

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BILL ANALYSIS

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BILL #: [CS/HB 143](#)
TITLE: Resilient Buildings
SPONSOR(S): Barnaby

COMPANION BILL: [CS/SB 62](#) (Rodriguez)
LINKED BILLS: None
RELATED BILLS: None

Committee References

[Natural Resources &
Disasters](#)
17 Y, 1 N, As CS

[Ways & Means](#)

[Industries & Professional
Activities](#)

[State Affairs](#)

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:

The bill creates the resilient building tax credit program, which provides a corporate income tax credit to owners of resilient buildings that have received certain Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certifications. The amount of the tax credit varies depending on the level of LEED certification the building has received. The bill also creates the Florida Resilient Building Advisory Council to provide the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) and the Legislature with recommendations on policies to foster and enhance resilient buildings and hurricane resiliency.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:

The bill may have a negative fiscal impact on state revenues due to a decrease in corporate income taxes being remitted to the Department of Revenue (DOR). The Revenue Estimating Conference has not analyzed the bill. The bill may also have a negative fiscal impact on DBPR and DOR associated with implementing the resilient building tax credit program.

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ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

Resilient Building Tax Credit Program

The bill creates the resilient building tax credit program, which provides a [corporate income tax](#) credit to owners of resilient buildings. The bill defines “resilient building” as:

- A building that has a [Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design \(LEED\)](#) certificate of silver, gold, or platinum in building design and construction ([BD+C](#)), which certificate meets the requirements for the LEED resilience pathway; or
- A building that has a LEED certificate of silver, gold, or platinum in operations and maintenance ([O+M](#)), which certificate meets the requirements for the LEED resilience pathway. (Section [1](#))

The bill provides that, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, the owner of a resilient building is eligible to receive a corporate income tax credit. A resilient building may qualify for such a tax credit only once. (Section [1](#))

To claim a credit under the resilient building tax credit program, a building owner must file an application for a tax credit with the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) on a form prescribed by DBPR no later than March 1 of the year immediately following the year of the building’s LEED certification. DBPR may allow applications to be filed electronically. The building owner must verify the application under oath, under the

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penalty of perjury, and the application must contain the following:

- Documentation evidencing the type of LEED certification that was granted for the building that is the subject of the application;
- The date on which LEED certification was granted;
- A statement by the building owner that, for the purpose of research, the resilient building's energy use information will be reported every year of the five-year credit period to DBPR using the Environmental Protection Agency's ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager; and
- Other information DBPR deems necessary to properly review and determine eligibility. (Section [1](#))

The bill requires that, no later than 30 days after a building owner submits a completed application for the tax credit, DBPR must do one of the following:

- If the building owner is not eligible for a tax credit, notify the building owner in writing of the reasons the building owner is not entitled to a tax credit; or
- If the building owner is eligible for a tax credit, issue a letter to the building owner that includes the name of the taxpayer, the address of the resilient building, the amount of the tax credit, and the tax years for which the building owner is eligible for the tax credit. The building owner must attach the letter from DBPR to the tax return on which the credit is claimed. (Section [1](#))

The bill provides that a building owner may file only one application with DBPR for each resilient building, except that a building owner may file a subsequent application if the first application was denied or withdrawn because of errors or omissions and the building owner corrected such errors or omissions in the subsequent application. (Section [1](#))

The amount of the tax credit granted under the bill depends on the type and level of LEED certification a building has received. Specifically, the bill provides the following tax credit amounts:

- For a building that has a gold or silver BD+C LEED certification that fulfills the LEED resilience pathway, the building owner must receive a tax credit equal to 50 cents per square foot of the building every year for five years.
- For a building that has a platinum BD+C LEED certification that fulfills the LEED resilience pathway, the building owner must receive a tax credit equal to \$1 per square foot of the building every year for five years.
- For a building that has a gold or silver O+M LEED certification that fulfills the LEED resilience pathway, the building owner must receive a tax credit equal to \$1 per square foot of the building every year for five years.
- For a building that has a platinum O+M LEED certification that fulfills the LEED resilience pathway, the building owner must receive a tax credit equal to \$2 per square foot of the building every year for five years. (Section [1](#))

If the credit granted under the bill is not fully used in any one taxable year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the building owner, or because the building owner is not subject to corporate income tax, the unused amount may be carried forward for a period not to exceed five taxable years or may be transferred. The carryover or transferred credit may be used in the year approved or any of the five subsequent taxable years when the tax for that taxable year exceeds the credit for which the building owner or transferee is eligible in that taxable year and after applying other credits and unused carryovers. The bill outlines procedures for how the credits can be transferred. (Section [1](#))

The bill provides that, if the recipient of the credit in any year fails to provide the energy use information required under the bill, DBPR must rescind the authorization for the credit. Within 10 days after the date on which the building owner was required to report the information, DBPR must send a notice informing the credit recipient of its intent to rescind the credit. If the recipient does not provide the information within 20 days after the date the notice was sent, DBPR must notify the Department of Revenue (DOR) of the rescindment of the tax credit, and DOR may not allow the credit to be taken. (Section [1](#))

The bill requires DBPR and DOR to adopt rules to implement the resilient building tax credit program. (Section [1](#))

Additionally, the bill amends current statutes regarding confidentiality and information sharing. The bill provides that DOR may provide information on the new resilient building tax credit to DBPR in the conduct of its official business. (Section [1](#))

The bill adds the new resilient building tax credit to the end of the list of corporate income tax credits that specifies the order in which tax credits must be applied. (Section [4](#))

The bill amends the definition of “adjusted federal income,” to provide an addition to taxable income for the amount of a credit taken under the new resilient building program. (Section [5](#))

Resilient Building Advisory Council

The bill creates the Florida Resilient Building Advisory Council as an [advisory council](#) within DBPR. The bill provides that the purpose of the advisory council is to provide DBPR and the Legislature with recommendations on policies to foster and enhance resilient buildings and hurricane resiliency in the state. The bill also requires DBPR to post any proposed policies from the advisory council on its website. (Section [1](#))

The bill provides that the advisory council must be composed of the following members, who must serve at the pleasure of their appointing authorities:

- A representative of Florida State University, who must serve as co-chair and be appointed by the Governor.
- A representative of the Florida Gulf Coast University U.A. Whitaker School of Engineering, who must serve as co-chair and be appointed by the President of the Senate.
- A representative of the University of Florida College of Design, Construction, and Planning’s Sustainability and the Built Environment program, who must serve as co-chair and be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- A representative of the University of Miami, who must be appointed by the President of the Senate.
- A representative of the University of South Florida, who must be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- A representative of the Florida International University International Hurricane Research Center, who must be appointed by the President of the Senate.
- A representative of the University of Central Florida, who must be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- Five members appointed by the Governor.
- Five members appointed by the President of the Senate.
- Five members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. (Section [2](#))

The bill provides that the appointed members must have specialized knowledge regarding resilient building design and construction, resilient building operations and maintenance, policy innovation and incentives, and building and community challenges. (Section [2](#))

The bill provides that, when appointing members, the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives must make reasonable efforts to appoint persons to the advisory council who include the following:

- Five members who are representatives of local government.
- Two members who are representatives of building codes and standards organizations.
- Two members who are representatives of sustainable or resilient building certification organizations.
- One member who is an architect licensed in the state.
- One member who is an engineer licensed in the state.
- One member who is a representative of the commercial and residential property insurance industry.
- Two members who have expertise in renewable energy and energy storage systems.
- One member who has expertise in building-grid integration. (Section [2](#))

The bill provides that council members must be appointed no later than August 1, 2025. The bill requires members to serve four-year terms, except that the initial terms must be staggered as follows:

- The Governor must initially appoint two members for a term of four years, two members for a term of three years, and two members for a term of two years.
- The President of the Senate must initially appoint three members for a term of four years, three members for a term of three years, and two members for a term of two years.
- The Speaker of the House of Representatives must initially appoint three members for a term of four years, two members for a term of three years, and two members for a term of two years. (Section [2](#))

Finally, the bill specifies that council members must serve without compensation but are entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses. (Section [2](#))

The bill provides that the advisory council must meet at the call of the co-chairs at a time and location designated by the co-chairs, provided that the first meeting must occur no later than November 1, 2025, and that subsequent meetings must occur no less than semiannually thereafter. The bill directs DBPR to provide staffing and administrative assistance to the advisory council in performing its duties. (Section [2](#))

The bill provides that the advisory council is repealed October 2, 2028, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. (Section [2](#))

The effective date of this bill is July 1, 2025. (Section [6](#))

RULEMAKING:

This bill requires DBPR and DOR to adopt rules to implement the resilient building tax credit program.

Lawmaking is a legislative power; however, the Legislature may delegate a portion of such power to executive branch agencies to create rules that have the force of law. To exercise this delegated power, an agency must have a grant of rulemaking authority and a law to implement.

FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:

STATE GOVERNMENT:

The bill may have a negative fiscal impact on state revenues due to a decrease in corporate income taxes being remitted to DOR. The Revenue Estimating Conference has not analyzed the bill.

The bill may also have a negative fiscal impact on DBPR and DOR associated with implementing the resilient building tax credit program. The Department of Revenue estimates it will cost \$26,360.00 in non-recurring expenditures to set up the agency infrastructure, such as DBPR’s website, to implement the tax credit in the bill.¹

The bill may also have an insignificant negative fiscal impact on DBPR associated with providing resources to staff and support the Florida Resilient Building Advisory Council.

PRIVATE SECTOR:

Qualified building owners who apply and meet the specific LEED certifications specified in the bill may decrease their corporate income tax liability by the amounts specified in the bill in any taxable year.

¹ Florida Department of Revenue, 2025 Agency Bill Analysis Request for HB 143, January 28, 2025 (on file with the Natural Resources & Disasters Subcommittee).

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

[Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design \(LEED\)](#)

LEED is a globally recognized green building certification program administered by the United States Green Building Council.² LEED promotes a holistic approach to designing, constructing, and operating buildings in a way that prioritizes energy efficiency, water conservation, improved indoor air quality, and sustainable materials.³

LEED is a voluntary program that provides a definitive standard for what constitutes a green building in design, construction, and operation.⁴ The LEED rating system is designed for rating new and existing commercial and residential buildings, neighborhood development, and cities and communities. It is based on accepted energy and environmental principles and strikes a balance between established practices and emerging concepts.⁵ The latest version—LEED v5—is scheduled to be fully available for use in early 2025.⁶

[LEED Certifications](#)

The specific requirements for LEED certification vary depending on the type and level of certification. However, all projects must first meet certain minimum program requirements to achieve LEED certification.⁷ These requirements define the types of buildings that LEED was designed to evaluate.

Projects receive points by earning credits based on their direct human and environmental benefits.⁸ These benefits are based on the potential effect of each credit with respect to a set of impact categories. Examples of these categories include toxins and carcinogens, air and water pollutants, and indoor air quality.⁹ A minimum of 40 points is required for certification; earning more points results in higher levels of certification:

LEED Certification Level	Number of Points Needed to Obtain the Certification Level
Platinum	80+ points
Gold	60–79 points
Silver	50–59 point
Certified	40–49 points ¹⁰

There are several different types of LEED certifications, including certifications for building design and construction (BD+C), operations and maintenance (O+M), interior design and construction, homes, cities, and neighborhood development.¹¹

[LEED BD+C Certification](#)

The LEED BD+C certification is for buildings that are new construction or major renovations.¹² BD+C certification includes several different rating systems based on the type of project:

² United States Green Building Council (USGBC), *What is LEED Certification?*, <https://support.usgbc.org/hc/en-us/articles/4404406912403-What-is-LEED-certification#LEED> (last visited Feb. 11, 2025).

³ *Id.*

⁴ USGBC, *Foundations of LEED*, 9 (2023), available at <https://www.usgbc.org/sites/default/files/2024-07/Foundations-of-LEED.pdf>.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ USGBC, *LEED v5*, <https://support.usgbc.org/hc/en-us/articles/25316160948755-LEED-v5> (last visited Feb. 11, 2025).

⁷ USGBC, *Foundations of LEED* at 9, available at <https://www.usgbc.org/sites/default/files/2024-07/Foundations-of-LEED.pdf>.

⁸ *Id.* at 10.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ USGBC, *LEED credits, prerequisites and points: How are they different?*, available at <https://www.usgbc.org/articles/leed-credits-prerequisites-and-points-how-are-they-different> (last visited Feb. 11, 2025); USGBC, *Foundations of LEED* at 9, available at <https://www.usgbc.org/sites/default/files/2024-07/Foundations-of-LEED.pdf>.

¹¹ USGBC, *LEED rating system*, available at <https://www.usgbc.org/leed> (last visited Feb. 11, 2025).

¹² USGBC, *LEED v4.1*, available at <https://www.usgbc.org/leed/v41#bdc> (last visited Feb. 11, 2025). At least 60 percent of the project's gross floor area must be complete by the time of certification (except for LEED BD+C: Core and Shell). *Id.*

- New Construction and Major Renovation: New construction or major renovation of buildings that do not primarily serve residential, K–12 educational, retail, data centers, warehouses and distribution centers, hospitality, or health care uses.
- Core and Shell Development: Buildings that are new construction or major renovation for the exterior shell and core mechanical, electrical, and plumbing units, but not a complete interior fit-out.
- Schools: Buildings made up of core and ancillary learning spaces on K–12 school grounds. This rating system may be used for higher education and non-academic buildings on school campuses.
- Retail: Buildings used to conduct the retail sale of consumer product goods; it includes both direct customer service areas (showrooms) and preparation or storage areas that support customer service.
- Data Centers: Buildings specifically designed and equipped to meet the needs of high-density computing equipment, such as server racks, used for data storage and processing.
- Warehouses and Distribution Centers: Buildings used to store goods, manufactured products, merchandise, raw materials, or personal belongings, such as self-storage.
- Hospitality: Buildings dedicated to hotels, motels, inns, or other businesses within the service industry that provide transitional or short-term lodging, with or without food.
- Healthcare: Hospitals that operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week and provide inpatient medical treatment, including acute and long-term care.¹³

Credits for LEED BD+C certification can be earned for, among other things, water efficiency, rainwater management, heat island¹⁴ and light pollution reduction, storage and collection of recyclables, the use of low-emitting materials, access to quality transit, and incorporating integrative processes and innovative strategies.¹⁵

Newer versions of LEED (v4.1) have a separate certification for residential BD+C, including projects for new single-family and multifamily homes.¹⁶ Residential projects using LEED v4.1 must use the residential BD+C rating system and may not use LEED BD+C.¹⁷ Credits for residential BD+C certification can be earned for enhanced indoor air quality strategies, environmentally preferable products, low-emitting products, annual energy use, and indoor water use, among others.¹⁸

LEED v5 includes new resilience requirements and achievement pathways for the BD+C certifications. For example, a resilience assessment must be completed as a prerequisite for the integrative processes category.¹⁹ As part of the assessment, project teams must identify observed, projected, and future natural hazards—such as flooding, hurricanes and high winds, sea level rise and storm surge, and tornados—that could potentially affect the project site and building function. Project teams must identify at least two priority hazards to address through proposed operations and maintenance strategies. For each priority hazard, the project team must assess and specify certain information, such as the hazard level, hazard risk rating, potential impact on the project site and building function, and exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity, vulnerability, and overall risk levels.²⁰ Information

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ Heat islands are urbanized (i.e., highly developed) areas that experience higher temperatures than outlying areas due to having fewer natural features like trees, vegetation, and ponds, and more roadways, sidewalks, and buildings that absorb and retain heat. In the U.S., the heat island effect results in daytime temperatures about 1–7°F higher than temperatures in outlying areas, and nighttime temperatures about 2–5°F higher. EPA, *Frequent Heat Island Questions and Resources*, available at <https://www.epa.gov/heatislands/frequent-heat-island-questions-and-resources> (last visited Feb. 11, 2025).

¹⁵ See USGBC, *LEED 4.1 Building Design and Construction*, 6-7 (2024), available at https://build.usgbc.org/bd+c_guide.

¹⁶ See USGBC, *LEED v4.1 Residential: Simplified and Streamlined*, available at <https://www.usgbc.org/articles/leed-v41-residential-simplified-and-streamlined> (last visited Jan. 28, 2025). It is unclear if LEED v5 will also have a separate residential certification.

¹⁷ However, the LEED v4.1 residential certification for multifamily homes is currently not available in the U.S. and Canada. Projects in the U.S. and Canada can continue to use the LEED v4 rating systems available to residential projects and substitute credits from the LEED v4.1 Residential rating systems to benefit from the rating system's new features. *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ USGBC, *LEED v5 Rating System: Building Design and Construction: New Construction*, 6 (2024), available at <https://www.usgbc.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/LEED-v5-BDC-New-Construction-Public-Comment-2-clean.pdf>.

²⁰ *Id.*

from the assessment should be used to inform the planning, design, operations, and maintenance of the project.²¹ Credits can also be earned for enhanced resilient site design and resilient spaces.²²

LEED O+M Certification

The LEED O+M certification is for buildings that are fully operational and occupied for at least one year.²³ The project may be undergoing improvement work or little to no construction. O+M certification is available for existing buildings or existing interiors (i.e., existing interior spaces that are contained within a portion of an existing building, whether for commercial, retail, or hospitality purposes).²⁴

The categories for which credits can be earned include:²⁵

- Sustainable sites (rainwater management, heat island reduction, light pollution reduction, site management);
- Water efficiency/performance (rates the building's total water consumption);
- Energy and atmosphere (energy efficiency and performance, grid harmonization, etc.);
- Materials and resources (purchasing policy, facility maintenance and renovation policy, waste performance);
- Indoor environmental quality (tobacco smoke control, green cleaning policy, integrated pest management, etc.); and
- Innovation (innovation strategy and participation of LEED accredited professional).²⁶

LEED v5 includes new resilience requirements and achievement pathways for O+M certifications. Like BD+C certifications, LEED v5 provides that a resilience assessment must be completed as a prerequisite for the integrative processes category for O+M certification.²⁷ Points can also be earned for operational planning for resilience through development of an Emergency Response Plan that addresses the priority hazards identified in the resilience assessment.²⁸ Procedures and protocols in the plan must include the following:

- Identify essential personnel responsible for implementing the Emergency Response Plan.
- Ongoing emergency preparedness training and drills for essential personnel.
- Interdepartmental communication during emergencies.
- Pedestrian and vehicle traffic control during emergencies.
- Address special needs for vulnerable populations.
- Protection and restoration of critical facilities and systems.
- Backup power for command centers and essential systems.
- Ongoing maintenance of Emergency Response Plan.²⁹

Corporate Income Tax

Florida levies a 5.5 percent tax on certain income of corporations and financial institutions doing business in Florida.³⁰ Florida utilizes the taxable income determined for federal income tax purposes as a starting point to determine the total amount of Florida corporate income tax due.³¹ This means that a corporation paying taxes in Florida generally receives the same benefits from deductions when determining taxable income for federal tax purposes as it does when determining taxable income for state taxation purposes. Corporate income tax is remitted to DOR and distributed to the General Revenue Fund.

²¹ *Id.*
²² *Id.* at 31-32 and 103-104.
²³ USGBC, *LEED v.4.1: All in—one space, building and place at a time*, available at <https://www.usgbc.org/articles/leed-v41-all-in%E2%80%94one-space-building-and-place-time> (last visited Feb. 11, 2025).
²⁴ *Id.*
²⁵ See USGBC, *LEED v4.1: Building Operations and Maintenance* (2023), available at https://build.usgbc.org/clean_om_41; USGBC, *LEED v4.1 O+M scorecard*, available at <https://build.usgbc.org/om41scorecard>.
²⁶ *Id.*
²⁷ USGBC, *LEED v5 Rating System: Operations and Maintenance: Existing Buildings*, 7 (2024), available at <https://www.usgbc.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/LEED-v5-OM-Existing-Buildings-Public-Comment-2-clean.pdf>.
²⁸ *Id.* at 10.
²⁹ *Id.*
³⁰ Section [220.11\(2\), F.S.](#)
³¹ Section [220.12, F.S.](#)

Florida provides various tax benefits for certain corporate activities. These tax benefits take the form of subtractions, which reduce the income subject to tax. Specifically, exemptions prohibit taxation on certain income levels and tax credits, which are a dollar-for-dollar reduction of a corporation's tax liability.

Advisory Councils

Advisory councils are a type of advisory body that is 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.³²

Advisory bodies and other collegial bodies created as an adjunct to an executive agency must be established, evaluated, or maintained in accordance with the following provisions:³³

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

An advisory body may not be created or reestablished unless:

- It meets a statutorily defined purpose;
- Its powers and responsibilities conform with the statutory definitions for governmental units;³⁴
- Its members, unless expressly provided otherwise in the State Constitution, are appointed for four-year staggered terms; and
- Its members, unless expressly provided otherwise by specific statutory enactment, serve without additional compensation or honorarium, and are authorized to receive only per diem and reimbursement for travel expenses.³⁵

The private citizen members of an advisory body that is adjunct to an executive agency must be appointed by the Governor, the head of the department,³⁶ the executive director of the department, or a Cabinet officer.³⁷

Unless an exemption is otherwise specifically provided by law, all meetings of an advisory body must be public.³⁸ Minutes, including a record of all votes cast, must be maintained for all meetings.³⁹

Each executive agency that has an adjunct advisory body must annually upload a report by August 15 to the website maintained by the Executive Office of the Governor.⁴⁰ The report must include all of the following information:

- The statutory authority pursuant to which each advisory body is created.
- A brief description of the purpose or objective of each advisory body.
- A list indicating the membership of each advisory body, the appointing authority for each member
 - position, whether the member positions are filled or vacant, the term of each member position, and, if vacant, when the vacancy occurred.
- A list of the meeting dates and times of each advisory body for the preceding three fiscal years.

³² Section [20.03\(7\), F.S.](#)

³³ Section [20.052, F.S.](#)

³⁴ See section [20.03, F.S.](#), for definitions of governmental units.

³⁵ Section [20.052\(4\), F.S.](#)

³⁶ "Department" means the principal administrative unit within the executive branch of state government. Section [20.03\(8\), F.S.](#)

³⁷ Section [20.052\(5\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

³⁸ Section [20.052\(5\)\(c\), F.S.](#)

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ Section [20.052\(7\), F.S.](#)

- A brief summary of the work plan for each advisory body for the current fiscal year and the next two fiscal years.
- The amount of appropriated funds and staff time used in each fiscal year to support each advisory body.
- A recommendation by the agency, with supporting rationale, to continue, terminate, or modify each advisory body.⁴¹

A law creating or authorizing the creation of an advisory body must provide for the repeal of the advisory body on October 2 of the third year after enactment unless the law is reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.⁴²

OTHER RESOURCES:

- [Foundations of LEED](#)
- [LEED Registration and Certification Fees](#)

BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
Natural Resources & Disasters Subcommittee	17 Y, 1 N, As CS	3/4/2025	Moore	Weiss
THE CHANGES ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moved the administration of the tax credit and advisory council to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. • Added members and updated the staggering of terms for advisory council members. • Removed the language authorizing the disclosure of reported energy uses only in the aggregate. 			
Ways & Means Committee				
Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee				
State Affairs Committee				

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

⁴¹ *Id.*
⁴² Section [20.052\(8\), F.S.](#)