

Number	Sponsor	Title	Topic
HB 0045	Morales	Educational Opportunities for Disabled Veterans	Tuition Waiver
SB 554	Cruz	Educational Opportunities for Disabled Veterans	Tuition Waiver
HB 0057	Fine	Racial and Sexual Discrimination	Training; Curriculum
SB 0242	Gruters	Racial and Sexual Discrimination	Training; Curriculum
HB 0075	Sabatini	Limiting COVID-19 Restrictions	COVID 19
HB 0077	Driskell	Commissioner of Education	Ballot Measures

SB 0192	Cruz	Commissioner of Education	Ballot Measures
HB 0191	Skidmore	Fee Waivers For Students Living in Recovery Residence	Tuition Waiver
SB 396	Polsky	Fee Waivers for Students Living in a Recovery Residence - 2022	Tuition Waiver
HB 0203	Duran	Student Fee Exemptions	Tuition Waiver
SB 0304	Garcia	Student Fee Exemptions	Tuition Waiver
SB 0322	Stewart	Discrimination in Labor and Employment	Hiring Practices; Employment
HB 293	Thompson	Discrimination in Labor and Employment	Hiring Practices; Employment
SB 0366	Berman	State Renewable Energy Goals	Energy Initiatives
SB 0376	Book	Employment Protections	Hiring Practices
HB 0291	Woodson	Employment Protections	Hiring Practices
HB 6007	Sabatini	Licenses to Carry Concealed Weapons or Firearms	Weapons
HB 6065	Arrington	Fairness in Women's Sports Act	Athletics

SB 212	Farmer	Fairness in Women's Sports Act	Athletics
SB 594	Perry	Discrimination on the Basis of COVID-19 Vaccination or Post infection Recovery Status	COVID 19
SB 550	Cruz	Unlawful Employment Practices	Hiring Practices; Employment
HB 6055	Sabatini	Out of State Fee Waivers	Tuition Waiver

SB 508	Diaz	Fiduciary Duty of Care for Appointed Public Officials and Executive Officers	Public Ethics
SB 520	Brandes	Public Records and Public Meetings	Public Records; Public Meetings
SB 504	Perry	Criminal Convictions	Prisoner Education
SB 698	Cruz	Standard High School Diploma Award Requirements	Financial Aid
HB 979	Daley	High School Graduation Requirements	Financial Aid
SB 658	Cruz	Persons Authorized to Visit Charter Schools	Charter Schools
SB 624	Wright	Reemployment After Retirement	Retirement; FRS
SB 7006	Diaz	A Review Under The Open Government Sunset Review Act	Public Records; Public Meetings
SB 7004	Diaz	A Review Under The Open Government Sunset Review Act	Public Records; Public Meetings
HB 7019	Fetterhoff	OGSR/Technology Systems/State University or a Florida College System Institution	Operations

SB 622	Diaz	Florida Institute for Charter School Innovation	Charter Schools
HB 609	Borrero	Florida Institute for Charter School Innovation	Charter Schools
HB 1B	Grall	COVID-19 Mandates	COVID 19

SB 2B	Burgess	COVID-19 Mandates	COVID 19
HB 3B	Massullo, Jr.	Pub. Rec./COVID-19 Vaccination Policies and Practices	COVID 19
SB 4B	Burgess	Pub. Rec./COVID-19 Vaccination Policies and Practices	COVID 19
HB 5B	Zika	Florida Occupational Safety and Health State Plan	COVID 19
HB 6B	Hutson	Florida Occupational Safety and Health State Plan	COVID 19
HB 7B	Andrade	Vaccinations During Public Health Emergencies	COVID 19
SB 8B	Bean	Vaccinations During Public Health Emergencies	COVID 19
SB 722	Perry	Education for Inmates	Prisoner Education

HB 1515	Clemmons	Prisoner Education	Academic Affairs and Workforce Education
HB 6069	Shoaf	Vaccinations During Public Health Emergencies	COVID 19
HB 6077	Hinson	Postsecondary Intellectual Freedom and Viewpoint Diversity	Student Affairs
SB 810	Polsky	Postsecondary Intellectual Freedom and Viewpoint Diversity	Student Affairs
HB 0491	Skidmore	Energy	Operations
SB 858	Brodeur	Fee Exemptions for Reunited Students	Tuition Waiver

SB 720	Ausley	The Florida Retirement System	Retirement; FRS
SB 896	Burgess	Educator Certification Pathways for Veterans	Educator Certification Program
HB 0573	Snyder	Education Certification Pathways for Veterans	Educator Certification Program
SB 930	Hooper	Sale Tax Exemptions for Public Works	Operations
HB 589	Harding	Sales Tax Exemptions for Public Works	Operations
SB 954	Brodeur	Energy	Operations
HB 1139	Drake	Energy	Operations

SB 976	Perry	Construction	Operations
SB 974	Gruters	Sovereign Immunity	Operations
HB 703	Garrison	Pub. Rec. and Meetings/Postsecondary Education Executive Search	Public Records; Public Meetings
SB 1122	Gainer	Student Fees - 2022	Tuition Waiver
HB 991	Shoaf	Workforce Education Postsecondary Fees	Tuition Waivers and Fees
HB 1025	Bush III	Summer Youth Service Learning	Student Services
SB 1512	Powell	Summer Youth Service Learning Program	Student Services
HB 0657	Brown	Medical Education Reimbursement and Loan Repayment	Financial Aid
SB 1442	Jones	Medical Education Reimbursement and Loan Repayment Program	Financial Aid

SB 1458	Baxley	Employee Organizations	Collective Bargaining
HB 1197	Plakon	Employee Organizations	Collective Bargaining
SB 1434	Rodriguez (A)	Public Financing of Potentially At-Risk Structures and Infrastructure	Facilities
HB 1077	Hunschofsky	Public Financing of Potentially At-risk Structures and Infrastructure	Facilities
SB 1438	Jones	Florida's Potential Grant Program	Grants
HB 1159	Valdes	Workforce Education and Training Grants	Grants
HB 1089	Woodson	Affordable Housing	Student Services
SB 1926	Rodriguez (A)	Affordable Housing	Student Services
HB 985	Beltran	Sovereign Immunity	Operations

SB 1342	Diaz	Civil Actions for Deprivation of Rights, Privileges, or Immunities	Operations
HB 829	Byrd	Civil Actions for Deprivation of Rights, Privileges, or Immunities	Operations
SB 1454	Ausley	Office of the Blue Economy	Operations
HB 1081	Skidmore	Office of the Blue Economy	Operations
HB 999	Daley	Educational Dollars for Duty Program	Financial Aid
SB 1396	Cruz	Educational Dollars for Duty Program	Financial Aid
SB 1354	Rouson	Postsecondary Supplier Diversity Expenditure Data	Operations
HB 1007	Brown	Postsecondary Supplier Diversity Expenditure Data	Operations
SB 1228	Taddeo	Online Voter Registration in Public High School	Operations
SB 903	Eskamani	Online Voter Registration in Public High School	Operations
HB 1253	Brown	Prohibited Discrimination Based on Hairstyle	Operations
SB 1608	Bracy	Prohibited Discrimination Based on Hairstyle	Operations
SB 1606	Polsky	Protections for Public Employees who Use Medical Marijuana as Qualified Patients	Operations

HB 1247	Grieco	Protections for Public Employees who use Medical Marijuana as Qualified Patients	Operations
HB 1281	DiCeglie	Construction	Operations
HB 1577	Woodson	Homeless Youth	Student Services
SB 1708	Garcia	Child Welfare	Student Services
HB 1385	Woodson	State Contracting	Operations
SB 1530	Jones	State Contracting	Operations
SB 1848	Grueters	Personal Information Protection	Operations
SB 1838	Taddeo	Student Financial Aid	Financial Aid
HB 1463	Driskell	Student Financial Aid	Financial Aid

SB 148	Diaz	Individual Freedom	Operations
HB 7	Avila	Individual Freedom	Operations
SB 1962	Simpson	Public Service of Senator Charles S. "Charlie" Dean, Sr.	Financial Aid
SB 7038	Committee Bill	Retirement	Operations
SB 722	Perry	Prisoner Education	Academic Affairs and Workforce Education

HB 5201	Committee Bill	Higher Education - 2022	
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HB 7051	Committee Bill	Postsecondary Education	Library Resources, Transfer, Accreditation
SB 7044	Committee Bill	Education	Library Resources, Transfer, Accreditation

HB 1407	Valdes	Hunger Free Grant Program	Student Services
SB 1916	Taddeo	Hunger Free Grant Program	Student Servies

Description

A disabled veteran meeting certain conditions who does not have 100% eligibility for GI benefits under federal law will receive a tuition waiver for the remainder owed to the SUS or FCS institution or career, career charter, or technical center. Reporting on the number of waivers processed under this statute must be reported to either the FDOE or BOG.

Same as HB 45.

As to the FCS, the statute amends Florida Statute 1005.05 which pertains to K-20 education. The bill adds Section 8 to the statute, which prohibits any curriculum or mandatory employee or student training, whether provided by an employee or a hired contractor, may not teach, advocate, encourage, act upon, or promote divisive concepts, race or sex scapegoating, or race or sex stereotyping. An employee or hired contractor who teaches a curriculum or who provides mandatory employee or student training may respond to questions regarding divisive concepts raised by participants in the class or training. K-20 diversity and inclusion efforts must encourage employees and students not to judge each other based on color, race, ethnicity, sex, or any other characteristic protected by federal or state law. Each public K-20 educational institution must prohibit its employees from discriminating against students or other employees based on color, race, ethnicity, sex, or any other characteristic protected by federal or state law. Section 8, however, may not be construed to do any of the following: (1) Inhibit or violate the rights protected by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and s. 4, Art. I of the State Constitution or undermine a public K-20 educational institution's duty to protect to the fullest degree intellectual freedom and free expression. The intellectual vitality of students and employees may not be infringed upon under this subsection; (2) Prevent a public K-20 educational institution from promoting racial, cultural, ethnic, intellectual, or academic diversity or inclusiveness, so long as such efforts do not conflict with the requirements of this subsection and other applicable laws; (3) Prohibit the discussion of divisive concepts, as part of a larger course of academic instruction, in an objective manner and without endorsement; (4) Create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the state, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person. (5) Prohibit a state or federal court or agency of competent jurisdiction from ordering training or other remedial action that discusses divisive concepts due to a finding of discrimination, including discrimination based on race or sex. Prohibit the use of curriculum that teaches the topics of sexism, slavery, racial oppression, racial segregation, or racial discrimination, including topics relating to the enactment and enforcement of laws resulting in

Same as HB 57.

As to the FCS, political subdivisions, of which the FCS is one, may not mandate masks and may not share vaccination status with any third party. No employer may discriminate against employees on the basis of vaccination status, and no governmental entity may deny service to a member of the public, or segregate members of the public, on the basis of their vaccination status.

If passed this resolution would create a ballot measure to make the Commissioner of Education position an elected position by 2027 and in the Governor's cabinet beginning in June 2023. The Commissioner of Education would continue to be appointed for a term of June 2023 to January 2027, and would thereafter be elected.

Same as HB 77.

Each Florida College System institution, career center operated by a school district under s. 1001.44, and charter technical career center under s. 1002.34 may waive out of-state fees for students who currently live in a recovery residence, as defined in s. 397.311, and are employed in this state and work at least 20 hours per week. Verification of eligibility is required.

Same as HB 396.

This bill expands the tuition and fees waiver for any student who is, or was placed at the time he or she reached 18 years of age, in the custody of a relative or nonrelative, including, but not limited to, a placement made pursuant to under s. 39.5085 or s. 39.6225, even if such placement occurred before January 7, 2003; or who was adopted from the Department of Children and Families after May 5, 1997. The language of "including, but not limited to" is new language such that the statutes that come after are not an exclusive list of ways in which such individuals may qualify for the waiver. The waiver would take effect July 1, 2022.

Same as HB 203.

This bills prohibits employers, including any political subdivisions of the state like FCS, from providing less favorable employment opportunities on the basis of sex or pay employees of different sexes differently on the basis of sex, unless the employer can show that one or more of the factors listed in the bill exist. If an employee proves discrimination, then the employee is owed back wages and liquidated damages. Additionally, the employer is subject to civil penalties which increase based on the number of violations found. An employer cannot retaliate against employees who make inquiry into wages of other similarly situated individuals. Employers cannot inquire about past wages of a potential employee, and cannot condition an interview upon the receipt of such information. An employer cannot retaliate against an employee for discovering information related to the wages and benefits of others at the same employer.

Same as SB 322.

As to the FCS, this bill directs the Office of Energy within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in consultation with other state agencies, state colleges and universities, public utilities, and other private and public entities, to develop a unified statewide plan to generate the state's electricity from renewable energy and reduce the state's carbon emissions by specified dates, and requires state and public entities to cooperate as requested.

As to, among others, political subdivisions like the FCS, the bill prohibits employers from requesting past wage or salary information from a prospective employees or current employees seeking new positions with the same employer. An employer cannot retaliate against an employee or prospective employee who declines providing past wage or salary information, or makes a complaint against the employer subject to this statute.

Same as HB 291.

This bill repeals the prohibition of carrying concealed weapons on college or university campuses.

Same as SB 212.

This act repeals newly created statute Florida Statute 1006.205. Florida Statute 1006.205, which requires interscholastic, intercollegiate, intramural, or club athletic teams or sports that are sponsored by a public secondary school or public postsecondary institution to be expressly designated as either a men's team or women's team as determined by biological sex at birth; or co-ed team.

This act modifies Florida Statutes 381.00316 to prohibit vaccine documentation to be required for professional licensure and certifications, and creates a private right of action in order to obtain relief from any such requirements. The bill also creates Florida Statute 381.00317 prohibits any employer, public or private, from requiring a COVID-19 vaccine as a condition of employment, promotion, or continued employment. It prohibits any differentiation between vaccinated or unvaccinated employees for purposes of compensation, tenure, promotion, or any sort of differential status, until the vaccine itself meets certain clearing criteria in the statute.

The bill adds military status as a protected category in Florida Statute 760.10 entitled "Unlawful employment practices." The bill prohibits employers from discriminating against an employee for purposes of compensation, or the terms or conditions of employment based on a person status as a member of the military. Furthermore, it prohibits employers from discriminating during the hiring process on the basis of a person's status as a member of the military. The bill goes on to prohibit other employment discrimination on the basis of military status wherever, race, color, religion, sex, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status.

This bill deletes out of state tuition waivers found in Florida Statute 1009.26(12), which provides out of state fee waivers for students who attend a secondary school in the state of Florida three years before high school graduation, and enroll in a public post-secondary program within 24 months of graduating.

The bill creates Florida Statute 112.89 which codifies a fiduciary duty of care owed by public officers that have been appointed by the Governor to the entities the officer serves, including community college trustees, who are local officers pursuant to Florida Statute 112.315 and their executive officers, including community college presidents. Each public officer and executive officer who is currently serving must complete 5 hours of training during their term for public officers and every four years for executive officers, including community college presidents. If a new public officer is appointed or reappointed or executive officer hired, then that officer or executive officer must complete the training within 180 days of such appointment, reappointment, or hiring. The bill contains the required curriculum, and includes certain exceptions to the training requirement. The bill requires all executive officers and general counsels to be approved by vote of the public entity. In house legal counsel for a public entity must only represent the interests of the entity unless specifically approved otherwise by the board of the entity.

This bill provides a public records and meeting exemptions for college and university presidential searches. First, it provides an public records exemption for any personal identifying information of an applicant for president of a state university or a Florida College System institution. It also provides for a public meeting exemption related to any portion of the meeting of the Board of Trustees related to identifying or vetting applicants of the same, or any portion of a meeting which would disclose certain personal identifying information of such applicants. The bill provides for future review and repeal of the exemptions.

The bill creates an incentive for incarcerated individuals to earn an additional 60 days in rehabilitation credits towards an early release if the incarcerated person, among other things, completes a college degree. The bill prohibits certain crimes from participation in these additional credits.

The bill requires high school students to submit a FAFSA in order to be awarded a high school diploma. A student can be exempt from this requirement if a letter is received from the minor's parents or the student, if the student is not a minor, seeking to be relieved of the requirement.

Same as SB 698.

The bill creates Florida Statute 1002.341 which will allow the Governor, Cabinet members, and members of the Legislature to visit a charter school at anytime without advance notice, and the charter school cannot limit the scope or duration of the visit.

The bill amends Florida Statute 121.091(9)(c) to allow a person who has retired from an employer participating in FRS to immediately be reemployed on a part time basis so long as the employee does not receive a salary and benefits from the work.

The bill eliminates language from Florida Statute 1004.0962 ("Campus emergency response of a public postsecondary educational institution") that repeals the statute if not reenacted by the legislature.

The bill eliminates language from Florida Statute 1004.055 ("Security of data and information technology in state postsecondary education institutions") that repeals the statute if not reenacted by the legislature.

Same as SB 7009.

The bill creates 1004.88 which creates the Florida Institute for Charter School Innovation, which is tasked with the following responsibilities: a) Create a state resource of best practices for charter school applications and application review; (b) provide charter school sponsors with training, technical assistance, and support in reviewing initial and renewal charter applications; (c) conduct applied research on policy and practices related to charter schools; (d) conduct or compile basic research on the status of educational choice, charter authorizing, and charter school performance in this state, and other topics related to charter schools; (e) Collaborate with the Department of Education in developing the sponsor evaluation framework pursuant to s. 1002.33(5)(c); (f) disseminate information regarding research-based charter school teaching practices to teacher educators in this state; (g) Host research workshops and conferences that allow charter school sponsors, charter school operators, students, and parents to engage in topics related to charter schools. The institute may apply for and receive federal, state, or local agency grants for its statutory purposes. The District Board of Trustees of Miami Dade College must establish policies regarding the institute. The bill seeks to appropriate a \$1M to the Institute.

Same as SB 622.

The bill outlines a series of exemptions that must be offered to employees by private employers that require COVID-19 vaccines as a term of employment. These exemptions are for medical or religious reasons, if the employee previously contracted COVID, or if they agree to regular employer-sponsored testing or wearing of employer-provided personal protective equipment. The law will be enforced by the Attorney General's office and businesses will be subject to penalties ranging from up to \$10,000 to up to \$50,000 per violation based on the size of the business and other contributing factors. Additionally, employees that are terminated for refusing to receive a vaccine will be allowed to collect reemployment assistance under the bill. Public employers will not be allowed to require vaccination as a condition of employment.

Same as HB 1B.

The bill creates a public record exemption for records held by the Department of Legal Affairs relating to any employee complaints of private employers alleging that violations for Fla. Stat. 381.00317 have occurred, as well as investigations by the Department of Legal Affairs of the same. The exemption continues after the conclusion of the investigation if certain conditions are met. This law remains in effect until October 2, 2023. Additionally any employee medical records or religious beliefs discovered during the investigation will always remain confidential and exempt.

Same as HB 3B.

The bill directs the Executive Office of the Governor to develop a proposal for a state plan for state jurisdiction over occupational safety and health for state government and private employees. [Side note that Florida community colleges are not subject of OSHA regulations.]

Same as HB 5B.

The bill removes the ability of the State Health Officer from ordering individuals from being vaccinated.

Same as HB 7B.

The bill amends Fla. Stat. 944.801 to allow the Department of Corrections to contract with a Florida College System institution to provide education services in the Correctional Education Program. The bill amends Fla. Stat. 951.176 to allow a county to contract with a Florida College System institution to provide education for inmates at county detention facilities. The bill amends 1011.80 to allow state funds to be used to operate postsecondary workforce programs for state or federal inmates with 24 months or less of time remaining on their sentences.

Same as SB 722.

The bill removes the ability of the State Health Officer from ordering individuals from being vaccinated.

The bill repeals Fla. Stat. 1001.04(19), which directs the SBOE to conduct an intellectual freedom and viewpoint diversity survey, and 1001,706, directing BOG to do the same. The bill repeals Fla. Stat. 1004.097, which details the ways in which FCS and BOG/SUS may not shield students from opposing viewpoints. It also deletes the provision that permits classroom records and the penalty to persons who publish classroom videos or audio recordings.

Same as HB 6077.

As to the FCS, the bill requires local governmental entities, SUS and FCS institutions to track and report greenhouse gas emission data to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services beginning January 1, 2024.

The bill provides for a fee exemption for children who were in protective supervision for at least 18 months after his or her 14th birthday, but reunited with his or her biological parent or legal guardian before his or her 18th birthday. The student must still meet the federal financial aid requirements found in 20 USC 1091. The exemption is available to the person until that person is 28 years of age.

As to the FCS, the bill allows a retired law enforcement officer to be reemployed by an employer that participates in the FRS to be reemployed 30 days after retirement.

The bill modifies the persons eligible to seek certification to include active duty military members serving for at least 48 months with honorable discharge or medical separation, and who have achieved 60 college credits or more with a minimum of a 2.5 GPA by an accredited institution of higher education, or those non-accredited institutions identified by the Florida Department of Education. The Department of Education is empowered to issue temporary certificates to these individuals. Any temporary certificates issued by the Department of Education for this group are valid for these individuals for 5 years.

Same as SB 896.

The bill modifies Florida statute 212.08 which exempts political subdivision from paying, among others, sales taxes. The statute modifies section 6(b) to include an exemption for eligible construction projects for non-profit entities. Furthermore, the statute prohibits public entities and eligible non-profit entities from "assigning responsibility, through agreement, oral or written, for ordering, purchasing, payment or maintenance of the tangible personal property, material, or supplies on behalf of that non-profit entity" who are engaged in construction projects. A section is added to allow for loss of a sales tax exemption if Section 6(b) is violated by a public entity, which includes colleges.

Same as SB 930.

As to FCS, the bill amends Florida Statute 289.29 and requires that the Department of Management Services make recommendations regarding the procurement of electric vehicles and best practices for integration of the those vehicles into existing fleets.

Same as SB 0954.

As to FCS, the bill prohibits political subdivisions of the state from requiring bidders on solicited purchases to bid through a system that requires a paid subscription service to be able to bid. The advertisement of the solicitation must be made available by the entity on its own website.

This bill amends Florida Statute 768.28 and increases the limit of sovereign immunity to \$1M of all claims or judgments. The current statute sets a limit of \$200K for single occurrences, and \$300K for multiple claims or judgments arising out of same incident or occurrence. The statute makes clear that the \$1M limit is per person, not per claim or occurrence. The bill also directs the Department of Financial Services to adjust the sovereign immunity limits by CPI beginning July 1, 2023.

Similar to as SB 520. Requires 14 day time period to release records/recordings rather than 21 days.

The bill amends Florida statute 1009.23 to allow a FCS BOT, in consultation with regional workforce and economic development organizations, to implement a plan for a differential out-of-state fee for the purpose of recruiting students into programs of study identified as necessary to address unmet current and future workforce needs in the region.

Similar to SB 1122. Primarily the difference is required preference for in-state students in program slots.

The bill creates Florida statute 446.046 creates summer work opportunities for low income and moderate income students who are 14 - 22 years old who are also enrolled in secondary or postsecondary education through funding from the Legislature. The DOE is responsible for creating a summer work hub website. Employers must provide opportunities for developing trade skills or work experience that will assist in gaining full time employment. Employers must also provide a letter of recommendation at the end of the summer employment.

Same as HB 1067

This bill amends Florida Statute 1009.65 to add serving racial or ethnic minority populations to the Medical Education Reimbursement and Loan Program. The additional requires that a person serving this population must provide proof that at least 50% of their primary care patient populations (doctors, advanced practice registered nurses) consists of racial or ethnic minorities in Florida.

Same as HB 657.

This bill modifies Florida Statute 447.301 (Public employees rights; organization and representation) requiring that the employee organization must provide a employees' rights form to each employee with the specified statement regarding the right to refrain from membership and if an employee chooses to revoke membership the employee organization cannot ask for a reason. The bill also amends Florida Statute 447.303 (Dues; deduction and collection) prohibits deductions for dues and uniforms from employee salaries, unless the employee organization represents law enforcement officers, correctional or correctional probation officers. The bill amends Florida Statute 447.305 to require employee organizations to provide with its renewal of registration certain information, including the number of eligible members, the number who do and do not pay dues, a copy of each employee authorization form, and a copy of the employees rights form signed by the employee and an employer verification of the same, and a document verifying that the employer has received a copy of the renewal registration packet. All information above is required for consideration by PERC, and incomplete packets cannot be considered, and will be dismissed 10 days after notice of an incomplete application. If the dues paying membership is less than 50% of the members, then the employee organization must petition PERC for recertification within 1 month of the due date of the renewal package. A public employer can challenge the renewal if the public employer believes the package to be inaccurate.

Same at SB 1458, except for certain provisions that apply only to bargaining units of K-12 teachers and their unions.

This bill amends Florida Statute 161.551 which made certain requirements of publicly-paid state contractors of buildings in coastal zones. The bill primarily changes coastal zone to any area at risk to sea level rise, as defined by the statute. Any publicly-financed facilities that are at risk because of sea level rise, the contractor for the project must comply with the requirements of the statute.

Same as SB 1434.

This bill creates Florida Statute 445.11. The bill establishes a grant program within the Department of Education for Florida College System institutions to provide workforce education and training to residents of zip codes that have low levels of postsecondary educational attainment, compared to the level of post secondary educational attainment in the state, in combination with a higher unemployment rate than this state's unemployment rate. The zip code served must be in a zip code where the FCS institution does not currently have a campus or center.

Same as SB 1438.

This bill creates Florida Statute 220.1991. The bill creates a tax credit of up to 5% for housing for college students and recent college graduates or up to 10% for any landlord that leases to these groups who are meeting the needs of the state as determined by the Shimberg Center for Affordable Housing at the University of Florida. An additional tax credit is available if the landlord makes the unit available for purchase via a fee simple deed. The total tax credit cannot exceed 25%.

Same as HB 1089.

Same as SB 974.

The bill creates Florida Statute 760.52 which makes it unlawful to enforce any statute, ordinance, regulation, measure, directive, rule, enactment, order or policy (the "Rules") that deprives any resident of that any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Florida Constitution. If the defendant voluntarily changes the Rules, then the plaintiff in the action will be deemed the prevailed party and is entitled to, among other things, compensatory, nominal damages, punitive damages, and attorneys fees. Sovereign immunity is waived for purposes of this statute.

Same as SB 1342.

This bill creates Florida Statute 288.93 (Office of the Blue Economy) in order to support the state's economy with respect to the economic uses of coastal and ocean resources. The Office is to survey universities and colleges regarding the development of academic research relating to the blue economy. Among other things, the Office is responsible for a pipeline of accelerator programs and start-up funding. The bill also requires EDR to report certain information on the blue economy.

Same as SB 1454.

The bill amends Florida Statute 250.10 to allow members of the National Guard to use these educational dollars on public or private postsecondary education in online programs in or out of state and will cover the highest state tuition and fees rates of in-state public universities.

Same as HB 999.

As to the Florida College System, the bill creates Florida Statute 1004.735 (Florida College System institution supplier diversity date) and requires FCS institutions to report supplier diversity expenditure date on the institutions website and annually submit the data to the Office of Supplier Diversity with DMS. The bill has the same requirement of universities.

Same as SB 1354.

This bill creates Florida Statute 97.05832 and 1003.4661 which requires each high school student taking the United State Government course required by Florida Statute 1003.4282(3)(d) instruction on online voter registration and be afforded an opportunity to register or preregister to vote. Parents shall be provided reasonable notice that this instruction will occur. Teachers cannot incentivize registration or preregistration, and teachers can only use materials provided by the Department of Elections. The SBOE can develop rules to implement this section.

Same as SB 1228.

This bill creates Florida Statute 1000.05 which prohibits students and employees in the K-20 education system from being discriminated against due to a protected hairstyle, which includes, among others, afros, braids, locks, or twists.

Same as HB 1253.

The bill creates Florida Statute 112.219 (Medical Marijuana Public Employees Protection Act) which prohibits public employers from taking adverse personnel actions against current employees or applicants who use medical marijuana consistent with Florida Statute 381.986. The statute creates a private right of action against public employers.

Same as SB 1606.

As to FCS institutions, this bill amends 255.0525 and prohibits political subdivisions of the state of Florida, which the FCS institutions are, from using a competitive bid proposal system that requires paid subscriptions from the proposing entities.

As to FCS institutions, the bill amends Florida Statute 409.1452. FCS institutions are currently required under this statute to provide dedicated student support services, and now that same provisions expands to those students experiencing homelessness.

Same as HB 1577.

This bill amends Florida Statute 287.057 (Procurement of commodities or contractual services). The bill changes this statute from a permissive action to required action. It states that those subject to the statute must now require contractors/vendors to use minority-owned businesses, woman-owned businesses, or veteran owned business for 30% of value of the sub awarded contracts/vendors. The statute establishes a requirement that the Office of Supplier Diversity study the effect of the change of the statute.

Same as HB 1385.

This bill creates Florida Statute 501.9744, prohibits a political subdivisions, among others, of the state from: (a) requiring a person to provide the public entity with "personal information," which means any compilation of data that directly or indirectly identifies a person as a member of, supporter of, volunteer for, or donor of financial or nonfinancial support to any entity exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; or otherwise compel the release of "personal information"; (b) Require an entity exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide the public agency with "personal information" or otherwise compel the release of "personal information"; (c) Release, publish, or otherwise publicly disclose "personal information" held by a public agency; (d) Request or require a current or prospective contractor or grantee with the public agency to provide the public agency with a list of entities exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code to which it has provided financial or nonfinancial support.

The bill amends Florida Statute 1009.40 in order to allow students who have been awarded temporary protected status and DACA status access to state financial aid awards. The bill also creates 1009.896 (Professional Student Loan Repayment Program) which is a loan repayment program established within the Department of Education to make awards to working professionals in order to repay their student loans if those professionals work in areas of where that particular area is experiencing a shortage. A professional, as defined by the statute, may receive up to \$50K per year for 5 years.

Same as SB 1838.

The bill amends Florida Statute 760.10 to add that certain behavior constitutes unlawful discrimination based on race, color, sex, or national origin. The bill specifies that subjecting any individual, as a condition of employment, membership, certification, licensing, credentialing, or passing an examination, to training, instruction, or any other required activity that espouses, promotes, advances, inculcates, or compels such individual to believe any of the following concepts constitutes discrimination based on race, color, sex, or national origin: (1) Members of one race, color, sex, or national origin are morally superior to members of another race, color, sex, or national origin; (2) an individual, by virtue of his or her race, color, sex, or national origin, is inherently racist, sexist, or oppressive, whether consciously or unconsciously; (3) an individual's moral character or status as either privileged or oppressed is necessarily determined by his or her race, color, sex, or national origin; (4) members of one race, color, sex, or national origin cannot and should not attempt to treat others without respect to race, color, sex, or national origin; (5) an individual, by virtue of his or her race, color, sex, or national origin, bears responsibility for, or should be discriminated against or receive adverse treatment because of, actions committed in the past by other members of the same race, color, sex, or national origin; (6) an individual, by virtue of his or her race, color, sex, or national origin, should be discriminated against or receive adverse treatment to achieve diversity, equity, or inclusion; (7) an individual should feel discomfort, guilt, anguish, or any other form of psychological distress on account of his or her race, color, sex, or national origin; or (8) such virtues as merit, excellence, hard work, fairness, neutrality, objectivity, and racial colorblindness are racist or sexist, or were created by members of a particular race, color, sex, or national origin to oppress members of another race, color, sex, or national origin.

Same as SB 148.

This bill creates the Charles S. Dean, Sr., Endowed Scholarship for Health Sciences and the renaming of the College of Central Florida Citrus Campus Learning and Conference Center as the Charles S. Dean, Sr., Educational Center in recognition of the lifelong public service of Senator Charles S. "Charlie" Dean, Sr..

The bill revises the employer contribution rates for the retiree health insurance subsidy and revises required employer retirement contribution rates for each membership class of the Florida Retirement System. The staff analysis states that the additional contributions expected from the FCS are approximately \$3.9M under these new rates.

The bill amends Fla. Stat. 944.801 to allow the Department of Corrections to contract with a Florida College System institution to provide education services in the Correctional Education Program. The bill amends Fla. Stat. 951.176 to allow a county to contract with a Florida College System institution to provide education for inmates at county detention facilities. The bill amends 1011.80 to allow state funds to be used to operate postsecondary workforce programs for state or federal inmates with 24 months or less of time remaining on their sentences.

The bill creates the Student Open Access Resources (SOAR) Grant Program and Repository to provide funding for public postsecondary institution open education resources to expand textbook affordability for students. The bill expands access to nursing education programs and creates the Linking Industry to Nursing Education (LINE) Fund and Prepping Institutions, Programs, Employers, and Learners through Incentives for Nursing Education (PIPELINE) Fund. The LINE fund is available to public postsecondary institutions and ICUF institutions. In order to receive funding through the LINE grant, an institution must have a licensure passing rate of at least 70% in the prior year for certified nursing assistants, and a 70% first-time passage rate for licensure for licensed practical nurses, associate of science in nursing and bachelor of science in nursing programs. For FCS, the institution must submit a proposal to FLDOE that identifies the healthcare partner located and licensed to operate in the state whose monetary contributions will be matched by the LINE Fund on a dollar-to-dollar basis. The FLDOE will then evaluate the proposals based against criteria in statute. Institutions may use the funding for scholarships to students who are residents, recruitment of additional faculty, equipment, and simulation centers to advance high-quality nursing education programs throughout the state. However, funds may not be used for the construction of new buildings. As for the PIPELINE program and subject to appropriation, each technical college, charter tech college, FCS institution, SUS institution, will receive an allocation based on the performance of its respective nursing education program or programs according to the following metrics: the number of nursing education program completers, by program; the first-time National Council of State Boards of Nursing Licensing Examination passage rate of the institution's nursing education program completers, by program. Additionally, the allocations will reward excellence among nursing education programs with an average first-time National Council of State Boards of Nursing Licensing Examination passage rate above the national average.

The bill does numerous things that effect the Florida College System, and the SUS and the FCS is only addressed herein. First, the bill requires any Florida College System institution or state university proposal or action to increase a fee, authorized by law, to an supermajority vote of the Board of Trustees, and the SBOE if otherwise required in law. Second, the bill requires each Florida College System institution to post all tuition and fees on its website somewhere that is easily found, as well as in a public notice that includes an explanation of the tuition or fee increases. The bill requires this information also be emailed to all enrolled students. If tuition and fees are being increased, then the FCS must email students how the tuition and fees which are the subject of the proposal are currently expended and why the tuition or fee increase is necessary. Additionally, the bill requires lists of required and recommended textbooks and instructional materials be posted at least 45 days before the first day of class for each term, and then must (1) remain posted for at least five academic years; (2) be searchable by the course subject, course number, course title, the name of the instructor of the course, the title of each assigned textbook or instructional material, and each author of an assigned textbook or instructional material; be easily downloadable by current and prospective students. Next, the bill requires postsecondary institutions participating in the statewide course numbering system to accept and apply general education courses and credit, including credit earned through dual enrollment, course equivalences, and other acceleration mechanisms, as first satisfying general education core course credit requirements and other general education subject area course credit requirements before applying the course credit as elective credit. Finally, the bill prohibits a state college or state university from being accredited by the same accrediting agency or association for consecutive accreditation cycles and requires state colleges and state universities to seek and obtain accreditation from an accrediting agency or association other than their current accrediting agency or association. The bill provides a cause of action against an accrediting agency or association by a postsecondary education institution that has been negatively impacted by retaliatory action taken against the postsecondary education institution by an accrediting agency or association.

Similar to as HB 7051.

The bill creates s. 1004.092 establishing the Hunger-Free Campus Grant Program within the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS). The bill requires the Commissioner of Agriculture to designate public postsecondary educational institution campuses meeting applicable eligibility requirements as Hunger-Free Campuses. The bill establishes eligibility requirements for postsecondary institutions, including: establishing a hunger task force; designating a staff member responsible for assisting students with enrollment in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); providing options for students to use SNAP benefits at campus stores, or providing students with information on where SNAP benefits may be used; providing at least one physical food pantry on campus or providing a similar option; developing a student meal credit donation program or designating a certain amount of funds for free food vouchers; and annually conducting a student survey on hunger and submitting the results to the FDACS. The bill authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to award grants on a competitive basis to institutions with one or more Hunger-Free Campuses, subject to the appropriation of funds by the Legislature. The bill specifies prioritizing grants made to institutions with the highest percentages of eligible Pell Grant recipients. Additionally, the bill requires grant recipients to submit a report to FDACS describing how grant awards were used. The bill requires the Commissioner of Agriculture to submit a report on the Hunger-Free Campus Grant Program to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives by July 1, 2024.

Same as bill 1407.

Effective Date	On Stop	Number of Stops	Next Committee	Link to Staff Analysis	Signed Into Law
1-Jul-22	4	4		Here	
1-Jul-22	2	3		Here	
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
Upon becoming law	1	3			
	1	3			

	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
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1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	4			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			

1-Jul-22	1	3			
Upon becoming law	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			

1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	In Messages to House	3		Here	
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Oct-22	In Messages from Senate to House	3		Here	
1-Oct-22	Passed by both Chambers	3		Here	
1-Oct-22	Passed by both Chambers, Refer to 7004	2		Here	

1-Jul-22	2	3		Here	
1-Jul-22	2	3		Here	
Upon becoming law	1	1			18-Nov-21

Upon becoming law	1	2			
Upon becoming law					18-Nov-21
Upon becoming law	1	2			
Upon becoming law					18-Nov-21
Upon becoming law	1	2			
Upon becoming law	1	1			18-Nov-21
Upon becoming law	1	2			
1-Jul-22	3	3	15-Feb-22		

1-Jul-22	2	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	2			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
Upon becoming law	1	4			
1-Jul-22	1	3			

1-Jul-21	1	3			
1-Jul-21	Senate Floor	3		Here	
1-Jul-21	3	3		Here	
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	2	3		Here	

1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	3	3		Here	
1-Jul-22	3	3		Here	
1-Jul-22	2	3		Here	
1-Jul-22	3	3		Here	
1-Jul-22	1	4			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	2	3			

1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	3	3		Here	
1-Jul-22	2	3		Here	
1-Jul-22	2	3	14-Feb-22	Here	
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	3	3		Here	

1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	2	4		Here	
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	4			
1-Jul-22	3	3		Here	
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	4			
1-Jul-22	1	4			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
Upon becoming law	1	3			

Upon becoming law	1	4			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	2	3		Here	
1-Jul-22	2	2			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	1	3			
1-Jul-22	3	3		Here	
1-Jul-22	1	3			

1-Jul-22	2	3		Here	
1-Jul-22	House Floor	3		Here	
Upon becoming law					
1-Jul-22	Senate Floor	2	17-Feb-22	Here	
1-Jul-22	3	3	15-Feb-22	Here	

1-Jul-22	House Floor	1	15-Feb-22	Here	
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1-Jul-22	House Floor	1		Here	
1-Jul-22	Appropriations	2		Here	

1-Jul-22	2	4		Here	
1-Jul-22	2	3			

Bill / Form
HB 3273
HB 3271
HB 3175
HB 3015
HB 3417
HB 3177
HB 2911
HB 2899
HB 3055
HB 2859
HB 2469
HB 2575
HB 2469
HB 2575
HB 2603
HB 2693
HB 2007
HB 2011
HB 2013
HB 2015
HB 2025
HB 2033
HB 2299
HB 2571
HB 4429
HB 4351
HB 4527
HB 4555
HB 4713
HB 4707
HB 4785
HB 4785
HB 4773
HB 4171
HB 4217
HB 4215
HB 4087
HB 3891
HB 3821
HB 4989
HB 4853
HB 9101
HB 9083
Form 1015
Form 1051
Form 1002
Form 1054

Form 1055
Form 1056
Form 1208
Form 1269
Form 1304
Form 1316
Form 1317
Form 1394
Form 1456
Form 1457
Form 1458
Form 1461
Form 1671
Form 1800
Form 1801
Form 1806
Form 1810
Form 1811
Form 2101
Form 2175
Form 2284

Title
Daytona State College - Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility and Equipment for Database and Cybersecurity Prog
Daytona State College - Law Enforcement Firearms Training Center at Deland Campus
Indian River State College - Indiantown Workforce Charter High School
College of Central Florida – Agribusiness Technology
State College of Florida Nursing Partnership Match
Miami Dade College - Workforce Training for Mechatronics Careers (MECCA) Hub
St. Petersburg College - Deferred Maintenance at Tarpon Springs
College of the Florida Keys - Academy Classroom Facility and Emergency Operations Center
Eastern Florida State College - Aerospace Center of Excellence (ACE)
Eastern Florida State College - Center for Innovative Technology Education (CITE)
Hillsborough Community College Nursing and Allied Health Program Support
Hillsborough Community College - Workforce Education Center
Hillsborough Community College Nursing and Allied Health Program Support
Hillsborough Community College - Workforce Education Center
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota - Science and Technology Building
Pensacola State College - Asphalt Improvement/Replacement
Valencia College - Lake Nona Campus Building #2
Seminole State College - Altamonte Springs STEM Building B
Seminole State College - Altamonte Springs Student Services Center
Seminole State College - Building C (1101) Health and Life Safety Improvements
Seminole State College - Construction Trades Program Equipment
Seminole State College - Building D Renovation
State College of Florida - Dental Hygiene Equipment Upgrade
Broward College - STEM Center Remodel and Expansion Phase 1
College of the Florida Keys - Academy Classroom Facility and Emergency Operations Center
Hillsborough Community College - Deferred Maintenance
St. Petersburg College - Public Safety Operational Enhancements
Northwest Florida State College – Aviation Center of Excellence
Santa Fe College - Renovate/Remodel Building K - Repurpose Academic Space and Correct Deferred Maintenance (Phase 1)
St. Johns River State College - Renovation/Addition of Labs and Support Services Building 1009 - Palatka
South Florida State College Mobile Welding Lab
South Florida State College – Clinical Immersion Center
South Florida State College - Commercial Vehicle Driver Simulation Lab
Miami Dade College - Freedom Tower Restoration
Daytona State College – Pharmacy Technician Vocational Program
Daytona State College – Advanced Manufacturing/FAME Program Equipment
Santa Fe College - Ralph W. Cellon Jr. Institute: Engineering Technology, Welding and HVAC/R Program Equipment
Chipola College - STEM (Science and Math) Building Renovation
Pasco-Hernando State College - Tampa Bay Regional Logistics Academy
Pasco-Hernando State College - Corporate College at the Hernando County Citizens Center for Success
Pensacola State College – Nursing Expansion
Gulf Coast State College - Acquisition of Adjacent Property - Panama City Campus
Gulf Coast State College - Nursing/Hospital Simulation Laboratory Complex
Broward College STEM Center Remodel and Expansion Phase 1
Seminole State College - Altamonte Springs Student Services Center
Seminole State College - STEM Building B, Altamonte Springs Campus
Seminole State College - Renovation of Bldg. C, Sanford/Lake Mary Campus

Seminole State College - Bldg. D Renovation
Seminole State College - Construction Trades Program Equipment
Palm Beach State College Dental & Medical Services Technology Building
Valencia College Lake Nona Campus Building #2
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota -- Parrish Center Phase I
Hillsborough Community College Workforce Education Center
State College of Florida Nursing Partnership Match
Hillsborough Community College Deferred Maintenance
Polk State College Expansion of Critical Health Sciences Programs
Polk State College Northeast Ridge Phase I
Polk State College RemRen Building 3
St. Johns River State College Add/Renovate Florida School of the Arts - Palatka
Miami Dade College - Freedom Restoration
North Florida College, controls for the lighting and HVAC systems, campus-wide
North Florida College, Instructional Equipment for New Program - Welding
Pasco Hernado State College Corporate College
St Petersburg College Public Safety Operational Enhancements
St. Petersburg College Deferred Maintenance at Tarpon Springs
Pensacola State College- Asphalt Improvement All Campuses
Pasco-Hernando State College Fire Academy Burn Center and Classrooms
State College of Florida -- Venice Science and Technology Building