

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: CS/SB 420

INTRODUCER: Appropriations Committee on Pre-K - 12 Education Committee and Senator Burgess and others

SUBJECT: Patriotic Displays at Public Schools

DATE: February 9, 2026 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Sabitsch</u>	<u>Bouck</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
2.	<u>Gray</u>	<u>Elwell</u>	<u>AED</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
3.	<u>Sabitsch</u>	<u>Kruse</u>	<u>RC</u>	<u>Favorable</u>

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 420 requires each school district to adopt rules to require the display of portraits of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln be placed in a conspicuous place in each public school in the district.

The bill requires the Department of Education to select the portraits and make them available to each school district.

This bill could have a significant fiscal impact on state expenditures; however, implementation is subject to legislative appropriation. **See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.**

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2026

II. Present Situation:

Patriotic Programs

Florida law addresses patriotic programs in schools by allowing school districts to adopt rules to require programs of a patriotic nature to encourage greater respect for the government of the United States and its national anthem and flag. The same law addresses behavior when the national anthem is played and requires that the pledge of allegiance be recited at the beginning of

the day in all public elementary, middle and high schools in the state. A student's parent may request in writing that the student be excused from reciting the pledge.¹

Each district school board may allow any teacher or administrator to read, or to post in a public school building or classroom or at any school-related event, any excerpt or portion of the following historic materials, subject to limitations specified in law:

- The national motto;
- The national anthem;
- The pledge of allegiance;
- The Constitution of the State of Florida, including the Preamble;
- The Constitution of the United States, including the Preamble;
- The Bill of Rights;
- The Declaration of Independence;
- The Mayflower Compact;
- The Emancipation Proclamation;
- The writings, speeches, documents, and proclamations of the presidents of the United States, the signers of the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence, and civil rights leaders; and
- The decisions of the United States Supreme Court.²

Florida law encourages all public schools within the state to coordinate, at all grade levels, instruction related to the nation's founding fathers during "American Founders' Month"³ which is designated as the month of September each year.⁴

Florida law requires the Department of Education (DOE) to assist stakeholders in preparing students to be civically responsible and knowledgeable adults in the following ways:

- Develop or approve an integrated civic education curriculum that school districts and charter schools are required to incorporate as part of regular schoolwork in kindergarten through grade 12. The curriculum must assist students in developing:
 - An understanding of their shared rights and responsibilities as residents of the state and of the founding principles of the United States.
 - A sense of civic pride and desire to participate regularly with government at the local, state, and federal levels.
 - An understanding of the process for effectively advocating before government bodies and officials.
 - An understanding of the civic-minded expectations, developed by the State Board of Education, of an upright and desirable citizenry that recognizes and accepts responsibility for preserving and defending the blessings of liberty inherited from prior generations and secured by the United States Constitution.
- Curate oral history resources to be used along with the civic education curriculum which provide portraits in patriotism based on the personal stories of diverse individuals who

¹ Section 1003.44(1), F.S.

² Section 1003.44(2), F.S.

³ Section 1003.44(3), F.S.

⁴ Section 683.1455, F.S.

demonstrate civic-minded qualities. These resources constitute the Portraits in Patriotism Act.

- Approve integrated civic education curricula submitted by school districts and charter schools.⁵

School and Classroom Displays

Each school district is required to adopt rules to require that all schools and buildings used by the school district display the state motto of “In God We Trust” in a conspicuous location.⁶

Additionally, each public K-20 educational institution in Florida must display daily in each classroom the flag of the United States. The flag must be made in the United States, must be at least 2 feet by 3 feet, and must be properly displayed in accordance with applicable federal law. The principal, director, or president of each educational institution must attempt to acquire the flags through donations or fundraising for 1 year prior to securing other funding sources or allocating funds for the purchase of flags.⁷

George Washington and Abraham Lincoln

George Washington and Abraham Lincoln are both iconic figures in American history that shaped the History of the United States of America.

George Washington

George Washington was an American general and commander in chief of the colonial armies during the American revolution and subsequently the first president of the United States of America, and is commonly referred to as the father of the nation.⁸ He was born on February 22, 1732, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and died on December 14, 1799, at his home in Mount Vernon, Virginia, at the age of 67.

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States who preserved the Union during the American Civil War and brought about the emancipation of enslaved people in the United States of America earning him the nickname “The Great Emancipator.” He was born in 1809 in a one-room cabin near Hodgenville, Kentucky where his youth was marked by the struggles of frontier life and almost no formal education. Later in life he was self-educated and became a lawyer and public figure. Lincoln was assassinated at the Ford Theatre in Washington D.C. in 1865 at 56 years of age.⁹

⁵ Section 1003.44(6), F.S.

⁶ Section 1003.44(4), F.S.

⁷ Section 1000.06(2), F.S.

⁸ Britannica, *George Washington*, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/George-Washington> (last visited Jan. 15, 2026).

⁹ Britannica, *Abraham Lincoln*, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Abraham-Lincoln> (last visited Jan. 15, 2026).

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 1003.44, F.S., to require, subject to appropriation, portraits of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln be displayed in a conspicuous place in each public school in the district.¹⁰

The bill requires the Department of Education (DOE) to select the portraits and make them available to each school district. The bill does not specify the method or format by which the DOE must make these portraits available.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

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.

¹⁰ This requirement likely does not apply to charter schools. Charter schools are exempt from most statutes, except those specified in s. 1002.33(16), F.S. Section 1003.44, F.S., which contains the requirements of this bill, is not listed as a statute charter schools must follow; this section of law does contain a charter school requirement, but it is limited to adoption of and submission to the DOE an integrated civic education curriculum, which would not appear to include a display of portraits.

C. **Government Sector Impact:**

The bill is likely to have a significant negative fiscal impact on the DOE. The exact cost depends on the method by which the portraits are made available for each specified classroom and which portraits the DOE selects. The implementation of this bill is contingent upon appropriation of funding.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 1003.44 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 Pre-K - 12 Education;

The committee substitute:

- Modifies the bill by amending the title of the bill to relate to schools rather than classrooms.
- Requires the display of portraits of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln in all schools rather than specific classrooms.
- Specifies, the provisions of this bill are subject to legislative appropriation.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.