



2026 **DRAFT** Legislative Priorities

BUDGET

Governor Ron DeSantis announced his proposed **\$117.4 billion** "Floridians First" budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2026-2027 on December 10, 2025. It includes putting **\$16.75 billion** in reserves and an additional **\$250 million** in recurring accelerated debt paydown, on track to retire over 50% of the state's tax-supported debt by the end of FY **2026-2027**.

This is the Governor's last budget and as such includes priority items and legacy funding levels for key programs he has championed during his tenure as Governor, despite a conservative legislature that is keenly aware of projected revenue shortfalls predicted to begin as early as 2026-27.

This proposal is a recommendation to the Florida Legislature, which is responsible for finalizing and passing the state's budget.

FEDC Budget Support

Economic & Workforce Development

- FEDC supports **\$50 million** in **recurring** General Revenue for the **JOB GROWTH GRANT FUND (JGGF)**, benefitting the citizens of Florida by funding projects that provide workforce training through the state's colleges and technical centers in critical industries; and projects that enhance infrastructure in areas that will make Florida more economically competitive.
- FEDC supports **\$30 million** for the **RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND** in Fixed Capital Outlay (FCO) appropriation, **of which \$20,000,000 is nonrecurring** General Revenue. The department awards grants to communities to facilitate the planning, preparing, and financing of infrastructure projects in rural communities which are necessary due to specific job-creation or job-retention opportunities.

- FEDC supports **\$22.5 million** as part of the **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOLKIT** which maintains existing obligations to competitively won projects. Of these funds **\$20,000,000 is nonrecurring** General Revenue and **\$2,500,000 is nonrecurring budget authority** for the Economic Development Program Compliance Tools. This funding is to support payments for contractually obligated business incentives for various economic development programs. Incentives include but are not limited to: Qualified Targeted Industry (QTI) Business Tax Refund, Brownfield Redevelopment Tax Refund and Brownfield Redevelopment Bonus, and High Impact Performance Incentive (HIPI) Grant. There are 66 projects scheduled for payment during Fiscal Year 2026-27.
- FEDC supports these **CareerSource Florida** programs:
 - **Quick Response Training grant program – \$7.5 million.** New businesses or those relocating to or expanding in Florida may be eligible for grant dollars to help pay for training new employees.
 - **Incumbent Worker Training grant program– \$3 million.** For-profit, small businesses may be eligible for a reimbursement of up to 75 percent of training costs.
 - **Rural Workforce – \$2 million** in nonrecurring General Revenue to enhance and strengthen the capacity of Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) in Rural Areas of Opportunity (RAO). The funding will help equip rural Floridians with employable skills, strengthening the talent pipeline and fostering economic development in these regions. RAOs often have unique challenges with building economy in sectors that offer the most opportunity for growth and economic stability.
 - **Veteran and Military Spouse Workforce – \$1.5 million** to sustain and expand this proven program and provide funding to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) throughout the state to support veterans and military spouses as they advance along their career pathways. This program has been funded through the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Governor's Set-Aside since 2021. Although the set-aside funding has been critical to the program's success, it was never intended as a long-term funding solution. State-directed funding would ensure the continued delivery of workforce programs aligned with Florida's strategic plan for veterans.

- FEDC supports **\$6 million** for the **SPACE FLORIDA FINANCING PROGRAM FOR AEROSPACE INDUSTRY** expanding existing programs designed to grow Florida's space industry capability and promote the state as a premier global space business destination. The space-related industry has been moving to a commercial business model. The new model has the benefit of attracting additional private capital into the industry. Being able to offset the initial capital costs of facilities through marketing and financing significantly impacts a company's business model and decision to locate in Florida.
- FEDC supports **\$15 million** for the **SPACE FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL AEROSPACE INNOVATION FUND** to promote global aerospace advancements through collaborative projects, workforce initiatives, and commercialization efforts. Space Florida will develop eligibility criteria for funding projects, focusing on commercial potential and partnerships involving Florida-based aerospace entities. Space Florida will identify international partnerships, negotiate, and enter into bilateral agreements relevant to aerospace ventures.
- FEDC supports **\$1 million to SelectFlorida to provide export assistance for small to medium-sized Florida-based manufacturers**, with a particular focus on rural areas. This initiative aligns with Florida's goal of becoming a top five manufacturing state by 2030.
- FEDC supports **\$80 million** to continue tourism marketing efforts through **VISIT FLORIDA**.

Education

The Governor's Budget provides key investments to continue the mission of Florida's #1 ranked higher education system while moving towards becoming #1 in workforce education by 2030. Florida's higher education system includes seven universities in the top 100 public national universities rankings by U.S. News & World Report. Nearly 80 percent of Florida undergraduates have not taken out student loans, which is attributable to Florida's lowest tuition rates in the nation at an average cost of approximately \$6,300 compared to the national average of approximately \$12,000.

The Budget includes state operating funding for Florida's higher education system:

- **\$1.9 billion for Florida's state colleges**
- **\$4 billion for Florida's state universities**

The Governor's Budget provides the following **performance funding** at career technical centers, state colleges, and state universities:

- \$12.5 million for students earning industry certifications in high-skill, high demand areas at career technical centers
- \$20 million for students earning industry certifications in high-skill, high-demand areas at Florida colleges
- \$30 million in performance funding for state colleges through the 2+2 Student Success Incentive Fund and the Work Florida Student Success Incentive Fund
- \$645 million in performance funding for state universities
- \$100 million increase for the recruitment and retention of highly qualified faculty at our state universities

FEDC supports **\$20 million** for the **GOVERNOR'S PATHWAYS TO CAREER OPPORTUNITIES GRANT PROGRAM** to establish or expand pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs for high school and college students. Within the \$20 million, \$5 million is dedicated to the Teacher Registered Apprenticeship Program.

FEDC supports **\$100 million** in the **WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT CAPITALIZATION INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM** for the creation or expansion of CTE programs.

Transportation

Within the total amount provided to the Department of Transportation, the Fiscal Year 2026-27 Budget provides **\$14.3 billion for the State Transportation Work Program**, Florida's ongoing five-year plan for the implementation and completion of transportation infrastructure projects. These projects include construction and maintenance of Florida's roads, bridges, rails, seaports, and other public transportation systems. As part of this year's work program, FEDC supports

- **\$4.9 billion for highway construction and maintenance** to include 181 new lane miles
- **\$1.4 billion to resurface 2,622 lane miles**
- **\$155.5 million in seaport infrastructure improvements** to ensure Florida's ports continue to have capacity to serve Florida's supply chain
- **\$388.8 million for aviation improvements**
- **\$93 million for the spaceport improvement program**

Affordable Housing

- FEDC supports **\$50,000,000** in **nonrecurring** General Revenue for the continuation and expansion of the **HOMETOWN HERO HOUSING PROGRAM** to provide down

payment and closing cost assistance to first-time, income-qualified homebuyers for the purchase of a primary residence in the community in which they work and serve. As this program was established in Fiscal Year 2022-2023, there are insufficient repayments to make additional loans of any consequence. New funding is needed to reach the goal of making this program "evergreen" in the future.

- As a member of **The Sadowski Housing Coalition**, a nonpartisan collection of over 40 diverse statewide organizations that initially came together in 1991 to obtain a dedicated revenue source for Florida's affordable housing programs, FEDC supports the protection and enhancement of the funding from the Sadowski Housing Trust Funds, and the programs that it funds, SHIP and SAIL, which are pivotal to the success of affordable housing in Florida.
 - FEDC supports **\$150 million** in nonrecurring General Revenue for the **SAIL INNOVATIVE HOUSING INITIATIVE** to address the affordable housing crisis in Florida. The funding will be used to address affordable housing issues such as rehabilitation of affordable housing, urban infill, providing for mixed use of affordable housing development locations, and providing housing near military installations in Florida. Preference is to be given to projects that incorporate critical services for service members, their families and veterans.
 - FEDC supports **\$170,827,000** in nonrecurring budget authority in the Local Government Housing Trust Fund for the **STATE HOUSING INITIATIVES PARTNERSHIP (SHIP) PROGRAM**. This request amount represents the available fund in the Local Government Housing Trust Fund, including Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR) estimates on deposits of documentary stamp tax collections for Fiscal Year 2026-2027 and investment income earned by the trust fund. The SHIP Program funds local governments on a population-based formula to produce and preserve affordable housing for very low, low, and moderate income families.

Military & Defense

- FEDC supports **\$6 million** for the **FLORIDA DEFENSE SUPPORT COMMISSION**, which now includes the former Defense Infrastructure Grant program.
- FEDC supports **\$1.5 million** for the **DEFENSE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROGRAM**

POLICY

If there were a theme for the 2026 legislative session, it would be **Affordability**. It is largely agreed among the legislators that Insurance Reforms are working to bring down consumer costs, but Both House and Senate leadership are expected to release conservative budget allocations in week four of session to address predicted revenue shortfalls in the coming years. The size of the gap between the two Chambers will likely cause Session to go beyond 60 days. Bills that have not completed their committee stops and made it to the House or Senate floor by the end of week four will likely not proceed.

Any budget reduction exercises can affect economic development policies and programs as well as involve the sweeping of housing and transportation trust funds to cover the largest budget areas of Education and Healthcare. That is why it is important to articulate the direct impact of economic development on lower costs and higher wages for Floridians.

The Governor has called a special session for April to address redistricting in advance of the midterms. A second special session is expected to consider ballot language re Property Taxes. As a constitutional amendment any Property Tax ballot issues must be approved by 60% of voters which is a heavy lift.

FEDC supports the following proposed legislation:

Manufacturing

Companion bills HB 483 (Cobb) and SB 528 (Truenow)

Moving through Senate and House referenced committees.

Establish a Chief Manufacturing Officer, create a workforce development grant program, and launch a promotional campaign to strengthen and promote manufacturing in Florida.

- Adds a new duty for the Department of Commerce to encourage and oversee manufacturing in coordination with the Chief Manufacturing Officer.
- Creates the Chief Manufacturing Officer position to support and coordinate manufacturing efforts across state agencies and the education system, including career awareness and training initiatives.
- Establishes the Florida Manufacturers' Workforce Development Grant Program to fund projects that deploy new technologies or cybersecurity infrastructure and bolster workforce training for small manufacturers.

- Requires the department, in consultation with the Chief Manufacturing Officer and other partners, to develop ranking metrics for awarding competitive grants that prioritize innovative approaches and underrepresented populations.
- Creates the Florida Manufacturing Promotional Campaign to expand consumer awareness, market exposure, and entrepreneurship for manufactured products in Florida through an optional branding and marketing initiative.

Rural

SB 250 - Rural Communities

General Bill by Simon; Co-Sponsor: Bradley; Senate President Albritton priority

Passed in the Senate; In messages to the House; No direct House companion bill

- Expand support for rural communities by creating new offices and programs, revising funding distributions, and enhancing infrastructure, economic, and educational initiatives.
- Establishes the Office of Rural Prosperity within the Department of Commerce, directs it to coordinate assistance and resources for rural communities, and requires it to create regional community liaison centers.
- Creates the Renaissance Grants Program to provide block grants for growth-impaired rural counties and the Public Infrastructure Smart Technology Grant Program to promote technology solutions in rural infrastructure projects.
- Revises multiple state revenue distributions, including sales tax distributions and certain formula allocations, to benefit fiscally constrained and rural counties through new or increased funding sources.
- Adjusts the definition of fiscally constrained counties, updates match requirements for rural projects, and allows waivers or reductions of certain financial or regulatory obligations for rural areas.
- Amends various transportation programs—such as the Small County Road Assistance Program, the Small County Outreach Program, and the newly created Florida Arterial Road Modernization Program—to prioritize capacity, safety, and economic connectivity in rural communities.
- Directs new appropriations and modifies existing programs to expand housing initiatives, workforce development, broadband infrastructure, and healthcare support for rural and economically distressed areas.

HB 723 - Rural Counties
General Bill by Abbott

Waiting to be heard in first committee stop

Provide a sales tax exemption, expedite certain payments, restrict state land purchases, increase rural transportation funding, classify rural hospitals as essential Medicaid providers, and create a school incentive pilot program.

- Create a sales and use tax exemption for industrial machinery and equipment used by food wholesalers in fiscally constrained counties.
- Require state agencies to expedite payment requests for rural communities using federal or state grant funds to alleviate financial hardships.
- Prohibit state land purchases in fiscally constrained counties exceeding 40% federal- and state-owned land, with specific exceptions and required analyses by the Department of Environmental Protection.
- Increase the annual appropriation for the Small County Road Assistance Program from \$25 million to \$50 million beginning in fiscal year 2026-2027.
- Authorize \$50 million from the State Transportation Trust Fund for the Small County Outreach Program starting in fiscal year 2026-2027.
- Classify hospitals in rural areas as essential Medicaid providers, strengthening provider networks in managed care plans.
- Establish the Rural District Graduate Placement Incentive Pilot Program to award bonuses to rural school districts that increase graduates earning industry certifications and securing in-county employment.

FEDC is monitoring the following proposed legislation:

Advanced Air Mobility

Companion bills HB 1093 (Spencer) and SB 1362 (Harrell)

On agenda for House committee 2/2. Senate bill could be heard this week.

Expand advanced air mobility in Florida by exempting certain electric vertical takeoff and landing aircraft from sales tax, preempting local regulation, and creating liability limits for vertiport operators.

- Exempts electric vertical takeoff and landing aircraft, related batteries, training devices, and certain electricity from sales and use tax.
- Adds vertiports and charging systems as qualifying public-private partnership projects.
- Creates liability protections for vertiport operators except for gross negligence or willful misconduct, subject to posted warnings.
- Revises the definition of airport infrastructure to include vertiport pads, safety zones, and associated charging systems, and allows state funding for vertiport projects when federal funds are unavailable or insufficient.
- Requires the Florida Department of Transportation to develop vertiport siting codes, demonstration corridors, and coordinate with the FAA and local governments.
- Preempts the regulation of vertiport design, operations, aviation safety, and electric aircraft charging stations to the state while preserving limited local authority for zoning and noise compatibility.

Space Florida

Companion bills HB 1177 (Sirois) and SB 1512 (Burgess) – Space Florida

Moving in the House.

Enhance space-related activities by extending property and sales tax exemptions while removing certain procurement requirements for Space Florida.

- Redefines “governmental purpose” to include real and tangible personal property used by nongovernmental lessees in authorized Space Florida projects, making such property exempt from ad valorem taxes.
- Exempts from sales and use tax certain machinery and equipment leased to private entities for semiconductor, defense, or aerospace projects when owned by a governmental entity and used solely for those purposes.
- Specifies that Space Florida need not follow particular public construction procurement requirements when using non-legislatively appropriated funds.
- Requires Space Florida to keep an attestation in its records that demonstrates such funds are not appropriated by the Legislature.

Companion bills HB 335 (Kendall) and SB 916 (Mayfield) – Spaceport Operations

Expand definitions and clarify authority over spaceport operations, requiring collaboration among state agencies to promote quintimodal transportation hubs.

- Define “quintimodal transportation hub” as a spaceport location offering interconnected road, rail, airport, seaport, and spaceport facilities.
- Designate a “spaceport director or commander” to oversee day-to-day spaceport operations, maintenance, and safety.
- Require Space Florida to work with the Department of Transportation, metropolitan planning organizations, and local governments to enhance and promote quintimodal transportation hubs.
- Create powers and duties of spaceport operators, placing operational authority with the spaceport director or commander while Space Florida retains statewide strategic and financing roles.
- Conform cross-references to address the newly defined spaceport terms.

Artificial Intelligence and Data Centers

Companion bills HB 1395 (Rizzo) and SB 482 (Leek) – AI Bill of Rights

Governor’s priority bill; Moving through the Senate; Waiting to be heard in the House; Compare to HB 659 (Hunschofsky)

Establishes an Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights, restricts government contracts with foreign-controlled AI entities, mandates transparency and parental consent for minors’ use of companion chatbots, and forbids unauthorized commercial use of AI-generated personal likenesses.

- Defines “artificial intelligence” in state contracting laws and prohibits governmental entities from renewing or entering contracts with foreign-controlled AI providers.
- Creates part IX of chapter 501, known as the “Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights,” declaring Floridians’ rights regarding AI use, data collection, and personal privacy.
- Requires companies offering companion chatbots to minors to obtain parental consent, allow parental controls, and implement safeguards to prevent harmful or inappropriate content.
- Mandates that bot operators disclose to users they are interacting with nonhuman systems at the start of, and periodically during, any such interaction.

- Restricts AI technology companies from selling or disclosing personal information unless it is properly deidentified, and imposes penalties for attempts to reidentify such data.
- Authorizes the Department of Legal Affairs to investigate, issue subpoenas, and bring civil actions for violations of the AI provisions under state deceptive and unfair trade practice laws.
- Prohibits unauthorized commercial use of a person's name, image, or likeness that is generated by AI, setting penalties for misuse and providing special protections for servicemembers and their survivors.

HB 1007 - Hyperscale Data Centers

General Bill by Griffiths Jr.

Waiting to be heard in first committee stop; no Senate companion bill.

Establishes statewide restrictions and requirements for siting, constructing, and operating hyperscale data centers, prohibiting them in certain land categories and barring any public economic incentives.

- Removes the requirement to prepare a local business impact estimate for ordinances affecting hyperscale data centers.
- Defines 'hyperscale data center' and prohibits future land use plans from mixing uses intended for such facilities.
- Requires plan amendments related to hyperscale data centers to follow the state coordinated review process and excludes them from the small-scale amendment process.
- Mandates local land development regulations to include setback and landscaping requirements for hyperscale data centers and disallows new centers in specified land use categories and agricultural zoning districts after a set date.
- Bars governmental entities from offering economic incentives for hyperscale data centers and requires sworn affidavits attesting that a facility is not a hyperscale data center.
- Requires noise abatement measures along highways adjacent to hyperscale data centers and clarifies that local governments may enforce additional restrictions.

- Prohibits utilities from collecting certain impact fees from customers for hyperscale data center projects and requires special hearings and notifications for water-use permit applications tied to hyperscale data centers.
- Creates new procedures for local governments and a state-level siting board to hold public hearings and approve or deny hyperscale data center projects.
- Disallows insurers from combining hyperscale data center risk pools with other insurance products.

SB 484 - Data Centers

General Bill by Ávila CoSponsors: Yarborough

Compared to HB 1517 by Joseph; moving through Senate committee stops.

Establish comprehensive requirements for data center nondisclosure agreements, large load electricity tariffs, and water use permitting for large-scale data centers.

- Prohibit agencies from entering into nondisclosure agreements that restrict public disclosure of data center development information.
- Acknowledge local government authority over comprehensive planning and land development regulations for large load customers.
- Require the Florida Public Service Commission to develop tariffs and rate structures ensuring large load customers cover the full cost of their service without shifting costs to other ratepayers.
- Prohibit public utilities from serving large load customers controlled by foreign entities of concern.
- Mandate hearings and stringent requirements for large-scale data center water use permits, including the use of reclaimed water where feasible.

Committees of Reference

Senate Regulated Industries 01/20/26

- Members asked how the Public Service Commission would ensure large data centers pay their fair share and questioned whether off-grid facilities need special carve-outs. They debated consumer cost protections, local government authority, and Florida's competitiveness, ultimately expressing unanimous support for the proposal. The bill was approved unanimously.

Housing

Companion bills HB 313 (Nix, Jr. CS Sponsors: Housing, Agriculture & Tourism Subcommittee) and SB 48 (Gaetz) – Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

Moving through both chambers.

Expand affordable housing options by requiring local governments to allow accessory dwelling units by right and providing additional incentives and studies to increase housing availability.

- Defines “by right” and “primary dwelling unit” for clarity of local zoning requirements.
- Requires all local governments, by December 1, 2026, to adopt an ordinance allowing accessory dwelling units in single-family residential areas, without certain restrictions or additional discretionary reviews.
- Removes the affidavit requirement linking accessory dwelling unit construction to specific income-based rentals.
- Counts accessory dwelling units offering affordable rentals toward a locality’s comprehensive plan housing goals.
- Prohibits loss of homestead exemption due to having an ADU on the property and requires separate assessment and taxation of any rental unit.
- Authorizes local governments to provide density bonuses for land donations that support affordable housing, including for military families.
- Directs OPPAGA to study mezzanine financing and tiny homes as strategies for meeting affordable housing needs, with input from housing experts, and to report findings and recommendations by December 31, 2027.

HB 1387 - State Economic Development Contracts

General Bill by Overdorf (District 85 parts of St. Lucie and Martin; term limits out in 2026)

Compared to SB 1236 by Massullo, Jr. Waiting to be heard in first committee stop

Prohibit certain labor-related practices for employers receiving state economic development incentives and preserve employees’ right to secret ballot elections.

- Create s. 288.0615, F.S., defining key terms and setting eligibility requirements for economic development incentives.

- Disallow employers from granting union recognition solely using signed labor-organization authorization cards or sharing employees' personal contact information without written consent.
- Prohibit employers from signing neutrality agreements or requiring subcontractors to engage in these prohibited activities.
- Establish procedures for reporting suspected violations, authorizing the Department of Commerce to recover distributed funds if an employer fails to comply.
- Require a separate agreement with the Department of Commerce reserving the right to recoup incentive amounts if the employer violates these provisions.

HB 103 - Local Business Taxes

General Bill by Botana CoSponsors: Yarkosky

No Senate companion bill. HB 103 was temporarily postponed in its third and final referenced committee.

Repeal the current authority to impose local business taxes while allowing certain municipalities to continue imposing a gross-receipts-based business tax on merchants.

- Repeals Chapter 205, ending the statewide framework for local business taxes.
- Creates s. 218.150 to permit municipalities already imposing a gross-receipts-based merchant tax to continue doing so and revise the definition of "merchant," but not to adjust the existing tax rate.
- Strikes multiple references to local business taxes and related registration provisions throughout the statutes.
- Removes requirements for businesses to present local business tax receipts or pay local business taxes across various industries and regulatory contexts.

House Ways & Means Committee 12/10/25

- Members questioned the fiscal impact on local governments and emphasized the need for accountability in how these revenues are used, while supporters believed the repeal could reduce burdens on businesses and promote free market principles. Opponents expressed concerns about unfunded mandates and possible service cuts, seeking either preservation of the tax or a more targeted reform.

House Intergovernmental Affairs Subcommittee 01/20/26

- Representative Gantt asked if the original legislative interests for the local business tax had been fulfilled, and the sponsor replied it functioned as a slush fund for

certain counties. Supporters viewed the tax as burdensome, while opponents worried about revenue shortfalls and tracking businesses without the tax.

House State Affairs Committee 01/27/26

- The bill was temporarily postponed.

FEDC is monitoring the following proposed legislation in an unfavorable position:

HB 605 - Prohibited Uses of Public Funds by Political Subdivisions
General Bill by Steele (District 55 – Pasco; running for CFO)

No companion Senate bill; Waiting to be heard in first committee stop

- Prohibits political subdivisions from using public funds to support not-for-profit entities or organizations, with an exception for rural hospitals.

HB 607 - Industries and Professional Activities - DEREGULATION
General Bill by Yarkosky CS Sponsors: Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee

Bill was heard in 2025 as well and was ultimately attached to Rural Renaissance causing the Senate to kill its own priority legislation. Compare to SB 1666 by Burgess. No direct Senate companion. Moving through referenced House committees.

- Remove or reduce continuing education requirements in multiple professions, and eliminate certain boards, commissions, and councils. Consolidate licensing authority under the Department of Business and Professional Regulation,
- Reduces or removes certain continuing education and postlicensure education requirements for multiple professions, including real estate brokers, sales associates, engineers, and others.
- Transfers licensing authority from various boards to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, dissolving or reorganizing older boards and commissions.
- Changes license renewal periods from 2 years to 4 years for many professions and modifies fee structures accordingly.
- Authorizes and regulates mobile barbershops, expands veterinarian telehealth prescriptions, and updates pilot licensing and disciplinary processes under the department's purview.

- Creates an option for international certified public accountant applicants to seek licensure under newly prescribed requirements, clarifies endorsement and reciprocity processes, and standardizes foreign license recognition.
- Simplifies and harmonizes local and state oversight processes by repealing duplicate requirements, updating references from dissolved boards, and requiring prompt reporting by the department, which must provide summaries of law changes to licensees via e-mail.
- Requires certain Department of Business and Professional Regulation divisions to be located in Tallahassee.

Committees of Reference

House Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee 12/11/25

- Members raised concerns about eliminating boards and continuing education, citing potential impacts on consumer safety, reciprocity, and regulatory oversight. The sponsor pledged to revise the bill substantially before final passage, emphasizing an intent to keep specific licensure requirements and maintain necessary protections.

House State Administration Budget Subcommittee 01/14/26

- Members asked no substantive questions before debate; supporters endorsed advancing the measure for further refinement, while opponents raised concerns about DBPR's limited technical expertise and the removal of continuing education requirements. The committee passed the bill with the understanding that amendments may be forthcoming to address stakeholder issues.

Next stop: House Commerce Committee