

**MEMORANDUM**

***Via Electronic Mail***

**TO:** Tom Ashley  
Rhett Rutledge  
NAIFA - Florida

**FROM:** Tim Meenan  
Joy Ryan  
Charles Smith

**DATE:** March 13, 2026

**RE:** 2026 Legislative Session -- Week 9 Report

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The regular Florida Legislative session concluded without completing the budget. All policy bills that did not make it across the finish line are dead after Sine Die on March 13. Regarding the budget process, the presiding officers announced their intent to return in special session to complete the budget. Governor DeSantis has already called a Redistricting special session for the week of April 20, so it looks like the timing for the budget special session will overlap that session in some way. They hope to complete the budget by May 1. It's also possible there will be a special session called to reduce local government property taxes.

**LIFE**

**1. HB 261 - Restrictions on Employer-owned Life Ins. Policies by Rep. Gossett-Seidman  
SB 894 - Restrictions on Employer-owned Life Insurance Policies by Sen. Martin**

**Status:** **DEAD**. Along with a coalition of business group allies, we met with the Senate sponsor, Jonathan Martin, on January 26 to discuss the proposed private right of action against employers contained in the bill. Senator Martin informed us that it was unlikely that the bill would be heard in the Senate. This legislation was not heard in committee in either chamber and is dead.

The bill contains a **new private action against employers, a significant fine on insurers,** plus the following provisions:

- Authorizes employer-owned life insurance policies for key persons of business entities, organizations, companies, and corporations under specified circumstances.
- Require employers to obtain informed, written, and revocable consent from key persons before purchasing such policies and to provide notice to the key person's spouse, next of kin, or estate within a specified period.

- Limits the number of key person policies an employer may maintain without approval by the Office of Insurance Regulation and caps death benefit amounts relative to the key person's average annual compensation.
- Prohibits employer-owned life insurance policies covering rank-and-file employees and makes such policies void as against public policy.
- Requires insurers issuing employer-owned life insurance policies to notify the Office of Insurance Regulation and provides for an online registry and annual report of notices.
- Requires employers to publicly disclose compliance with the law and to ensure employers maintain registry and reporting requirements.
- Provides that premiums, loan interest, and expenses related to employer-owned life insurance are not tax deductible and subjects death benefits received by employers to corporate income tax unless paid directly to an employee's estate or family.
- Establishes enforcement provisions including **civil penalties for employers, private rights of action for employee families, and administrative fines or potential suspension/revocation of insurer authority for violations.**
- Requires the Office of Insurance Regulation to adopt standard forms by a specified date and specifies retroactive applicability for certain policies.

2. **HB 1221 - Department of Financial Services by Rep. LaMarca**  
**SB 1452 - Department of Financial Services by Sen. Truenow**

Status: **PASSED**.

HB 1221 and its identical companion, SB 1452, are DFS agency bills that substantially revise Florida's unclaimed property law (approximately 100 pages, Lines 1350–3856). The bills replace the term "unclaimed" with "abandoned" throughout the statute.

The bills do not change the five-year dormancy period for life insurance and annuities, but they modify dormancy periods for certain other types of property. They also revise due-diligence and DFS reporting requirements, including changes to timing, new requirements for property valued over \$1,000, and a requirement that reports be signed and verified as complete and accurate with confirmation that due diligence was performed. The required owner notice is also slightly revised.

- **Preneed:** The bill contains the consent exemption provision from Insurable Interest for preneed contracts that's also found in SB598/HB1231 (description below).
- Allows the department to determine what property insurance coverage is necessary under specified circumstances.
- Revises the timeframe within which health care providers must petition the department to resolve utilization and reimbursement disputes.
- Revises timelines and conditions under which stock, other equity interests, or debt of a business association is considered abandoned property subject to the unclaimed property law.

3. **See summary of OIR Agency Package in General section, which includes provisions applicable to all lines of insurers as well as a Life Insurance Stress Test provision.**
4. **SB 598 - Funeral, Cemetery, and Consumer Services by Rep. Truenow  
HB 1231 - Final Disposition, Funeral, and Cemetery Services by Sen. Oliver**

**Status:** **PASSED.**

The bill excludes preneed contracts from the insurable interest requirement that insured persons apply for and consent to contract terms in Section 15. The bill permits the Board of Funeral, Cemetery, and Consumer Services to adopt rules to implement the provisions related to permitting notices on unfilled preneed contracts.

## HEALTH

1. **HB 1453 - State Medicaid Program by Rep. Snyder  
SB 1758 - Public Assistance/Medicaid Rx by Sen. Gaetz**

**Status:** **DEAD.** The Senate bill passed the floor on March 9, but the House failed to take it up in messages. The House companion measure was never heard.

These bills are the Agency for Health Care Administration's (AHCA) agency package and are "compare" bills as opposed to similar or identical. That means that while they may contain some similar provisions, not all of the provisions of one bill are included in the other.

### **HB 1453 by Snyder includes the following provisions:**

Enhance the Florida Medicaid program by establishing mandatory work requirements for able-bodied adults, expanding coverage options, increasing oversight, and integrating dental services in certain regions.

- Authorize retrospective audits of emergency services claims for noncitizens.
- Implement mandatory work and community engagement requirements for able-bodied adult Medicaid recipients, with specified exemptions.
- Maintain cost-effective purchasing for inpatient hospital coverage and expand home- and community-based behavioral health services for adults with serious mental illness.
- **Prescription Drugs:** Expand the Medicaid Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee's scope to include new drug and product lists and require prior authorization for drugs not on these lists, while directing a cost-study of the 340B Drug Pricing Program.

- **MCO Reporting:** Require managed care plans to submit broader encounter data, clarify the definition of 'overpayment' to encompass certain claims, and allow certain notices to providers via carriers other than the United States Postal Service.
- **Affiliated Entities:** Define 'affiliate' for enhanced oversight of affiliated entities and mandate affiliated payment reporting and analysis within Medicaid managed care plan contracts.
- **Dental Carve-In:** Establish an Integrated Managed Care Pilot Program to combine medical and dental coverage in designated regions, with specific performance measures and independent evaluations.

**SB 1758 Public Assistance by Gaetz includes:**

- Retrospective Reviews of Emergency Services by Agency: Authorizes AHCA to conduct retrospective reviews of Medicaid emergency services and other claims, even when previously approved.
- Create mandatory work and community engagement requirements for able-bodied adults ages 19 to 64, with specified exemptions, compliance verification, and notice processes for noncompliance.
- Remove the discontinuation of retrospective hospital reviews once prior authorization begins and require cost-effective inpatient hospital coverage practices.
- Establish expanded home- and community-based behavioral health services for adults with serious mental illness, contingent upon federal approval and legislative funding.
- **Prescription Drugs/PA:** Expand the **Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee's role to create 3 separate PDLs for: preferred physician-administered drug list, a preferred product list, and high-cost drug list, subjecting certain drugs to prior authorization.**
- **Revise Medicaid drug purchasing to include alternative reimbursement for long-acting injectables, require a fiscal impact study of the federal 340B program, and clarify the agency's authority to conduct retrospective fraud or overpayment reviews even after prior authorization.**
- Clarify "overpayment" definitions and update notice procedures for Medicaid fraud and abuse investigations.
- Limit food assistance eligibility to certain lawful residents, require documentation (beyond self-attestation) for shelter and utility expenses, and implement a payment accuracy improvement plan seeking to reduce payment error rates below 6%.
- Require photographic identification on newly issued or reissued EBT cards to the extent permitted under federal law.
- Raise the mandatory employment and training program age for childless adults receiving food assistance from 59 to 64 and align other work requirement provisions with federal guidelines.

**2. SB 1760 - Health Care Coverage by Sen. Brodeur**

**Status:** **DEAD** but see **HB 697**. On March 6, SB 1760 was set for a floor hearing paired up with HB697 Drug Pricing and Coverage by Rep. Kincart Jonnson, which passed the House

and had been referred to the Senate Rules committee. That bill was only considered a “compare” bill to SB 1760 as HB 697 did not contain any of the Medicaid issues. Deciding to leave his bill on the cutting room floor, Senator Brodeur took up HB 697 and substituted it for his bill. That left only a few of the original onerous PBM provisions in the bill. An amendment dealing with funding an HIV program in the Department of Health was attached, then HB 697 was sent back to the House for concurrence. The House approved the bill and sent it to the Governor.

DIED – the following Medicaid provisions contained in SB 1760:

- Establish the Joint Legislative Committee on Medicaid Oversight and require the Auditor General and the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) to share data for evaluating Medicaid financing, quality of care, and operations.
- Require managed care plans to provide complete encounter data, including denied claims and capitated provider payments, and direct AHCA to analyze the data for overspending, potential fraud, and payment rates above market averages.
- Revise the achieved savings rebate thresholds and prohibit certain costs, such as above-market affiliated entity payments, from being counted as allowable expenses.
- Mandate the calculation and quarterly and annual reporting of medical loss ratios for all managed care plans, including separate ratios for different Medicaid programs.
- Create new requirements for managed care plans to disclose any controlling interests, affiliates, or related parties involved in providing services or receiving payments under the Medicaid program.
- **PBM:**
  - **DIED: Affiliated manufacturers:** imposes additional contract and reporting requirements on pharmacy benefit managers, including prohibiting below-cost reimbursements, barring ownership interests with affiliated manufacturers.
  - **DIED: Minimum mandatory dispensing fee,**
  - **DIED: Clear-bagging**
  - **PASSED: Pharmacy refusal to dispense prescriptions;**
  - **PASSED: Payment Parity for affiliate pharmacies.**
  - **DIED: Specialty Pharmacy -- AWP.**

### 3. **HB 693 – Out-of-Network Providers/Health and Human Services by Rep. Redondo**

**Status:** **DEAD.**

The bill included the following provisions:

- Revises health care provisions relating to emergency medical technicians and paramedics.
- Enacts the Emergency Medical Services Personnel Licensure Interstate Compact.
- Repeals provisions relating to the Health Facility and Services Development Act.
- Revises provisions relating to certificates-of-need, the KidCare program, and Medicaid.

- Requires the Department of Children and Families to develop and implement a food assistance payment accuracy improvement plan.
- Revises significant investigation information the Department of Health is required to report relating to certain physician assistants, emergency medical technicians, and paramedics.
- Enacts the Physician Assistant Licensure Compact.
- Revises practice requirements for autonomous advanced practice registered nurses.
- Revises remediable and delegable duties of dentists.
- **Out of Network Requirements:** Requires certain health insurers to **apply payments for services provided by nonpreferred providers toward insureds' deductibles and out-of-pocket maximums at same level as for in-network providers. Rates paid to out-of-network providers must be at a rate based on an average of preferred provider charges or the statewide average amount for the services based on date reported on the Florida Health Price Finder website.**

4. **HB 1449 - Statewide Provider & Health Plan Claim Dispute Resolution (IDR) by Rep. Busatta**  
**SB 1082 - Statewide Provider and Health Plan Claim Dispute Resolution Program by Sen. Grall**

**Status:** **DEAD.** The House bill passed the floor with an onerous amendment with a \$50,000 threshold amendment for submitting claims to the IDR. The Senate bill moved through its first two committees but got stuck in the Rules committee when it was not placed on the final committee agenda. On the Senate side, previously the health plans successfully fought off an amendment offered by the ER physicians which would have made the state dispute resolution mechanism mandatory for health plans but not for providers. There was also concern that it could be interpreted to apply to in-network claims disputes. The bill was advocated by HCA. Both HCA and the bill sponsors made it clear that their intent is to funnel more claims to the federal IDR system. AHIP and FIC testified against the bill in committees in both the House & Senate.

Both bills were amended to alter the underlying bill's criteria for claims to be excluded from the state's claim dispute resolution program by providing that such claims are excluded from the state process if they have been submitted to the federal dispute resolution process and meet the criteria for the federal process. The underlying bill omits the latter condition.

- Expands eligibility for the federal independent dispute resolution process for specified emergency and out-of-network services.
- Includes services initiated under s. 395.1041 or 42 U.S.C. s. 1395dd that meet federal IDR criteria.
- Covers out-of-network provider claims that meet federal IDR criteria.

**5. HB 697 - Drug Prices and Coverage by Rep. Kincart Jonsson  
SB 1158 - Drug Prices and Coverage by Sen. Grall**

**Status:** **PASSED**. The House bill passed the floor, was received by the Senate, and referred to the Senate Rules committee. The Senate paired this bill up with SB 1760 by Brodeur (containing some similar pharmacy provisions) on the special order floor calendar for March 10 as a “compare” bill. Senator Brodeur chose to substitute HB 697 for his SB 1760, leaving all of the Medicaid provisions of his bill behind plus the affiliate manufacturer language in the PBMs section. An amendment was then added to the bill to fund and HIV Rx program within the Department of Health. The Senate then passed the bill, with the House concurring, and sent it to the Governor.

Remaining provisions in bills *as passed*:

- Refusal to Dispense -- where reimbursement to pharmacy is less than actual acquisition cost incurred.
- Allows consolidated appeals for certain multiple adjudicated pharmacy claims.
- Prohibition on PBMs reimbursing a pharmacy less than it reimburses an affiliate pharmacy.

**6. HB 723 - Rural Counties by Rep. Abbott  
SB 250 - Rural Communities by Sen. Simon**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The Senate bill passed the floor but the House never heard it.

The bill includes the following provisions:

- Requires the state land planning agency to give preference for technical assistance funding to local governments located in a rural area of opportunity.
- Revises the conditions required for a county to be considered a fiscally constrained county.
- Creates the Office of Rural Prosperity within the Department of Commerce.
- Requires the Office of Rural Prosperity to administer the Renaissance Grants Program to provide block grants to eligible communities.
- Creates the Public Infrastructure Smart Technology Grant Program within the Office of Rural Prosperity.
- Creates the Florida Arterial Road Modernization Program within the Department of Transportation.
- Revises tax distribution requirements to include transfers to fiscally constrained counties and directs specified uses for such revenue.
- Includes multiple rural development initiatives such as funding mechanisms for infrastructure, economic development strategy grants, and rural transit block grants.

Medicaid Amendment adopted on January 13 to SB 250:

- Appropriates recurring funds to AHCA to establish a DRG reimbursement methodology for critical access hospitals and establishes new DRG inpatient payments

comparable to Medicare rates for those hospitals. **Requires Statewide Medicaid Managed Care plans to pass additional rate increase funds on to providers.**

**7. HB 1015 - Private Right of Action against Health Insurers by Rep. Cassel  
SB 1130 - Claims Payments/Downcoding/PRA by Sen. Massullo**

**Status:** DEAD. These bills were not heard in committee.

Provisions of these bills include:

- **Claims Dispute Resolution System (IDR):** Changes current state optional IDR to a mandatory system.
- Prohibits insurers from downcoding, tightens prior authorization rules, expedites claims payment timeframes, and grants providers enforceable rights to challenge violations.
- Bars health insurers from **downcoding** billed services unless explicitly allowed in a provider's participation agreement and only after reviewing medical records, with notice and justification required and an added private cause of action for wrongful downcoding.
- Strengthen **prior authorization rules**, including **mandatory** electronic authorization systems, disclosure of criteria, set timeframes, and a ban on new or amended PA requirements without sufficient notice, while upholding coverage of emergency health care services without prior authorization.
- Shorten claims processing and payment deadlines, prohibit requests for duplicated or irrelevant information, increase applicable interest rates on late or reduced payments, and provide a private cause of action for providers experiencing violations of these provisions.
- Clarify that once a provider grants an insurer or HMO access to a patient's electronic record, the claim is deemed fully substantiated, and the insurer or HMO cannot deny or delay payment for alleged missing documentation.

**8. HB 1185 - Health Care Services Jurisdiction & Reimbursement by Rep. Gonzalez Pittman  
SB 1086 - Private Right of Action by Sen. Rodriguez**

**Status:** DEAD. These bills were never heard in committee.

- Expand Florida courts' jurisdiction over certain insurers and prohibited balance billing for emergency health care services.
- **Subjects out-of-state insurers providing coverage to Florida residents or patients receiving emergency services in Florida to the jurisdiction of Florida courts.**
- Prohibits nonparticipating health care providers from collecting from or billing patients for sums owed by insurers or HMOs for emergency services rendered.
- **New Private Right of Action: Authorizes nonparticipating health care providers (hospitals, ambulance services, etc.) to pursue *quantum meruit* claims against insurers or HMOs for the reasonable value of emergency services provided.**

- Clarifies that these provisions are cumulative and do not regulate pricing, routes, or services of licensed air ambulance providers.

**9. HB 1209 – Pharmacy Audits by Rep. Esposito  
SB 1256 – Pharmacy Audits by Sen. Grall**

**Status:** **DEAD**. HB 1209 was never heard in committee. The Senate bill passed its first committee only.

These bills are advocated for by the Florida Pharmacy Association to revise and strengthen requirements, procedures, and penalties against PBMs for conducting pharmacy audits.

Provisions of these bills include:

- Require uniform audit standards and prohibit stricter methods for nonaffiliated pharmacies than for affiliated ones.
- Increase notice periods, limit the scope of audits, and require audits to be conducted by or in consultation with a Florida-licensed pharmacist.
- Allow documentation flexibility (including electronic records) to validate claims and limit retroactive claim denials for minor errors.
- Restrict targeted audits to cases of documented fraud, waste, or abuse and require written justification for such designations.
- Disallow excessive or repeated documentation requests beyond state and federal requirements for inventory or copayment proof.
- Authorize the Office of Insurance Regulation to investigate complaints, issue penalties and fines, order restitution, and suspend or revoke a pharmacy benefit manager's registration for violations.

**10. See summary of OIR Agency Package in General section, which includes provisions applicable to all lines of insurers.**

**DENTAL**

**1. HB 363 - Dental Therapy by Rep. Chaney**

**Status:** **DEAD**. HB 363 passed the House Floor and was sent to the Senate which was added the Rules Committee agenda for March 3 but then tabled the bill. Further, there were no additional scheduled meetings of the Rules committee. This bill had no Senate companion. Related provisions are also contained in HB 693 by Redondo, which passed the House and was referred to the Senate Rules committee.

The bill included the following provisions:

- Authorizes Medicaid to reimburse for dental services provided by certain mobile dental units.

- Creates a Council on Dental Therapy to oversee aspects of dental therapist practice.
- Specifies licensure requirements, services that can be provided by dental therapists, limitations on practice, and prohibitions.
- Requires the Department of Health, in consultation with the Board of Dentistry and the Agency for Health Care Administration, to submit reports to the Legislature.

**2. HB 1507 - Medicaid Dental Pilot Program by Rep. Harris**

**SB 1640 - Medicaid Dental Pilot Program for Persons with Disabilities by Sen. Smith**

**Status:** **DEAD.** This legislation was not heard in committee. These bills are dead.

The bill includes the following provisions:

- Requires the Agency for Health Care Administration to establish and operate a 3-year Medicaid dental pilot program in a specified region (Region B/E) for persons with disabilities.
- Provides eligibility criteria for participation in the pilot and specifies which dental services are covered, including routine diagnostic, preventive, basic, major, and emergency dental care.
- Requires reimbursement to dental providers at a specified rate and mandates participation by licensed dental managed care organizations.
- Directs AHCA to seek any necessary federal approvals to implement the pilot program.
- Requires AHCA to collect data on access, utilization, expenditures, and oral health outcomes and to report to the Governor and Legislature regarding the pilot's effectiveness.
- The pilot program expires and is scheduled to end after three years unless extended.

**3. HB 253 - Dental Care for Veterans by Rep. Edmonds**

**SB 96 - Veterans Dental Care Grant Program by Sen. Sharief**

**Status:** **PASSED.**

The bill includes the following provisions:

- Creates a Veterans Dental Care Program within the Department of Veterans' Affairs to provide specified dental services to eligible veterans.
- Authorizes the Department of Veterans' Affairs to provide services directly or through contracts or other arrangements.
- Provides that funding for the program is subject to legislative appropriation and authorizes seeking federal matching funds, private donations, or grants.
- Requires the Department of Veterans' Affairs to submit an annual report to the Governor and Legislature including specified information about the program.
- Requires the Department of Veterans' Affairs to adopt rules to implement the program.

4. **Medicaid Dental Carve-In -- See HB 1453 by Rep. Snyder under HEALTH Section of this report. DEAD.**
5. **See summary of OIR Agency Package in General section, which includes provisions applicable to all lines of insurers.**

## PROPERTY & CASUALTY

1. **HB 1399 - Property Insurance Affiliates by Rep. Berfield  
SB 234 - Insurers' Financial Transactions by Sen. Smith**

**Status: DEAD.** The House bill, which was a leadership issue, passed the House floor but the Senate bill was never heard.

The legislation includes the following **new oversight provisions for insurer affiliates:**

- Requires affiliate financials to be part of a rate filing.
- Creates new definition of "Fair and Reasonable" which is the current law standard for what insurer affiliate contracts must meet in terms of compensation. The definition grants the OIR power look at the financial condition of the insurer, debt levels, dividends made by affiliates, and actual cost of services in determining if a contract is "fair and reasonable.
- Insurers must annually provide audits of affiliates demonstrating the arrangements are fair and reasonable.
- All Affiliate contracts terminate every 3 years to give the OIR the point of entry to review the fair and reasonable standard.
- No affiliate may declare or pay a dividend without OIR approval.
- New affiliate registration requirement for all insurer affiliates requiring detailed information. The registrations can be revoked for cause.
- Operating with an unregistered affiliate is a first-degree misdemeanor.

2. **HB 767 - Transparency: Residential Property Insurance by Rep. Benarroch  
SB 832 - Residential Property Insurance by Sen. Avila**

**Status: DEAD.** The House bill passed the floor while the Senate bill was only heard in its first committee references. The transparency provisions in this bill, though originally drafted by OIR, were a priority for House leadership, although the pie chart was amended out of the House bill. OIR amended similar transparency language onto HB 1263 (passed House and sitting in Senate messages) but that bill also died.

**An amendment was adopted on February 10 that does the following:**

The rate transparency report requirement was removed. New disclosures about hurricane mitigation discounts for secondary water resistance features for roofs and the OIR website about property insurance were added to the bill in committee. Provisions in

the underlying bill requiring OIR to create a website with information about property insurance and not including the value of land in property insurance was kept in the bill.

The legislation includes the following provisions:

- Every Rate filing must include a Rate Transparency Report (pie chart), which then is provided at renewal or with an offer of coverage to new consumers.
- The report must include the percentages of the following components:
  - Cost of Reinsurance
  - Cost of claims
  - Defense containment and costs
  - Fees and commissions
  - Profit and contingency of insurer
  - Anything else the OIR Requests, and they must total 100%
- Rate filings must include information on all affiliates used to process or provide services and the total premium percentage paid to all affiliates.
- OIR directed to develop a detailed website with information to help insureds shop for and understand homeowners insurance, and include insurer specific and other information, including county rating examples.
- Statewide average rate change and county rating examples are deemed not trade secret.

**3. HB 427 - Public Adjuster Contracts by Rep. Melo**  
**SB 266 - Public Adjuster Contracts by Sen. Burton**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The House and Senate bills only passed one committee each.

The bill allows vulnerable adults and people who lack capacity to consent (as well as their legal representatives) to cancel public adjuster contracts without penalty at any time. Additionally, the bill gives the Department of Financial Services the authority to take disciplinary action against public adjusters who solicit or otherwise take advantage of vulnerable adults.

**4. HB 99 - Reinsurance Intermediary Managers by Rep. Gentry**  
**SB 394 - Reinsurance Intermediary Managers by Sen. Leek**

**Status:** **PASSED**.

The legislation includes the following provisions:

The bill exempts from licensure requirements certain underwriting managers who manage reinsurers' facultative risks, which is a type of reinsurance in which each individual risk, such as a specific vehicle or home, is separately negotiated and covered. This exemption applies only if the facultative reinsurance business managed by the underwriting manager is less than 10% of the assumed annual gross written premium of the reinsurer.

**5. HB 943 - Citizens Property Insurance Corporation by Rep. Redondo  
SB 1028 - Citizens Property Insurance Corporation by Sen. Gruters**

**Status:** PASSED.

There are several issues with this legislation as passed. First, there remains disagreement over what qualifies as “comparable coverage,” as the Office of Insurance Regulation, Citizens Property Insurance, and industry members appear to apply different standards, particularly regarding takeouts and the PL clearinghouse. Additionally, stakeholders had previously agreed that offers from excess and surplus (E&S) insurers should not terminate eligibility, since loosely defined comparable coverage, varying deductibles, and unregulated policy forms could leave consumers—who may have limited alternatives—without adequate protections in the non-admitted market. While some improvements were made to the clearinghouse language, the bill still allows an alternative if an admitted clearinghouse does not exist, which raises concerns that surplus lines options could take precedence over admitted insurers. There are also lingering worries about the fairness of the procurement process for the clearinghouse administrator and the potential risks associated with agent data, particularly if the contract holder also serves as the broker of record.

The Senate amendments filed on March 3 does:

The amendment revises statutes governing the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation clearinghouse program to expand the use of private-market insurance for commercial risks. The bill requires Citizens to establish separate commercial lines clearinghouses for authorized insurers and surplus lines insurers by January 1, 2027. Commercial insurance applications must first be submitted through the clearinghouse for authorized insurers; if no qualifying offer is received within five days, the risk may be submitted to a surplus lines clearinghouse. The amendment also provides that Citizens may not issue new coverage for commercial residential or commercial nonresidential risks when an approved surplus lines insurer offers comparable coverage at a total cost not more than 15 percent greater than the corporation’s cost of coverage. The bill defines “total cost of insurance coverage” to include premiums and all required fees, taxes, and assessments.

The amendment further establishes administrative and operational requirements for the commercial clearinghouse program, including criteria for clearinghouse administrators, procedures for evaluating comparable coverage offers, and data-sharing provisions between Citizens and clearinghouse administrators while protecting proprietary business information. The bill clarifies participation requirements and compensation for insurers, surplus lines agents, and producing agents and preserves agents’ ownership of expirations and policy records for policies placed through the program. The amendment also removes obsolete statutory provisions and requires the state insurance regulator to review and approve the clearinghouse program and its operational standards.

The underlying bill originally included the following provisions:

- Creates a clearinghouse for Commercial Residential and Commercial risks. The clearinghouse is designed to give insurers and surplus lines insurers a chance to make an offer of coverage before a commercial residential or commercial risk enters Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.
- New risks must not enter Citizens and leave if offer by private carrier is within 20%...Or get covered by Citizens and accept a rate increased to that amount. IF rate is at or below Citizens' rate, the risk may not accept an offer of coverage.
- Risks must wait inside the Clearinghouse for 5 days before obtaining an offer of coverage from CPIC, to give private insurers and chance to underwrite and make an offer of coverage on each risk.
- Citizens to select Commercial lines clearinghouse administrator.
- Surplus lines agents must enter limited agent agreements with producing agents bringing commercial risks if a surplus lines insurer makes and offer of coverage inside the clearinghouse.

**6. HB 863 - Arbitration for Disputes with Citizens Property Ins. Corp by Rep. Benarroch  
SB 1716 - Dispute Resolutions Involving Citizens Property Ins. Corp by Sen. Martin**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The House bill passed the floor but the Senate bill was never heard.

The bill removes Citizens Property Insurance Corporations' (Citizens) ability to require policyholders to resolve claim disputes before the Division of Administrative Hearings (DOAH) without the policyholders' consent. The bill provides Citizens' policyholders the option to accept or decline resolving claim disputes through binding arbitration before DOAH. Policyholders must make this election at the issuance or renewal of their policy and it cannot be amended mid-term. The bill also requires policyholders to receive a bold, standardized disclosure of this election. The bill repeals the provision allowing Citizens to contract with DOAH to resolve claim disputes.

**7. HB 275 - Rates for Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Coverage by Rep. Alvarez  
SB 634 - Rates for Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Coverage by Sen. DiCeglie**

**Status:** **DEAD**. This bill was never heard in committee. It sought to loosen caps on Citizens rates, which is not supported by the Governor.

The bill includes the following provisions:

- Eliminates the 14% Renewal business and the 50% new business rate caps for all new policies issued after June 1, 2026.
- However, rate caps remain for counties where OIR determines there is not a reasonable degree of competition.

**8. HB 883 - Protected Cell Captive Insurance Companies by Rep. Fabricio  
SB 990 - Protected Cell Captive Insurance Companies by Sen. Leek**

**Status:** **PASSED.**

The House bill was amended to do the following:

Establishes new minimum capital, net asset, and surplus requirements for certain captive insurers.

- Requires at least \$200,000 in capital for protected cell captive insurers.
- Retains \$100,000 capital for pure captive insurers and \$200,000 for industrial insured captives.
- Sets \$250,000 net asset requirement for nonprofit protected cell captives.
- Allows the office to determine special purpose captive amounts.
- Adds a \$150,000 unimpaired surplus threshold for protected cell captives.

The underlying bill authorized protected cell captive insurance companies to operate and be domiciled in Florida and creates a regulatory framework for such companies. A protected cell is a separate account established by a protected cell captive insurance company, which segregates a participant's assets and liabilities from other participants.

The bill's regulatory framework addresses the following areas:

- Formation of a captive cell captive insurance company.
- Capital and surplus requirements.
- Segregation of assets and liabilities.
- Reinsurance contracts.
- Requirements to write business in Florida.
- Conservation, rehabilitation, and liquidation.
- Legal proceedings against protected cell captive insurance companies.
- Conversion.
- Financial Reporting

**9. HB 1263 – OIR Agency Package: Insurer Transparency Provisions by Rep. Chaney  
SB 1306 - OIR Agency Package Criminal Activity of Ins. Professionals by Sen. Truenow**

**Status:** **DEAD.** The House bill was amended in the Commerce committee on February 26 to narrow down the company and agent background check language from the prior, broader version of the bill. The House bill was amended again on the floor on March 5 and then passed over to messages to the Senate. The bills were never taken up by the Senate.

The background check language was also included in a law enforcement package, **SB 524/HB 849** but that bill also died. As filed, the Senate bill only included the background provisions. See also linked bill **HB 1265** (DEAD) creating accompanying public records exemptions and privilege provisions for this information.

**The House amendment from March 5 did the following:**

The amendment requires certain individuals involved in insurance-related entities regulated under the Florida Insurance Code to submit fingerprints for criminal history background checks. The requirement applies to key managerial personnel and individuals with authority over financial or operational decisions, including incorporators, directors, officers, trustees, partners, managers, administrators, and persons owning or controlling 10 percent or more of voting securities in specified entities. These fingerprints must be submitted to the state regulator, which then forwards them to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement for state processing and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national criminal history checks.

The amendment establishes procedures for submitting and processing fingerprints, including allowing submissions through authorized third-party vendors and requiring that fingerprints be entered into the statewide automated biometric identification system maintained by FDLE. Individuals subject to the requirement must pay all fingerprint processing costs. The state insurance regulator must review the results of the state and federal background checks to determine whether applicants meet the qualifications for licensure, certification, registration, or a certificate of authority to operate in Florida. The amendment also authorizes FDLE to share relevant criminal history records with the regulator for licensing determinations and requires fingerprint submissions to comply with rules adopted by the appropriate commission.

The adopted House amendment includes provisions applicable to various lines as follows:

- **All Lines:**
  - **Data Breach:** requires that reports of data security breaches provided to the state attorney general must also be copied to OIR where the breached entity is regulated by OIR.
  - **Company License Revocation:** provides increased powers to the OIR and DFS to issue cease and desist orders to unlicensed entities or persons under the insurance code.
  - **Background checks:** Grants specific authority to the Florida Department of Law enforcement regarding fingerprinting and background checks for organizers, incorporators, officers, employees, contractors, stockholders, directors, owners, manager, or volunteers in involved in the organization, operation or management of any insurer authorized to sell insurance. See also **SB524 FDLE package**.
  - **Group Capital:** Requires the Ultimate Controlling person of an insurer to file a Group Capital Calculation Report, under NAIC rules regarding such filings. After the first filing, insurers and groups may be exempt from future filings if the OIR determines the holding company system writes less than \$1 billion in premium, has no insurers domiciled outside the U.S., does not own a banking or depository institution, and there have been no material changes in the transactions between insurers and non-insurers in the group.

- **Reciprocals:**
  - **Attorney in Fact:** Creates a new regulatory framework requiring registration and regulation of Attorneys' in Fact which are operating a Reciprocal insurer. Filings include an annual financial statement of the AIF, fingerprint and background information on owners officers and directors of the AIF, etc. Grants regulatory authority to discipline AIF's that violate the insurance code or are operating with bad business practices. Allows revocation or suspension of an AIF registration, authorizes substantial fines in lieu of suspension including \$5000 per violation for an aggregate of \$50,000 for all nonwillful violations arising out of the same action; \$25,000 with an aggregate of \$250,000 for all Willful violations arising out of the same action, and up to \$1 million for actions occurring during a state of emergency. Fines may not be paid by the reciprocal insurer.
- **Auto:**
  - **Rate filings:**
    - CAT Losses: after January 1, 2027, catastrophe losses must be estimated and modeled using a model approved by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology. Makes other automobile changes in statute to require rate filings to include catastrophe modeling.
    - Must file a full rate filing after 2 years of consecutive annual rate certifications submitted to OIR.
  - **Data Call:** Beginning January 1, 2027, a new private passenger automobile data call on claims, policyholder data, and other information will be required.
- **Homeowners:**
  - **Rate Filings:**
    - Allows insurers to file for new additional credits to rates which involve mitigation and construction techniques which lower rates.
    - Must file a full rate filing after 2 years of consecutive annual rate certifications submitted to OIR.
  - **Reporting:** Eliminates the obsolete annual reporting for AOB claims and payments.

**10. HB 1265 - Public Records/ Office of Insurance Regulation by Rep. Chaney**

This bill is linked to HB 1263.

**Status:** DEAD.

The House bill as amended does the following:

- Creates s. 624.28, F.S., granting privilege and confidentiality for documents and materials obtained by the Office of Insurance Regulation or the National Association of Insurance Commissioners during examinations or analyses of insurance companies.
- Prohibits the Commissioner of Insurance Regulation and certain other persons from testifying in private civil actions regarding privileged information.
- Authorizes the commissioner to share documentation under specific conditions, ensuring recipients maintain confidentiality.

- Secures reciprocity by recognizing similar privileges granted by other jurisdictions.
- Exempts from public records requirements certain proprietary business information related to group capital calculations, liquidity stress tests, and biographical statements or affidavits.
- Sets future legislative review and potential repeal of these privileges unless reenacted.

**11. HB 1343 - Insurance Customer Representative Licensing Qualifications by Rep. Hodgers  
SB 1504 - Insurance Customer Representative Licensing Qualifications by Sen. Calatayud**

**Status:** PASSED.

The bills have been amended to do the following:

- Mandates development of a half-credit insurance and personal finance course and requires its completion for certain license applicants.
- Directs the Department of Education, with the Department of Financial Services, to finalize the course by January 1, 2027.
- Requires coverage of basic property and casualty lines consistent with s. 626.7351(3).
- Allows applicants to qualify with either this high school course or an accredited degree.

The legislation includes the following provisions:

- Expands the licensing qualifications for insurance customer representatives by adding a new high school diploma option.
- Allows Florida high school graduates who have completed specific half-credit courses in personal finance, economics, and insurance to qualify for the customer representative license in addition to existing professional designations.

**12. SB 582 - Required Reports of the Office of Insurance Regulation by Sen. Gaetz**

**Status:** DEAD. This bill was never heard in committee and had no House companion.

The bill includes the following provisions:

- Requires OIR to develop and publish a report for each insurer providing a list of all affiliated entities and the financial relationship between the entities and the insurance company.
- OIR is required to create a separate report detailing the compensation of executive officers for each insurer or affiliate, including salary, bonus, stock options, benefits, and other taxable payments. The report must also list the profits and losses of the corporate entities and the industry average compensation for executive officers.
- Information in these reports is deemed not to be a trade secret. The OIR must utilize the information in the two reports in ratemaking.

**13. HB 815 - Roofing Requirements for Property Insurance by Rep. Gottlieb  
SB 808 - Roofing Requirements for Property Insurance by Sen. Simon**

**Status:** DEAD.

The legislation includes the following provisions:

Revises the definition of the term “authorized inspector” to include certain roof consultants and roof observers.

- Prohibits an insurer from refusing to issue or renew a property insurance policy insuring a residential structure solely because the roof’s age is below a specified threshold.
- Requires an insurer to differentiate coverage offers between low-slope and steep-slope roofs for roofs above a certain age.
- Requires insurers to allow a property owner to obtain a roof inspection by an authorized inspector before requiring roof replacement as a condition of policy issuance or renewal.
- Applies to property insurance policies rather than only homeowner’s policies.

**14. HB 909 - Coverage by Citizens Property Insurance Corporation by Rep. Mooney  
SB 1024 - Coverage by Citizens Property Insurance Corporation by Sen. Rodriguez**

**Status:** DEAD. This legislation was not heard in committee and is dead.

The bill included the following provisions:

- Raises the dwelling replacement cost threshold from \$1 million to \$1.5 million in counties without sufficient competition.
- Limits rate increases to 10% in such counties.
- Flood requirements relaxed in Zone X or structures elevated at least 1 foot above the flood zone minimum base flood elevation in such counties.

**15. HB 1349 - Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund by Rep. Cassel  
SB 1448 - Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund by Sen. DiCeglie**

**Status:** DEAD.

- Resets the CAT Fund Retention multiple to the 2006 level of \$4.5 billion
- Increases LAE payments by CAT Fund from 10 % to the lesser of 15% of total LAE before reimbursement or the total actual LAE.
- Requires the State Board of Administration to utilize the average results of all models accepted by the Commission on Hurricane loss Projection Methodology when setting the CAT Fund reimbursement premium rates.
- Reduces the rapid cash buildup factor to 0 for 2026-2027 year.

**16. HB 1157 - Litigation Financing Consumer Protection by Rep. Basabe  
SB 1396 - Litigation Financing Consumer Protection by Sen. Burton**

**Status:** DEAD.

A Senate amendment adopted added that an attorney's contingency fee agreement that complies with the professional rules of his or her state is not a litigation financing agreement regulated by this bill. The amendment adds that funding provided in a foreign class action, where the party domiciled in the United States is a member of the class, is not a litigation financing agreement regulated by this bill. The amendment limits the disclosure requirements applicable to a foreign litigation financier to only apply to a legal proceeding filed in the United States

SB 1396 creates the "Litigation Investment Safeguards and Transparency Act," to regulate litigation financing activities and to require disclosure if a foreign investor is involved.

To regulate litigation financing activities, the bill provides that a litigation financier may not:

- Direct the course of legal proceedings.
- Contract for or receive a share of the proceeds of a legal proceeding that exceeds the share collectively recovered by the plaintiffs.
- Pay or offer to pay a referral fee or commission to any person.
- Assign or securitize a litigation financing agreement.
- Receive anything other than the authorized share of the proceeds.

To provide transparency, the bill requires that the existence of a litigation financing agreement be disclosed if the agreement involves a foreign person, foreign principal, or sovereign wealth fund. The disclosure of the existence of the agreement, however, is not required to include the specific terms of the agreement.

The bill provides for general enforcement pursuant to the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act. A litigation financing agreement that violates the Act is void. Additionally, a court may consider the existence of a litigation financing agreement when determining adequacy of a class action plaintiff representatives or class counsel.

The bill's disclosure requirements apply to legal proceedings pending on or commenced on or after, July 1, 2026. The remainder of the bill applies to a litigation financing agreement entered on or after July 1, 2026

**17. HB 1553 - Evidence of Damages to Prove or Rebut Medical Expenses in Personal Injury or Wrongful Death Actions by Rep. Brackett  
SB 1558 - Admissible Evidence in Personal Injury or Wrongful Death Actions by Sens. Massullo and Gaetz**

**Status: DEAD.** This bill is an effort by the trial bar to roll back the Accuracy in Damages bill enacted in 2003 around the evidence that can be admitted to prove past and future medical damages in a personal injury or wrongful death lawsuit. Business groups oppose this bill. The House bill passed its one committee but the Senate bill was never heard.

An amendment adopted in the House in its first committee stop does the following:

- PCS for HB 1553 amends s. 768.0427, F.S., to clarify certain requirements on the admissible evidence that may be presented at trial to determine the values of past unpaid medical treatments or services and future medical treatments or services in a personal injury or wrongful death action. Specifically, the bill clarifies that the types of evidence that must be admitted by the court do not have to be offered by either party. The bill clarifies that either party is allowed, but is not required to, offer any evidence provided under s. 768.0427.

## AUTO

### 1. **HB 1263 – OIR Agency Package: Insurer Transparency Provisions by Rep. Chaney** **SB 1306 - OIR Agency Package Criminal Activity of Ins. Professionals by Sen. Truenow**

**Status: DEAD**

The adopted House amendment includes provisions applicable to various lines as follows:

- **All Lines:**
  - **Data Breach:** requires that reports of data security breaches provided to the state attorney general must also be copied to OIR where the breached entity is regulated by OIR.
  - **Company License Revocation:** provides increased powers to the OIR and DFS to issue cease and desist orders to unlicensed entities or persons under the insurance code.
  - **Background checks:** Grants specific authority to the Florida Department of Law enforcement regarding fingerprinting and background checks for organizers, incorporators, officers, employees, contractors, stockholders, directors, owners, manager, or volunteers in involved in the organization, operation or management of any insurer authorized to sell insurance.
  - **Group Capital:** Requires the Ultimate Controlling person of an insurer to file a Group Capital Calculation Report, under NAIC rules regarding such filings. After the first filing, insurers and groups may be exempt from future filings if the OIR determines the holding company system writes less than \$1 billion in premium, has no insurers domiciled outside the U.S., does not own a banking or depository institution, and there have been no material changes in the transactions between insurers and non-insurers in the group.

- **Auto:**
  - **Rate filings:**
    - CAT Losses: after January 1, 2027, catastrophe losses must be estimated and modeled using a model approved by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology. Makes other automobile changes in statute to require rate filings to include catastrophe modeling.
    - Must file a full rate filing after 2 years of consecutive annual rate certifications submitted to OIR.
  - **Data Call:** Beginning January 1, 2027, a new private passenger automobile data call on claims, policyholder data, and other information will be required.

**2. HB 35 - Habitual Traffic Offender Designation by Rep. Barnaby  
SB 1370 - Habitual Traffic Offender Designation by Sen. Martin**

**Status:** PASSED.

The legislation includes the following provisions:

- The bill amends the definition of “habitual traffic offender” to add the offense of driving a motor vehicle without a valid license to the list of offenses for which a specified number of convictions within a five-year period requires the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) to designate a person as a habitual traffic offender. Generally, once a person is designated as a habitual traffic offender, he or she can be prosecuted for a third degree felony for thereafter driving a motor vehicle.

**3. HB 37 - Removal, Storage, and Cleanup of Electric Vehicles by Rep. Nix, Jr.  
SB 260 - Removal, Storage, and Cleanup of Electric Vehicles by Sen. Burgess**

**Status:** DEAD. The House bill failed to make it onto its last committee stop when the sponsor declined to put the bill forward after compromise negotiations fell apart. The Senate bill was taken up on the floor but then temporarily postponed during the last week of session after the House bill failed to advance.

February 17 amendment: creates reporting requirements for a wrecker service or towing-storage wrecker or operator. They must collect and submit to the Division of State Fire Marshall certain data relating to the storage of damaged or submerged electric vehicles. By March 1, 2029, the State Fire Marshal must submit the data, with certain requirements, to the Legislature. Several industry trade groups advocated for the amendment while other groups remain opposed to the bill.

February 10 amendment: Limits the extra EV storage fee to only EVs with visible damage to the battery or battery compartment or battery or battery compartment was submerged in salt water. It also keeps the cap for the extra storage fee for EVs with

damaged batteries or saltwater intrusion at 3 times a day more than for other vehicles – the 3 times a day cap was in the original bill.

February 3 amendment: Clarifies in order for an electric vehicle to be charged three times the daily administration fee for storage, there must be visible damage to the batteries or battery compartment, or the batteries or battery compartment has been submerged, for any length of time, in salt water. It also clarifies that the bill is specific to storage only and does not include towing.

The original underlying legislation contained the following provisions: Requires counties, and authorizes municipalities, to establish a daily administration fee for the proper storage of electric vehicles that have been involved in an accident. This fee may be up to three times the daily vehicle storage rate adopted by the county or municipality for the removal and storage of wrecked or disabled vehicles or vessels generally. The bill defines “proper storage” of a damaged electric vehicle as separating the vehicle from combustibles and structures by 50 feet on all sides or by having a barrier of earth, steel, concrete, or solid masonry. A wrecker service, towing-storage operator, or wrecker operator may only charge the fee if the damaged electric vehicle is properly stored. The bill clarifies that the storage provisions for electric vehicles do not require a motor vehicle insurer to pay any costs beyond what is covered under the contract between the insurer and the insured.

**4. HB 1247 - Commercial Motor Vehicles Operated by Unauthorized Aliens by Rep. Shoaf  
SB 86 - Commercial Motor Vehicles Operated by Unauthorized Aliens by Sen. Gaetz**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The Senate bill passed all committees and the floor. The House bill was never heard. The crackdown on driving by unauthorized aliens also matches up to stated positions by CFO Blaise Ingoglia.

The Senate bill was amended in its first committee to do the following:

- The amendment strengthens enforcement against unauthorized aliens operating commercial motor vehicles by restructuring administrative hearing rights and imposing new driver eligibility requirements, including lawful presence, valid licensure, and English proficiency. It authorizes law enforcement to detain unauthorized drivers, impound vehicles, penalize carriers that allow such operators with a \$50,000 fine and out-of-service orders, and directs penalty revenues to the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund for training and technology improvements.
- Prohibits unauthorized aliens from operating commercial motor vehicles and imposes penalties on motor carriers and owners for violations.
- Requires law enforcement to take into custody any unauthorized alien operating a commercial motor vehicle and transfer them to a federal immigration agency.
- Mandates the impoundment of the vehicle if it was operated by an unauthorized alien, with a \$50,000 fine plus all impoundment costs payable by the vehicle’s owner before its release.

- Bars any motor carrier that owns or operates a commercial motor vehicle driven by an unauthorized alien from conducting business in Florida.

**5. HB 1307 – Liability: Auto Ins. & Workers Comp re Unauthorized Aliens by Rep. Jaques  
SB 1380 - Unauthorized Aliens by Sen. Martin**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The House bill was amended in its first committee. The Senate bill was temporarily postponed in its first committee, where it was never taken up again.

The House bill amendment does the following:

Expands restrictions on unauthorized aliens regarding licensure, loans, insurance, driver's licenses, and imposes new penalties on employers.

- Prohibits issuing professional licenses or certifications to unauthorized aliens and grants counties authority to require legal status proof for certain assistance.
- Restricts down payment help, claims, and workers' compensation coverage for unauthorized aliens; mandates English-only driver licensing.
- Requires E-Verify checks before workers' compensation claims; imposes fines, license suspensions, or revocations for employers hiring unauthorized aliens.
- Disallows specific IDs for financial services; demands foreign remittance verification; presumes fault in accidents caused by unauthorized out-of-state drivers.

The underlying bill includes the following provisions:

- **Auto:** Create a rebuttable presumption of fault against out-of-state drivers with invalid licenses, requiring insurers to deny claims from such drivers and imposing reporting and regulatory requirements.
- **Workers Comp:**
  - Allow the Division of Risk Management to approve claims by unauthorized alien minors while requiring denial of claims for unauthorized alien adults.
  - Exclude unauthorized aliens from the statutory definition of 'employee' for workers' compensation purposes and hold employers personally liable for workplace injuries to unauthorized employees, barring insurers from covering such costs.
  - Require employers to verify an employee's eligibility through E-Verify before filing workers' compensation claims, imposing personal liability for noncompliance.
  - Establish escalating fines, license suspensions, and possible revocations for employers who knowingly hire unauthorized aliens, including civil liability if injuries or death occur.

**6. HB 101 - Utility Terrain Vehicles by Rep. Gentry  
SB 356 - Utility Terrain Vehicles by Sen. Wright**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The House bill was never heard in committee. The Senate bill was postponed in its second committee and never heard again. Concerns were raised by vehicle manufacturers and auto insurers that these bills are not safe to drive on roads.

This bill includes the following provisions:

- Authorizes utility terrain vehicles on certain roads under specified conditions, establishes equipment and licensing requirements, allows local restrictions, and amends existing registration provisions.
- Creates s. 316.21275, F.S., defining utility terrain vehicles, allowing their operation during all hours, and regulating their use on specific roads based on speed limits when designated by local governments.
- Authorizes crossing of state highways at designated angles and empowers the Department of Transportation to prohibit UTV operation where necessary for safety.
- Requires operators to hold proper licenses, carry proof of ownership, meet insurance requirements, and display a license plate issued under s. 320.0847.
- Allows counties and municipalities to enact more restrictive ordinances or prohibit UTVs if needed for public safety.
- Amends s. 320.0847, F.S., to require issuing license plates for UTVs and clarifies license plate specifications.

**7. HB 243 - Electric Bicycles, Scooters, and Motorcycles by Rep. Benarroch  
SB 382 - Electric Bicycles, Scooters, And Motorcycles by Sen. Truenow**

**Status:** **PASSED**.

The Senate bill as amended does the following:

- Removes various provisions in the bill relating to equipment and operational requirements governing electric bicycles, scooters and motorcycles.
- Provides that a person operating an electric bicycle on certain shared pathways must adhere to certain protocols.
- 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.
- Creates the Electric Bicycle Safety Task Force, adjunct to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and provides certain requirements for membership and administrative requirements related to data collection and reporting.
- Establishes the Task Force under the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, detailing membership, meetings, and purpose.
- Requires monthly meetings and submission of a legislative recommendations report by October 1, 2026, after which the Task Force expires.

- Mandates law enforcement agencies to maintain and report micromobility crash data, culminating in a statewide summary report.

The original bill included the following provisions:

- Strengthen regulations for electric bicycles, scooters, and motorcycles by defining electric motorcycles, revising licensing and reporting requirements, and imposing penalties for unauthorized modifications.
- Define “electric motorcycle” and revise the term “motorcycle” to encompass electric motorcycles under various statutes.
- Require crash reports to note if a motorized scooter, electric bicycle, or electric motorcycle was involved and maintain separate statistics on these incidents.
- Prohibit unauthorized electric bicycle modifications and establish fines for repeated violations.
- Mandate a valid learner’s or driver license to operate a class 3 electric bicycle and require proof of licensure on demand.
- Require electric bicycle operators on shared pathways to yield to pedestrians and provide an audible signal when overtaking.
- Prohibit persons under 16 from operating a motorcycle with an electric motor of 750 watts or more.
- Expand driver education course content for a learner’s license to include sharing the road with bikes, scooters, and other vulnerable road users.
- Add test questions focusing on safe electric bicycle and motorized scooter operation to the Class E driver license exam.

**8. HB 357 - Motor Vehicle Operator Privacy by Rep. Gossett-Seidman  
SB 942 - Motor Vehicle Operator Privacy by Sen. Calatayud**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The legislation was never heard in committee.

The legislation includes the following provisions:

- Prohibits the sale or sharing of certain personal information and e-mail addresses of motor vehicle operators with a third-party company, foreign country of concern, or foreign principal.
- Provides for retroactive application of the prohibitions.
- Establishes penalties for a third-party company that uses or releases protected motor vehicle operator information for a prohibited purpose.

**9. HB 769 – PIP Repeal: Motor Vehicle Insurance by Reps. Weinberger & Alvarez  
SB 522 – PIP Repeal: Motor Vehicle Insurance by Sen. Grall**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The legislation was never heard in committee.

The legislation includes the following provisions:

- Repeals statutory provisions comprising the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law.

- Revises garage liability insurance requirements for recreational vehicle dealer license applicants.
- Revises minimum liability coverage requirements for motor vehicle owners and operators.
- Revises requirements for motor vehicle liability insurance policies, including coverage provisions and exclusions for certain drivers and vehicles.
- Revises coverages that may allow for reductions in motor vehicle insurance policy premiums under specified circumstances.
- Revises the legal liability of an uninsured motorist coverage insurer.
- Provides new prohibitions, requirements, applicability, and rules of construction relating to motor vehicle insurance policies as of a specified date.

**10. HB 585 - Transportation Network Company, Driver, and Vehicle Owner Insurance by Rep. Fabricio**  
**SB 632 - Transportation Network Company, Driver, and Vehicle Owner Insurance by Sen. DiCeglie**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The House bill was never heard in committee. The Senate bill only passed one committee.

The bill includes the following provisions:

- Revises automobile insurance requirements applicable to transportation network companies (TNCs).
- Revises insurance coverage requirements for TNC drivers operating on a digital network.
- Revises insurance requirements for vehicle owners providing vehicles for use by TNC drivers.

**11. HB 1241 - Hands-free Driving by Rep. Blanco**  
**SB 1152 - Traffic Offenses by Sen. Grall**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The House bill passed one committee but the Senate bill was never heard.

The House adopted the following amendment:

- Creates additional penalties for any person who commits careless driving while using a wireless communications device in a handheld manner: a fine of \$60 and one additional point assessed to the person's driver license.
- Authorizes first time offenders to participate in a wireless communications device driving safety program, in lieu of the imposition of additional penalties.
- The bill was significantly watered down by the PCS. While strengthening penalties, the bill now allows an out for those who are charged with careless driving while using a handheld device, allowing them to complete a driver education program and avoid higher fines and points penalties.

**12. HB 937 - Transportation by Rep. Yarkosky  
SB 488 - Highway Safety by Rep. Massullo**

Status: **PASSED.**

- **Crash Reports:** Raises the crash property damage threshold that triggers a law enforcement report requirement from \$500 to \$2,000.
- **Commercial Liability Coverage:** Clarifies which commercial and qualified motor vehicles must carry specified minimum liability insurance coverage.

**13. HB 637 - Farm Equipment by Rep. Griffitts  
SB 386 - Farm Equipment Warranty Remedies by Sen. Trumbull**

Status: **PASSED.**

The legislation includes the following provisions:

- Defines procedures for consumers to report defective farm equipment that does not conform to applicable express written warranties to manufacturers or their authorized service agents.
- Requires manufacturers or their authorized agents to make needed repairs to conform the defective equipment to the warranty within a specified timeframe.
- **Tort Remedy:** Provides affirmative defenses, preserves additional consumer rights, and **allows civil action to remedy violations.**

The House Bill was amended (#732489) to include the following provisions:

- The amendment affirms that any consumer who suffers a loss due to a violation of this subsection (F.S 604.40 (3)) **may bring a civil action** to enforce the law. This subsection contains the following provisions:
- The amendment requires that all reasonable attempts by a manufacturer to bring farm equipment into compliance with its warranty must occur within 18 months after the consumer reports the defect to the manufacturer.
- The amendment restricts when a statutory “**presumption**” (described in paragraph (c)) may be applied against a manufacturer. The presumption cannot apply unless the manufacturer or its authorized agent has received prior direct written notice of the alleged defect and been given an opportunity to cure the defect.
- Provides **affirmative defenses for defects** that do not substantially impair use and market value or that result from abuse or unauthorized modifications.
- The amendment expressly states that this subsection does not limit or impair any rights or remedies already available to consumers under Chapter 681, Florida’s Lemon Law.

**14. HB 1255 - Portable Wireless Device Repair by Rep. Johnson  
SB 806 - Consumers' Right to Repair Certain Equipment by Sen. Truenow**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The business community spoke in opposition to SB 806, stating that it **would allow intellectual property that is developed and owned by manufacturers to be readily available for distribution by entities not associated with the manufacturer, which could result in higher repair costs for products from smart phones to heavy equipment.**

The legislation includes the following provisions:

- Expand repair access for owners and independent repair providers of portable wireless devices and agricultural equipment by requiring manufacturers to provide necessary parts, tools, and documentation for certain repairs.
- Creates a new “Digital Right to Repair” part in chapter 559, mandating that portable wireless device manufacturers provide on fair and reasonable terms the documentation, parts, and tools needed for repairs.
- Prohibits manufacturers from forcing authorized repair providers to purchase proprietary repair information when a standardized, more favorable option is available.
- Allows owners or independent repair providers to file a complaint and imposes deceptive and unfair trade practice penalties for noncompliance.
- Protects trade secrets except to the extent needed to facilitate required repair information sharing.
- Establishes similar requirements for agricultural equipment by obligating original equipment manufacturers to make diagnostic and repair information accessible to independent repair providers and owners.

**15. HB 521 – Red Light Cameras: Violations by Rep. Yeager  
SB 654 - Traffic Infraction Enforcement by Sen. DiCeglie**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The Senate bill passed two committees out of three but the House bill was never heard.

The Senate bill was been amended twice to include the following:

- Clarifies provisions regarding the use of camera data to determine civil or criminal liability.
- Provides a timeline to implement changes related to a commission prohibition for speed detection systems and interlocal agreements for school bus infraction detection system.
- Requires annual reports regarding speed detection systems in school zones to provide the number of violations issued outside of the authorized enforcement period.
- Provides that camera enforced traffic violations are not admissible as character evidence in judicial proceedings.

- Provides that the clerks of court receive 10 percent of penalties assessed for infractions detected by a school bus infraction detection system; and
- Clarifies that the affidavit to extend the time limitation of a camera-enforced traffic violation must be received by the appropriate county, municipality, or law enforcement agency.

This legislation includes the following provisions:

- Revises the periods during which a county or municipality may enforce school zone speed limits using a speed detection system.
- Prohibits the use of a traffic infraction detector for remote surveillance.
- Requires district school board authorization and a public hearing process before a school district may place, install, operate, or contract with a vendor to install, operate, and maintain school bus infraction detection systems.
- Revises the periods for which a county or municipality may authorize a traffic infraction enforcement officer to issue certain uniform traffic citations.
- HB 521 authorizes counties or municipalities to issue fines for certain violations detected by traffic infraction detectors and requires that fines be accompanied by a photograph or image.

**16. HB 961 - Salvage Certificates of Title and Certificates of Destruction by Rep. Albert SB 684 - Electronic Signatures Associated with Total Loss Vehicles and Vessels by Sen. McClain**

**Status:** PASSED

- The Senate bill was amended to add authorized agents to stipulations regarding electronic signatures.
- Both bills were amended to add “The insurance company or its authorized agent shall implement control” to the underlying bill.

The bill includes the following provisions:

- Requires insurance companies to implement specified control processes and procedures for electronic signatures in connection with total loss vehicles and vessels.
- Deletes the requirement that electronic signatures on odometer disclosures submitted through insurance companies be executed in a specified manner.
- Amends section 319.30, Florida Statutes, to address the use of electronic signatures associated with salvage certificates of title and certificates of destruction for total loss vehicles and vessels.
- Aims to align state law with contemporary electronic signature practices and federal guidance on electronic signatures and documentation processes.

**17. HB 807 - Noncriminal Traffic Infractions Resulting in Vehicle Crashes by Rep. Melo  
SB 1054 - Traffic Infractions Resulting in a Crash with Another Vehicle by Sen. Martin**

**Status:** DEAD.

The Senate bill was amended on January 26 to include the following:

- Revises coverage requirements for certain motor vehicle owners and operators.
- Requires owners or operators under paragraph (a) to carry at least \$350,000 in coverage for three years.
- Requires owners or operators under paragraph (b) to carry the coverage for at least one year.
- Specifies that owners or operators with no DUI or felony traffic convictions for three years after reinstatement may revert to lower coverage.

The underlying legislation proposed the following:

The bills require a mandatory hearing for a person who commits one of the following traffic infractions that results in a crash with another vehicle:

- A driver running a red light.
- A driver failing to obey a traffic control device or sign.
- A driver failing to yield under specified conditions.

For a first offense, there is a civil penalty of \$500, in addition to other penalties. For a second offense, there is a civil penalty of \$1,000, in addition to any other penalties, and the person's driver license must be suspended for six months. For a third or subsequent offense, there is a civil penalty of \$1,000, in addition to any other penalties, and the person's driver license must be suspended for one year.

The bill also requires persons found to have committed one of the traffic infractions identified above resulting in a crash with another vehicle to carry the same additional motor vehicle liability insurance as is required for convictions and certain pleas relating to driving under the influence for a period of one year. The bill reduces the length of time persons convicted of or entering into plea agreements for driving under the influence would be required to maintain the additional insurance levels from three years to one year.

**18. HB 433 - Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services by Reps. Alvarez & Johnson  
SB 290 - Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services by Sen. Truenow**

**Status:** PASSED.

The bill provides that an applicant for a Commercial Driver License (CDL) who receives unauthorized assistance from another person on the portion of the exam that tests his or her knowledge of traffic laws and signage pertaining to the respective class of vehicle, including laws regulating driving under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances,

driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, and driving while intoxicated, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree.

New Senate bill language -- CS/CS/CS/SB 290 makes a number of changes to laws related to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (department) and related topics. Some of the pertinent changes are:

- Adds criminal penalties for receiving or providing unauthorized assistance on a commercial driver license (CDL) exam.
- Increases insurance requirements and maximum fine amounts for fumigation providers.
- Adds obstruction to the prohibited acts involving permitting entry or inspection.
- Allows the FFS to pay the CDL renewal costs for employees whose positions require them to operate equipment requiring a CDL.

#### TECHNOLOGY: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, CYBERSECURITY

**1. HB 527 - Mandatory Human Reviews of Insurance Claim Denials by Rep. Cassel  
SB 202 - Mandatory Human Reviews of Insurance Claim Denials by Sen. Bradley**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The House bill passed all committees of reference and the floor and is now in messages to the Senate. However, the Senate bill is now dead.

The House bill was amended with a delete everything amendment that deletes references to “algorithm” throughout the bill.

The underlying bill included the following provisions:

Prohibits insurers, workers’ compensation carriers, and HMOs from using algorithms, artificial intelligence, or machine learning systems as the sole basis for denying, reducing, or partially reducing a claim.

- Requires that decisions to deny or reduce a claim be made by qualified human professionals.
- Specifies duties for qualified human professionals in claim review processes.
- Requires carriers, insurers, and HMOs to include specified information in denial communications to claimants.
- Authorizes the Department of Financial Services and the Office of Insurance Regulation to conduct examinations and investigations related to claim denial practices.

**2. HB 1395 - Artificial Intelligence by Rep. Rizzo  
SB 482 - Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights by Sen. Leek**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The Senate bill passed the floor on March 4 and was left in messages to the House. The House bill was referenced to 4 committees (a tough hill to climb) and was not

heard in committee. **No insurance-specific provisions are included in this bill.** This bill was a priority of Governor DeSantis.

The bill includes the following provisions:

- 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.

**3. HB 659 - CHATBOTS: Interactions with Artificial Intelligence by Rep. Hunschofsky  
SB 1344 - Companion Artificial Intelligence Chatbots by Sen. Burton**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The legislation was not heard in committee in either chamber.

The legislation includes the following provisions:

- Requires operators of companion chatbot platforms to require individuals seeking access to create a user account before interacting with the chatbot.
- Requires operators to take certain actions if the age verification process determines that a user is a minor.
- Requires operators to protect the confidentiality of age verification information provided by users.
- Requires operators to display specified information on any application, browser, or format used to access companion AI chatbots.
- Provides that violations of the act are deemed deceptive and unfair trade practices.
- Authorizes the Department of Legal Affairs to bring actions and collect civil penalties, reasonable attorney fees, and court costs for violations.

- Specifies applicability of civil penalties and investigative authority for enforcement.

**4. HB 635 - Cybersecurity – Protection from Incident Liability by Rep. Giallombardo  
SB 692 - Cybersecurity by Sen. Leek**

**Status:** **DEAD**. Both bills were in their last committee of reference. This legislation has been around for several years. It made it over the finish line a few years ago but then was vetoed by the Governor.

Both bills were amended to do the following:

- Removed the requirement for a local government to only adopt cybersecurity standards consistent with cybersecurity standards and processes established by the Florida Digital Service (FLDS) within the Department of Management Services.
- Removed the requirement for vendors to comply with the standards and processes established by The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework 2.0.
- Prohibited local governments from imposing cybersecurity standards or processes on a vendor that exceed the standards or processes established by the FLDS unless otherwise required by certain industry specific requirements or to comply with state or federal laws.
- Prohibited local governments from adopting or enforcing any cybersecurity standards or processes for contracts entered into or amended on or after July 1, 2026, if inconsistent with the standards or processes established by the FLDS

The bill includes the following provisions -- Provides liability protections for compliant entities such as vendors in the event of cybersecurity incidents:

- Establishes a presumption against liability for certain covered entities and third-party agents that substantially comply with recognized cybersecurity frameworks or applicable regulations.
- Requires periodic updates to cybersecurity programs within 1 year of revisions to applicable standards or laws to maintain liability protection.
- Clarifies that no private cause of action is created and that the availability of a liability shield cannot be used as evidence of negligence.

## GENERAL

**1. HB 1263 - OIR Agency Package: Insurer Transparency Provisions by Rep. Chaney  
SB 1306 - OIR Agency Package Criminal Activity of Ins. Professionals by Sen. Truenow**

**Status:** **DEAD**. The House bill passed all committees and with an amendment which includes tighter regulations and transparency measures for affiliates and reciprocals. The background provisions in HB 1263 were narrowed by an amendment adopted in the Commerce committee on February 26. Note that the Senate bill was not heard in committee and is dead. See also linked bill **HB 1265** creating accompanying public records exemptions and privilege provisions for this information. **SB 524/HB 849 law**

**enforcement package also contained the OIR's background check provisions but it died in messages between the chambers.**

The House bill was amended to include the following on March 3:

Require background checks for key managerial personnel of certain insurance-related entities.

- Applies fingerprinting requirements to incorporators, stockholders, officers, and others with authority over financial and operational decisions.
- Directs state and federal agencies to process and exchange criminal history records for licensing determinations.
- Specifies that individuals must cover fingerprinting and retention fees.
- Enables the office to review background checks and decide eligibility for licensure or operation.

The adopted House amendment includes provisions applicable to various lines as follows:

- **All Lines:**
  - **Data Breach:** requires that reports of data security breaches provided to the state attorney general must also be copied to OIR where the breached entity is regulated by OIR.
  - **Company License Revocation:** provides increased powers to the OIR and DFS to issue cease and desist orders to **unlicensed** entities or persons under the insurance code.
  - **Background checks:** Grants specific authority to the Florida Department of Law enforcement regarding fingerprinting and background checks for organizers, incorporators, officers, employees, contractors, stockholders, directors, owners, manager, or volunteers in involved in the organization, operation or management of any insurer authorized to sell insurance.
  - **Group Capital:** Requires the Ultimate Controlling person of an insurer to file a Group Capital Calculation Report, under NAIC rules regarding such filings. After the first filing, insurers and groups may be exempt from future filings if the OIR determines the holding company system writes less than \$1 billion in premium, has no insurers domiciled outside the U.S., does not own a banking or depository institution, and there have been no material changes in the transactions between insurers and non-insurers in the group.
- **Administrators (TPAs including PBMs):** Authorizes the OIR to conduct market conduct exams of Administrator licensees.
- **Life Insurers:**
  - **Liquidity Stress Test:** Requires filing of a liquidity stress test framework for Life Insurers meeting the scope criteria under NAIC rules.
- **Reciprocals:**
  - **Attorney in Fact:** Creates a new regulatory framework requiring registration and regulation of Attorneys' in Fact which are operating a Reciprocal insurer. Filings include an annual financial statement of the AIF, fingerprint and background

information on owners officers and directors of the AIF, etc. Grants regulatory authority to discipline AIF's that violate the insurance code or are operating with bad business practices. Allows revocation or suspension of an AIF registration, authorizes substantial fines in lieu of suspension including \$5000 per violation for an aggregate of \$50,000 for all nonwillful violations arising out of the same action; \$25,000 with an aggregate of \$250,000 for all Willful violations arising out of the same action, and up to \$1 million for actions occurring during a state of emergency. Fines may not be paid by the reciprocal insurer.

- **Auto:**
  - **Rate filings:**
    - CAT Losses: after January 1, 2027, catastrophe losses must be estimated and modeled using a model approved by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology. Makes other automobile changes in statute to require rate filings to include catastrophe modeling.
    - Must file a full rate filing after 2 years of consecutive annual rate certifications submitted to OIR.
  - **Data Call:** Beginning January 1, 2027, a new private passenger automobile data call on claims, policyholder data, and other information will be required.
- **Homeowners:**
  - **Rate Filings:**
    - Allows insurers to file for new additional credits to rates which involve mitigation and construction techniques which lower rates.
    - Must file a full rate filing after 2 years of consecutive annual rate certifications submitted to OIR.
  - **Reporting:** Eliminates the obsolete annual reporting for AOB claims and payments.

**2. HB 1265 - Public Records/ Office of Insurance Regulation by Rep. Chaney**  
**This bill is linked to HB1263**

**Status:** **DEAD.**

The House bill as amended does the following:

- Creates s. 624.28, F.S., granting privilege and confidentiality for documents and materials obtained by the Office of Insurance Regulation or the National Association of Insurance Commissioners during examinations or analyses of insurance companies.
- Prohibits the Commissioner of Insurance Regulation and certain other persons from testifying in private civil actions regarding privileged information.
- Authorizes the commissioner to share documentation under specific conditions, ensuring recipients maintain confidentiality.
- Secures reciprocity by recognizing similar privileges granted by other jurisdictions.
- Exempts from public records requirements certain proprietary business information related to group capital calculations, liquidity stress tests, and biographical statements or affidavits.

- Sets future legislative review and potential repeal of these privileges unless reenacted.

**3. HB 7017 - OGSR/Trade Secrets (Formerly PCB GOS10) by Government Operations Subcommittee, Rep. Sapp**  
**SB 7026 - OGSR/Trade Secret Held by an Agency by Governmental Oversight and Accountability**

**Status:** **PASSED.**

The legislation includes the following provisions:

- Maintain the existing public records exemption for trade secrets by removing its scheduled repeal and eliminating references to trade secrets from multiple statutes.
- Retain the public records exemption for trade secrets in s. 119.0715, F.S., by deleting the provision that would have repealed it under the Open Government Sunset Review Act.
- Remove references to trade secrets from various statutory sections, including definitions and exemptions related to proprietary or confidential business information.
- Revise multiple public records exemptions to no longer separately classify trade secrets as exempt information

**4. HB 849 – Department of Law Enforcement by Rep. Abbott**  
**SB 524 – Department of Law Enforcement by Sen. Simon**

**Status:** **DEAD.**

The Senate adopted an amendment that was advocated for by OIR did following:  
Mandates FDLE to accept and process fingerprints for insurance licensees, clarifies definitions, and creates new rules for immigration detainers and law enforcement procedures.

- Defines 'adjuster,' 'agent,' 'control person,' and other insurance terms.
- Requires fingerprint submission for licensure applicants and 'control persons,' with FDLE exchanging criminal history records with DFS and OIR.
- Creates sections 624.341, 943.0417, and 943.0536 addressing new processes for insurance regulation, law enforcement apprenticeships, and immigration detainers.
- Expands administrative expunction eligibility for certain immigration detainer records.
- Clarifies staff support for the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and modifies notice requirements for disciplinary complaints.

The Senate bill requires the FDLE to accept and process fingerprints of natural persons who are control persons of a licensee or applicant for licensure under the Florida Insurance Code. A full set of fingerprints must be submitted to the Department of

Financial Services (DFS) or an authorized vendor, which must forward them to the FDLE for state processing and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing.

**5. HB 1019 - Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances by Rep. Conerly  
SB 1230 - Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances by Sen. Harrell**

**Status:** PASSED.

The Senate amendment on the House bill changes a definition related to airports.

The House bill was amended in its last committee to do the following:

The bill phases out, with exceptions, the use of firefighting foam that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), known as aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF). Specifically, the bill:

- Effective July 1, 2026, prohibits the use of AFFF in nonemergency instruction, training, or testing, and requires entities possessing AFFF to submit inventories to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).
- Effective July 1, 2027, prohibits the sale, purchase, or distribution of AFFF, and requires entities to submit a disposal plan to DEP.
- Effective July 1, 2029, prohibits the possession and use of AFFF, except for certain federal aviation facilities, and certain military applications and emergency firefighting situations. The bill also requires certain public entities disposing of domestic wastewater biosolids and treated effluent to quarterly sample for PFAS and submit the results to DEP.