




2024
**LEGISLATIVE SESSION
REPORT**

PUBLISHED MARCH, 2024

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Session Overview

The Florida Legislature adjourned Sine Die on March 8th after passing 325 bills and a \$117.46 billion budget for the fiscal year 2024-2025.

Picking up where they left off last session, Senate President Kathleen Passidomo and House Speaker Paul Renner pushed policy and budgetary goals through their second and final session as presiding officers. Outside factors did influence the landscape of the 2024 Legislative Session, with Governor DeSantis balancing a presidential primary and his duties in Tallahassee. This did not stop Florida's policymakers from focusing on key issues challenging the state.

Several issues were revisited, including further protection of parental rights, immigration, criminal justice, and tax relief. The legislature addressed other issues facing Florida, for instance, fake meat in grocery stores and reforming energy policy.

Of course, legislative leaders had their priorities. Senate President Passidomo's key priority was "The Live Healthy Act" while Speaker Renner focused on HB 1, a social media ban for minors. Speaker Renner's policy led to extensive collaboration between the House, Senate, and Governor's office, with concerns over parental choice and constitutionality. The Legislature passed HB 1 early, in anticipation of a veto and recommendations for improvement from the Governor. After Governor DeSantis vetoed HB 1, the Legislature made adjustments and passed HB 3. Their collaborative efforts showed how the separate branches can use their powers to shape policy for Floridians.

After leading their respective chambers for the last two years, Senate President Passidomo and House Speaker Renner both relinquished their gavels at the end of Session. Speaker Renner will term out in November, while President Passidomo has decided to complete her full term and return to the Senate through 2026.

Session Stats

\$117.46

BILLION

BUDGET

FY 2024-2025

PREVIOUS BUDGETS

2023 - \$117 bn

2022 - \$112 bn

2021 - \$101.5 bn

2020 - \$92.3 bn

325

Bills Passed

450

**Bills Passed In Only
One Chamber**

1957

Bills Filed

2196

Amendments

3051

Votes Taken

43

Floor Sessions

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

The Budget

“

We are proposing significant investments in our natural resources, our infrastructure, and our educational institutions to ensure long-term viability and vitality. Our Appropriations Committee Chairs deserve great credit for meeting the challenge of prudent and strategic investments to prepare our state for a bright future.

- Speaker Paul Renner

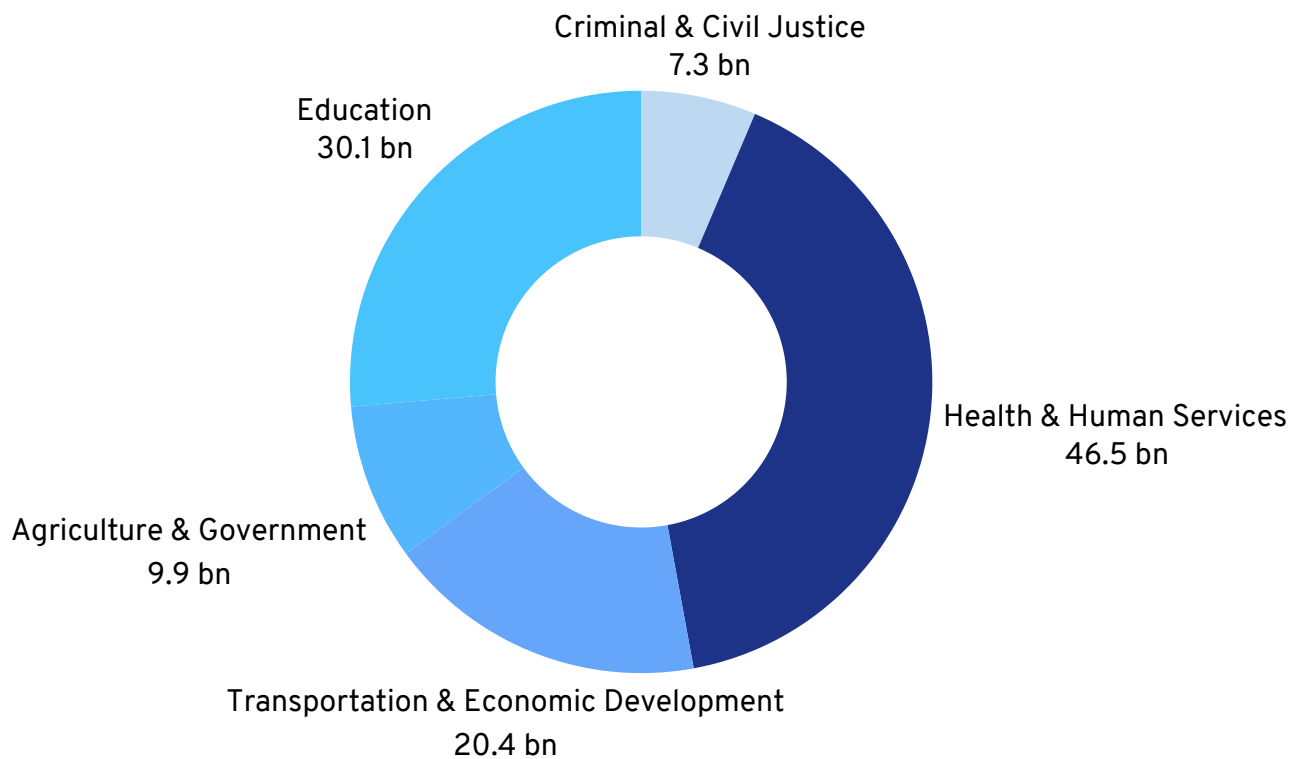
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FISCAL YEAR 2024-2025

\$117.46 bn

This year, the Legislature passed a \$117.46 billion budget. HB 5001, the General Appropriations Act (GAA), will be presented to the Governor for his signature - and his veto pen. Using the power of the line-item-veto, Governor DeSantis vetoed more than \$500 million for the 2023-2024 fiscal year. We could see a much larger veto list from the Governor this year due to the Legislature appropriating \$3 billion more than his recommended budget of \$114.4 billion.

This year's GAA contains a \$240 bump in per-student school funding, \$13.9 billion for transportation projects, a 3% pay increase for all state employees, and \$702 million for Everglades restoration. Budget goals centered around making fiscally responsible adjustments and right-sizing the budget as the timeline for spending pandemic funds is coming to an end. Excess funds were spent on retiring outstanding state debt and filling Florida's reserve fund. The annual tax package also provided more than \$1.5 billion in estimated savings for Floridians.



TAX RELIEF PACKAGE

In the final hours before Sine Die, the Legislature approved the 2024-2025 tax package. This year's package shows smaller tax breaks from previous years. The decrease came without surprise as legislative leaders predict that 2024-2025 will be a tighter year financially due to an end in pandemic-related funds from the federal government.

The package contains several familiar sales tax holidays. A back-to-school sales tax holiday will last two weeks starting July 29th. A sales tax holiday on recreational events and items will last the entire month of July, dubbed "Freedom Month". Additionally, there is a one-week holiday on tools starting September 1 and two separate two-week holidays for disaster preparedness items, starting June 1 and August 24 respectively.

Hillsborough County received special attention in this year's tax package. After being collected by an unconstitutional sales tax, \$590 million was returned to the county. The funds will be returned as a \$162 million sales tax holiday, \$256 million for resurfacing projects, and the final \$171 million will be dispersed through a refund process and cover approved attorneys' fees.

Other provisions in the tax package include a credit to insurance companies that reduce premiums for homeowners, which is expected to save homeowners \$417.5 million over two years. A \$450 million toll rebate program for drivers with more than 35 toll transactions per month was a last-minute addition at the request of Governor DeSantis.

Overall, the tax package will save taxpayers and consumers an estimated \$1.5 billion over the next two years.

The facts and figures listed in the budget breakdown below are valid as of March 13th, prior to the budget being signed by the Governor, and are therefore subject to change.

EDUCATION



Total
\$30.1 bn


In the 2024-2025 budget, K-12 per-student funding reached an unprecedented level. To provide additional funding flexibility, the base student allocation increased by \$191.25. For teacher recruitment and retention, the Legislature is investing \$1.2 billion in teacher salaries.

Additionally, this budget funds Career and Technical Education opportunities with support for school districts, colleges, and universities that create or expand these vital programs. In the Higher Education budget, there are no authorized tuition increases at Florida colleges and universities, but significant funds have been allocated to support performance and excellence initiatives in our state universities.”

Includes:

- \$1.7 billion for early learning
- \$28.4 billion for public schools K12 - FEFP
 - Total FEFP funds increased by \$1.8 billion, or 6.73%
 - Base Student Allocation increased by \$191.25, or 3.27%
 - Safe Schools Allocation increased by \$40 million, to a total of \$290 million
 - Mental health resources increased by \$20 million, to a total \$180 million
- \$627.4 million Public Schools K12 Non-FEFP programs
 - Funding for projects such as School Recognition Program (\$200 million), Coach Aaron Feis Guardian Program (\$6.5 million), Mentoring Programs (\$12.2 million), Early Childhood Music Education (\$2.4 million)
- \$812 million for School District Workforce
 - \$451 million for workforce development for career and technical education and adult education, workload increase of \$24.6 million
 - \$20 million for Pathways to Career Opportunities Grant Program for apprenticeships
 - \$5 million increase for “Grow Your Own Teacher” Program
 - \$20 million for nursing education initiatives
- \$2.4 billion for Florida College System
 - No tuition increases
- \$6.8 billion for State University System
 - No tuition increase

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Total 
\$46.5 bn

The 2024 Legislative Session was labeled the “Health Care Session” and for good reason. President Passidomo came out early last summer with her top priority: The Live Healthy Act. Not long after, Speaker Renner announced that he would also focus on health care. While the Health and Human Services silo of the budget is always the largest, this year broke previous funding records.

President Passidomo prioritized Medicaid rate increases for specific providers, Residency Programs for doctors, innovation in healthcare, and the creation of the Behavioral Health Teaching Hospital designation. Speaker Renner prioritized provider rate increases for nursing homes, transparency in healthcare, and modernization of the Baker and Marchman Acts.

Includes:

Highlights in the Live Healthy Act Package*

- SB 7016 - Health Care
 - Medicaid Provider Rate Increases - \$246 million
 - iBudget Provider Rate Increase - \$196 million
 - Florida Reimbursement Assistance for Medical and Dental Education - \$38 million
 - Increasing Graduate Medical Education Residence Slots- \$150 million
- SB 7018 - Health Care Innovation
 - Health Care Innovation Council and Resolving Loan Program- \$50 million
- SB 330 - Behavioral Health Teaching Hospitals
 - Creates designation of behavioral health teaching hospitals - \$321 million

Agency for Health Care Administration - \$34.6 billion

- \$19 million to increase PPS rates for Federally Qualified Health Centers & Rural Health Clinics

Department of Children and Families - \$4.7 billion

Department of Health - \$4.1 billion

Department of Veterans Affairs - \$220 million

**For more information, please see the Live Healthy Act section on pages 14 - 17.*

CRIMINAL & CIVIL JUSTICE



Total
\$7.3 bn

At \$7.3 billion, the FY 2024-25 Criminal and Civil Justice budget is slightly larger than last year's version (\$6.7 billion). The priorities of this budget were addressing staffing, recruitment, and retention issues in the Department of Corrections (DOC), Department of Juvenile Justice, and Court System, as well as making a significant investment in prison infrastructure and an expansion of educational and vocational programs in the DOC.

Includes:

- \$3.6 billion – Department of Corrections
 - \$100 million for Correctional Facilities Capital Improvement
 - \$11 million for DOC Education Expansion
- \$383 million – Attorney General
- \$495 million – Florida Department of Law Enforcement
 - \$8.5 million for State Assistance for Fentanyl Eradication (S.A.F.E)
- \$743 million – Department of Juvenile Justice
 - \$5.2 million to increase Residential Commitment Capacity
 - \$6.3 million for Children In Need of Services/Families in Need of Services (CINS/FINS)
- \$1.3 billion – Justice Administrative Commission
- \$741 million – State Court System



Last year we funded a historic expansion of education and vocational programming in the DOC, with an emphasis on virtual education. We are continuing that expansion, including additional teachers and IT Infrastructure, equipment, and educational materials which will expand current learning labs and online education opportunities. This funding is intended to help address inmate educational deficits, prepare them for the workforce upon release, reduce recidivism, and reduce the problem of inmate idleness in our institutions.

Senator Jennifer Bradley, Chair
Senate Committee on Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations



TRANSPORTATION, TOURISM & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Total

\$20.4 bn

At \$20.4 billion, the Transportation, Tourism & Economic Development silo accounts for a sizable and diverse allocation of the total budget. Most of the dollars (\$13.9bn) are directed to the Department of Transportation's Transportation Work Program which implements large scale infrastructure projects. The budget also provides significant investments in affordable housing, emergency management, hurricane recovery, and historical preservation.

Includes:

- \$2.3 billion – Department of Commerce
 - \$75 million for Florida Job Growth Grant Fund
 - \$80 million for VISIT FLORIDA
 - \$17 million for law enforcement recruitment bonus program
 - \$11.9 million for workforce projects
 - \$100 million for Florida Hometown Heroes Program,
 - \$174 million for State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP)
 - \$84 million for Affordable Housing (SAIL)
 - \$396 million for Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery Grant Funding
- \$600 million – Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
- \$169 million – Department of Military Affairs
- \$231 million – Department of State
- \$15.7 billion – Department of Transportation
 - \$13.9 billion for the Transportation Work Program
- \$1.4 billion – Division of Emergency Management (*Executive Office of the Governor*)

“

With close to 140 million annual visitors, 23 million residents, and over 800 people moving to the state each day, [this budget] demonstrates our commitment to ensuring our roads, airports, and ports are prepared to handle the capacity.

Representative Alex Andrade, Chair
House Subcommittee on Infrastructure & Tourism Appropriations

”

Agriculture & General Government



Total
\$9.9 bn

Continuing to prioritize preserving Florida’s natural features and protecting its agricultural industry, the legislature allocated \$9.9 billion in the Agricultural and General Government silo. Big ticket items in this silo include water quality improvements (\$1.7bn), Everglades restoration (\$702M), and expansion of the wildlife corridor (\$528M). Other allocations ensure Florida’s General Government and Regulatory Departments remain open and effective.

Includes:

- \$3.1 billion – Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
 - \$100 million for rural and family land protection
 - \$25 million for feeding programs/farm share/feeding Florida
- \$33.8 million – Department of Citrus
- \$3.4 billion – Department of Environmental Protection
 - \$702 million for Everglades restoration and SFWMD operations
 - \$1.7 billion for water quality improvements
 - \$528 million for Florida Forever Programs and Land Acquisition
- \$187 million – Department of Business & Professional Regulation
- \$42.8 million – Florida Gaming Control Commission
- \$684.7 million – Department of Financial Services
- \$585 million – Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission
- \$235 million – Department of Lottery
- \$862.5 million – Department of Management Services



We are continuing our longstanding efforts to preserve Florida’s unique natural resources and making critical improvements to our environmental and clean water infrastructure. These investments benefit current and future generations of Floridians, while also safeguarding Florida’s economy as our pristine natural features continue to attract visitors from across the country and around the world.

Senator Jason Brodeur, Chair
Senate Committee on Agriculture, Environment and General Government Appropriations



LEGISLATION THAT PASSED

The Highlights

“

I am so proud to lead the Florida Senate, and amazed by what we have accomplished together over the last two years. Our great Governor, Speaker Renner, and every single member of the Florida House and Senate have worked together on key initiatives that will keep Florida the free, beautiful, and prosperous state we all cherish.

”

- Senate President Kathleen Passidomo

Passed Legislation

Health Care

THE LIVE HEALTHY ACT

The Live Healthy Act (LHA) is comprised of multiple policy bills. Together, these sweeping policy changes and funding increases are meant to grow Florida's health care workforce, increase access, and incentivize innovation in health care.

SB 7016 Health Care by Sen. Burton and Rep. Grant

This is the main piece of legislation in the LHA package. The largest and most comprehensive changes and reforms are made to Florida's health care system in SB 7016.

The bill:

- Expands GME Residency program by 500 slots to increase the number of physicians in Florida.
- Expands eligibility for Linking Industry to Nursing (LINE) program funding to high-performing independent schools, colleges, or universities that meet performance metrics, including at least a 70% completion rate for CNA programs and at least a 75% NCLEX pass rate for LPN and RN programs.
- Creates the Training, Education, and Clinicals in Health (TEACH) Funding Program for qualified facilities, including Federally Qualified Health Centers. The program intends to support the state Medicaid program and underserved populations by helping offset administrative costs and lost revenue associated with training residents and students to become licensed health care practitioners.
- Expands Florida Reimbursement Assistance for Medical and Dental Education (FRAME) Program to incentivize practitioners to stay in Florida after completing their education and training, or medical residency, by providing increased loan repayment for up to four years. Also, the program was expanded to mental health professionals and dental hygienists.
- Removes regulations to increase workforce mobility, including;
 - Allowing out-of-state APRNs and PAs to practice in underserved areas through the Areas of Critical Needs Program.
 - Establishing a limited licensure for Graduate Assistant Physicians to work under the supervision of a fully-licensed Florida Physician as long as certain criteria are met.
 - Changing regulations to allow a transfer agreement between a certified nurse midwife and a hospital for patients who need a higher level of care or emergency services.
 - Expanding the existing telehealth maternity care program to all Florida counties.
 - Authorizing clinical psychologists and psychiatric nurses to practice to the fullest extent of their education by repealing and reducing experience requirements. Under the LHA, clinical psychologists will no longer be required to have three years' experience before they can perform certain duties. Psychiatric nursing experience has been reduced from two years to one year for certain duties.

Passed Legislation

Health Care

- Removes barriers for experienced, foreign-trained physicians to practice in Florida.
- Expands access to quality, efficient health care by
 - Expanding access to free and charitable clinics by increasing the eligibility threshold from 200% to 300% of the FPL to allow more low-income Floridians to access care.
 - Creating a health screening and practitioner portal that health care practitioners can utilize to advertise community events and services. Floridians can then search for free screenings and services in their area using the portal.
 - Creating a Health Screening Grant Program to support nonprofit entities that are providing no-cost screenings and health services. The grant funds can be used to begin providing new services or expanding the area of service.
 - Seeking approval from the Federal Government for Hospital at Home.
 - Requiring ER Diversion Partnerships and Care Coordination between hospitals and primary care settings.
 - Expanding mobile response teams to the entire state.
- Creates Advanced Birth Center Designation. ABCs are authorized to perform low-risk deliveries, including cesarean sections. The facility must operate 24/7, employ 2 medical directors (an OB/GYN and an anesthesiologist), serve Medicaid patients, and have a written transfer agreement with a nearby hospital or an arrangement with an OB/GYN who has admitting privileges at a nearby hospital to accept its patients in case of emergency.

[Read more on SB 7016.](#)

SB 7018 Health Care Innovation by Sen. Harrell and Rep. Gonzalez Pittman

The bill creates the Health Care Innovation Council (the Council) and Revolving Loan Program, funded by a \$50 million recurring appropriation over the next ten years. The 15-member Council will convene healthcare experts to explore innovations in technology, workforce, and health care delivery models. The Council will hold public meetings across the state to hear from innovators in healthcare, annually recognize the most impactful concepts helping Floridians to live healthier, and develop best practice recommendations on an ongoing basis. Lastly, they will review applications and make recommendations for awarding low-interest rate loans using criteria based on council findings and focus areas, prioritizing rural hospitals and nonprofits that accept Medicaid patients in rural or medically underserved areas.

[Read more on SB 7018.](#)

Passed Legislation

Health Care

SB 330 Behavioral Health Teaching Hospitals by Sen. Boyd and Rep. Garrison

The bill establishes a new category of teaching hospital focused on behavioral health. In addition to meeting other specified criteria, the new hospital designation requires a partnership with a state university school of medicine, and names specific hospital/university partnerships in a three year pilot program. This allows those named hospitals and universities to be part of the development and implementation of the model. However, each of them must meet all required designation criteria required by July 1, 2024. The bill also creates the Florida Center for Behavioral Health Workforce within the existing Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute.

[Read more on SB 330.](#)

SB 1600 Interstate Mobility by Sen. Collins and Rep. Alvarez

The bill creates a streamlined licensure and endorsement pathway for out-of-state healthcare providers moving and wanting to practice in Florida who meet specified criteria. The “Mobile Opportunity by Interstate Licensure Endorsement Act” or “MOBILE Act” aims to attract and keep high-performing practitioners in Florida.

[Read more on SB 1600.](#)

SB 1758 Individuals with Disabilities by Sen. Brodeur and Rep. Buchanan

The bill expands services to Floridians with disabilities. It modifies the application process for Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD) services by adding an online application option and streamlining the timeframe to determine eligibility. In addition, the bill reduces the age requirement for a person’s caregiver from 70 to 60 years of age, or older, which will allow more individuals to be included. Finally, the bill includes an education component to help people understand eligibility for the Consumer-Directed Care program, which is an alternative option to the iBudget program.

[Read more on SB 1758.](#)

Passed Legislation

Health Care

HB 7089 Health Care Expenses by Rep. Grant and Sen. Collins

The bill increases patient access to health care cost information and offers a measure of protection from unreasonable and burdensome medical debt by codifying consumer protections relating to the collection of medical debt. The new law also creates price transparency requirements for hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, and insurers related to non-emergency services.

[Read more on HB 7089.](#)

THE LIVE HEALTHY ACT PACKAGE FUNDING

SB 7016 - Health Care - \$717 million

Medicaid Provider Rate Increases - \$245.7 million

- Maternal Care for Moms and Babies - \$134.6 million
- Preventative Dental Care Services - \$35 million
- Private Duty Nursing Services - \$29 million
- Occupational, Physical, and Speech Therapy Services - \$34.2 million
- Behavioral Analysis - \$13 million

iBudget Provider Rate Increase - \$195.8 million

Health Care Screening and Services Grant Program - \$10 million

Mobile Response Team Expansion - \$11.5 million

Statewide Expansion of the Telehealth Minority Maternity Care Program - \$23.4 million

Florida Reimbursement Assistance for Medical and Dental Education - \$38 million

- Medical - \$30 million
- Dental - \$8 million

Training, Education, and Clinicals in Healthcare (TEACH) Funding Program - \$25 million

Expansion of Lab Schools with University Affiliations - \$2 million

Linking Industry Education to Nursing Education (LINE) Expansion - \$5 million

Increasing Graduate Medical Education Residence Slots - \$150 million

- Slots for Doctors - \$50 million
- High Tertiary/Statutory Teaching Hospitals - \$100 million

SB 330 - Behavioral Health Teaching Hospitals - \$321 million

Passed Legislation

Social Media

HB 3 Online Protections for Minors

On January 24th, the House of Representatives passed Social Media Use for Minors (HB 1), a bill that would ban the use of social media platforms for children under the age of 16, regardless of parental consent. House Speaker Paul Renner made HB 1 a top priority for this year's Legislative Session and declared the bill should withstand constitutional scrutiny as it targets the addictive features of social media, not the content. Senate President Kathleen Passidomo supported the Speaker's initiative and on February 22 the Senate passed HB 1 with some amendments, including alternatives for verifying a user's age and focusing on addictive features.

On March 1st, Governor Ron DeSantis vetoed HB 1 after expressing his concerns with the bill negating parental rights and raising questions about its constitutionality. The governor acknowledged the importance of protecting children from the harmful effects of social media, however, he insisted on finding a middle ground that protected parental rights and anonymous speech for adults. Since this legislation was a top priority for the Speaker, HB 3 was amended quickly to become a vehicle for the compromise language.

House Bill 3 allows 14- and 15-year-olds with parental consent to access social media platforms but requires the platforms to restrict and terminate accounts of minors 13 years of age and under. The bill passed both chambers and awaits Governor DeSantis' signature.

[Read more on HB 3.](#)

Passed Legislation

Education

Following the passage of universal school choice in 2023, the House of Representatives spent much of the 2024 Legislative Session expanding the scope and modifying the requirements for school choice programs based on feedback from the Department, districts, parents, and students.

Under President Passidomo, the Senate turned its attention to public school regulations. In the interim, the Senate undertook an independent review of the Florida Education Code. This review included feedback provided from Senators, local school districts, the Florida Association of District School Superintendents, the Florida School Boards Association, and the Florida Education Association, among others. Throughout Session, stakeholders worked with House and Senate leadership to remove burdensome and outdated requirements, resulting in two comprehensive bills - SB 7002 and SB 7004

Beyond school choice and deregulation, both chambers championed the expansion of career and technical education programs and early learning opportunities.

SB 7002 Deregulation of Public Schools by Sen. Hutson and Rep. Rizo

The more administrative of the two deregulation bills championed by President Passidomo, SB 7002 reduces certain regulations related to public school personnel, providing local school districts more authority to meet the needs of their community, staff, and students. Additionally, the bill simplifies financial requirements, enhances facilities management, and advances efficient administrative processes, preserving requirements for transparency and accountability.

[Read more on SB 7002.](#)

SB 7004 Education by Sen. Simon and Rep. Trabulsky

The second of the two deregulation bills championed by President Passidomo, SB 7004 makes a myriad of changes to the Florida Education Code. The bill revises elementary school student progression planning to identify students in kindergarten through grade 2 with substantial deficiency in reading or math and requires parental notification and input if the student is retained, provides additional time for schools that pursue a community school as a turnaround option, and requires that changes made to the school grades model or scale may not go into effect until the following school year. Additionally, the bill provides greater flexibility for districts for virtual instruction and VPK summer programs and repeals several outdated and duplicative reports and programs.

[Read more on SB 7004.](#)

Passed Legislation

Education

SB 1264 History of Communism by Sen. Collins and Rep. Shoaf

Beginning in the 2026-2027 school year, the bill requires instruction in public schools on the history of communism that is age and developmentally appropriate. The bill requires the Department of Education to prepare and offer standards for the required instruction and allows the DOE to seek input from victims of communism and organizations dedicated to the victims of communism. Additionally, the bill establishes the Institute for Freedom in the Americas within Miami Dade College (MDC) to preserve the ideals of a free society and promote democracy in the Americas.

[Read more on SB 1264.](#)

HB 917 Career and Technical Education by Rep. Snyder and Sen. Simon

As part of the Legislature's push to reform career and technical education, HB 917 authorizes districts and local workforce development boards, advisory committees, and business groups to provide networking opportunities for secondary students and exposure for elementary and secondary students to a variety of industries, businesses, and careers. The bill also authorizes a student who earns credit for one year of related technical instruction for a registered apprenticeship or preapprenticeship program to satisfy specified high school graduation credit requirements. Additionally, the bill authorizes minors aged 16 or 17 to work in residential construction if they have earned his or her Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 10 certification and meet additional regulatory and safety requirements.

[Read more on HB 917.](#)

HB 1267 Economic Self-Sufficiency by Rep. Anderson and Sen. Garcia

One early learning-focused bill that did pass is HB 1267. Among other provisions, this legislation establishes the School Readiness Plus Program, which will provide SR subsidies to families between 85% and 100% of the SMI. The bill appropriates \$23 million to the program and specifies that benefits will be distributed on a first-come, first-served basis. This bill intends to offset fiscal cliffs associated with the SR program and offer additional support to working families as they climb the economic ladder.

[Read more on HB 1267.](#)

Legislation That Failed to Pass

Expanding Scope of Defamation Lawsuits

Legislation filed by Rep. Alex Andrade for the past two sessions would have changed the threshold to sue for defamation. The bill has drawn support and criticism from conservatives. Some argue it would hold national media outlets accountable while others believe it would stifle free speech. The legislation did not make it to the floor in either chamber.

Minimum Age for Firearm Purchase or Transfer

This legislation was filed to lower the minimum age to purchase a firearm from 21 to 18. This legislation specifically lowers the age for purchasing rifles and other “long guns”. It would repeal legislation made in response to the tragic shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School. The bill passed through the House of Representatives, but Senate President Passidomo publicly opposed the changes and no companion bill was filed in the Senate, making the House bill dead on arrival.

Term Limits for County Commissioners

Most County Commissioners in the state of Florida do not face term limits. This year Sen. Blaise Ingoglia and Rep. Michelle Salzman sought to change statute to force counties to vote on whether they wanted their commissioners to face term limits. The debate over this legislation was lengthy and complicated, with the many counties being of different sizes and having different needs. The legislation ultimately died in the Senate.

1134

Bills Died

595

Died in Senate

534

Died in House

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