



2025 Tallahassee Legislative Wrap-Up

Carol Bowen – Chief Lobbyist

May 21, 2025

Table of Contents

• Session Overview	Page 3
• ABC Bills	Page 4
• Other Bills of Interest that Passed	Page 6
• Bills of Interest that did NOT Pass	Page 12
• ABC-Specific Actions	Page 15
• Political and PAC Update	Page 16

Session Overview

As of the writing of this document, the 2025 Tallahassee Legislative Session remains ongoing. While it is statutorily limited to a 60-day period, the Legislature has now extended their time together multiple times, and most recently, until June 30th. The reason being that they have yet to pass a State Budget for a fiscal year scheduled to start on July 1, 2025.

Relationships between Governor DeSantis, Speaker Danny Perez and Senate President Ben Albritton are tense and with no signs of immediate improvement. This friction started last summer, continued throughout session, and likely will continue until the 2026 election cycle is over.

Given all of that, ABC had a very successful session. This document will give a specific look at ABC's successes as well as provide a big picture look at what did and didn't happen this session.

Session by the Numbers

- 1,953 Bills filed
- 255 Passed
- Three Special Sessions during Committee Weeks
- One Blizzard that canceled a Committee Week
- Neither the House nor Senate heard any bills during regularly scheduled January Committee Weeks
- January 15, 2025 – Carol Bowen testified on a panel before the House Intergovernmental Affairs Subcommittee along with the Chamber of Commerce, the League of Cities and Association of Counties on the interplay between Home Rule and State Preemption Powers
Link to Meeting: [House Video Player: House Intergovernmental Affairs Subcommittee - January 15, 2025](#)
- February 11, 2025 – Peter Dyga testified on a panel before the Careers and Workforce Subcommittee on Career and Technical Education
Link to Meeting: [House Video Player: House Careers and Workforce Subcommittee - February 11, 2025](#)
- By the start of session (March 4th), and after two months of committee hearings, the Senate and House, combined, had heard only 45 bills
- By the start of the session, bills that had been filed back on the first eligible date you could file, were still waiting on their committee assignments
- This slow start to a legislative session was unprecedented

ABC of Florida Bills

House Bill 681 – Apprenticeship and Pre-Apprenticeship Funding **ABC of Florida Top Legislative Priority**

Sponsors: Senator Nick DiCeglie and Representative Lauren Melo

Link to Bill: [_h0681er.docx](#)

Committee Assignments:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| • Career & Workforce Subcommittee | Passed 16-0 (House) |
| • Higher Education Budget Subcommittee | Passed 14-0 (House) |
| • Education & Employment Committee | Passed 17-0 (House) |
| • Education & Postsecondary Committee | Passed 5-0 (Senate) |
| • Appropriations Committee on Higher Education | Passed 7-0 (Senate) |
| • Fiscal Policy | Passed 19-0 (Senate) |

This bill levels the playing field between the public sector local education agency (LEA) and the private sector registered apprenticeship program partner (RA). The bill requires DOE to develop uniform minimum standards and policies governing apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs to address open negotiations between LEAs and their Apprenticeship partners.

Under the new standards and policies, the LEA must ensure that all parties understand the total amount of apprenticeship funding and allocations available. The terms of a partnership between the RA program and the LEA must be documented in an agreement and the LEA may not impose additional fees or withhold additional funds beyond the agreed upon amount in such agreement. The bill clarifies that when the LEA does not provide classroom space, related technical instruction, or on-the-job training services, the LEAs role shall be deemed to be administrative only, and its funding share shall be capped at 10 percent. For agreements where the LEA and RA partner share these responsibilities, the bill requires that the manner in which they divide funding be directly tied to their responsibilities under the partnership agreement.

The bill amends the deadline for the DOE annual apprenticeship report and requires the report to include additional information regarding program partner responsibilities and costs. The bill requires the DOE to develop a standard model contract for use by LEAs and their RA partners. Finally, the bill requires the DOE to create, by July 1, 2026, an apprenticeship funding transparency tool showing historical funding amounts provided for apprenticeship programs at school districts and Florida College System institutions.

Lastly, the bill requires that the District Workforce Education Funding Steering Committee hold public meetings, allow for multiple types of public participation, and publish all related work papers, when conducting meetings for the purpose of taking actions or recommending a funding model to the DOE. The bill requires the DOE to provide the funding model to the Legislature no less than 2 months prior to the start of the regular session of the Legislature.

House Bill 683 – Construction Regulations

Industry Bill filed by ABC and AGC

Sponsors: Senator Erin Grall and Representative Griff Griffiths

Link to Bill: [_h0683er.docx](#)

This bill does the following:

- Prevents Public Owners from punishing or rewarding a bidder on a public project based on volume of work previously awarded;
- Requires a public owner, on a public project, who issues a change order, to approve cost estimates for the change order within 35 days of issuing the order;
- Further specifies and clarifies the types of private and proprietary documents, between a private owner, the contractor and their team, that a building department may not request as a means of determining permit fees on a private project;
- It allows companies licensed to install security systems to install security cameras if part of the security system they are installing;
- It allows the use of private providers on residential projects for the installation of rooftop solar panels;
- It requests DEP to establish rules and regulations surrounding the installation of synthetic turf on residential properties of an acre or less in size; and
- It waives certain Building Code requirements for construction of launch pads for Space Florida.

Committee Assignments:

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| - Industries and Professional Activities Subcommittee | Passed 16-1 (House) |
| - Intergovernmental Affairs Subcommittee | Passed 15-0 (House) |
| - Commerce Committee | Passed 25-0 (House) |
| - Community Affairs | Passed 8-0 (Senate) |
| - Approps Committee on AG, Env, and Gen Gov | Passed 12-0 (Senate) |
| - Rules | Passed 23-0 (Senate) |

House Bill 6005 – Statute of Repose for Actions by Condominium Associations

Bill Sponsors: Senator Tom Leek and Representative John Snyder

Status: No Action During Session

Link to Bill: [_h6005_](#)

In 2023, ABC passed Statute of Repose Reform as part of an industry driven effort to improve Florida’s Construction Defect’s Statute and Processes. We reduced the SOR clock from 10-7 years and with fewer and less subjective triggers. In 2024, the Trial Bar was able to secure an amendment in the 2024 Condo Law Reforms that established the trigger for condos is 7 years after turnover. This is incredibly problematic for many reasons.

House Bill 6005 would have repealed the SOR Condo language from 2024. We were asked by many in the House and Senate not to move the bill due to the optics. The fear was that, given the frustration by the general public over condo laws and safety, that this repeal would read as a repeal of ownership rights and there wasn’t bandwidth in session to have that fight.

Other Industry Bills that **Passed** During Session (Non-ABC)

House Bill 715 – Roofing Services

Sponsors: Senator McClain and Representative Porras

Bill Link: [_h0715er.docx](#)

The bill expands the scope of work for licensed roofing contractors to include the valuation and enhancement of roof-to-wall connections for certain structures with wood. The bill narrows the time-period for the applicability of the 10-day cancellation period that allows a residential property owner to cancel a roofing contract without penalty. Such cancellation period is only available if the roofing contract is entered into within 180 days of events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency.

The bill also broadens the applicability to any residential property located within the geographic area of the state of emergency. The bill requires contractors to include certain notices in contracts to replace or repair residential roofs that advises owners to contact their insurance company before signing such contracts.

Senate Bill 180 – Emergencies

Sponsors: Senator DiCeglie and Representative Fiona McFarland

Bill Link: [CS/CS/SB 180](#)

This bill includes lots of language that impacts construction before, during and after weather emergencies.

The bill requires the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) to:

- Develop a template for comprehensive emergency management plans, including plans for natural disasters, and guidance on the development of mutual aid agreements as part of its efforts to assist local governments in preparing for emergencies.
- Take steps to maximize the availability and expedite the distribution of financial assistance from the federal government to state and local agencies.
- Conduct, by April 1 of each year, a hurricane readiness session in each region of the state.

The bill requires each county and municipality to post certain information related to emergency response and preparation on its publicly accessible website, including:

- FAQs related to natural emergency response, emergency preparedness, and public relief for residents following an emergency.
- A disaster supply list and a list of emergency shelters.
- Links to information about flood zones.
- A checklist for residents explaining the next steps to take during post-disaster recovery.
- Information specific to persons with disabilities, including, but not limited to, guidelines for special needs shelter registration and post disaster assistance or resources available to persons with disabilities impacted by a disaster.

The bill requires DEM to specify the minimum number of training hours that county and municipal administrators, county or municipal managers, county or municipal public works directors, or other

officials responsible for the construction and maintenance of public infrastructure must complete biennially.

To facilitate coordination with DEM, the bill requires each agency emergency coordination officer and each local government emergency contact, which includes the county emergency management director, to be identified by May 1 annually.

The bill defines “emergency recovery period” as a one-year period that begins on the date the Governor initially declared a state of emergency for a natural emergency.

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

The bill creates new provisions related to debris management that:

- Encourage local governments to add an addendum to existing solid waste contracts or franchise agreements for the collection of storm-generated debris.
- Require each county and municipality to apply to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for authorization for at least one debris management site and annually seek preauthorization for such site.
- The bill allows a municipality to jointly apply with a county or an adjacent municipality if the parties develop and approve a memorandum of understanding.

TOWER CRANES AND HOISTING EQUIPMENT

The bill establishes certain statewide rules and guidelines relating to Hoisting and Equipment Crane Safety during Hurricane Season. Specifically, when a tower or mobile crane is on a worksite during Hurricane season, the bill requires a hurricane preparedness plan for that crane to be available for inspection. The bill provides emergency procedures and practices for hoisting devices and tower cranes that must occur 24 hours before the anticipated impact of a hurricane. The bill provides that a contractor who violates these safety provisions is subject to discipline by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR). Finally, the bill requires the Florida Building Commission to establish best practices for the utilization of tower cranes and hoisting equipment on construction jobsites during hurricane season and report its findings to the Legislature by December 31, 2026.

POST-STORM REBUILDS

The bill lays out several new provisions that address repair and rebuilding after a natural disaster. The bill:

- Requires each county and municipality to develop a post-storm permitting plan to expedite recovery and rebuilding by providing for special building permit and inspection procedures after a hurricane or tropical storm. The plan must ensure sufficient personnel are prepared and available for building inspection, permitting, and enforcement tasks; account for multiple or alternate locations where building permit services may be offered; and specify a protocol to expedite permits and, if practicable, for the waiver or reduction of fees.
- Requires each county and municipality to publish a hurricane and tropical storm recovery permitting guide to assist homeowners in determining the types of post-storm repairs that

require a permit, the types of repairs that do not require a permit, and the permitting process.

- Prohibits a county or municipality within an area where a state of emergency for a hurricane or tropical storm has been declared from increasing a building permit or inspection fee for 180 days.
- Requires DEM to consult with local governments, DBPR, DEP, and any other appropriate agencies to develop recommendations for statutory changes necessary to streamline the permitting process for repairing and rebuilding structures damaged during natural emergencies. These recommendations must be presented to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by July 1, 2026.
- Prevents a local government, school district, or special district from assessing an impact fee for the reconstruction or replacement of a previously existing structure if the replacement structure is of the same land use as the original structure and does not increase the impact on public facilities beyond that of the original structure. However, if the replacement structure increases the demand on public facilities due to a significant increase in size, intensity, or capacity of use, a local government, school district, or special district may assess an impact fee in an amount proportional to the difference in the demand between the replacement structure and the original structure. Any such fee must be reasonably connected to, or have a rational nexus with, the need for additional capital facilities and the increased impact generated by the reconstruction or replacement of a previously existing structure.
- Requires each county and municipality directly impacted by a natural emergency to open a permitting office as soon as reasonably practicable following the landfall and passage of a hurricane or tropical storm where residents can access government services for at least 40 hours per week.
- No later than May 1, 2026, requires each county and municipality to provide an online option for receiving, reviewing, and accessing substantial damage and substantial improvement letters. The county or municipality must allow a homeowner to provide an email address to obtain these digital copies.
- Revises the term “renovated building” to provide that the estimated costs of a renovation must exceed 75 percent of the fair market value of the building prior to the natural disaster before a home must be rebuilt to current thermal efficiency standards if the damage is the result of a declared state of emergency.
- Tolls the formal determination of the delineation of the extent of wetlands retroactively to January 1, 2023.

Homestead Properties

For homestead property assessments for homes that have been damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity, the bill provides that the assessment should remain at the property’s assessed value as of the January 1 immediately before the date on which the property was damaged or destroyed when the square footage as changed or improved does not exceed 130 percent of the square footage before the damage or destruction or the total square footage does not exceed 2,000 square feet, rather than 110 percent and 1,500 square feet.

For a local government that is participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the bill provides that the local government may not adopt a cumulative substantial improvement period

(also known as “lookback” period”). The bill defines “cumulative substantial improvement period” as the period during which an aggregate of improvements or repairs are considered for purposes of determining substantial improvement.

Development Moratoriums

For one year after a hurricane makes landfall, the bill prohibits a county listed in a federal disaster declaration, or a municipality located within such a county, located entirely or partially within 100 miles of a hurricane’s track from proposing or adopting:

- A moratorium on construction, reconstruction, or redevelopment of any property; • A more restrictive or burdensome amendment to its comprehensive plan or land development regulations; or
- A more restrictive or burdensome procedure concerning review, approval, or issuance of a site plan, development permit, or development order.

The bill provides the following exceptions to the above prohibition:

- If the associated application is initiated by a private party other than the impacted local government and the property is owned by the initiating private party;
- If the proposed comprehensive plan amendment was submitted to reviewing agencies before landfall;
- If the proposed comprehensive plan amendment or land development regulation is approved by the state land planning agency (related to areas of critical state concern).

If these provisions are not followed, the bill provides a procedure for a person to file suit against a local government for declaratory and injunctive relief. Before a plaintiff can sue, however, the plaintiff must provide the local government 14 days to withdraw or revoke the action or otherwise declare it void. Ultimately, if the matter is resolved after a suit, the prevailing plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs. For Hurricane Debby, Hurricane Helene, and Hurricane Milton, the bill provides similar prohibitions on construction moratoriums and burdensome or restrictive comprehensive plan amendments. The provisions apply until October 1, 2027, and are applied retroactively to August 1, 2024.

The bill requires the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) to conduct a study on actions taken by local governments after hurricanes that are related to comprehensive plans, land development regulations, and procedures for review, approval, or issuance of site plans, permits, or development orders. The study must focus on the impact that such local government actions may have had on construction, reconstruction, or redevelopment of any property damaged by hurricanes. OPPAGA must submit the report to the Legislature by December 1, 2025.

The bill requires DEP to work with water management districts, local governments, and operators of stormwater management systems to create a report related to an infrastructure flood-risk inventory. The initial report must be submitted to DEM by September 1, 2026. The report must be updated biannually to include updated information based on storm events, new flooding occurrences, and the implementation of new projects.

For more on the bill please visit the 14-page Bill Analysis - [h1535z.NRD](#)

House Bill 913 – Condominiums and Cooperative Associations

Sponsors: Senator Jen Bradley and Rep. Vicki Lopez

Bill Link: [_h0913er.docx](#)

The bill amends requirements relating to structural integrity reserve studies (SIRS), milestone inspections, and condominium and cooperative association governance and management. The bill:

- Extends the deadline for certain associations to have a SIRS completed to December 31, 2025, rather than December 31, 2024.
- Allows an association, subject to certain requirements and limitations, to utilize special assessments, lines of credit, or loans to fund reserves; to pool reserve accounts; to use a baseline funding plan for its reserve funding schedule; to invest reserve funds in certificates of deposit or depository accounts without a vote of the unit owners; and to conduct board and unit owner meetings via video conference.
- Allows all multi-condominium associations to use an approved alternative funding method to satisfy reserve funding obligations.
- Requires local enforcement agencies to annually submit to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation certain information relating to association compliance with milestone inspection requirements.
- Creates additional requirements relating to the licensure and regulation of community association managers and community association management firms.
- Prohibits any design professional or contractor from having an interest in a firm or entity providing a milestone inspection for an association, unless the interest is disclosed.

Senate Bill 1080 – Land Management

Sponsors: Senator Stan McClain and Representative Overdorf

Bill Link: [CS/SB 1080](#)

The bill requires local governments to specify the minimum information required for certain zoning applications; process an application for a development permit or order within certain timeframes; and issue a refund to an applicant if the local government fails to meet those timeframes, unless an exception applies. Additionally, the bill:

- Prohibits school districts from imposing any fee in lieu of certain impact fees, unless an exception applies.
- Specifies that certain fees may be used by local governments to process or enforce building permits.
- Modifies the threshold vote required to approve an impact fee increase from two-thirds vote to unanimous vote of the local governing body, and requires local governments to implement an increase in impact fees in at least two but not more than four equal annual increments.
- Prohibits a local government from increasing an impact fee beyond the phase-in limitations if the local government has not increased the impact within the past 5 years.
- Specifies that if certain comprehensive plan amendments are not adopted at a second public hearing, the amendments must be formally adopted within 180 days of the second public hearing, or the amendments are deemed withdrawn.
- Requires local governments to transmit to the Department of Commerce all adopted plan amendments within 30 days, rather than 10 days, of a final adoption hearing.

Senate Bill 1386 – Assault and Battery on a Utility Worker
Sponsors: Senator Yarborough and Rep. Kincart-Johnson
Bill Link: [CS/CS/SB 1386](#)

The bill reclassifies offenses that occur when a person knowingly commits an assault or battery against a utility worker while such utility worker is engaged in work on critical infrastructure, as defined in s. 812.141(1), F.S. A “utility worker,” as defined by the bill is a person who bears at least one patch, emblem, organizational identification, or other clear marking that is intended to be plainly visible, that identifies the employing or contracting utility, and that clearly identifies the person as a utility worker under contract with or employed by an entity that owns, operates, leases, or controls a plant, property, or facility for the generation, transmission, distribution, or furnishing to or for the public, of electricity, natural or manufactured gas or propane, water, wastewater, telephone, or communications service, including two or more utilities rendering joint service.

Senate Bill 1730 – Affordable Housing
Sponsors: Senator Alexis Calatayud and Rep. Vicki Lopez
Bill Link: [CS/CS/SB 1730](#)

The bill makes the following changes pertaining to the Live Local Act (Act) land use provisions:

- Provides for height restrictions for proposed developments on parcels with historic buildings, allowing local governments to restrict the height to the highest currently allowed height within three-fourths of a mile, instead of one mile.
- Requires the administrative approval of demolition associated with proposed developments under the Act.
- Increases parking reduction requirement for proposed developments from ten to fifteen percent.
- Clarifies that recreational uses, such as golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, and clubhouses, are not considered commercial, industrial, or mixed-use for purposes of the Act and removes a related provision for development on recreational land.
- Requires local governments to annually report on litigation and developments approved or proposed under the Act.
- Shifts the effective date of provisions exempting environmental protection areas from upon becoming a law to the bill’s effective date.

The bill also:

- Removes the bill provisions increasing the evacuation clearance time in the Florida Keys;
- Removes the bill provisions pertaining to the Fair Housing Act, and
- Adds a new provision expressly authorizing local governments to approve affordable housing developments on parcels owned by a religious organization containing a house of public worship.

Bills of Interest that DID NOT Pass This Session

House Bill 893 – Construction Liens and Bonds – FAILED

Bill Link: [_h0893](#)

The House version of a similar bill carried language in it that extinguished all lien rights once the General Contractor was paid.

There was a large group of industry partners that fought together against this bill: ABC, AGC, FHBA, NUCA, Roofers and the Florida Bar.

Industries De-Regulation Bill

Was a combination of HB 1461, HB 991, SB 1452

Final version was 991

Bill Link: [_h0991c2](#)

Multiple bills were combined into one. The final product passed by the House and sent to the Senate for final consideration would have done the following:

The bills would repeal the following boards, commissions, and councils within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) and shifts the authority for such boards, commissions, and councils to DBPR:

- Board of Pilot Commissioners (Harbor Pilots).
- Florida Board of Auctioneers.
- Regulatory Council of Community Association Managers.
- Board of Employee Leasing Companies.
- Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board (Building Officials).
- Board of Professional Engineers.
- Board of Veterinary Medicine.
- Board of Accountancy.
- Florida Real Estate Commission.
- Barbers' Board.
- Board of Cosmetology.
- Board of Architecture and Interior Design.
- Board of Landscape Architecture.
- Construction Industry Licensing Board.
- Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board.
- Board of Professional Geologists.
- Drug Wholesale Distributor Advisory Council.

The bill repeals the following boards and councils within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) and shifts the authority for such boards and councils to DACS:

- Board of Professional Surveyors and Mappers.
- Pest Control Enforcement Advisory Council.
- Motor Vehicle Repair Advisory Council.
- Agricultural Economic Development Project Review Committee.

- Babcock Ranch Advisory Group.

The bill repeals provisions requiring continuing education for the following professions and occupations licensed by DBPR and DACS:

- Barbers
- Cosmetology
- Home Inspectors
- Mold-Related Services
- Contractors
- Electrical contractors
- Engineers
- Landscape architects
- Accountants
- Asbestos contractors
- Architects
- Community Association Managers
- Building officials
- Harbor Pilots
- Veterinarians
- Surveyors and Mappers

Immigration:

House Bill 955: Employment Eligibility

Bill Sponsor: Rep. Jacques

Bill Link: [h0955](#)

There is no Senate companion to this bill. This bill would require that any and all employers in Florida, regardless of size or industry, run their employees through the e-verify System.

This bill passed the House floor.

Senate Bill 782: Immigration

Bill Sponsor: Senator Pizzo and Senator Bradley

Bill Link: [SB 782](#)

Revising the duties and responsibilities of the Office of Economic Accountability and Transparency within the Department of Commerce; revising penalties, including suspension and revocation of certain licenses and the imposition of fines, for violating provisions related to employing unauthorized aliens; revising the definition of the term “employee”; requiring that all private employers, rather than only those employing a specified number or more of employees, use the E-Verify system to verify a new employee’s employment eligibility, etc.

This bill was never heard in any Senate Committee.

Trial Bar Efforts to Repeal 2023 Tort Reform

- House Bill 947 – Civil Actions (Passed House multiple times – Senate blocked)
- House Bill 1551 – Attorney Fee Awards in Insurance Actions (Passed House, Senate Blocked)
- House Bill 1437 – Attorney Fees and Costs for Motor Vehicle Personal Injury Protection Benefits (this bill passed one Committee in the House and was never heard in the Senate)

Relating to Auto Insurance

- House 1181 – Motor Vehicle Insurance (eliminates PIP) (legislation died after being heard in a couple committees)

Property Insurance – numerous ideas were floated through session from repealing property taxes to increasing Homestead tax relief, to the House creating a special committee on the subject the last week of Session. No comprehensive reforms were achieved in this area.

Private Provider Reform – you will recall that our 2024 Legislative Planning Conference, and our subsequent September Board meeting, resulted in Private Provider Reforms being a top legislative priority for session. We were encouraged to table the topic for a year because there was a growing effort in Northeast and Southwest Florida to curb development. The concern with PP reforms was that it would result in a public perception that the Legislature supports development expansion, but, and more importantly, via decreased oversight of Building Departments. Obviously we do not agree with public sentiment in this space, but, in a Legislative Session, where there were concerns about bandwidth and fighting amongst the Chambers, the Legislature often won't take up issues that will get confused in the media and by the public. Especially in advance of a major election. The Legislature isn't against Private Providers, they just said, not this year. We agreed to table the issue for a year. The Private Provider Association moved forward with the bill listed below. That bill was never heard in any committee in the Senate or the House.

House Bill 695: Private Provider Reform

Sponsors: Representative Gentry and Senator DiCeglie

Bill Link: [h0695](#)

Revises membership of Florida Building Code Administrators & Inspectors Board & Florida Building Commission; revises provisions relating to building code inspection services provided by private provider & private provider firms, including agreement requirements, permit fees, administrative fees, responsibilities of private providers, permitting & inspection documents & reports, timeframes for issuing permits, authority of local building official, notices of incomplete forms, duly authorized representatives, authority of private providers acting as local building official, emergency inspection services, creation of certain forms, systems of registration, audits, immunity, civil causes of action, posting of permits on specified websites, & adoption of a uniformed permitting system.

Specific Efforts Attributable to ABC

House Bill 681- this is ABC's Apprenticeship Bill

ABC secured the bill sponsors, met with policy staff in Senate and House respectively, negotiated the final bill language, whipped votes, and testified in support of the bill.

House Bill 683 – joint industry Bill

Once it became clear that this bill would be one of only a handful of bills on construction, and in a position to pass this session, our House Sponsor, Rep. Griffiths, began receiving endless requests from lobbyists and legislators about adding language to his bill. Rep. Griffiths and Senator Grall asked Carol Bowen and Andy Palmer (AGC Lobbyist) to vet any and all requests before things were or weren't added to the bill.

House Bill 6009 – Repealing Florida's State Preemption on Tower Crane Regulations

Carol Bowen worked with key legislators to block the bill from being heard. While its Senate companion was heard in one committee, we offered copies of court decisions and articles on existing regulations relating to Tower Cranes to the Senate, and testified in the room in opposition to the bill which helped keep it from moving forward.

NOTE: the Tower Crane language that DID pass via SB 180 was the result of Senator Nick DiCeglie and Rep. Fiona McFarland giving ABC the opportunity to help frame the language. I want to thank our members who helped in this effort.

House Intergovernmental Affairs Committee Panel Discussion on Home Rule v. State Preemption
ABC was the only industry association with a seat on the panel.

Political Update

ABC Merit Shop PAC Update:

Current Balance:	\$5,285.20
<i>Pending Checks to clear:</i>	<i>NONE</i>
Total Cash on Hand:	\$5,285.20

How We Raise:

In addition to monies coming in via the State Dues process, we hold two events a year with revenues going to the Merit Shop PC.

Those events are the Tallahassee Legislative Conference and the Summer Convention/Legislative Planning Conference.

2026 State Elections:

This information applies only to State offices. On the ballot in 2026 will be:

The Cabinet: Governor, Attorney General, Chief Financial Office, and Commissioner of Agriculture.
NOTE: anyone appointed to any of these seats must run for re-election in 2026.

Florida Senate: all even districts – seats 2-20

Florida House: all 120 seats are on the ballot.

Resign to Run Law:

- If you are running for a state seat and hold a local or state office, you **MUST** resign-to-run for that state election.
- If you are running for a state seat and hold a federal office, you do **NOT** have to resign-to-run for that state election.
- If you are running for a federal seat and hold a local or state office you do **NOT** have to resign-to-run for that federal election.

NOTE: A state official running for a Federal position no longer has to resign-to-run based on actions taken by the Legislature in 2022. The Legislature made this change so that Governor DeSantis did not have to resign-to-run for President while still serving as Governor.