federal or state taxes, and personal bankruptcy. Consumer debts include all debts not covered by the other categories. Garnishment for consumer debts must not exceed the lower of: 25 percent of disposable earnings, or, the amount by which disposable earnings exceed 30 times the federal minimum wage multiplied by the number of weeks (or part of a week worded); See also Fact Sheet #30: Wage Garnishment Protections of the Consumer Credit Protections Act (CCPA) United States Department of Law Wage and Hour Division Web Page (last

visited February 14, 2025, https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/fact-sheets/30-cppa; Field Operations Handbook Chapter 16 Title III (PDF) – Consumer Credit Protection Act (Wage Garnishment) United States Department of Labor Website (Last visited February 14, 2025), available at https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/legacy/files/FOH Ch16.pdf.

¹⁶ Section 112.317(2), F.S.

¹⁷ See 18 U.S.C. § 704. The definition of stolen valor varies by each state depending on the state's stolen valor law.

¹⁸ See Porter v. McCollum, 558 U.S._, 130 S. Ct. 447 (2009) (per curiam) (The United States Supreme Court recognized the effect of decorated military service on public perceptions and behavior noting, for example in the context of sentencing "[o]ur Nation has a long tradition of according leniency to veterans in recognition of their service, especially for those who fought on the front lines).

¹⁹ See Jeremy M. Teigen, *Do military veterans really win more elections? Only in 'purple' districts*, The Washington Post, (July 20, 2017), available at https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2017/07/20/do-military-veterans-really-win-more-elections-only-in-purple-districts/. Studies conducted showed Americans have a very high confidence in the military as an institution; no other institution enjoys higher levels. Status as a veteran had the biggest impact for candidates in primaries and in districts where the odds of winning are even for both parties "Purple Districts."

²⁰ See e.g. Polk man accused of stolen valor facing more charges as second victim comes forward, News Channel 8 Website, (updated Feb 20, 2017), https://www.wfla.com/news/polk-man-accused-of-stolen-valor-facing-more-charges-as-second-victim-comes-forward/; Stolen Valor: Man accused of impersonating Seal Team 6 member to solicit money outside WaWa, Tampa Bay Times, (Published Aug. 14, 2015), https://www.tampabay.com/news/publicsafety/crime/man-accused-of-military-impersonation-while-soliciting-money-for-veterans/2241216/; Clifford Davis, Document Jacksonville veteran showed First Coast News, claiming Times-Union error, is fraudulent, The Florida Times-Union (Published 9:31 p.m. ET July 11, 2015), https://www.jacksonville.com/story/news/2015/07/12/document-jacksonville-veteran-showed-first-coast-news-claiming-times/15671285007/; Gary Detman, Stolen Valor: Marine vet accused of misrepresenting the military, grand theft, 12 News (Updated Mon, November 26th 2018 at 4:08 PM), https://cbs12.com/news/local/stolen-valor-marine-vet-accused-of-misrepresenting-the-military-grand-theft; St. Lucie County Resident Sentenced for Falsely Claiming Veteran Status and Theft of Government Benefits, United States Attorney's Office Southern District of Florida Webpage (Monday February 4, 2019, https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdfl/pr/st-lucie-county-resident-sentenced-falsel

Federal Law

Prior to the Stolen Valor Act of 2005, it was only a crime to physically wear an unearned medal of valor. Courts interpreting that originally enacted language found the prohibition on falsely wearing or displaying military honors is constitutional. But, finding that the existing narrow prohibition did not deter individuals from making false claims about receiving medals, Congress in 2005 passed the 2005 Act, which aimed to broaden the law enforcement's capabilities to pursue not only those individuals who falsely display military medals, but also those who make false claims regarding earning military honors. Pecifically, section 704(b) of the Act punished individuals for falsely representing verbally or in writing to have been awarded a decoration or medal authorized by Congress for the armed forces.

In 2012, The United States Supreme Court in the case *United States v. Alvarez* addressed the constitutionality of the 2005 Act's prohibition on false written or oral statements regarding the earning of a enumerated list of military medals or honors under Subsection 704(b) of the Act.²⁶ Alvarez an elected Director of a local water district board in California, at a public meeting, while introducing himself, lied about serving in the military and receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor.²⁷

The Supreme Court majority struck down Subsection 704(b) of the Act, finding that the false statements made by Alvarez, consisting of lies about being in the military and being awarded certain medals, were protected speech under the first amendment and that Subsection 704(b)'s regulation of such speech constituted a content-based restriction on pure speech.²⁸ Because

(Florida Politics), https://floridapolitics.com/archives/687697-stolen-valor-or-smear-police-union-pac-says-sheriff-candidate-lied-about-army-service/; Jacob Ogles, *Tal Siddique worked for the Air Force but never in uniform. Did he cross the 'stolen valor' line?* Florida Politics, (August 9, 2024), https://floridapolitics.com/archives/688875-tal-siddique-worked-for-the-air-force-but-never-in-uniform-did-he-cross-the-stolen-valor-line/; Ryan Gillespie, *Vets Find Military Records, Including Lake Candidate, Often Embellished*, Orlando Sentinel (Oct. 22, 2016), https://www.orlandosentinel.com/news/lake/os-groveland-stolen-valor-20161021-story.html.

²¹ See 18 U.S.C. § 1425 (1949) (prohibiting unauthorized wearing of Army and Navy decorations); But see 18 U.S.C. § 704 (1952) (adapting this version of the act from § 1425 "knowingly wear[ing], manufactur[ing], or sell[ing]" any military medal or ribbon without authorization under military regulations.").

²² See *Schact v. United States*, 398 U.S. 58, 61-61 (1970) (holding that prohibition against wearing military uniforms without authorization is facially constitutional); *See also United States v. Perelman*, 737 F. Supp. 2d 1221, 1238-39 (D. Nev. 2010) (holding that prohibition against wearing military medals without authorization under 18. U.S.C. § 704(a) is merely an incidental restriction on First Amendment rights that is outweighed by the substantial government interest in protecting the reputation of military awards that Congress has power to pursue through its power to make all laws necessary and proper to raise and support armies).

²³ Public Law 109 - 437 - Stolen Valor Act of 2005, 18 U.S.C. § 704(b) (2006). ("(b) False Claims About Receipt of Military Decorations or Medals. Whoever falsely represents himself or herself, verbally or in writing, to have been awarded any decoration or medal authorized by Congress for the Armed Forces of the United States, any of the service medals or badges awarded to the members of such forces, the ribbon, button, or rosette of any such badge, decoration, or medal, or any colorable imitation of such item shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than six months, or both.").

²⁴ See, e.g., 151 Cong. Rec. 12,684, 12,688 (2005) (statement of Sen. Kent Conrad).

²⁵ 18 U.S.C. § 704(b).

²⁶ United States v. Alvarez, 567 U.S. 709 (2012).

²⁷ *Id.*, 567 U.S. at 713–14.

²⁸ *Id.*, 567 U.S. at 730-731. (the case was a 6-3 decision, the majority consisting of a Plurality opinion authored by Justice Kennedy and Concurring opinion authored by Justice Breyer).

Alvarez's false statements were protected speech, the government had to show adequate justification for the statute but failed to do so.²⁹

Importantly, the Court suggested how a statute could be drafted to pass constitutional muster if properly narrowed, appearing to link constitutionality to a prohibition against fraud.³⁰

Within a year of the United States Supreme Court's decision in *Alvarez*, Congress passed the Stolen Valor Act of 2013. The revised act narrowed the scope of the prohibition on falsely holding oneself out to be a recipient of certain military decorations by only subjecting those, who with the *intent to obtain money*, *property*, *or other tangible benefit*, *fraudulently hold themselves out to be a recipient* of certain military decorations. The 2013 Act also added an additional element of specific intent requiring that the fraud was committed for the purpose of obtaining money, property, or other tangible benefit. Further, the term "tangible benefit" was intended to cover those "valuable considerations" beyond money or property, such as offers of employment, which Justice Kennedy identified as appropriately prohibited benefits to a fraud. The 2013 Act remains current federal law and has not been constitutionally challenged.

²⁹ *Id.*, 567 U.S. at 724. (within the majority, the Justices disagreed on the proper level of scrutiny to apply, with the Plurality choosing "exacting" scrutiny (strict scrutiny) and the Concurrence applying "intermediate" scrutiny. Both the Plurality and Concurrence found the government had an adequate government interest for the statute protecting the integrity of military honors. Both the Plurality and Concurrence determined that the Act was overbroad and not narrowly tailored enough to pass constitutional muster).

³⁰The majority held that lies involving objective facts, such as lying about receiving a military medal, were constitutionally protected speech. Id. at 722. But the majority held that fraudulent speech is unprotected speech under the First Amendment and laws regulating fraudulent speech are constitutionally permissible. Id. at 723. The Plurality held there are a specific list of historically recognized categories of speech that are unprotected by the First Amendment and that fraudulent speech is one of those categories. Id. at 717-18. Therefore, regulations of fraudulent speech are constitutionally permissible. Id. The Concurrence rejected the Plurality's strict categorical analysis and instead argued each case should be reviewed under an intermediate scrutiny or proportionality review. Id. at 732. But the Concurrence agreed with the Plurality that statutes regulating fraud are constitutionally permissible because fraud statutes contain certain characteristics to ensure the law is properly narrowed to only regulate the unprotected fraudulent speech. Id. at 738-39. The Court in its reasoning made specific suggestions about how the Act could be amended to become constitutionally permissible. Specifically, Justice Kennedy for the Plurality, found the fatal flaw of the 2005 Act was that it "applie[d] to a false statement made at any time, in any place, to any person . . . And it does so entirely without regard to whether the lie was made for the purpose of material gain." *Id.* at 722-23. He continued that "[w]here false claims are made to effect a fraud or secure moneys or other valuable considerations, say offers of employment, it is well established that the Government may restrict speech without affronting the First Amendment." Id. at 723. In this reasoning, Justice Kennedy was suggesting that the 2005 Act would be constitutional if it had focused on limiting fraudulent speech. Similarly, Justice Breyer for the Concurrence, reasoned a "more finely tailored statute" would be constitutional, if the statute required knowledge or falsity and "insist[ed] upon a showing that the false statement caused specific harm or at least was material, or focus its coverage on lies most likely to be harmful or on contexts where such lies are most likely to cause harm." Id. at 738; See also United States v. Bonin, 932 F.3d 523, 536 (7th Cir. 2019) quoting McBride v. CSX Transp., Inc., 598 F.3d 388, 405 (7th Cir. 2010) (Court stating why they were following the Supreme Court's guidance in Alvarez, "[a]lthough the Court's observations on § 912 arose in dicta, they inform us where the Court stands. '[W]e must treat with great respect the prior pronouncements of the Supreme Court, even if those pronouncements are technically dicta."").

³¹ H. Rept. 113-84 (2013).

³² *Id*.

 $^{^{33}}$ *Id*.

Florida Law

Florida's Military Code prohibits an unauthorized person from wearing a United States military uniform, any part of such uniform, or any similar uniform.³⁴ The prohibition does not require an intent to deceive. A violation of the prohibition is a first-degree misdemeanor. The law was challenged on First Amendment grounds in *State v. Montas*.³⁵ The Florida Fifth District Court of Appeals held that s. 250.43, F.S. was unconstitutionally overbroad and violates due process.³⁶

Under Florida's criminal code, a person may not misrepresent himself or herself as a member or veteran of the military or wear the uniform of, medal, or insignia of the military without authorization while soliciting for charitable contributions or for the purpose of material gain, including, but not limited to, obtaining employment or public office resulting in compensation.³⁷ The law allows individuals engaged in theatrical performances to wear military uniforms, medals, or insignia while performing.³⁸ A person who violates this law commits a felony of the third degree.³⁹

Current law also subjects candidates to a civil fine of up to \$5,000 for falsely representing in an election that they have served, or are serving, in the nation's military.⁴⁰

Stolen Valor Laws in Other States

Half the states today have laws specifically relating to stolen valor. ⁴¹ After the United States Supreme Court decision in *Alvarez* and passage of the 2013 Act, the states reformed or drafted

³⁴ Section 250.43, F.S.

³⁵ 99 So. 2d 1128 (Fla. 5th Dist. 2008).

³⁶ *Id.*, 99 So. 2d at 1132. The court held that the statute addressed a compelling state interest in ensuring that the public is not deceived by people impersonating members of the military but failed to be narrowly tailored to ensure that there is no more infringement than is necessary to protect those interests because the statute has the potential to criminalize wholly innocent conduct. Further, the court found that the statute was overbroad and violated due process because it failed to include a specific intent element/requirement therefore the statute did not differentiate between innocent conduct and conduct intended to deceive the public and the court could not read a specific intent element into the statute as it is written.

³⁷ Section 817.312(1)(a) F.S.

³⁸ Section 817.312(1)(b), F.S.

³⁹ Section 817.312(2), F.S.; *See also* Local, Federal, and Veterans Affairs Subcommittee Hearing on HB 205 (November 6, 2019), https://www.flhouse.gov/VideoPlayer.aspx?eventID=3057 (the original version of s. 817.312 became law in 2010, before the United States Supreme Court's opinion in *Alvarez*. In 2020, in response to the United States Supreme Court decision in *Alvarez*, and the continued documented cases of Stolen Valor in Florida the Legislature amended the law through CS/CS/HB 205. Co-Introducer Representative Sabatini stated that the bill was designed to clarify and further narrow the existing law's scope to further confirm with constitutional precedent. The bill was aimed at preventing candidates for public office from falsely misrepresenting that they had served in or had been awarded certain military awards in order to obtain employment or public office. Representative Sabatini stated that the bill was designed to provide clarity and a message to state prosecutors that s. 817.312, applied to these individuals and that they should be prosecuted under the law, which he suggested was not happening due to the uncertainty of the statute's current language. He stated the refining of the term "material gain" was designed to comply with constitutional precedents to appropriately narrow the statute, balancing the important rights under the First Amendment, while also protecting the public and individuals from harm.).

⁴⁰ Section 104.2715, F.S., This statute was introduced as SB 330 during the 2011 Regular Legislative Session before the Supreme Court's decision in *United States v. Alvarez*.

⁴¹ (**Alabama**) Ala.Code 1975 § 13A-8-10.5; (**Arkansas**) A.C.A. § 5-37-218; (**California**) Cal.Gov.Code § 3003 and Cal.Penal Code § 532b; (**Connecticut**) C.G.S.A § 53-378; (**Delaware**) 11 Del.C § 907C; (**Florida**) F.S.A § 817.312 and F.S.A § 104.2715; (**Georgia**) Ga. Code Ann., § 16-9-63; (**Illinois**) 20 ILCS 1805/101; (**Kentucky**) KRS § 434.444; (**Maine**) 17-A M.R.S.A. § 354; (**Massachusetts**) M.G.L.A. 272 § 106; (**Minnesota**) M.S.A. § 609.475; (**Missouri**) V.A.M.S.

their statutes to meet the Supreme Court's guidance by drafting their statutes to fall under a category of fraud. For example, states have included a knowledge and specific intent requirement to deceive for the purpose of obtaining a material benefit.⁴² Some state statutes mirror the 2013 Act, limiting the prohibition to fraudulent misrepresentations involving medals or honors.⁴³ Other state statutes prohibit further fraudulent representations involving other subject matters beyond military medals.⁴⁴ Some state statutes require that the offender actually obtain the benefit sought as a result of the fraud.⁴⁵ Other state statutes, like the 2013 Act, only require the act of the fraudulent representation with the specific intent.⁴⁶ States, similar to the 2013 Act, have defined the fraudulent benefit sought beyond merely financial to include other valuable considerations.⁴⁷

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Stolen Valor

The bill creates a new section, s. 112.3131, F.S., under the Code of Ethics.

This section provides definitions for the terms "Armed Forces of the United States," "Servicemember," and "Material gain". 50 The definition of "Material gain" includes a detailed nonexclusive list of material valuable considerations beyond money or property.

^{570.350; (}Nebraska) Neb.Rev.St. § 28-645; (Nevada) N.R.S. 205.412; (New Jersey) N.J.S.A. 38A:14-5; (New Mexico) N.M.S.A 1978. § 20-11-5; (Oklahoma) 72 Okl.St.Ann. § 6-1; (Oregan) O.R.S. § 162.365; (Pennsylvania) 18 Pa.C.S.A. § 6701; (Rhode Island) Gen.Laws 1956 §11-70-1; (South Carolina) Code 1976 § 16-17-760; (Tennessee) T.C.A. § 39-16-301; (Texas) V.T.C.A, Penal Code § 32.54; (Utah) U.C.A. 1953 § 76-9-706; (Virginia) VA Code Ann. § 18-2-177.1; (Wisconsin) W.S.A. 946.78.

⁴² See (**Pennsylvania**) 18 Pa.C.S.A. § 6701 (with intent to obtain money, property or other benefit); See (**Delaware**) 11 Del.C § 907C. (with the purpose of obtaining money, property, or other tangible benefit); (**Alabama**) Ala.Code 1975 § 13A-8-10.5 (in order to receive, or attempt to receive, a material gain).

⁴³ See (Connecticut) C.G.S.A. § 53-378.

⁴⁴ See (**Kentucky**) **KRS** § **434.444** (prohibition on misrepresenting: current or former military status, entitlement to wearing military awards, serving in a combat zone, any actual military service); (**Arkansas**) A.C.A. § 5-37-218 (prohibition on misrepresenting: being an active member of military or veteran; being recipient of a military decoration; awarded qualification or military occupational specialty; being a prisoner of war). See also (**California**) Cal.Penal Code § 532b. ⁴⁵ See (**Massachusetts**) M.G.L.A. 272 § 106 (obtains money, property, or another tangible benefit through such fraudulent

⁴⁵ See (Massachusetts) M.G.L.A. 272 § 106 (obtains money, property, or another tangible benefit through such fraudulent representation); See also (Nebraska) Neb.Rev.St. § 28-645; (Nevada) N.R.S. 205.412.

⁴⁶ See (Connecticut) C.G.S.A. § 53-378; (Pennsylvania) 18 Pa.C.S.A. § 6701; (South Carolina) Code 1976 § 16-17-760. ⁴⁷ (South Carolina) Code 1976 § 16-17-760 (government benefits, employment or personnel advancement, effect outcome of criminal or civil court proceeding, effect on an election (presumed if the representation is made by a candidate for public office)); (Texas) V.T.C.A, Penal Code § 32.54 (government resources, employment preference, obtain license or certificate to practice in profession, obtain promotion, obtain donation, obtain admission in educational program, gain position in government with authority over another person, regardless of whether the actor receives compensation for the position); (Wisconsin) W.S.A. 946.78 (financial, an effect on criminal or civil proceeding, an effect on an election, any state benefit for

military); *See also* (**California**) Cal.Penal Code § 532b; (**Georgia**) Ga. Code Ann., § 16-9-63.

48 "Armed Forces of the United States" has the same meaning as in s. 250.01 and includes the National Guard of any state ("means the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Space Force, and Coast Guard.").

⁴⁹ "Servicemember" has the same meaning as in s. 250.01 ("means any person serving as a member of the United States Armed Forces on active duty or state active duty and all members of the Florida National Guard and United States Reserve Forces.").

⁵⁰ "Material gain," ("means anything of value, regardless of whether such value is monetary, remunerative, or tangible, which is received by or given to, or is intended to be received by or given to, an individual. The term includes, but is not limited to, food; lodging; compensation; travel expenses; placards; public benefits; public relief; financial relief; obtaining or retaining employment or a promotion in such individual's current employment or public employment, including gaining a position in state or local government with authority over another person, regardless of whether the individual receives compensation or

This section prohibits a candidate, an elected public officer, an appointed public officer, or a public employee, for the purpose of material gain, from knowingly doing any of the following:

- Making fraudulent representations that he or she is or was a servicemember or veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States.
- Making fraudulent representations that he or she was a recipient of a decoration, medal, title, or honor from the Armed Forces of the United States or otherwise related to military service from a nonexclusive list of medals and honors.⁵¹
- Making fraudulent representations that he or she is a holder of an awarded qualification or military occupational specialty from a nonexclusive list.⁵²
- Making fraudulent representations that he or she actively served in the Armed Forces of the
 United States during a wartime era, regardless of whether there was a declared war, or served
 in combat operations, or was a prisoner of war.
- Wearing the uniform or any medal or insignia authorized for use by members or veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States which he or she is not authorized to wear.
 - This subsection does not prohibit individuals in the theatrical profession from wearing such uniforms, medals, or insignia during a performance while engaged in such profession.

Violators of this section are subject to the administrative penalties under s. 112.317, F.S., of the Code of Ethics.⁵³

This section does not preclude prosecution for similar conduct which is prohibited by another law.⁵⁴

Wage Garnishment

The bill creates new paragraphs (b)-(d) to s. 112.317(2), F.S., giving the Commission through the Attorney General's office a greater ability to collect unpaid fines, stemming from judgements of ethics complaints.⁵⁵ Paragraph (b) establishes that a civil penalty or restitution penalty, for

renumeration for his or her service in the position; obtaining or retaining state or local public office through election or appointment; or anything in which or for which a tangible benefit was gained, even if the value of such benefit is de minimis.").

⁵¹ Nonexclusive list of honors includes: Air Force Combat Action Medal; Air Force Cross; Combat Action Badge; Combat Action Ribbon; Combat Infantryman Badge; Combat Medical Bage, Distinguished Service Cross; Medal of Honor; Navy Cross; Purple Heart; Silver Star Medal.

⁵² Nonexclusive list includes: Aircraft Pilot, Navigator, or Crew Member; Explosive Ordinance Disposal Technician; Parachutist; United States Army Ranger; United States Navy Seal or Diver; United States Special Operations Forces Member.

⁵³ Penalties under the Code of Ethics for public officers may include: impeachment, removal from office, suspension from office, public censure and reprimand, forfeiture of no more than 1/3 of his salary per month for no more than 12 months, civil penalty up to \$20,000, and restitution. Penalties for employees may include: dismissal, suspension for up to 90 days without pay, demotion, reduction in salary level, forfeiture of no more than 1/3 of salary per month for no more than 12 months, civil penalty up to \$20,000, restitution, and public censure and reprimand. Penalties for a candidate may include: disqualification from being on the ballot, public censure, reprimand, and civil penalty up to \$20,000.

⁵⁴ See e.g., s. 250.43, F.S.; s. 817.312, F.S.; s. 104.2715, F.S.

⁵⁵ See Kerrie Stillman, Executive Director on Commission on Ethics Memorandum: Legislative Recommendations for 2025 (November 20, 2024), available at

https://ethics.state.fl.us/Documents/Ethics/MeetingAgendas/Dec24Materials/LegislativeReport.pdf (Salary Withholding for Complaint Penalties was one of the Commission on Ethics Legislative Recommendations for 2025).

violations of the Code of Ethics, is considered delinquent if the individual has not paid such penalty within 90 days after the penalty is imposed by the commission. Paragraph (b) requires the Attorney General to determine whether the person who owes the fine is a current public officer or current public employee. If the Attorney General determines that the person is a current public officer or current public employee, then the Attorney General must notify the Chief Financial Officer or governing body/board of the amount owed. After receipt and verification of the notice, the Chief Financial Officer or governing body/board must withhold the lesser of 25 percent, or the maximum allowable under federal law from any salary-related payment. Additionally, the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body or board may retain an amount of each withheld payment, as provided in s. 77.0305, to cover the administrative costs incurred.

Under paragraph (c), the Attorney General may refer any unpaid civil penalty or restitution penalty to the appropriate collection agency as directed by the Chief Financial Officer and such collection agency may use any collection method authorized by law.

Under paragraph (d), the bill creates a 20-year statute of limitations for the Attorney General to collect any unpaid civil penalty or restitution penalty stemming from a violation of the Code of Ethics in an ethics complaint.

The bill becomes effective on July 1, 2025.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

The United States Supreme Court has issued numerous opinions defining the constitutional parameters of regulating speech under the First Amendment. Analyzing the constitutionality of a statute regulating speech involves a multistep analysis: Does the statute regulate speech based upon its content?;⁵⁶ If the speech qualifies as a content-

⁵⁶ Rappa v. New Castle Cnty., 18 F.3d 1043, 1053 (3d Cir. 1994) ("[T]he first step in First Amendment analysis has been to determine whether a statute is content-neutral or content-based."); See Turner Broadcasting Sys., Inc. v. FCC, 512 U.S. 622,

based regulation, does the regulated speech fall into a category of unprotected speech under the First Amendment?;⁵⁷ and, even if the speech qualifies as unprotected speech, is the regulation impermissibly vague⁵⁸ and drafted to be viewpoint neutral?⁵⁹

The United States Supreme Court in *Alvarez*, held, in striking down the Stolen Valor Act of 2005, that mere lies involving receiving honors are protected speech under the First Amendment and that a statute, such as the 2005 Act, regulating such speech is a content-based regulation. A content-based regulation must pass a higher standard of review to be constitutional. The 2005 Act was struck down as failing that higher standard test because it was overbroad regulating protected speech and not adequately narrowly tailored. The Supreme Court in *Alvarez* held that a statute regulating fraudulent speech is constitutionally permissible and not subject to the higher standard of review because fraudulent speech is an unprotected category of speech under the First Amendment. The Supreme Court in *Alvarez*, suggested a statute regulating fraudulent speech drafted to require a knowledge, and specific intent element, would be constitutionally permissible and not overbroad, so long as the statute was not vague and is viewpoint neutral. (For further detail refer to the Present Situation "Stolen Valor" section above).

This bill prohibits public officials from making fraudulent representations regarding military service for the purpose of material gain.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

^{643, 114} S.Ct. 2445, 129 L.Ed.2d 497 (1994). "Content-based regulations are defined as those that distinguish favored from disfavored speech based on the ideas expressed."

⁵⁷ Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire, 315 U.S. 568, 571-572 (1942).

⁵⁸ See Alvarez, 567 U.S. at 572-73; See e.g. Reno v. ACLU, 521, ACLU U.S 844, 871-72 (1997).

⁽A statute is void for vagueness under a First Amendment analysis because it chills protected speech by encouraging individuals to self-censor their lawful speech for fear of prosecution).

⁵⁹ See Rosenberger v. Rector & Visitors of Univ. of Virginia, 515 U.S. 819, 829, 115 S. Ct. 2510, 2516, 132 L. Ed. 2d 700 (1995) (Viewpoint discrimination occurs whenever a government targets "not [a] subject matter, but particular views taken by speakers on a subject….").

⁶⁰Alvarez, 567 U.S. at 730-31.

⁶¹ *Id.*, 567 U.S. at 724. (within the majority, the Justices disagreed on the proper level of scrutiny to apply to lies involving military awards, with the Plurality choosing "exacting" scrutiny (strict scrutiny) and the Concurrence applying "intermediate" scrutiny.; *See ACLU v. Ashcroft*, 322 F.3d 240, 251 (3d Cir.2003) quoting *Sable Commc'ns of California, Inc. v. F.C.C.*, 492 U.S. 115, 126, (1989) ("Strict scrutiny requires that a statute (1) serve a compelling governmental interest; (2) be narrowly tailored to achieve that interest; and (3) be the least restrictive means of advancing that interest."); *See United States v. O'Brien*, 391 U.S. 367, 377 (1968) (Intermediate scrutiny requires that a regulation "(1) furthers an important or substantial governmental interest; (2) the governmental interest is unrelated to the suppression of free expression; and (3) the incidental restriction on alleged First Amendment freedoms is no greater than is essential to the furtherance of that interest.").

⁶³ *Id*, .567, U.S. at 723.

⁶⁴ *Id.*, 567 U.S. at 722-23 (Plurality) and 738 (Concurrence).

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

There is an indeterminate fiscal impact on the commission, Attorney General and the Chief Financial Officer, but most likely any fiscal impact will be insignificant.

Any fiscal impact would be due to increases in expenses and man hours due to potential increases in the number of complaints received, investigated, and enforced, involving the new prohibition under s. 112.3121, F.S., as well as the greater ability to collect unpaid fines stemming from judgements of ethics complaints.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following section of the Florida Statutes: 112.317. This bill creates the following section of the Florida Statutes: 112.3121.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Ethics and Elections on February 18, 2025:

• Adds a provision to proposed paragraph (b) of s. 112.317 that a civil penalty or restitution penalty, for violations of the Code of Ethics, is considered delinquent if the individual has not paid such penalty within 90 days after the penalty is imposed by the commission.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ the Committee on Ethics and Elections; and Senators Gaetz and Collins

582-01987-25 2025348c1

A bill to be entitled An act relating to ethics; creating s. 112.3131, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting candidates, elected public officers, appointed public officers, and public employees from knowingly misrepresenting their Armed Forces of the United States service records, awards, or qualifications or wearing any uniform, medal, or insignia that they are not authorized to wear; providing applicability; providing civil penalties; providing construction; amending s. 112.317, F.S.; specifying when certain penalties imposed by the Commission on Ethics are considered delinquent; requiring the Attorney General to attempt to determine whether an individual owing certain penalties is a current public officer or public employee; requiring the Attorney General to notify the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of a county, municipality, school district, or special district of the total amount of any such penalty owed by a current public officer or public employee; requiring the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body to begin withholding portions of any salary-related payment that would otherwise be paid to the officer or employee; requiring that the withheld payments be remitted to the commission until the penalty is satisfied; authorizing the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body to retain a portion of each retained payment for administrative costs; authorizing the Attorney General to refer certain unpaid fines to

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30	a collection agency; authorizing the collection agency
31	to use any lawful collection method; authorizing the
32	Attorney General to collect an unpaid fine within a
33	specified period after issuance of the civil penalty
34	or restitution penalty; providing an effective date.
35	
36	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
37	
38	Section 1. Section 112.3131, Florida Statutes, is created
39	to read:
40	112.3131 Stolen valor
41	(1) For the purposes of this section, the term:
42	(a) "Armed Forces of the United States" has the same
43	meaning as the term "armed forces" in s. 250.01 and includes the
44	National Guard of any state.
45	(b) "Material gain" means any thing of value, regardless of
46	whether such value is monetary, remunerative, or tangible, which
47	is received by or given to, or is intended to be received by or
48	given to, an individual. The term includes, but is not limited
49	to, food; lodging; compensation; travel expenses; placards;
50	<pre>public benefits; public relief; financial relief; obtaining or</pre>
51	retaining employment or a promotion in such individual's current
52	employment or public employment, including gaining a position in
53	state or local government with authority over another person,
54	$\underline{\text{regardless of whether the individual receives compensation or}}$
55	renumeration for his or her service in the position; obtaining
56	or retaining state or local public office through election or
57	appointment; or any thing in which or for which a tangible
58	benefit was gained, even if the value of such benefit is de

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59 minimis. 60 (c) "Servicemember" has the same meaning as in s. 250.01. 61 (2) (a) A candidate, an elected public officer, an appointed 62 public officer, or a public employee may not, for the purpose of material gain, knowingly do any of the following: 63 1. Misrepresent by making false, fictitious, or fraudulent 64 65 statements or representations, directly or indirectly, that he or she is or was a servicemember or veteran of the Armed Forces 67 of the United States. 68 2. Misrepresent by making false, fictitious, or fraudulent 69 statements or representations, directly or indirectly, that he 70 or she is or was the recipient of a decoration, medal, title, or 71 honor from the Armed Forces of the United States or otherwise 72 related to military service, including, but not limited to, any 73 of the following: 74 a. Air Force Combat Action Medal. 75 b. Air Force Cross. 76 c. Combat Action Badge. d. Combat Action Ribbon. 78 e. Combat Infantryman Badge. 79 f. Combat Medical Badge. 80 g. Distinguished Service Cross. h. Medal of Honor. 81 82 i. Navy Cross. 83 j. Purple Heart. k. Silver Star Medal. 85 3. Misrepresent by making false, fictitious, or fraudulent 86 statements or representations, directly or indirectly, that he or she is a holder of an awarded qualification or military

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88	occupational specialty, including, but not limited to, any of
89	the following:
90	a. Aircraft pilot, navigator, or crew member.
91	b. Explosive Ordinance Disposal Technician.
92	c. Parachutist.
93	d. United States Army Ranger.
94	e. United States Navy Seal or Diver.
95	f. United States special operations forces member.
96	4. Misrepresent by making false, fictitious, or fraudulent
97	statements or representations, directly or indirectly, that he
98	or she actively served in the Armed Forces of the United States
99	during a wartime era, regardless of whether there was a declared
100	war, or served in combat operations in a warzone, or was a
101	prisoner of war.
102	$\underline{\text{5.}}$ Wear the uniform or any medal or insignia authorized for
103	use by members or veterans of the Armed Forces of the United
104	States which he or she is not authorized to wear.
105	(b) This subsection does not prohibit individuals in the
106	theatrical profession from wearing such uniforms, medals, or
107	insignia during a performance while engaged in such profession.
108	(3) A candidate, an elected public officer, an appointed
109	<pre>public officer, or a public employee who violates subsection (2)</pre>
110	is subject to the penalties in s. 112.317.
111	(4) This section does not preclude prosecution of an
112	individual for any action under subsection (2) which is
113	prohibited by another law.
114	Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 112.317, Florida
115	Statutes, is amended to read:
116	112.317 Penalties

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(2) (a) In any case in which the commission finds a violation of this part or of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution and the proper disciplinary official or body under s. 112.324 imposes a civil penalty or restitution penalty, the Attorney General shall bring a civil action to recover such penalty. No defense may be raised in the civil action to enforce the civil penalty or order of restitution that could have been raised by judicial review of the administrative findings and recommendations of the commission by certiorari to the district court of appeal. The Attorney General shall collect any costs, attorney fees, expert witness fees, or other costs of collection incurred in bringing the action.

- (b) For the purposes of this subsection, a civil penalty or restitution penalty is considered delinquent if the individual has not paid such penalty within 90 days after the penalty is imposed by the commission. Before referring a delinquent civil penalty or restitution penalty to the Department of Financial Services, the Attorney General shall attempt to determine whether the individual owing such penalty is a current public officer or current public employee, and, if so, the Attorney General must notify the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the appropriate county, municipality, school district, or special district of the total amount of the penalty owed by such individual.
- 1. After receipt and verification of the notice from the Attorney General, the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the county, municipality, school district, or special district shall begin withholding the lesser of 25 percent or the maximum amount allowed under federal law from any salary-related

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146	payment. The withheld payments must be remitted to the
147	commission until the fine is satisfied.
148	2. The Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the
149	county, municipality, school district, or special district may
150	retain an amount of each withheld payment, as provided in s.
151	77.0305, to cover the administrative costs incurred under this
152	section.
153	(c) The Attorney General may refer any unpaid civil penalty
154	or restitution penalty to the appropriate collection agency as
155	directed by the Chief Financial Officer, and, except as
156	expressly limited by this section, such collection agency may
157	use any collection method authorized by law.
158	(d) The Attorney General may take any action to collect any
159	unpaid civil penalty or restitution penalty imposed within 20
160	years after the date the civil penalty or restitution penalty is
161	imposed.
162	Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Pi	repared By	: The Professiona	al Staff of the Comn	nittee on Rules	
BILL:	SB 356					
INTRODUCER:	Senator Be	erman and	lothers			
SUBJECT:	Holocaust	Rememb	rance Day			
DATE:	March 11,	2025	REVISED:			
ANAL` 1. Sabitsch	YST	STAF Boucl	FF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE ED	Favorable	ACTION
2. Sabitsch		Yeatn		RC	Pre-meeting	

I. Summary:

SB 356 establishes Holocaust Remembrance Day. Specifically, the bill:

- Requires the Governor to annually proclaim January 27th as "Holocaust Remembrance Day."
- Permits the day to be suitably observed in public schools, the Capitol, and elsewhere as designated by the Governor.
- Permits instruction to be delivered on the designated day on the harmful impacts of the
 Holocaust and anti-Semitism as well as the positive impacts of the Jewish community on
 humanity.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.

II. Present Situation:

Legal Holidays and Observances

Chapter 683, F.S., provides designations for legal holidays and special observances. Special observances are also found in other parts of Florida law. Recognition of a legal holiday or special observance may apply statewide or may be limited to a particular region. For example, "Gasparilla Day" is a legal holiday observed only in Hillsborough County, while "Bill of Rights Day," if issued by the Governor, is observed throughout the state. Depending on the holiday or special observance, certain actions may be required to be performed for the commemoration or observance of the date, day, or month. For example, Florida law recognizes the month of September as "American Founders' Month," urging, but not requiring, all civic, fraternal, and religious organizations and public and private educational institutions to recognize this occasion. In contrast, the last full week of classes in September is designated as "Celebrate Freedom

² Section 683.25, F.S.

¹ Section 683.08, F.S.

³ Section 683.1455, F.S.

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Week,"⁴ in which public schools are required to include at least three hours of grade-appropriate instruction related to the meaning and importance of the Declaration of Independence in social studies classes.⁵

There are 27 legal holidays⁶ established in law and 35 special observances.⁷ The state recognizes nine paid holidays that are observed by all state branches and agencies.⁸

The Holocaust

The Holocaust (1933-1945) was the systematic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of 6 million European Jews and others by the Nazi German regime and its allies and collaborators. At the beginning of Nazi rule, Dictator Adolf Hitler used the government to target and exclude Jews from German society. Among other anti-Semitic measures, the Nazi German regime enacted discriminatory laws and organized violence targeting Germany's Jews. The Holocaust is also sometimes referred to as "the Shoah," the Hebrew word for "catastrophe". 9

The Nazis falsely accused Jews of causing Germany's social, economic, political, and cultural problems. In particular, they blamed them for Germany's defeat in World War I (1914–1918). Some Germans were receptive to these Nazi claims. Anger over the loss of the war and the economic and political crises that followed contributed to increasing antisemitism in German society. The instability of Germany under the Weimar Republic (1918–1933), the fear of communism, and the economic shocks of the Great Depression also made many Germans more open to Nazi ideas, including antisemitism.¹⁰

However, the Nazis did not invent antisemitism. Antisemitism is an old and widespread prejudice that has taken many forms throughout history. In Europe, it dates back to ancient times. In the Middle Ages (500–1400), prejudices against Jews were primarily based in early Christian belief and thought, particularly the myth that Jews were responsible for the death of Jesus. Suspicion and discrimination rooted in religious prejudices continued in early modern Europe (1400–1800). At that time, leaders in much of Christian Europe isolated Jews from most aspects of economic, social, and political life. This exclusion contributed to stereotypes of Jews as outsiders. As Europe became more secular, many places lifted most legal restrictions on Jews. This, however, did not mean the end of antisemitism. In addition to religious antisemitism, other types of antisemitism took hold in Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries. These new forms included economic, nationalist, and racial antisemitism. In the 19th century, antisemites falsely claimed that Jews were responsible for many social and political ills in modern industrial society. Theories of race, eugenics, and Social Darwinism falsely justified these hatreds. Nazi prejudice

⁴ Section 1003.421, F.S.

⁵ *Id*.

⁶ There are 21 state legal holidays, three judicial circuit court legal holidays, and three county legal holidays. Sections 683.01, 683.08, 683.09, 683.12, and 683.19, F.S.

⁷ Sections 683.04 - 683.336, F.S.

⁸ Section 110.117(1), F.S. Paid state holidays include: New Year's Day, the Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, the Friday after Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day. ⁹ United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, *Introduction to the Holocaust*,

https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/introduction-to-the-holocaust (last visited Feb 20, 2025). 10 Id.

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against Jews drew upon all of these elements, but especially racial antisemitism. Racial antisemitism is the discriminatory idea that Jews are a separate and inferior race.¹¹

The Nazi persecution of Jews became radicalized with the culminated plan known as the "Final Solution to the Jewish Question." The "Final Solution" came to fruition during World War II, with mass shootings and gas poisoning killing centers in concentration camps. About 6 million Jews and some 5 million others, targeted for racial, political, ideological, and behavioral reasons, died in the Holocaust, more than 1 million of those who perished were children.¹²

Commemoration of the Holocaust

The United Nations (UN) General Assembly designated January 27, the anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau, as International Holocaust Remembrance Day. On this annual day of commemoration, the UN urges every member state to honor the 6 million Jewish victims of the Holocaust and millions of other victims of Nazism and to develop education programs to help prevent future genocides.¹³

Holocaust Education in Florida

In 2020, the Legislature directed the Department of Education (DOE) to develop standards for Holocaust Education. ¹⁴ The DOE worked closely with the Commissioner of Education's Task Force on Holocaust Education and Florida teachers to develop content-rich and developmentally appropriate standards. In the process, DOE received and considered comments from state and nationally recognized Holocaust educational organizations, Florida educators, school administrators, representatives of the Florida College System and state universities, business and industry leaders, and the public. ¹⁵

In July 2021, the State Board of Education (SBE) adopted the updated State Standards for Social Studies, incorporating revised civics and government standards ¹⁶ and new standards for grades 5-12 for Holocaust education for which instruction began in 2023-2024. ¹⁷

Required instruction on the Holocaust (1933-1945) must include the history of the systematic annihilation of European Jews and other groups by Nazi Germany, a watershed event in the history of humanity, and be taught in a manner that leads to an investigation of human behavior, an understanding of the ramifications of prejudice, racism, and stereotyping, and an examination of what it means to be a responsible and respectful person, for the purposes of encouraging tolerance of diversity in a pluralistic society and for nurturing and protecting democratic values

¹¹ United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, *Introduction to the Holocaust*, https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/introduction-to-the-holocaust (last visited February 20, 2025).

¹² *Id*

¹³ United Nations General Assembly Resolution 60/7. *See also*, United Nations, *Outreach Programme on the Holocaust*, https://www.un.org/en/holocaustremembrance/observance/ (last visited February 20, 2025).

¹⁴ Chapter 2020-88, s. 5, Laws of Fla.

¹⁵ Florida Department of Education, *Commissioner of Education's Task Force on Holocaust Education*, https://www.fldoe.org/holocausteducation/ (last visited Feb 20, 2025).

¹⁶ Chapter 2019-150, s.1, Laws of Fla.

¹⁷ Florida Department of Education, *Next Generation Sunshine State Standards – Social Studies*, 2021, available at https://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/19975/urlt/5-3.pdf.

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and institutions, including the policy, definition, and historical and current examples of anti-Semitism and the prevention of anti-Semitism.¹⁸

Each school district must annually certify and provide evidence to the DOE that it has met the instructional requirements on Holocaust education. In addition, the DOE may contract with any state or nationally-recognized Holocaust educational organizations to develop training for instructional personnel and grade-appropriate classroom resources to support the developed curriculum.¹⁹

Florida recognizes the second week in November as Holocaust Education Week, which coincided with the anniversary of Kristallnacht, November 9-10, 1938. Kristallnacht is widely recognized as a precipitating event that led to the Holocaust.²⁰ The DOE has created a portal dedicated to Holocaust Education Week, which offers commemoration resources, educational programs, and materials concerning the Holocaust, for school districts, teachers, parents, and the general public.²¹

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

SB 356 creates s. 683.196, F.S., to require the Governor to annually proclaim January 27th to be "Holocaust Remembrance Day" and allows the day to be suitably observed in public schools and at the State Capitol and other locations designated by the Governor.

The bill specifies that if January 27th falls on a day that is not a school day, Holocaust Remembrance Day may be observed in schools on the following school day or on a school day designated by the local district school board.

The bill permits instruction about the harmful impacts on humanity of the Holocaust and anti-Semitism as well as the positive impacts of the Jewish community on humanity. The instruction may be delivered on Holocaust Remembrance Day. The bill does not specify if such instruction is to be based on state academic standards or required instruction under s. 1003.42, F.S., for Holocaust education.

This bill is effective July 1, 2025.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

¹⁸ Section 1003.42(2)(g)1., F.S.

¹⁹ Section 1003.42(2)(g)1., F.S.

²⁰ Section 1003.42(2)(g)2., F.S.

²¹ Florida Department of Education, *Holocaust Education Week*, https://www.fldoe.org/holocausteducation/holo-ed-week.stml (last visited Feb 20, 2025).

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C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

	C.	Trust Funds Restrictions:					
	None.						
	D. State Tax or Fee Increases:						
	None.						
	E.	Other Constitutional Issues:					
		None.					
V.	Fisca	I Impact Statement:					
	A.	Tax/Fee Issues:					
		None.					
	B.	Private Sector Impact:					
		None.					
	C.	Government Sector Impact:					
		None.					
VI.	Technical Deficiencies:						
	None.						
VII.	Related Issues:						
	None.						
VIII.	Statu	tes Affected:					
	The bi	ll creates section 683.196 of the Florida Statutes.					
IX.	Addit	ional Information:					
	A.	Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)					
		None.					
	B.	Amendments:					

None.

Florida Senate - 2025 SB 356

By Senator Berman

26-00171B-25 2025356 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to Holocaust Remembrance Day; creating

s. 683.196, F.S.; requiring the Governor to proclaim a

specified day annually as "Holocaust Remembrance Day";

authorizing "Holocaust Remembrance Day" to be observed

WHEREAS, more than 79 years have passed since the Holocaust

ended, yet anti-Semitism and unfounded hatred of Jews continues

WHEREAS, millions of Jews, Soviet civilians, and persons

WHEREAS, on November 1, 2005, the United Nations General

with disabilities were murdered during the Holocaust, as well as

in this state's public schools and be observed by

public exercise as the Governor may designate;

providing construction; authorizing specified

people targeted for their ethnicity, religion, political

Assembly designated January 27, the anniversary of the

liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau, as International Holocaust

WHEREAS, the tragedy of the Holocaust and the ongoing

effects of anti-Semitism continue to impact Jewish communities

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

instruction; providing an effective date.

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29 read:

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to spread throughout the world, and

beliefs, and sexual orientation, and

Remembrance Day, and

in this state, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

Section 1. Section 683.196, Florida Statutes, is created to

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2025356

26-00171B-25 30 683.196 Holocaust Remembrance Day.-31 (1) In honor of the millions of victims killed in the 32 Holocaust, the Governor shall annually proclaim January 27 to be "Holocaust Remembrance Day," which may be observed in the public 33 34 schools of this state and by public exercise at the State 35 Capitol and elsewhere as the Governor may designate. 36 (2) If January 27 falls on a day that is not a school day, 37 "Holocaust Remembrance Day" may be observed in the public schools on the following school day or as otherwise designated 38 39 by the district school board having jurisdiction. 40 (3) Instruction on the harmful impacts of the Holocaust and anti-Semitism and the positive contributions of the Jewish community to humanity may be provided as part of the public 42 43 school instruction on "Holocaust Remembrance Day." Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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