

State Legislative Session Weekly Digest

Week 3

January 26-30, 2026

Prepared by the Hillsborough County Government Relations Team

Overview

Week 3 was highlighted by Hillsborough County Day and Tampa Bay Day at the capitol. Commissioners and other dignitaries traveled to Tallahassee advocate for community needs and celebrate all that is great about Hillsborough County and the Tampa Bay region. Numerous and varied bills continued to be considered and amended in committee.

This digest touches on legislative actions relevant to local government and residents of Hillsborough County that took place this week.

Major Issues Discussed *(by Committee and Date)*

SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Monday, January 26, 2026

SB 692, CYBERSECURITY STANDARDS AND LIABILITY, BY SENATOR LEEK (R)

SB 692 provides protections from liability for a cybersecurity incident to counties, municipalities, political subdivisions, private entities, and their third-party agents. To avail themselves of this protection, the local government or private entity must have implemented policies that substantially comply or align with specific cybersecurity standards or frameworks. A local government must also have adopted a disaster recovery plan for cybersecurity incidents and multi-factor authentication. A private entity and their third-party agent must additionally comply with applicable state and federal laws, such as the Florida Information Protection Act, which requires consumer notification of a breach, and applicable privacy laws.



A local government is afforded a total limitation on liability in connection with a cybersecurity incident if it meets the bill’s cybersecurity requirements. A covered entity or a third-party agent is instead granted a presumption against liability in a class action that results from a cybersecurity incident. In either case, the initial burden of proof shifts to the defendant to establish substantial compliance with the bill’s cybersecurity requirements.

The bill also provides that local governments may only adopt cybersecurity standards that are consistent with those adopted and prescribed by the Florida Digital Services (FLDS) within the Department of Management Services. Additionally, any prior cybersecurity standard or process adopted by a local government is preempted if it is inconsistent with FLDS standards and processes.

AMENDMENT 434400 BY SENATOR LEEK

Limits local governments’ authority to impose cybersecurity standards on vendors.

- Mandates that local governments adopt cybersecurity standards consistent with recognized best practices, including the NIST Cybersecurity Framework.
- Prohibits imposing stricter standards on vendors than set by law, except as required by state or federal laws or industry rules.
- Defines “vendor” to include various commercial entities contracting with local governments.
- Bars local governments from adopting or enforcing inconsistent standards for contracts entered into or amended on or after July 1, 2026.

CS/SB 692 passed by a vote of 5-4

Read the Committee Packet:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Committees/DownloadMeetingDocument/8116>

View the Committee Meeting:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/media/VideoPlayer/6009>



SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Tuesday, January 27, 2026

SB 558, STANDARDS FOR STORM WATER SYSTEMS, BY SENATOR BURGESS (R)

SB 558 requires all new stormwater systems in Florida’s counties and municipalities to comply with the Florida Department of Transportation’s standard specifications for pipe culverts and pipe liners. The bill also requires final inspections for all storm pipes and storm structures to be performed by a NASSCO-certified technician employed by a third-party licensed engineering firm and authorizes the use of closed-circuit television inspection equipment. The bill further provides that these installation and inspection standards supersede all existing local standards.

The bill requires counties and municipalities to expend funds to ensure that newly installed stormwater systems comply with Department of Transportation standards and are inspected by an independent certified technician.

AMENDMENT 950356 BY SENATOR BURGESS

Establishes statewide stormwater system standards requiring compliance with DOT specifications and independent final inspections.

- Requires counties and municipalities to follow DOT “Pipe Culverts” and “Pipe Liner” specs for new storm pipe and structures.
- Exempts DOT from reviewing installation plans or inspection documentation.
- Mandates final inspections by a NASSCO PACP-certified third-party licensed firm or unbiased contractor.
- Supersedes conflicting local standards.

CS/SB 558 passed by a vote of 7-1.

SB 1294, BIOSOLIDS MANAGEMENT, BY SENATOR BRADLEY (R)

SB 1294 provides that the land application of bulk Class AA biosolids may not exceed the agronomic rate to the extent that such application constitutes disposal. The bill requires land application site operators to maintain application records. The bill directs the University of Florida’s Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences to publish recommended agronomic rates for bulk Class AA biosolids.



The bill provides that bulk Class AA biosolids products may be distributed or marketed as fertilizer or soil amendments and land applied only if transferred pursuant to a bona fide sale and in compliance with applicable labeling and registration requirements. Bulk Class AA biosolids products that are not distributed, marketed, or sold through a bona fide sale may only be land applied at sites approved by the Department of Environmental Protection. These requirements do not apply to Class AA biosolids compost products that are enrolled and certified under the United States Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance program. The bill also creates exceptions for sales or exchanges between importers, manufacturers, or licensees.

The bill also provides that the bona fide sale requirement does not apply when a biosolids treatment facility owns or controls the land where the bulk Class AA biosolids are land applied; however, such products must still comply with all applicable registration and labeling requirements before land application.

AMENDMENT 145986 BY SENATOR BRADLEY

Prohibits excessive land application of Class AA biosolids, introduces record requirements, sets new distribution standards, and requires recommended agronomic rates.

- Prohibits land application beyond the agronomic rate.
- Requires site operators to maintain records.
- Requires UF/IFAS to publish recommended agronomic rates.
- Allows distribution and marketing as fertilizer or soil amendment if sold in a 'bona fide sale.'
- Requires department approval for land application lacking bona fide sale.
- Exempts owners or controllers of land from sale requirement, but product must still meet labeling rules.
- Effective date: July 1, 2026, with additional changes effective July 1, 2028.

CS/SB 1294 passed by a vote of 8-0.

SB 1468, ADVANCED WASTEWATER TREATMENT, BY SENATOR BERMAN (D)

SB 1468 requires sewage disposal with a permitted capacity of greater than one million gallons per day to submit an annual report to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) beginning July 1, 2027. The report must include the facility's year of construction and any maintenance or upgrades, permitted and actual wastewater treatment volumes, current treatment levels and concentrations of specified contaminants, pollutant load estimates, disposal methods and volumes discharged to receiving waterbodies, spill history, elevation, and location relative to floodplains and coastal hazards.



The bill directs DEP, by December 31, 2027, and annually thereafter, to submit to the Governor and Legislature a report detailing all the information contained in the reports from sewage disposal facilities. The report must also include additional information regarding the impairment status of receiving waterbodies and the implementation of total maximum daily loads and basin management action plans, including assigned load reductions and waste load allocations for pollutants of concern. SB 1468 passed by a vote of 8-0.

SB 1474, BIOSOLIDS MANAGEMENT, BY SENATOR GAETZ (R)

SB 1474 provides that the Department of Environmental Protection may not issue or renew a permit for a biosolids land application site that authorizes the disposal or land application of septage as Class B biosolids if there is a permitted wastewater treatment facility that accepts septage for higher levels of treatment which is:

- Less than 50 miles from a proposed Class B biosolids land application site;
- Owned or operated by the federal government or a federal agency, a state government body or agency, or a political subdivision of this state; and
- Not defunct, used for other purposes, or out of capacity.

AMENDMENT 918056 BY SENATOR GAETZ

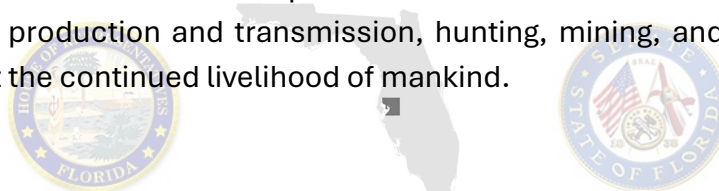
Authorizes disposal or land application of septage, as defined by rule 62-640.200(43), Florida Administrative Code, as Class B biosolids.

- Replaces lines 19–20 to classify septage as Class B biosolids under specified conditions.
- References Florida Administrative Code for the definition of septage.

CS/SB 1474 passed by a vote of 8-0.

SB 1628, NET-ZERO POLICIES BY GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES, BY SENATOR ÁVILA (R)

SB 1628 provides a legislative finding that net-zero policies, carbon taxes or assessments, and carbon emissions trading programs are detrimental to the state’s energy security and economic interests. The bill prohibits governmental entities from adopting net-zero policies, including through comprehensive plans, land development regulations, transportation plans, or any other government policy or procedure. The bill defines “net-zero policy” to include any target, threshold, action, initiative, framework, requirement, or policy related to reducing the use of carbon-intensive products or activities, including policies related to achieving goals under the Paris Agreement. The bill defines “carbon-intensive products” and “carbon-intensive activities” to include products and activities related to transportation, agricultural, energy production and transmission, hunting, mining, and manufacturing of products to support the continued livelihood of mankind.



The bill prohibits governmental entities from expending funds to implement, support, or advance net-zero policies, including through procurement preferences, vehicle purchasing decisions based solely on the fuel source, or payment of dues to organizations that support net-zero policies. The bill further prohibits the imposition of taxes, fees, penalties, charges, offsets, or assessments to advance a net-zero policy. Governmental entities are also prohibited from implementing, administering, or enforcing cap-and-trade or carbon emissions trading programs, including establishing emissions caps, allocating or trading emissions allowances or credits, or requiring participation in such programs.

The bill provides that, beginning January 1, 2027, the Department of Environmental Protection must annually require all governmental entities to submit a sworn affidavit attesting to compliance with these requirements. The bill applies to proposed actions by governmental entities on or after July 1, 2026.

AMENDMENT 886550 BY SENATOR AVILA

Clarifies the statutory definition of carbon dioxide.

- Removes the existing reference on line 35.
- Inserts a definition stating carbon dioxide is a naturally occurring gas with one carbon atom and two oxygen atoms.

CS/SB 1628 passed by a vote of 5-3.

Read the Committee Packet:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Committees/DownloadMeetingDocument/8130>

View the Committee Meeting:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/media/VideoPlayer/6028>



HOUSE WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE

Tuesday, January 27, 2026

CS/HJR 213, MODIFICATION OF LIMITATIONS ON PROPERTY ASSESSMENT INCREASES, BY REPRESENTATIVE GRIFFITTS (R)

The joint resolution proposes an amendment to Article VII, Section 4 of the Florida Constitution to provide that changes in assessments for individual properties will only occur once every three years for ad valorem taxes levied by counties, cities, and special districts. Increases in assessments for homestead properties will be limited to 3 percent or the change in inflation over the 3-year period, whichever is lower. Increases in assessments of non-homestead property will be limited to 15 percent every third year, instead of 10 percent each year. This change would apply to all ad valorem taxes other than school taxes. The joint resolution also proposes a new Section 7 of Article VIII of the Florida Constitution to prohibit local governments from reducing funding for services provided by law enforcement, firefighters, and first responders below a specified base year.

Subject to approval by 60 percent of voters during the 2026 general election, the proposed amendment will take effect on January 1, 2027. The joint resolution is not subject to the Governor's veto powers.

The Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) estimated that the bill will have a zero or negative indeterminate impact on local government revenues because the constitutional amendment requires voter approval. If approved, and assuming current millage rates, the REC estimated that the amendment will have a negative cash impact of \$1.7 billion, and a negative recurring impact of \$5.2 billion on local non-school property tax revenues in Fiscal Year 2027-28.

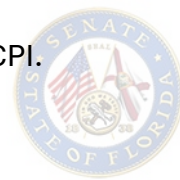
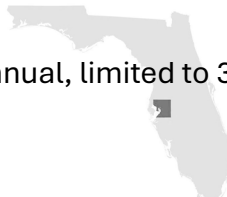
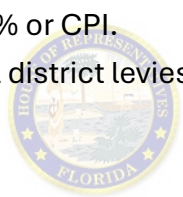
The joint resolution requires a three-fifths vote of the membership of both houses of the Legislature for final passage.

Subject to approval by 60 percent of voters during the 2026 general election, the amendment proposed in the joint resolution will take effect on January 1, 2027.

AMENDMENT 177431 BY REPRESENTATIVE HUNSCHOFSKY (D)

Extend non-school property tax assessment intervals, modify yearly caps, and block increases when property values do not rise.

- Change non-school homestead reassessments from annually to every three years, capped at 3% or CPI.
- Keep school district levies annual, limited to 3% or CPI.



- Raise the nonhomestead assessment cap from 10% to 15%, with reassessments every three years.
- Prohibit non-school increases if just value remains the same or lower.
- Prevent local funding cuts below the 2025-2026 or 2026-2027 levels for first responders.

CS/CS/HJR 213 passed by a vote of 11-4.

Read the Committee Packet:

<https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?MeetingId=15052&PublicationType=Committees&DocumentType=Meeting%20Packets>

View the Committee Meeting:

<https://www.flhouse.gov/VideoPlayer.aspx?eventID=10929>

HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Tuesday, January 27, 2026

HB 267, LOCAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLANS, BY REPRESENTATIVE STARK (R)

HB 267 revises the State Housing Incentives Partnership Program (SHIP) to:

- Authorize participating local governments to expend funds for lot rental assistance for mobile home owners.
- Require local governments to include strategies for addressing the needs of persons impacted by the closure of a mobile home park and providing SHIP funds to mobile home owners, including lot rental assistance, in their local housing assistance plan.
- Provide that mobile homes are eligible for home ownership assistance and rehabilitation and emergency repair funding.
- Eliminate the prohibition on participating local governments from using more than 20% of SHIP funds for manufactured housing.

HB 267 passed by a vote of 23-0.



CS/HB 405, COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, BY REPRESENTATIVE GRIFFITTS (R)

CS/HB 405 makes provisions in public construction contracts which waive, release, or extinguish certain rights of the contractor void if the delay is due to the acts or omissions of the awarding body; directs the Florida Building Commission, in consultation with the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, to create a uniform commercial building permit application to be used throughout the state; and directs local enforcement agencies to reduce permit fees for plans review or building inspection services when an owner or contractor retains a private provider for those purposes.

AMENDMENT 782825 BY REPRESENTATIVE GRIFFITTS

Establish statewide standards for public works contracts, commercial permits, and local fee limitations.

- Renders unenforceable certain contract clauses that limit compensation or time extensions for contractor delays.
- Defines “commercial construction project.”
- Requires a uniform commercial building permit application by December 31, 2027, and allows additional forms.
- Mandates specified permit fee reductions when private providers are used.
- Requires permit fees reflect actual costs and limits local glazing requirements.

CS/CS/HB 405 passed by a vote of 22-0

Read the Committee Packet:

<https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?MeetingId=15048&PublicationType=Committees&DocumentType=Meeting%20Packets>

View the Committee Meeting:

<https://www.flhouse.gov/VideoPlayer.aspx?eventID=10923>



SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Tuesday, January 27, 2026

CS/SB 48, HOUSING, BY SENATOR GAETZ (R)

CS/SB 48 contains provisions related to accessory dwelling units, and density bonus incentives for land donation.

The bill requires each county and municipality to enact an ordinance, by December 1, 2026, to allow accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in all single-family residential areas by right. Under current law, local governments are authorized, but not required, to enact such ordinance. The bill expressly allows local governments to regulate the permitting, construction, and use of ADUs, with specified exceptions.

The bill also allows certain land donated to a local government for affordable housing to be used to provide affordable housing to military families receiving the basic allowance for housing, and directs the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to evaluate the efficacy of using mezzanine finance, or second position short-term debt, to stimulate the construction of owner-occupied affordable housing, and evaluate potential for tiny homes to meet affordable housing needs.

AMENDMENT 257354 BY SENATOR GAETZ

Redefines terms, establishes “primary dwelling unit,” and mandates timely accessory dwelling unit approval.

- Renumbers definitions for local government, low-income, moderate-income, very-low-income, and extremely-low-income persons.
- Creates “primary dwelling unit” to clarify existing or proposed single-family homes.
- Requires, by December 1, 2026, local ordinances allowing ADU approvals without public hearings or discretionary actions beyond basic zoning compliance

AMENDMENT 327374 BY SENATOR GAETZ

Exempts certain local governments from mandatory accessory dwelling unit ordinances.

- Allows local governments required by state law to limit new dwelling units to forego adopting ADU ordinances.
- Permits these local governments to voluntarily adopt ordinances enabling accessory dwelling units in single-family residential areas.
- Deletes a requirement for an application related to this ordinance.

CS/CS/SB 48 passed by a vote of 22-0.



CS/SB 62, CANDIDATE QUALIFICATION, BY SENATOR ARRINGTON (D)

CS/SB 62 provides that a competing candidate for office, or a competing political party, may have a person disqualified and thus removed from the ballot if the person falsely states in the qualifying papers that he or she:

- Has been a registered member of the political party for which the person is seeking nomination as a candidate for at least 365 consecutive days before the beginning of the qualifying period preceding the general election for which the person seeks to qualify; or
- Has been registered without any party affiliation and has not been a registered member of any political party for at least 365 consecutive days before the beginning of the qualifying period preceding the general election for which the person seeks to qualify. Current law includes the requirement that a person seeking to qualify as a candidate for office make these statements, but does not appear to have a mechanism to enforce the requirements if the person makes a false statement.

The creation of the new cause of action may have a fiscal impact in the form of legal fees for persons who file or defend against such lawsuits. CS/SB 62 passed by a vote of 21-0.

SB 168, PUBLIC NUISANCES, BY SENATOR TRUENOW (R)

SB 168 amends s. 893.138, F.S., to declare as a public nuisance any place or premises that has been used on more than two occasions within a 12-month period as a gambling house.

The bill revises the penalties that a county or municipality may impose by ordinance to abate public nuisances, which may include:

- Increasing maximum daily fines from \$250 to \$500 if the nuisance activity persists beyond one year, with the nuisance abatement board considering the severity of the nuisance and the owner's actions.
- Allowing continued jurisdiction over the property in one-year increments until the nuisance is abated.
- Authorizing foreclosure on liens unpaid for three months and mandating foreclosure if the nuisance continues after two years.

The bill also provides that, when ordinances allow attorney fees for public nuisance investigations and hearings, nuisance abatement boards must also award fees for legal assistants who provide nonclerical legal support under attorney supervision, including legal research and case development.

Finally, the bill removes the \$15,000 cap on total fines and eliminates restrictions preventing counties and municipalities from pursuing other remedies against public nuisances. SB 168 passed by a vote of 22-0.



CS/CS/SB 290, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES, BY SENATOR TRUENOW (R)

CS/CS/SB 290 makes a number of changes to laws related to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (department) and related topics. Specifically, the bill:

- Prohibits a county or municipality from enacting a local policy to restrict the use of gasoline powered farm or landscape equipment.
- Establishes density requirements for developers who seek to build in small municipalities and provides exemptions from this requirement under certain circumstances.
- Requires the Acquisition and Restoration Council to determine whether any lands surplus by a local governmental entity are suitable for bona fide agricultural purposes and prohibits local governments from transferring future development rights for such lands.
- Requires the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to determine whether any state-owned conservation lands are suitable for bona fide agricultural purposes, and to retain a rural-lands-protection easement for all such lands.
- Removes the Babcock Ranch Advisory Group.
- Adds penalties for contractors who fail to timely compensate their subcontractors and suppliers.
- Adds criminal penalties for receiving or providing unauthorized assistance on a commercial driver license (CDL) exam.
- Repeals statutes requiring Florida's participation in the Southern States Energy Compact.
- Prohibits land application of classes of biosolids besides Class AA biosolids, and removes the requirement that rules adopted by the department with respect to biosolids be ratified by the Legislature.
- Increases insurance requirements and maximum fine amounts for fumigation providers.
- Adds obstruction to the prohibited acts involving permitting entry or inspection.
- Repeals the Healthy Food Financing Initiative.
- Prohibits commercial solicitation on properties that comply with "no solicitation" signage requirements and provides penalties for violation.
- Allows the department to reorganize itself upon approval of the commissioner.
- Modifies eligibility requirements for the Agriculture and Aquaculture Producers Emergency Recovery Loan Program.
- Directs the establishment of the Florida Native Seed Research and Marketing Program.
- Creates the Food Animal Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program to help offset loans incurred for studies leading to a veterinary degree with a specialization in food animal veterinary medicine.



- Adds the Welaka Training Center as a site that the Florida Forest Service (FFS) may operate to train fire and forest resource managers, adds that the FFS may assess appropriate fees to meet its operational costs regardless of the training location, and renames the Bonifay Forestry Station.
- Allows the FFS to pay the CDL renewal costs for employees whose positions require them to operate equipment requiring a CDL.
- Establishes the Farmers Feeding Florida Program and restricts Feeding Florida from allowing an opposed candidate for elective office to host a food distribution event.
- Prohibits the department from renewing a certificate of registration for an aquaculture facility that is not in compliance.
- Revises various regulations of fairs and fair associations.
- Adds “concealed weapon permit” or “concealed weapon permit holder” to the list of words a person is prohibited from wearing or displaying with the intention to mislead, and provides criminal penalties for violation.
- Removes the word “perishable” from the agricultural food products for which agricultural producers can seek to recover damages for disparagement, and adds that the term “agricultural food product” includes any agricultural practices used in the production of such products.
- Prohibits the possession, use, manufacture, import, sale, or distribution of signal jamming devices.

AMENDMENT 789224 BY SENATOR TRUENOW

Revises the definition of nonprofit agricultural organization to require tax-exempt status under s. 501(c)(5).

- Eliminates references to s. 501 (c)(3).
- Requires that nonprofit agricultural organizations be exempt under s. 501 (c)(5).

AMENDMENT 203322 BY SENATOR TRUENOW

Removes references to outdated fair exhibits and adds a new organization name.

- Removes references to the women’s department and Future Homemakers of America.
- Adds references to Family, Career and Community Leaders of America.
- Makes technical and punctuation changes to s. 616.251, F.S.

AMENDMENT 667770 BY SENATOR TRUENOW

Establishes the Florida Food Animal and Equine Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program to encourage specialized veterinarians to practice and remain in the state.

- Provides loan principal repayments up to \$25,000 annually for a maximum of five years.
- Requires a Florida veterinary license, USDA Category II Accreditation, and at least 20 weekly hours in food or equine veterinary care.



- Limits annual new participants to three, contingent on continued in-state employment.

CS/CS/SB 290 was Temporarily Postponed.

CS/SB 296, VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND DATING VIOLENCE, BY SENATOR BERMAN (D)

CS/SB 296 creates an undesignated section of law to require the Division of Telecommunications within the Department of Management Services to conduct a domestic and dating violence 911 alert system feasibility study.

The bill provides terms, requirements, and reporting requirements for such a study. The bill defines “dating violence” and allows a victim of dating violence to apply to participate in the Attorney General’s address confidentiality program. CS/SB 296 passed by a vote of 22-0.

CS/SB 298, PUBLIC RECORDS/VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC AND DATING VIOLENCE, BY SENATOR BERMAN (D)

CS/SB 298 amends s. 741.465, F.S., to expand public records exemptions for the address confidentiality program to include victims of dating violence. The address confidentiality program under the Office of the Attorney General provides the addresses, corresponding telephone numbers, and social security numbers of program participants are exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. The information may be disclosed under certain circumstances.

Additionally, the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of program participants contained in voter registration and voting records held by the supervisor of elections and the Department of State are exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

The exemption is repealed on October 2, 2031, unless reenacted by the Legislature.

The bill provides a statement of necessity as required by the State Constitution, and because it expands the public records exemption, it requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting in each house of the Legislature for final passage.

The bill takes effect on the same day as SB 296 or any similar legislation. As filed, SB 296 is effective July 1, 2026. CS/SB 298 passed by a vote of 22-0.



CS/SB 7000, OGSR/PERSONS PROVIDED PUBLIC EMERGENCY SHELTER, BY MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, SPACE, AND DOMESTIC SECURITY

CS/SB 7000 saves from repeal the current public records exemption that exempts from public records inspections and copying requirements the address and telephone number of a person provided public emergency shelter during a storm or catastrophic event and held by an agency that provided such shelter.

The exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and stands repealed on October 2, 2026, unless reenacted by the Legislature. The bill saves the exemption from repeal by deleting the scheduled repeal date, thereby maintaining the exempt status of the information. CS/SB 7000 passed by a vote of 21-1.

SB 7016, OGSR/ADMINISTRATION OF SMALL BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAMS HELD BY AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, BY COMMERCE AND TOURISM

SB 7016 saves from repeal the current public records exemption that exempts from public inspection and copying requirements certain financial information held by an economic development agency pursuant to the administration of a state or federally funded small business loan program. The exemption protects tax returns, financial information, and credit information.

The exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and stands repealed on October 2, 2026, unless reenacted by the Legislature. The bill saves the exemption from repeal by deleting the scheduled repeal date, thereby maintaining the exempt status of the information. SB 7016 passed by a vote of 21-0.

HB 167, FORMER PHOSPHATE MINING LANDS, BY REPRESENTATIVE McCLURE (R)

HB 167 establishes a defense from strict liability in lawsuits brought by the Department of Environmental Protection or others for a cause of action based on a natural geological substance on the site of a former phosphate mine.

For a defendant to be exempt from strict liability under the defense created by the bill, the defendant must prove that:

- A notice identifying the property as a former phosphate mine has been recorded within the county where the property is located.
- The Department of Health has conducted a gamma radiation survey of the land parcel at the request of a landowner.



For any lawsuit based on strict liability, negligence, or similar conduct related to an alleged discharge of hazardous substances or condition of pollution related to phosphate mining, the bill requires the plaintiff to include a radiation survey meeting certain requirements with the complaint. HB 167 passed by a vote of 22-0.

Read the Committee Packet:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Committees/DownloadMeetingDocument/8135>

View the Committee Meeting:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/media/VideoPlayer/6012>

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Tuesday, January 27, 2026

HB 103, LOCAL BUSINESS TAXES, BY REPRESENTATIVE BOTANA (R)

The bill repeals Chapter 205, F.S., removing the authority for local governments to levy a local business tax (Section 1).

The bill creates s. 218.150, F.S., allowing certain municipalities to continue to impose the business tax allowed under the current s. 205.044, F.S., which is a tax on merchants measured by the gross receipts from the sale of merchandise, services, or both (Section 2).

The bill makes conforming changes to Florida Statutes to eliminate existing references to Chapter 205 (Sections 4- 34).

HB 103 was Temporarily Postponed.

HB 481, PUBLIC NUISANCE ABATEMENT, BY REPRESENTATIVE BOOTH (R)

The bill increases the maximum fine that a county or municipality may assess for a public nuisance activity from \$250 to \$500 per day if the activity is not abated within one year. The bill also requires the nuisance abatement board to consider the gravity of the public nuisance and any corrective actions taken when assessing fines. The bill removes the existing \$15,000 limit on the fines that may be imposed.



The bill provides that when awarding attorney fees, the nuisance abatement board must consider the time and labor of legal assistants who contributed to the case. The bill defines a “legal assistant” as a person who engages in legal research and case development or planning under the supervision and direction of a licensed attorney.

The bill provides that the nuisance abatement board retains jurisdiction over a place or premise declared to be a nuisance until the public nuisance is abated.

The bill revises the procedure for foreclosing on a lien to authorize foreclosure if the lien remains unpaid for three months after it is filed and requires lien foreclosure if the nuisance activity is unabated after two years.

The bill removes a reference to a county or municipal ordinance including provisions for the recording of orders on public nuisances to give notice to subsequent purchasers or owners of the property and to allow such orders to become a lien (Section 1). CS/HB 481 passed by a vote of 25-0.

HB 967, ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS MADE TO UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY REPRESENTATIVE BUCHANAN (R)

The bill requires each unit of local government, including all municipalities, special districts, counties, and county constitutional officers, to accept payment by the use of credit cards, charge cards, bank debit cards, and electronic funds transfers for financial obligations owed to the local government. The bill also requires each local government to have a method for accepting electronic payment online.

AMENDMENT 574787 BY REPRESENTATIVE BUCHANAN

Authorizes local governments to assess surcharges on certain electronic payments and mandates online payment acceptance.

- Allows surcharges to cover service fees for specified payment types.
- Requires verifying payment method validity and credit availability.
- Exempts instances where other forms of payment are legally required.
- Imposes no liability for verifying card or transfer details.

CS/HB 967 passed by a vote of 23-0.



HB 4027, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, BY REPRESENTATIVE OWEN (R)

The bill provides that the Superintendent of Schools for Hillsborough County is an elected office beginning with the 2028 general election, subject to approval by the electors of Hillsborough County voting in a referendum to be held at the 2026 general election. HB 4027 passed by a vote of 20-5.

Read the Committee Packet:

<https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?MeetingId=15058&PublicationType=Committees&DocumentType=Meeting%20Packets>

View the Committee Meeting:

<https://www.flhouse.gov/VideoPlayer.aspx?eventID=10921>

SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Tuesday, January 27, 2026

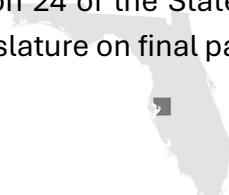
SB 332, PUBLIC MEETINGS, BY SENATOR BRADLEY (R)

SB 332 creates a public meetings exemption to allow the members of a local government board to meet privately to review a claim made against the government pursuant to the Bert J. Harris, Jr., Property Rights Protection Act. Once the claim is resolved, the records of the meeting, including a transcript, will be open to the public.

The Bert Harris Act creates a means for a landowner to seek compensation in certain instances where a local government entity has taken an action that has reduced the fair market value of the property. A claimant must make a claim prior to filing a lawsuit and the local government must respond to the claim.

Under current law, the meeting among government officials to discuss the claim and determine potential settlement offers must be open to the public. However, similar meetings of a public body to discuss lawsuit strategies and settlement offers are closed to the public during the course of the lawsuit but open when the litigation is concluded.

The bill is subject to Article I, section 24 of the State Constitution, which requires a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature on final passage.



AMENDMENT 865486 BY SENATOR BRADLEY

Authorize local government bodies to meet privately with their attorneys regarding pre-suit claims under the Bert J. Harris Act.

- Creates s. 70.90 to permit closed sessions within the 90-day notice period.
- Limits discussion to settlement negotiations and strategy.
- Requires formal recording, with transcripts becoming public after settlement or time limits.
- Mandates public notice before closing a session.
- Provides for future legislative review in 2031.
- Becomes effective July 1, 2026.

CS/SB 332 passed by a vote of 10-0.

SB 532, COURT FEES, BY SENATOR SIMON (R)

SB 532 increases numerous civil court filing fees and service charges that are paid by litigants in cases filed in the state court system. The increases benefit the clerks of court, none directly accrue to the state. The bill also requires the Office of Economic and Demographic Research to prepare reports with recommendations for increasing filing fees and service charges collected by the clerks of court. The first report is due January 1, 2030, and future reports are required every 3 years thereafter.

The bill will increase revenues to the clerks of courts by approximately \$47 million annually.

This bill requires approval by a two-thirds vote of the membership of each chamber on final passage, pursuant to Article VII, section 19 of the State Constitution.

AMENDMENT 491654 BY SENATOR SIMON

Increases various court-related filing fees and service charges charged by clerks of court.

- Raises fees for examining, certifying, and sealing court records under s. 28.24.
- Raises probate filing fees under s. 28.2401.
- Increases filing fees for civil, foreclosure, and appellate proceedings under s. 28.241.
- Increases fees in county court filings and removes certain required clerk remittances under s. 34.041.
- Raises clerk fees for surplus proceeds distribution, timeshare foreclosure, and guardianship auditing.
- Takes effect July 1, 2026.

SB 532 was Temporarily Postponed.



SB 620, CANDIDATE QUALIFYING, BY SENATOR MAYFIELD (R)

SB 620 adds an additional item to the current list of items that a candidate must submit to the relevant filing officer in order to qualify for nomination or election to a federal, state, county, or district office. Specifically, if a candidate is a citizen of another country, in addition to being a citizen of the United States, the candidate must submit a written statement disclosing any other country in which he or she is also a citizen.

Dual citizenship, or dual nationality, means that a person is a citizen or national of both the United States and a foreign country at the same time. In practical terms, this person owes allegiance to both countries and is required to obey the laws of both countries. If the foreign country places a claim on a dual citizen, conflicting obligations may arise. Under current law, no one qualifying for office is required to disclose if he or she has dual citizenship, and therefore, might have conflicting allegiance to another country. The requirement for a person to disclose his or her dual citizenship may make voters aware of a potential conflicting allegiance. SB 620 passed by a vote of 10-0.

Read the Committee Packet:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Committees/DownloadMeetingDocument/8126>

View the Committee Meeting:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/media/VideoPlayer/6020>

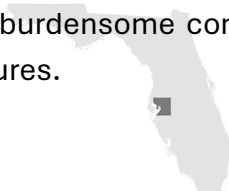
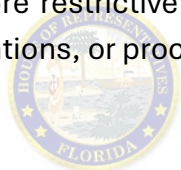
SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Tuesday, January 27, 2026

SB 218, LAND USE REGULATIONS, BY SENATOR GAETZ (R)

SB 218 amends the undesignated section of law created by Section 28 of chapter 2025-190, Laws of Florida, (CS/CS/SB 180 (2025)) to reduce the areas of the state to which the land use regulation restrictions of that section apply.

Since each of Florida’s 67 counties were listed in at least one of the disaster declarations for Hurricane Debby, Hurricane Helene, or Hurricane Milton, all counties and municipalities in this state have been subject to the 3-year prohibition on proposing or adopting certain moratoriums or more restrictive or burdensome comprehensive plan amendments, land development regulations, or procedures.



The bill defines the term “impacted local government” to refer to areas that were designated as eligible for individual and public assistance in the federal disaster declarations for Hurricane Debby, Hurricane Helene, or Hurricane Milton, and applies the restrictions to these impacted local governments. As a result, 13 counties and the municipalities within them would not be subject to the restrictions. The changes apply retroactively to August 1, 2024. The bill takes effect on July 1, 2026. SB 218 passed by a vote of 8-0.

CS/SB 380, LEGAL NOTICES, BY SENATOR TRUMBULL (R)

CS/SB 380 gives a municipality, the office of the clerk of the circuit court, and the office of the tax collector more control over where it may publish advertisements and legal notices. Currently, a county, municipality, school board, or other unit of local government or political subdivision may publish advertisements and legal notices *only* in a local newspaper or on the official website of their county or other private website designated by the county. Under the bill, municipalities, the offices of clerks of the circuit court, and the offices of tax collectors, are defined as special governmental agencies and have the option to publish advertisements and legal notices on their own official websites, a private website they designate, their county’s website, a private website designated by the county, or in a local newspaper. An entity referred to as an “other unit of local government or political subdivision” will still be required to publish legal notices and advertisements on a county or county designated website.

The bill retains the requirements of existing law that the advertisements and legal notices posted on a website be in a searchable format, indicate the date of publication, and be more cost effective than publishing them in a newspaper.

The bill also establishes timeframes for publishing items on a website. If a legal notice or advertisement is published on one of the acceptable websites, and unless otherwise specified by law, it must be published continuously for 2 weeks if providing notice of the status of a government activity or be continuously published from the date of initial publication through the date of the event or activity.

AMENDMENT 159872 BY SENATOR TRUMBULL

Expands definitions of “governmental agency” and “publicly accessible website,” adjusts notice duration, and revises conditions for online publications.

- Adds clerks, tax collectors, and water management districts to “governmental agency.”
- Includes local entities’ online platforms under “publicly accessible website.”
- Requires continuous posting of certain notices for at least 2 weeks.
- Authorizes online publication in smaller counties if sufficient Internet access is verified.



- Exempts water management districts from multi-county posting rules.
- Requires annual newspaper notices and optional notice by mail or email.

CS/CS/SB 308 passed by a vote of 8-0.

SB 936, TEMPORARY DOOR LOCKING DEVICES, BY SENATOR McCLAIN (R)

SB 936 allows a temporary door locking device to be installed at any height above the finished floor of a building.

The bill defines “temporary door locking device” as a device that prevents a door from opening and meets all of the following criteria:

- Is meant only for temporary use during an emergency situation;
- Can be engaged or removed without opening the door;
- Can be engaged and removed from the egress side of the door without the use of a key and can be removed from the ingress side of the door with the use of a key or other credential;
- Does not modify the door closer, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware;
- Is not permanently mounted to the door assembly; however, individual parts of the temporary door locking device, including, but not limited to, bolts, stops, brackets, or pins, which do not prevent normal ingress and egress through the door, may be permanently mounted to the door;
- Does not affect the fire rating of the door and complies with the fire rating standards of the
- National Fire Protection Association; and
- Can be removed with a single operation when engaged.

The bill requires the Florida Building Commission to incorporate into the Florida Building Code standards for temporary door locking devices that meet the specified requirements. The bill also requires that the use of a temporary door locking device must be integrated into building safety plans, safety drills, and training programs so that the employees or staff of the building in which the device is installed have in-service training on the use of the temporary door locking device. SB 936 passed by a vote of 8-0.

SB 948, LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS AND ORDERS, BY SENATOR McCLAIN (R)

The bill creates the “Florida Starter Homes Act,” a framework for preempting how local governments approach single-family residential zoning.



Under the bill, a local government may not adopt land development regulations that govern lots on residential real property unless such adoption is the least restrictive means of furthering a compelling governmental interest. If a lot on residential real property is connected to a public water or sewer system, a local government must follow certain restrictions on development regulations, including height and density minimums, parking and lot size maximums, and the ability to develop up to a quadruplex on single-family lots.

The bill introduces a new framework for the application for and approval of development applications, including development permits, orders, and plats. The framework includes strict timelines and penalties, and results in administrative approval on all residential development without input.

The bill offers specific legal guidelines for adjudication of a suit against a local government in violation of the new framework, and entitles a prevailing plaintiff to attorney fees and costs. The bill also waives sovereign immunity for any local government to the extent liability is created by the bill.

The bill deletes the administrative procedures for approving a development permit or order, as well as those for approving a plat. Each is replaced with a reference to following the application procedures established by the bill.

AMENDMENT 486426 BY SENATOR McCLAIN

Creates the Florida Starter Homes Act, sets new local government requirements for residential lots, preempts certain local regulations, and streamlines approval processes.

- Adds new subsections to sections 125.022, 166.033, and 177.071 to require simpler procedures for certain residential permits.
- Prohibits local governments from imposing lot size and setback limits beyond specified thresholds or restricting starter homes.
- Establishes expedited, “by right” review with automatic approval if deadlines are missed.
- Enables lawsuits by property owners or housing groups and offers attorney fees.
- Allows off-site constructed dwellings in residential zones with parity to site-built homes.

CS/SB 948 passed by a vote of 7-1.



SB 962, AFFORDABLE HOUSING, BY SENATOR BRADLEY (R)

SB 962 provides that for the purposes of the Live Local Act, passed during the 2023 Regular Session, farms or farm operations, including the packaging and sale of those products raised on the premises, are excluded from the definitions of commercial, industrial, or mixed use zoning which would require the local government to approve certain affordable housing developments. SB 962 passed by a vote of 8-0.

SB 984, FIREFIGHTER CANCER BENEFITS AND PREVENTION, BY SENATOR DICEGLIE (R)

SB 984 amends requirements related to cancer diagnosis and death benefits for firefighters. The bill will allow firefighters to receive the \$25,000 payout upon diagnosis of cancer for up to 10 years after terminating employment, regardless of whether they elect to continue coverage in an employer-sponsored health plan or group health insurance trust fund. Additionally, the payout will no longer expressly be limited to a firefighter’s “initial” diagnosis.

The bill also requires that the \$75,000 firefighter cancer death benefit be made available for 1 year after terminating employment, provided the firefighter otherwise met the criteria and was not subsequently employed as a firefighter.

The bill removes duplicative provision related to rulemaking for employer cancer prevention best practices. SB 984 passed by a vote of 8-0.

SB 1020, REGULATION OF CHICKEES, BY SENATOR TRUENOW (R)

SB 1020 pertains to the regulation of the construction of “chickees.” A “chickee” is an open-sided wooden structure with a thatched roof traditionally constructed by members of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians or the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Under current law, chickees are generally exempt from the Florida Building Code if they do not include electrical, plumbing, or other nonwood features.

The bill prohibits counties and municipalities from enacting an ordinance, regulation, or policy that prevents a member of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians or Seminole Tribe of Florida from constructing a chickee if it is located:

- In a side yard and at least 10 feet away from the property line.
- Near another structure if it is at least 10 feet away from any other structure.

The bill also prohibits counties and municipalities from enacting an ordinance, regulation, or policy concerning chickees that is more restrictive than federal floodplain management regulations.

The bill revises the current definition of “chickee” in the Florida Building Code to provide that it may include a wooden deck and may incorporate nonwood fasteners.



The bill further provides that a person who is not a member of the tribe and who constructs a chickee to circumvent the Florida Building Code commits a first-degree misdemeanor.

The bill also exempts a chickee from the Florida Fire Prevention Code if it is at least 20 feet from any other structure subject to the Florida Building Code or that otherwise includes fireproofing measures approved by a certified fire protection system contractor. SB 1020 passed by a vote of 8-0.

SB 1180, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT RECALL ELECTIONS, BY SENATOR ARRINGTON (D)

SB 1180 creates a recall election process to remove members of the governing body of a community development district. The bill mirrors existing law for the recall election process for members of the governing bodies of municipalities and charter counties. The bill establishes recall election procedures, including the requirements for the petition to initiate a recall election, the ballot language to be used, and the filling of vacancies created by the recall election. The bill also provides penalties for offenses related to the petition process.

AMENDMENT 657364 BY SENATOR ARRINGTON

Revises synthetic turf regulations, redefines “compact, urban, mixed-use district,” and establishes recall procedures for certain community development district board members.

- Exempts special districts enforcing deed restrictions from new local synthetic turf restrictions.
- Revises definition of “compact, urban, mixed-use district” to include certain areas and specified development entitlements.
- Creates s. 190.0071 authorizing recall of community development district board members, detailing required grounds, petition processes, and election procedures.
- Clarifies that board members elected by qualified electors are subject to these recall provisions.

AMENDMENT 353762 BY SENATOR ARRINGTON

Exempts certain community development districts from local synthetic turf prohibitions, modifies 'compact, urban, mixed-use district' criteria, and establishes recall processes for specific board members.

- Exempts community development districts from new synthetic turf restrictions when enforcing deed restrictions.
- Revises 'compact, urban, mixed-use district' to include qualified opportunity zones and updated development thresholds.
- Creates recall procedures for board members elected by qualified electors, detailing petition, verification, and special election processes.



CS/SB 1180 passed by a vote of 8-0.

SB 1434, INFILL REDEVELOPMENT, BY SENATOR CALATAYUD (R)

SB 1434 creates the “Infill Redevelopment Act,” which preempts certain local land development regulations and oversight for certain qualifying parcels. Qualifying parcels are plots of at least 5 acres in certain counties which are environmentally impacted, such as with a brownfield designation or within a dry cleaner site cleanup program.

A local government must permit by administrative approval a qualifying parcel to be developed up to the regulations of an adjacent zoning district within the same jurisdiction which permits residential uses, or if the parcel is not adjacent to such a district, the local government must approve single-family homes or townhomes with specified minimum densities and non-restrictive standards.

The bill provides requirements for a qualifying parcel which includes recreational facilities, such as a golf course, or areas reserved for recreational use adjacent to single family homes on all sides, and provides a framework for the sale of such property for continued recreational use.

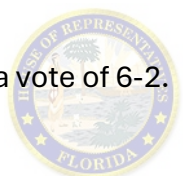
The bill applies retroactively to any local law, ordinance, or regulation contrary, and provides express preemption against local law applying a more restrictive or burdensome requirement or procedure to the development of a qualifying parcel. SB 1434 passed by a vote of 8-0.

SB 1444, PREEMPTION TO THE STATE, BY SENATOR MARTIN (R)

SB 1444 provides for the preemption of various matters to the state. Specifically, the bill:

- Prevents counties, municipalities, and special districts from substantially burdening the free exercise of religion by adopting or enforcing any ordinance, regulation, resolution, rule, or other policy that prohibits or restricts a person’s ability to attend religious services or gatherings and specifies that they must be allowed in areas zoned for residential or commercial use;
- Preempts certain matters relating to the issuance of certificates of occupancy and building permits;
- Prohibits local governments from enacting or enforcing any ordinance, regulation, resolution, rule, charter provision, or other policy or taking any action to license or otherwise regulate a mutual benefit corporation in a manner that is different from other businesses in a local government’s jurisdiction; and
- Prohibits local governments from regulating certain parking standards at home-based businesses.

SB 1444 passed by a vote of 6-2.



SB 1612, ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY SENATOR DICEGLIE (R)

SB 1612 requires each unit of local government, and each department, subagency, and division of such units of local government, to accept electronic payment online by use of credit cards, charge cards, bank debit cards, and electronic fund transfers for payments received by and financial obligations owed to the local government. SB 1612 passed by a vote of 8-0.

Read the Committee Packet:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Committees/DownloadMeetingDocument/8142>

View the Committee Meeting:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/media/VideoPlayer/6027>

SENATE COMMITTEE ON REGULATED INDUSTRIES

Tuesday, January 27, 2026

SB 608, VACATION RENTALS, BY SENATOR SMITH (D)

SB 608 requires applicants seeking to obtain or renew a license to operate a vacation rental to install a pool safety feature if a swimming pool is located on the vacation rental property.

The bill gives authority to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) to suspend or revoke a license for a vacation home and fine the licensee for noncompliance.

The bill also gives the DBPR the authority to adopt rules to implement the bill.

The proposed requirements may strain existing agency resources, possibly requiring additional budgetary allocations for enforcement and compliance monitoring.

The Proposed Committee Substitute for SB 658 incorporates SB 608. The original bill was laid on the table, refer to combined SB 658.

PCS FOR SB 658, WATER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE RENTAL OF RESIDENTIAL AND VACATION PROPERTIES, BY SENATOR BURGESS (R)

SB 658 amends s. 83.51 and 509.211, F.S., to incorporate enhanced water safety provisions governing residential rental properties and vacation rental properties.



The bill would require a landlord and a vacation rental licensee to equip a property with a water safety feature if the property is within 150 feet of a water body or a swimming pool.

The water safety feature can either be:

- An exit alarm (that has a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 dB A at 10 feet) on all doors and windows providing direct access to the water body or swimming pool; or
- A self-closing, self-latching device with a release mechanism placed no lower than 54 inches above the floor on all doors providing direct access to the exterior of the dwelling unit or to an indoor swimming pool within the dwelling unit.

A landlord or licensee that is not in compliance commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083 of the Florida Statutes.

The landlord or licensee will not commit a misdemeanor if:

- The violation was due to the removal or modification of any required safety feature by the tenant or guest, a member of a tenant's or guest's family, or a person on the premises of the property with a tenant's or guest's consent;
- Such removal or modification occurred without the landlord or licensee's knowledge; and
- The landlord or licensee corrects the violation within 45 days of receiving actual knowledge thereof.

The bill gives authority to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) to suspend or revoke a license for a vacation home and fine the licensee for noncompliance. CS/SB 658 passed by a vote of 9-0.

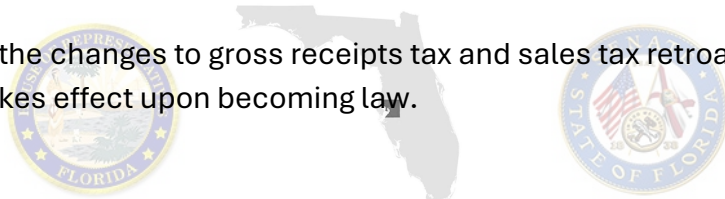
SB 680, ELECTRICAL VEHICLE CHARGING TAXATION, BY SENATOR MAYFIELD (R)

SB 680 amends the state's tax code as it relates to power purchased from electric utilities by persons owning or operating electric vehicle charging stations. For gross receipts, the bill amends the definition of "distribution company" to exclude a person owning or operating electric vehicle charging stations as defined in s. 366.94(2)(a), F.S. The bill also amends the definition of "utility service" to exclude the sale of electricity to the public by an operator of an electric vehicle charging station operating under s. 366.94, F.S.

For sales tax, the bill amends the definition of "retail sale" or "sale at retail" to state that a sale for resale includes a sale of electricity to the operator of an electric vehicle charging station used in providing electric vehicle charging to the public pursuant to s. 366.94, F.S.

This bill will reduce the taxes paid on transactions related to electricity for EV charging stations.

The bill also makes the changes to gross receipts tax and sales tax retroactive to January 1, 2019, and the bill takes effect upon becoming law.



AMENDMENT 129618 BY SENATOR MAYFIELD

Exempts electricity sold to electric vehicle charging station owners or operators from sales tax when used primarily for vehicle charging, subject to affidavits and metering requirements.

- Requires electricity to be separately metered and an affidavit attesting to its primary charging purpose.
- Imposes civil and criminal penalties for submitting a false affidavit.
- Holds station owners or operators, not utilities, liable for any uncollected tax if exemptions are invalid.
- Defines necessary supporting equipment for stations and clarifies ineligible uses.
- Authorizes the Department of Revenue to adopt rules, including emergency rules, effective July 1, 2026.

CS/SB 680 passed by a vote of 8-0.

SB 980, NICOTINE DISPENSING DEVICES, BY SENATOR CALATAYUD (R)

SB 980 provides that the act may be cited as the “Florida Age Gate Act.” The bill provides restrictions on the sale, advertising, promotion, and displaying for sale of non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices, which the bill defines as “any nicotine dispensing device, including any single use device, nonrefillable closed system cartridge device, or disposable device, which has not received a marketing authorization under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j from the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA).”

21 U.S.C. s. 387j requires manufacturers of tobacco products that were on the market as of August 8, 2016, to submit a premarket application (PMTA) to the FDA by September 9, 2020, in order to be authorized to continue to legally market the product. Nicotine dispensing devices that contain nicotine not made or derived from tobacco, such as synthetic nicotine, must also receive a marketing authorization from the FDA. This market authorization does not apply to “preexisting tobacco product,” i.e., “grandfathered tobacco products” that were commercially marketed in the United States as of February 15, 2007.

The bill prohibits retail nicotine products dealers (dealers) who sell non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices and who allow persons younger than 21 years of age inside the licensed premises from advertising, promoting, or displaying for sale such devices in any open display unit inside the licensed location or that is visible to persons outside of the licensed premises. These advertising and display restrictions would not apply to nicotine dispensing devices that have received a marketing authorization from the FDA under 21 U.S.C. s. 387j.



The bill provides that an applicant for a retail nicotine products dealer permit or a retail tobacco products dealer permit, by accepting the permit, agrees that the place or premises covered by the permit is subject to inspection and search of the premises without a search warrant by the Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) in addition to the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (division) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) or its authorized assistants, and by sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and police officers currently authorized to determine compliance with this part.

Under the bill, the division must conduct regular inspections of the licensed premises of dealers who sell nonapproved disposable devices to ensure compliance with this part.

The bill authorizes the division to assess the following administrative penalties for each violation involving the unlawful advertising, promotion, or display for sale of non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices:

- For a first violation, an administrative fine between \$500 and \$1,000, and an order requiring corrective action within 15 days;
- For a second violation, an administrative fine of \$1,000 to \$2,500, and an order requiring corrective action within 3 days; or x For a third violation, an administrative fine between \$2,500 to \$5,000, and suspension of the dealer's permit for 30 days;
- For a fourth violation, an administrative fine of no less than \$5,000, and suspension of the dealer's permit for 90 days;
- For a fifth or subsequent violation, revocation of the dealer's permit.

The bill also provides that, if a dealer, or a dealer's agent or employee, commits a third or subsequent violation within 12 weeks after the first violation, that person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree.

The bill requires that the division deposit all fines collected into the Professional Regulation Trust Fund of the DBPR. Under the bill, administrative fines must be used by the division and FDLE to increase enforcement personnel, fund compliance inspections and investigations, and develop and implement public awareness campaigns to reduce nicotine use by persons younger than 21 years of age.

The bill requires the division to adopt by rule guidelines for compliance audits and enforcement actions pertaining to the sale, advertising, promotion, and display for sale of non-FDA authorized nicotine dispensing devices. The bill also requires that the annual report of the DBPR must list the number of dealers cited for violations of the restrictions in the bill on the advertising, promotion, or display of prohibited non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing devices, and the penalties imposed.



AMENDMENT 381784 BY SENATOR CALATAYUD

Strengthens regulation of nicotine dispensing devices by restricting sales, advertising, and display of non-FDA-authorized products, and imposing tougher enforcement and penalties.

- Creates the “Florida Age-Gate Act.”
- Defines “non-FDA-authorized nicotine dispensing device” and sets new sale, display, and advertising restrictions.
- Grants the Department of Law Enforcement and the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco expanded inspection authority.
- Establishes escalating fines, permit suspensions, and potential criminal charges for repeat offenders.
- Restricts visible promotions of unauthorized devices when minors are allowed on the premises.
- Requires annual reporting on citations and penalties related to non-FDA-authorized devices.

CS/SB 980 passed by a vote of 8-0.

Read the Committee Packet:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Committees/DownloadMeetingDocument/8137>

View the Committee Meeting:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/media/VideoPlayer/6022>

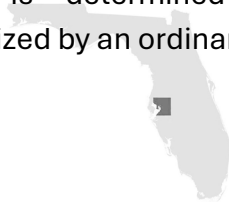
HOUSE INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE

Wednesday, January 28, 2026

CS/HB 105, LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS, BY REPRESENTATIVE BRACKETT (R)

CS/HB 105 establishes a new, exclusive mechanism for challenging “enforcement actions,” as the bill defines that term, taken by counties, municipalities, and special districts. To accomplish its purpose, the bill:

- Prohibits local government entities from “initiating or threatening to initiate any enforcement action that is determined by a court...to be arbitrary or unreasonable and not authorized by an ordinance.”



- Authorizes a person subject to an enforcement action to submit a request for review of such action, and specifies procedures and timelines pertaining thereto.
- Authorizes a person subject to an enforcement action to challenge such action in court in specified circumstances.
- Provides protection under the Whistle-blower’s Act to certain persons who disclose information in connection with proceedings established by the bill.
- Provides that the sections of law created by the bill “are the sole authority for challenges to arbitrary or unreasonable enforcement actions.”
- Provides that a local ordinance, rule, regulation, or other local policy that prohibits or restricts a local government entity from complying with the bill’s requirements, or any rules adopted thereunder, is void to the extent of the conflict.

AMENDMENT 862714 BY REPRESENTATIVE BRACKETT

Prohibit counties and municipalities from initiating certain enforcement actions without a mandatory review process.

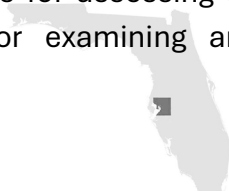
- Creates sections 125.676 and 166.0413, F.S., to set legislative findings and define “county” and “enforcement action.”
- Bar specified local enforcement actions by counties and municipalities.
- Provide a right for individuals or businesses to request a review of prohibited enforcement.
- Require local governments to respond within a set timeframe and establish rules to implement these requirements.

CS/CS/HB 105 passed by a vote of 12-0.

PCS FOR HB 399, LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS, BY REPRESENTATIVE BARRERO (R)

PCS for HB 399 makes the following changes concerning land use and development regulations:

- Requires application fees for development permits and orders to reasonably related to the costs associated with reviewing and processing the application and prohibits fees based on a percentage of project costs.
- Provides that the exclusive method for the transmittal and adoption of an amendment to the future land use element of a comprehensive plan is by a majority vote of the members of the governing body present at the hearing, notwithstanding any county charter provision to the contrary.
- Requires each local government’s comprehensive plan and land development regulations to include factors for assessing compatibility of residential uses and establishes requirements for examining an application for development for compatibility.



The bill requires the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) to conduct a study to identify the effect of removing the Urban Development Boundary or similar boundaries in Miami-Dade County and other counties. The bill requires the study to contain certain specified elements and for OPPAGA to report its conclusions by October 1, 2026. CS/HB 399 passed by a vote of 10-3.

CS/HB 589, ONSITE SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEM PERMITS, BY REPRESENTATIVE Nix (R)

CS/HB 589 prohibits a municipality or political subdivision from requiring an owner or builder of a single-family residence that requires the use of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system (OSTDS) to receive a construction permit for the OSTDS before issuing a building or plumbing permit, as long as proof is provided that the OSTDS construction permit has been applied for.

The bill may have an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on the private sector if it reduces construction delays for single-family residences caused by OSTDS permitting timelines.

AMENDMENT 660867 BY REPRESENTATIVE NIX

Renames paragraph (c) as paragraph (d) and updates references by removing mention of paragraph (a) and adding paragraph (c).

- Changes the paragraph designation from (c) to (d).
- Removes the reference to paragraph (a).
- Adds mention of paragraph (c) in the notwithstanding clause.

CS/CS/HB 589 passed by a vote of 11-0.

HB 691, AGRICULTURAL ENCLAVES, BY REPRESENTATIVE BOTANA (R)

HB 691 repeals the existing procedure allowing the owner of an agricultural enclave to apply for an amendment to a local government's comprehensive plan and replaces it with a new public hearing and review process that allows for the development of the parcel without a comprehensive plan amendment. The revised process applies to development plans for single-family residential housing on the parcel that are consistent with the land use requirements, or future land use designations, including uses, density, and intensity, of one or more adjacent parcels or an adjacent development. HB 691 passed by a vote of 13-0.



HB 1009, GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY PUBLICATION OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES, BY REPRESENTATIVE GRIFFITTS (R)

HB 1009 modifies provisions pertaining to legal notice publication to:

- Expand the definition of “governmental agency” to include clerks of the court, comptrollers, and tax collectors.
- Modify the definition of “publicly accessible website” to mean a governmental agency’s official website or other private, Internet-accessible website designated by the governmental agency, rather than the county’s official website or other private, Internet-accessible website designated by the county.
- Eliminate the requirement that a governmental agency publishing legal notices on a publicly-accessible website maintain a registry of all persons who registered to receive legal notices from the governmental agency by first-class mail.

AMENDMENT 981835 BY REPRESENTATIVE GRIFFITTS

Updates publication requirements for legal notices by broadening who may publish online, clarifying continuous publication periods, and linking coverage to county population thresholds.

- Expands the definition of “governmental agency” to include clerks, tax collectors, and water management districts.
- Revises “publicly accessible website” to include official or private sites designated by local entities.”
- Requires online notices to run for at least 2 weeks or through the event date.
- Allows certain counties and local bodies to publish legally required notices online if sufficient broadband is available.
- Excludes water management districts from some requirements for special districts.
- Mandates annual notice offering residents mail or e-mail notification options.

CS/HB 1009 passed by a vote of 10-3.

HB 1139, IMPACT FEES, BY REPRESENTATIVE GENTRY (R)

HB 1139 revises the process for calculating and collecting impact fees by:

- Requiring impact fees for transportation capacity impacts be calculated using a plan-based methodology.
- Providing that certain interlocal agreements for mitigating transportation impacts entered into on or before October 1, 2024, may not be extended beyond October 1, 2031.
- Requires the use of a plan-based methodology and localized data in determining whether extraordinary circumstances exist.



- Prohibiting a local government, school board, or special district from increasing its impact fee rate beyond the phase-in limitations by establishing the existence of extraordinary circumstances in certain circumstances.
- Prohibiting a local government, school board, or special district from increasing impact fees by more than 100 percent, divided equally over a four-year period.
- Providing for prevailing petitioner attorney fees and costs in an action challenging a local government or special district impact fee.

AMENDMENT 46189 BY REPRESENTATIVE GENTRY

Define 'plan-based methodology' for growth projections, refine concurrency rules, and regulate impact fee increases and refunds.

- Adds a definition of 'plan-based methodology' in s. 163.3164 for projecting growth, capacity, and capital projects within 10 years.
- Requires interlocal agreements to address concurrency using the new plan-based approach and not extend beyond certain dates.
- Specifies strict criteria for 'extraordinary circumstances' to exceed phase-in limitations on fee increases.
- Mandates refunds with interest and attorney fees for overcharged impact fees.

CS/HB 1139 passed by a vote of 12-0.

HB 4061, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, BY REPRESENTATIVE OWEN (R)

HB 4061 creates the Land Reserve Stewardship District (District), an independent special district in Hillsborough County, to install, operate, and maintain community infrastructure, and provides a charter for the District.

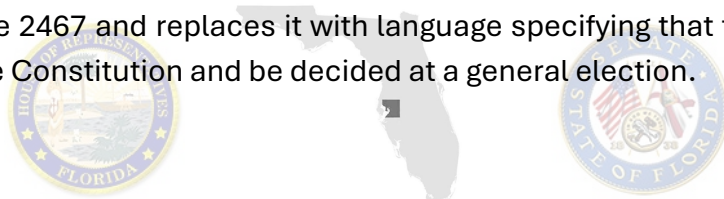
The Economic Impact Statement submitted with the bill projects the District will levy \$150,000 in special assessments in the first fiscal year after creation and \$172,500 in special assessments in the second fiscal year.

The bill provides an effective date of upon becoming a law, except that provisions authorizing the levy of ad valorem taxes take effect only upon approval by a majority vote of qualified electors in a referendum to be held at a general election after such time when all members of the board are elected by and are qualified electors of the District.

AMENDMENT 805081 BY REPRESENTATIVE OWEN

Requires the measure to be placed in the Constitution and held at a general election.

- Removes line 2467 and replaces it with language specifying that the measure must appear in the Constitution and be decided at a general election.



CS/HB 4061 passed by a vote of 13-0.

Read the Committee Packet:

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HOUSE ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE SUBCOMMITTEE

Wednesday, January 28, 2026

HB 519, GOLF CART CROSSINGS, BY REPRESENTATIVE YEAGER (R)

HB 519 authorizes a golf cart to cross certain highways of five lanes or more at a golf cart crossing at a signalized intersection, if the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) has reviewed and approved the location and design of the crossing. The bill authorizes the operation of a golf cart on this type of crossing only with a permit from the county or municipality where the golf cart crossing is located.

AMENDMENT 715489 BY REPRESENTATIVE EDMONDS (D)

Authorize golf cart crossings at certain signalized intersections under specified conditions within a single local jurisdiction.

- Allows crossing only where both sides of the intersection are designated for golf cart use.
- Requires local government approval and proper signage at the crossing.
- Renumbers and clarifies penalties for violations as noncriminal traffic infractions.

CS/HB 519 passed by a vote of 16-0.



HB 1075, MUNICIPAL UTILITY CONNECTIONS, BY REPRESENTATIVE SIROIS (R)

HB 1075 requires a municipality to extend utility service to other municipalities or property owners located outside its municipal boundaries if: (1) the municipal utility has sufficient capacity to serve without material impact on service to existing customers; and (2) the requesting municipality or property owner agrees to pay all applicable rates, fees, and charges under current law (including surcharges). Otherwise, service extension is by agreement, as provided in current law. The bill clarifies that it does not prohibit a municipality from imposing reasonable fees necessary to fund system expansion required for a new connection. HB 1075 passed by a vote of 14-1.

HB 1093, ADVANCED AIR MOBILITY, BY REPRESENTATIVE SPENCER (D)

HB 1093 contains several provisions related to the advanced air mobility industry, including:

- Creation of sales tax exemptions for electrical vertical takeoff and landing (eVTOL) aircraft, batteries, and electricity used for eVTOL training operations;
- Authorization for the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to provide funding for vertiports;
- Liability protections for vertiport operators;
- State preemption over specified aspects of vertiport regulation and operations;
- Adoption of a model vertiport siting code by FDOT; and
- Establishment of vertiport demonstration corridors by FDOT

AMENDMENT 242847 BY REPRESENTATIVE MCFARLAND (R)

Provide sovereign immunity to certain vertiport operators co-located with public airports until July 1, 2036.

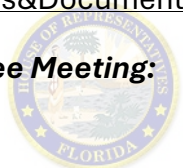
- References the definition of vertiport in s. 332.151(1).
- Considers co-located vertiport operators an agency or subdivision of the state under s. 768.28.
- Grants these operators the same liability protections as public airport operators.
- Sets an expiration date of July 1, 2036, unless reenacted by the Legislature.

CS/HB 1093 passed by a vote of 14-1.

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SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND TAX

Wednesday, January 28, 2026

SB 110, HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS, BY SENATOR ARRINGTON (D)

SB 110 amends s. 196.041, F.S. to provide that lessees owning the leasehold interest in a bona fide lease of 98 years or more in a homesteaded residential parcel or a condominium parcel have legal or beneficial and equitable title to said property for homestead exemption purposes, even if such leasehold interest terminates upon the death of the lessees.

AMENDMENT 829438 BY SENATOR ARRINGTON

Clarifies that Chapter 718 continues to apply even if the lease includes a termination provision.

- Removes line 24 of the text.
- Adds language ensuring coverage under Chapter 718 remains valid despite any terminating clause in the lease.

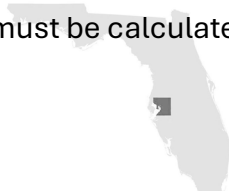
CS/SB 110 passed by a vote of 8-0.

SB 434, ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY USED FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES, BY SENATOR LEEK (R)

SB 434 provides that, in determining the assessed value of real property used for residential purposes, any increase in just value attributable to changes or improvements made to improve the property's resistance to wind damage may not be considered. The Revenue Estimating Conference determined that the bill will not affect local government revenue. SB 434 passed by a vote of 8-0.

SB 856, DISCLOSURE OF ESTIMATED AD VALOREM TAXES, BY SENATOR DiCEGLIE (R)

SB 856 requires online listing platforms to include estimated property taxes on any residential property visible on their platform. The bill also provides that a current owner's tax information may not be used in calculating estimated property taxes and requires listing platforms to calculate and display estimated property taxes by using one of two prescribed methods. Estimated property taxes must be calculated using either:



- the listing price of the property and current millage rates using a formula developed by the Department of Revenue (DOR), or
- the listing price of the property and countywide aggregate average millage rates developed by DOR.

The bill requires DOR to develop a formula to be used by a listing platform to calculate the estimated property taxes and to develop countywide aggregate average millage rates. County property appraisers must provide DOR with any information needed to develop the formula and with any information needed to develop countywide aggregate average millage rates. SB 856 passed by a vote of 8-0.

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HOUSE AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE

Wednesday, January 28, 2026

CS/HB 441, CONSERVATION LANDS, BY REPRESENTATIVE KENDALL (R)

CS/HB 441 increases notice and transparency when the state or water management districts are considering selling or exchanging state or district-owned conservation lands by creating specific statutory notice requirements when such actions are being formally considered. The bill requires at least 30 days' notice before formal consideration and requires publication of certain information related to the proposed sale and exchange, including the parcels involved and why such lands are no longer needed for conservation purposes or how the proposed land exchange will result in a conservation benefit, as applicable. The bill also requires that when state-owned land is being considered in a land exchange, at least one appraisal must occur. CS/HB 441 passed by a vote of 14-0.



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HOUSE INDUSTRIES & PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES SUBCOMMITTEE

Wednesday, January 28, 2026

HB 221, MINIMUM WAGE REQUIREMENTS, BY REPRESENTATIVE CHAMBERLIN (R)

HB 221 allows employees to opt out of receiving the state minimum wage for work-study, internship, pre-apprenticeship program, or other similar work-based learning opportunities.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local government. The bill allows certain employees to opt out of receiving minimum wage. The fiscal impact on such employees is indeterminate.

AMENDMENT 329405 BY REPRESENTATIVE CHAMBERLIN

Creates an exception to the state minimum wage for employees in certain work-based learning programs.

- Allows employees in structured work-study, internship, or pre-apprenticeship programs who sign a waiver to opt out of the state minimum wage.
- Limits such programs to 252 days for individuals 18 or older and 126 days for minors.
- Defines work-based learning opportunities and requires them to meet specific criteria.
- Prohibits employers from coercing employees into opting out and requires parental or guardian consent for minors.

CS/HB 221 passed by a vote of 11-6.

HB 1049, BUILDING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS, BY REPRESENTATIVE ESPOSITO (R)

HB 1049 creates the following exemptions from building permit requirements for residential properties:



- Certain work valued at less than \$7,500 that is performed on a single-family dwelling lot by the owner of the residence or the owner’s contractor. The bill requires the contractor to keep records of such work performed.
- The design, installation, relocation, replacement, or repair of backup power systems installed at or serving a one-family or two-family dwelling or townhome for the purpose of providing on-site electrical power if the work is performed by a licensed contractor or a public utility.

The bill prohibits local governments from adopting:

- Any local review or approval process for backup power systems that is the functional equivalent of the permitting processes prohibited by the bill; and
- Standards that regulate backup power systems beyond what is provided in the Florida Building Code and Florida Fire Prevention Code.

The bill allows local governments to require inspections of backup power systems and allows for the use of private providers to conduct the inspection.

AMENDMENT 535547 BY REPRESENTATIVE ESPOSITO

Clarifies that certified residential manufactured buildings must be granted building permits for placement.

- Expands permissible placement to lots in mobile home parks, mobile home condominiums, cooperatives, subdivisions, or any lot in a recreational vehicle park.
- Requires prior written approval from the park owner before placement.
- Specifies that these units are taxed as mobile homes and subject to applicable rights, obligations, and relocation fund requirements.

AMENDMENT 813289 BY REPRESENTATIVE ESPOSITO

Eliminates building permit requirements for small residential projects and certain backup power systems.

- Prohibits local enforcement from requiring permits for work under \$7,500 on single-family dwellings.
- Provides exceptions for certain trade work and prohibits project splitting to evade limits.
- Mandates record-keeping for contractors performing exempt work.
- Creates permit exemptions for backup power systems of certain capacity installed by licensed professionals.
- Allows local inspections but disallows additional permitting processes.

CS/HB 1049 passed by a vote of 17-0.



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SENATE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND INSURANCE

Wednesday, January 28, 2026

SB 1286, FIRST RESPONDERS, BY SENATOR WRIGHT (R)

SB 1286 renames the Florida Law Enforcement Recruitment Bonus Payment Program (program) within the Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) as the Florida Law Enforcement Officer and Firefighter Recruitment Bonus Payment Program, thereby expanding the program to include newly employed firefighters in the program. Recruitment and retention of firefighters in Florida is an ongoing challenge, and there is currently no similar incentive program to attract qualified firefighters to the state. Due to the expansion of the program to include firefighters, the Department of Commerce will consult the Division of State Fire Marshal (division) to verify firefighter eligibility. Currently, the Department of Commerce administers the program in consultation with the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission within FDLE to verify eligibility of newly employed officers.

The program, as amended by the bill, administers one-time bonus payments of up to \$5,000 to each newly employed officer and newly employed firefighter within the state. The minimum eligibility requirements a newly employed officer or firefighter must meet to receive and retain a bonus include, but are not limited to:

- Obtaining certification for employment or appointment as a law enforcement officer or as a firefighter.
- Gaining full-time employment with a Florida criminal justice agency or a Florida fire service provider.
- Maintaining full-time employment as a law enforcement officer or firefighter with one or more employing agencies or fire service providers, respectively, for at least two years after the date the officer or firefighter obtained certification. Such period of service may not contain any break in service longer than 180 calendar days.



SB 1286 also establishes a grant review panel within the Department of Financial Services (DFS) Division of the State Marshal (division). The Chief Financial Officer is authorized to appoint review panel members to assist DFS in the grant review process of applicants for general support grants and specific fire program grants provided by the division. The CFO will review panel recommendations and, beginning January 1, 2027, include approved grant applicants for approved fire service grant projects in the legislative budget request for DFS.

SB 1286 creates the Institute for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (institute) within DFS to serve as a statewide center for research, training, outreach, and program development in support of first responder behavioral health, subject to a legislative appropriation. A first responder is a law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10, F.S., a firefighter as defined in s. 633.102, F.S., or an emergency medical technician or paramedic as defined in s. 401.23, F.S., who is employed by the state or a local government. A volunteer law enforcement officer, firefighter, or emergency medical technician or paramedic engaged by the state or a local government is also considered a first responder of the state or local government for purposes of this section.

The purpose of the institute is to strengthen the mental resilience and well-being of the state's public safety workforce through coordination of research, training initiatives, public outreach, and policy guidance. The institute is charged with the following duties:

- Coordinate statewide research efforts on behavioral health issues, including suicide prevention, burnout reduction, and resilience-building, which affect first responders.
- Develop and disseminate evidence-informed best practices and policy recommendations relating to first responder behavioral health.
- Facilitate training programs and technical assistance in behavioral health initiatives for public safety agencies.
- Serve as a central hub for public outreach and awareness campaigns aimed at improving mental health outcomes for first responders.
- Evaluate behavioral health programs and initiatives to measure their effectiveness and their impact on first responders.

SB 1286 passed by a vote of 10-0.

Read the Committee Packet:

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SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND TOURISM

Wednesday, January 28, 2026

CS/SB 1080, TRANSPORTATION, BY SENATOR DiCEGLIE (R)

CS/SB 1080 requires the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to adopt rules providing circumstances under which it may make direct payments to a first-tier subcontractor, including specified conditions, with the amount paid to the subcontractor deducted from the amount paid to the contractor.

The bill also requires that, if due to default by the contract, the FDOT and the surety enter into a takeover agreement, such agreement must require the surety's completion contractor to meet the certificate of qualification requirements of the original contract bid solicitation and that the surety must follow the contract's procedures regarding the payment of subcontractors. CS/SB 1080 passed by a vote of 9-0.

SB 1672 , TAX CREDITS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO ASSIST HOMEBUYERS, BY SENATOR McCLAIN (R)

SB 1672 creates the Homebuyer Workforce Tax Credit, authorizing certain employers to claim a 100 percent tax credit for specified monetary contributions either paid to eligible employees to help with a first-time Florida home purchase, or paid to a governmental down payment assistance program, including the Florida Hometown Hero Program.

The bill:

- Allows an eligible taxpayer to receive at least \$1,000 for a down payment or closing costs and limits the employee tax credit to \$5,000 per employee.
- Allows the credit to be applied against corporate income taxes under ch. 220, F.S. or the insurance premium tax under s. 624.509, F.S.
- Caps the total authorized credits at \$5 million per fiscal year for FY 2026-2027, 2027-2028, and 2028-2029, awarded on a first-come, first-served basis by the Department of Revenue.
- Allows a 3-year carryforward of unused credits and prohibits the transfer, sale, or assignment to another entity.
- Repeals the program on January 1, 2030, unless reenacted.

SB 1672 passed by a vote of 9-0.



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HOUSE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUDGET & POLICY SUBCOMMITTEE

Wednesday, January 28, 2025

HB 1085, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CYBER SECURITY, BY REPRESENTATIVE MILLER (R)

The bill creates the Florida State University Cybersecurity Protection Program (the Program) to be administered by the Florida State University (FSU). The purpose of the Program is for local governments and local law enforcement agencies to obtain access to cybersecurity programs and software developed by FSU to provide protection against cybersecurity threats and ransomware incidents.

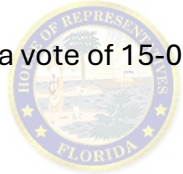
The bill mandates participation in the Program by all local governments, and specifies that fiscally constrained counties receive priority in the Program. The bill requires each local government to submit a request to FSU to use cybersecurity programs and software developed by the university. The bill authorizes FSU to apply for and accept any funds or grants to further the Program that are made available to the university by any agency or department of the Federal Government.

AMENDMENT 426575 BY REPRESENTATIVE MILLER

Creates the Florida State University Local Government Cybersecurity Protection Program to help local governments defend against cyber threats.

- Requires FSU to enter data-sharing agreements with local governments and the Florida Digital Service.
- Directs FSU to administer grants for IT resources supporting cybersecurity risk management.
- Prioritizes fiscally constrained counties and mandates annual grant awards by October 1.
- Authorizes acceptance of federal funds, effective July 1, 2026.

HB 1085 passed by a vote of 15-0.



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HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES & DISASTERS SUBCOMMITTEE

Wednesday, January 28, 2026

HB 673, RELEASE OF CONSERVATION EASEMENTS, BY REPRESENTATIVE DUGGAN (R)

The bill requires a water management district (WMD) to release a conservation easement, upon application by the fee simple owner of a parcel of land that is subject to a conservation easement, if the following conditions are met:

- The land subject to the easement is less than 15 acres and is bordered on three or more sides by impervious surfaces;
- Any undeveloped adjacent parcels of land are less than 15 acres and bordered on three or more sides by impervious surfaces;
- The land contains no historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural significance; and
- The applicant has secured sufficient one-time mitigation credits using the uniform mitigation assessment method from a mitigation bank in Florida to offset the loss of wetlands located on the land subject to the conservation easement.

The bill provides that upon the release of the conservation easement, the ad valorem taxes on the property must be based on the just value of the property, and authorizes such property to be used for development that is consistent with the zoning designation of the adjacent lands. The bill further specifies that should development occur on the property, the property owner will assume responsibility for any stormwater requirements, comply with all local stormwater management ordinances, and seek district approval for modifying stormwater permits that are conditional on the conservation easement.

The bill also specifies that the provisions do not apply to conservation easements in residential developments or proprietary conservation easements held by the WMD.



AMENDMENT 940337 BY REPRESENTATIVE DUGGAN

Revises responsibilities for property owners under certain conservation easements to ensure compliance with local ordinances and permit modifications, while excluding designated residential areas and proprietary easements.

- Mandates local compliance for development under a conservation easement, including stormwater requirements.
- Requires district approval for modifications to stormwater or other relevant permits linked to the easement.
- Exempts conservation easements in residential developments and proprietary easements held by a district.
- Defines proprietary conservation easement as one not acquired as a permit condition.

CS/HB 673 passed by a vote of 15-2.

HB 1019, PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES, BY REPRESENTATIVE CONERLY (R)

Effective July 1, 2026, the bill prohibits the use of aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) for nonemergency instruction, training, or testing. All entities in possession of AFFF are required to report their inventories to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

Effective July 1, 2027, the bill prohibits the sale, purchase, or distribution of AFFF and requires all entities with remaining AFFF inventories to submit a disposal plan to DEP.

Effective July 1, 2028, the bill prohibits the possession and use of AFFF. However, the bill provides this prohibition does not apply to certain federal aviation facilities, and military applications and emergency firefighting situations where alternatives do not exist.

The bill creates several duties for DEP to implement the bill's provisions, such as:

- Adopting rules for containment, collection, and disposal of AFFF.
- Maintaining a registry of firefighting foam alternatives that do not contain perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
- Providing technical assistance and grants for transition to products that do not contain PFAS substances.
- Administering grants or cost-share programs to assist local fire departments and airports in transitioning to products that do not contain PFAS substances.



The bill provides penalties for violation of its provisions. Specifically, a person who violates is subject to civil penalties not to exceed \$10,000 for each violation for each day the violation persists and additional penalties for failure to report inventories or submit disposal plans. The bill authorizes DEP to seek injunctive relief to enforce compliance.

The bill requires all public entities disposing of domestic wastewater biosolids that have a designed average daily flow of 25,000 or more gallons per day to annually conduct at least one biosolids sampling for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including perfluorooctanoic acid and perfluorooctane sulfonate. The results must be submitted to DEP and the sampling must be conducted in accordance with DEP rules adopted under the state's biosolid management provisions.

AMENDMENT 487349 BY REPRESENTATIVE CONERLY

Require domestic wastewater facilities with a designed average daily flow of 25,000 gallons or more to perform quarterly sampling for PFAS and submit the results.

- Include biosolids and treated effluent in the testing requirements.
- Mandate sampling for perfluorooctanoic acid and perfluorooctane sulfonate, among other PFAS.
- Require results to be submitted to the department under its established rules.

AMENDMENT 201523 BY REPRESENTATIVE CROSS (D)

Designate the act as the "Joe Casello Act" and create a new section of law defining key terms.

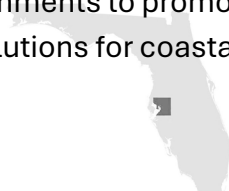
- Names this act the "Joe Casello Act."
- Amends the title to include providing a short title.
- Creates s. 376.911, F.S., to define terms (definitions not specified in the text).

CS/HB 1019 passed by a vote of 10-0.

HB 1035, NATURE-BASED COASTAL RESILIENCY, BY REPRESENTATIVE MOONEY (R)

The bill creates several provisions related to using nature-based methods to improve coastal resiliency. Specifically, the bill:

- Requires the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to initiate rulemaking to establish a statewide permitting process for such nature-based methods.
- Requires DEP to develop design guidelines and standards for using green or hybrid green-gray infrastructure to address coastal resiliency.
- Requires DEP and local governments to promote public awareness and education of the value of nature-based solutions for coastal resiliency.



- Authorizes structures to be erected for nature-based solutions to improve coastal resiliency in all state preserves.
- Authorizes dredging and filling of submerged lands and placement of living shorelines and seawalls in Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve for coastal resiliency purposes.

HB 1035 passed by a vote of 18-0.

HB 1103, LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF VESSEL RESTRICTIONS, BY REPRESENTATIVE ANDRADE (R)

The bill authorizes counties and municipalities to administer, in coordination with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (Commission) and subject to certain requirements, provisions of law concerning vessels at-risk of becoming derelict, long-term anchoring permits, and derelict vessels.

AMENDMENT 48537 BY REPRESENTATIVE ANDRADE

Clarify enforcement authority for anchoring permits by allowing citations or other actions, and authorize counties to address derelict vessels.

- Insert language specifying that officials may issue citations or take other enforcement measures for anchoring permit violations.
- Amend title language to reference anchoring permit requirements and derelict vessels.
- Authorize counties to participate in enforcement.

CS/HB 1103 passed by a vote of 18-0.

HB 1245, BIOSOLIDS MANAGEMENT, BY REPRESENTATIVE SHOAF (R)

The bill prohibits application of bulk Class AA biosolids fertilizer and compost products at rates that exceed federally defined agronomic rates and requires the land application site operator to maintain application records. The bill requires the University of Florida’s Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences to biennially publish and make publicly available recommended agronomic rates for the beneficial reuse of bulk Class AA biosolids fertilizer and compost products.

The bill defines “bona fide sale” as a sale in which monetary consideration is paid for the biosolids fertilizer or biosolids compost product, and the amount paid bears a reasonable relationship to the fair market value of comparable fertilizer or soil-amendment products. The bill specifies that a nominal charge, exchange arrangement, a transfer to offset disposal



costs, or a transfer in which a biosolids treatment facility compensates the recipient does not constitute a bona fide sale. In addition, a transaction does not constitute a bona fide sale if its price, structure, or associated payments are arranged for the purpose of avoiding compliance with the law.

The bill provides that Bulk Class AA biosolids products and biosolids compost products may only be land applied and marketed or distributed as fertilizer (for biosolids products) or soil amendments (for biosolids compost) if these products are transferred pursuant to a bona fide sale and meet all labeling and registration requirements.

Class AA biosolids compost and fertilizer products that are not distributed, marketed, or sold through a bona fide sale may only be land applied at land application sites expressly approved by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The bill exempts sales or exchanges between importers, manufacturers, or licensees from these requirements.

The bill specifies that Class AA biosolids compost products that are enrolled and certified under the United States Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance Program are not required to be distributed and marketed as a soil amendment or fertilizer. Furthermore, such biosolids compost products are not limited to land application sites expressly approved by DEP.

The bill exempts from the bona fide sale requirement any biosolids treatment facility that owns or controls the land where the Class AA fertilizer or compost biosolids products are applied, but the Class AA products that are land applied on such lands must still meet all applicable registration and labeling requirements prior to application.

AMENDMENT 270477 BY REPRESENTATIVE SHOAF

Enforce agronomic rate limits, impose recordkeeping, define distribution and sale rules for bulk Class AA biosolids, and require IFAS to publish recommended application rates.

- Prohibits exceeding Class AA biosolids' appropriate agronomic rates and requires application recordkeeping.
- Mandates IFAS to publish agronomic rate recommendations biennially.
- Defines "bona fide sale" and imposes labeling and registration requirements for fertilizer or soil amendments.
- Requires site approval if products are not sold via a bona fide sale.
- Exempts certain compost enrolled under the U.S. Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance program.

CS/HB 1245 passed by a vote of 18-0.



Read the Committee Packet:

<https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?MeetingId=15067&PublicationType=Committees&DocumentType=Meeting%20Packets>

View the Committee Meeting:

<https://www.flhouse.gov/VideoPlayer.aspx?eventID=10952>

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION, TOURISM, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Wednesday, January 28, 2026

CS/SB 382, ELECTRIC BICYCLES, BY SENATOR TRUENOW (R)

CS/SB 382 provides that a person operating an electric bicycle on certain shared pathways must adhere to certain protocols. It also provides that a person operating an electric bicycle on a sidewalk or other area designated for pedestrians may not operate the electric bicycle at a speed greater than 10 miles per hour if a pedestrian is within 50 feet of the electric bicycle.

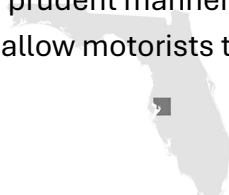
The bill creates the Electric Bicycle Safety Task Force, adjunct to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (Department), and provides certain requirements for membership and administrative requirements related to data collection and reporting. CS/SB 382 passed by a vote of 14-0.

CS/SB 654, TRAFFIC INFRACTION ENFORCEMENT, BY SENATOR DICEGLIE (R)

CS/SB 654 relates to the automated (camera-based) enforcement of traffic infractions and amends the various statutory provisions governing these programs to address a range of issues, including programmatic consistency and transparency.

For traffic infraction detectors, commonly referred to as red light cameras, the bill:

- Authorizes clerks of court to retain 10 percent of the revenues it receives from penalties related to red light cameras, consistent with the processing of other traffic infractions.
- Defines the term “careful and prudent manner” as it relates to right turns on red.
- Authorizes virtual hearings to allow motorists to challenge a notice of violation.



- Requires counties and municipalities to retain certain records for a minimum of two years.
- Prohibits the use of traffic infraction detectors for remote surveillance and limits the use of data recorded by such detectors.

For speed detection systems in school zones, the bill:

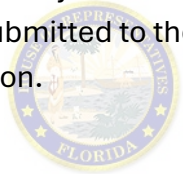
- Limits the use of such systems to times when the restrictive school zone speed limit is in effect and requires any applicable flashing beacon to be activated during periods of enforcement.
- Suspends a county or municipal program for not meeting certain reporting requirements.
- Requires the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) to post on its website program data submitted by counties and municipalities.
- Prohibits individuals and vendors from receiving a commission or being paid on a per violation basis, consistent with other camera-enforcement programs.
- Authorizes virtual hearings to allow motorists to challenge a notice of violation

For school bus infraction detection systems, the bill:

- Requires school board approval of the installation of school bus infraction detection systems on district school buses.
- Authorizes the use of traffic infraction enforcement officers to enforce violations.
- Removes a provision providing that sufficiency of signage may not be used to challenge a violation.
- Removes the preponderance of evidence standard for administrative hearings.
- Requires a school district to provide an annual report on the operation of a school bus camera program at a school board meeting.
- Requires the DHSMV to post on its website, program data submitted by school districts.
- Requires traffic infraction enforcement officers to meet specified standards.
- Requires infraction data to be transmitted to the local hearing officer during the same time frames as required for other camera-enforcement programs.
- Clarifies that the clerk of court receives 10 percent of the certain penalties, consistent with other traffic violations.

The bill also:

- Clarifies the DHSMV's authority to withhold a driver license for the nonpayment of a traffic citation issued using an automated enforcement system.
- Resets the one-year time limitation for camera-enforced traffic violations if an affidavit is submitted to the appropriate entity transferring liability for the violation to another person.



- Repeals obsolete provisions and makes other technical changes.

AMENDMENT 190034 BY SENATOR DiCEGLIE

Expand local oversight, procedures, and public reporting for traffic cameras and speed detection systems while prohibiting certain vendor fees.

- Require local ordinances, data review, and annual public reports for new or renewed detectors.
- Allow virtual and in-person hearings, with up to two reschedules, before local hearing officers.
- Establish data privacy rules, mandatory deletion timelines, and notice requirements for photo and video use.
- Prohibit operating systems if reporting compliance is not met and ban per-violation commissions or fees.

CS/CS/SB 654 passed by a vote of 14-0.

Read the Committee Packet:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Committees/DownloadMeetingDocument/8143>

View the Committee Meeting:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/media/VideoPlayer/6043>

HOUSE HOUSING, AGRICULTURE & TOURISM SUBCOMMITTEE

Thursday, January 29, 2026

HB 483, MANUFACTURING, BY REPRESENTATIVE COBB (R)

The bill designates the Chief Manufacturing Officer among the Department of Commerce senior leadership to support Florida’s manufacturing ecosystem and coordinate education, workforce, and interagency initiatives; creates the Manufacturers’ Workforce Development Grant Program to fund projects that support small manufacturers and strengthen the manufacturing workforce pipeline; establishes the Florida Manufacturing Promotional Campaign to market manufactured products and inspire future generations to build and grow domestic businesses and manufacturing operations in Florida.



AMENDMENT 601509 BY REPRESENTATIVE COBB

Elevates Florida's manufacturing development by adding new departmental responsibilities, establishing a Chief Manufacturing Officer, and creating grant and promotional programs.

- Adds a new duty to the Department of Commerce to coordinate manufacturing initiatives with a Chief Manufacturing Officer.
- Establishes the Chief Manufacturing Officer to support statewide manufacturing, collaborate with state agencies, and produce regular reports.
- Creates the Florida Manufacturers' Workforce Development Grant Program to fund technology deployment and workforce training for small manufacturers.
- Launches the Florida Manufacturing Promotional Campaign to boost consumer awareness of and market exposure for Florida-made products.

CS/HB 483 passed by a vote of 15-0.

HB 675, AFFORDABLE HOUSING, BY REPRESENTATIVE DRISKELL (D)

The bill makes the following changes to the Live Local Act:

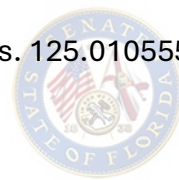
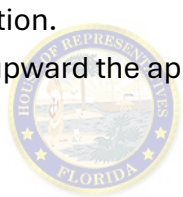
- Increases the time period for which certain rental units must remain affordable to qualify for the zoning variance from 30 years to 50 years.
- Specifies that any incentives provided by a municipality to a developer must be used for the construction of affordable housing.
- Decreases the maximum area median income (AMI) used to determine eligibility for the 75 percent ad valorem tax exemption for affordable units from 120 percent to 100 percent of the AMI.

The bill exempts deeds, transfers, or other conveyances of residential property to (and certain documents executed by) first-time homebuyers from documentary stamp taxes.

AMENDMENT 788081 BY REPRESENTATIVE DRISKELL

Require counties to offset developer costs for affordable housing and direct that incentives be used solely for constructing affordable units.

- Mandates counties fully offset developers' affordable housing contributions or linkage fees.
- Allows density or intensity bonuses, fee waivers, or other incentives as permitted offsets.
- Specifies that incentives must be used exclusively for affordable housing construction.
- Revises upward the applicable time frame under s. 125.010555, F.S.



AMENDMENT 933075 BY REPRESENTATIVE DRISKELL

Redefines “homebuyer” and “first-time homebuyer” to require no homeownership in the past 3 years and certain income levels.

- Removes existing definitions at lines 164–167 and 177–180.
- Adds language specifying no ownership interest in a principal residence for 3 years prior to purchase.
- Limits eligibility to moderate-, low-, or very-low-income persons as defined in s. 420.602.

CS/HB 675 passed by a vote of 15-0.

HB 827, DISCLOSURE OF ESTIMATED AD VALOREM TAXES, BY REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON (R)

The bill requires property visible on a listing platform to include the estimated ad valorem taxes for such property. The bill requires the Department of Revenue (DOR) to annually develop a:

- Formula that may be used by a listing platform to calculate the estimated ad valorem taxes.
- Countywide aggregate average millage rate for each county that may be used by a listing platform.

AMENDMENT 32127 BY REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON

Mandates listing platforms display a link to property appraiser’s tax estimator or home page, prohibits displaying current and past ad valorem tax data, and requires the Department of Revenue to maintain links on its website.

- Directs listing platforms to link to the property appraiser’s tax estimator or home page if a tax estimator or buyer payment calculator is not used.
- Bars the display of the current or past ad valorem taxes for a property.
- Requires the Department of Revenue to maintain a table of links to property appraisers’ websites.

CS/HB 827 passed by a vote of 14-0.

Read the Committee Packet:

<https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?MeetingId=15065&PublicationType=Committees&DocumentType=Meeting%20Packets>



View the Committee Meeting:

<https://www.flhouse.gov/VideoPlayer.aspx?eventID=10966>

HOUSE TRANSPORTATION & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE

Thursday, January 29, 2026

CS/HB 243, ELECTRIC BICYCLES, BY REPRESENTATIVE BENARROCH (R)

The bill creates a nine-member Electric Bicycle (e-bike) Safety Task Force, adjunct to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), that is required to submit a report by October 1, 2026, to the Legislature and the Governor that recommends improvements to state law and the regulatory framework governing e-bikes. Additionally, the bill creates an e-bike crash data collection and reporting process that requires local law enforcement agencies and Florida Highway Patrol to collect and submit specified information related to crashes involving e-bikes to DHSMV, from which DHSMV is required to create a summary report. Lastly, the bill specifies requirements for the operation of e-bikes on certain areas or pathways and that those who violate such requirements commit a noncriminal traffic infraction

The bill may have a negative, but insignificant, fiscal impact to state and local government expenditures associated with the creation of a task force and electric bicycle crash data collection, which is expected to be absorbed within existing department resources. CS/HB 243 passed by a vote of 11-0.

Read the Committee Packet:

<https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?MeetingId=15074&PublicationType=Committees&DocumentType=Meeting%20Packets>

View the Committee Meeting:

<https://www.flhouse.gov/VideoPlayer.aspx?eventID=10964>



HOUSE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

Thursday, January 29, 2026

HB 4029, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY CHARTER, BY REPRESENTATIVE OWEN (R)

If approved by a majority vote in a referendum, the bill amends the Hillsborough County Charter to increase the size of the Hillsborough County Board of County Commissioners from seven members to nine members and to require all members of the county commission to be elected from single-member districts. These changes would take effect beginning with the 2028 general election.

The bill also amends the charter to increase the size of the Hillsborough County Board of County Commissioners to 11 members if the population of the county exceeds 2,500,000 residents based on the most recent decennial census.

The bill makes conforming changes to the charter to reflect the increased number of county commissioners and contains transition provisions for both a nine-member board and an 11-member board.

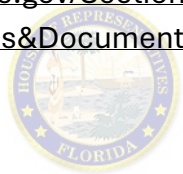
The bill provides that the charter amendment is subject to approval by the electors of Hillsborough County voting in a referendum to be held at the 2026 general election. The bill provides ballot language for the referendum and requires the referendum to be held in accordance with the Florida Election Code.

The bill provides that the changes to the charter only take effect upon its approval by a majority vote of the qualified electors of Hillsborough County voting in a referendum, and sections 2 and 3 of the bill take effect upon becoming a law.

The Economic Impact Statement submitted for the bill estimates the county will incur costs of between \$1.9 million and \$2.3 million in the first full fiscal year after the bill takes effect and \$1.1 million in the second fiscal year if the charter amendment is approved by the voters. The EIS also projects a one-time cost of \$740,000 for the Hillsborough County Supervisor of Elections associated with sending updated voter information cards if the charter amendment is approved by the voters. HB 4029 passed by a vote of 15-0.

Read the Committee Packet:

<https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?MeetingId=15060&PublicationType=Committees&DocumentType=Meeting%20Packets>



View the Committee Meeting:

<https://www.flhouse.gov/VideoPlayer.aspx?eventID=10965>

Key Information and Dates

The [Week 4 - February 2 – 6](#) calendar for the House and Senate combined as it is currently available is hyperlinked for your information. Please note that committee meeting agendas for Wednesday and beyond are not yet available and will be populated soon.

Here are other important session dates:

- February 27, 2026 Committee or Subcommittee Notice Deadlines During Session: After the 45th day (February 26) of regular session, notice shall be provided no later than 5:00 p.m. on the day (including Saturdays, Sundays, and official state holidays) before the committee or subcommittee meeting
- February 28, 2026 Immediate Certification of Bills: Unless otherwise directed by the Speaker, during the last 14 days of a regular session, all measures acted on by the House shall be transmitted to the Senate without delay
- March 3, 2026 50th day – Last day for regularly scheduled committee meetings
- March 9, 2026 After the 55th day (March 8) of a regular session, the Special Order Calendar shall be published in one Calendar of the House and may be taken up on the day the Calendar is published

After the 55th day (March 8) of a regular session: Main floor amendments must be submitted to the House Bill Drafting Service no later than 1 hour before the applicable filing deadline and approved with the Clerk not later than the earlier of the following deadlines: 8:00 a.m. on the day session is scheduled to convene on the day the bill appears on the Special Order Calendar in the



Calendar of the House, or 2 hours before session is scheduled to convene on the day the bill appears on the Special Order Calendar of the House. Amendments to main floor amendments, substitute amendments for main floor amendments, and amendments to substitute amendments must be approved for filing not later than 1 hour after the applicable main floor amendment deadline."

After the 55th day (March 8) of a regular session, no House bills on second reading may be taken up and considered by the House.

- March 12, 2026

After the 58th day (March 11) of a regular session, the House may consider only: Returning Messages, Conference Reports, and Concurrent Resolutions

- March 13, 2026

60th day – Last day of Regular Session

Contact Information

For more information, or if we can be of assistance, please contact Brandon Wagner at WagnerB@hcfll.gov, and (813) 276-2640 or (813) 777-7232.

