

1 **A Bill to Regulate Social Media Access for Minors**

2 **SECTION 1.** Social media platforms operating within the State of Florida shall implement
3 comprehensive safeguards designed to protect the well-being, privacy, and
4 healthy development of users who are minors. These safeguards shall
5 include establishing clear prohibitions on the creation of accounts by
6 children under 13 years of age and requiring platforms to obtain verifiable
7 parental or legal guardian consent before permitting minors ages 13 through
8 15 to open or maintain an account. Platforms must also provide a parent or
9 guardian controlled “curfew mode,” which allows Florida parents and
10 guardians to restrict or limit the hours during which a minor may access the
11 platform. Additionally, platforms shall develop, maintain, and prominently
12 display safety dashboards that offer parents and guardians direct access to
13 tools that allow them to review, modify, and monitor privacy settings, data-
14 sharing permissions, time-management controls, and other safety-related
15 features. These requirements are intended to ensure that Florida families
16 have meaningful oversight of minors’ online interactions and that digital
17 environments accessed by Florida children remain safe, developmentally
18 appropriate, and privacy protective.

19 **SECTION 2.** A. “Social media platform” means any online service enabling user accounts,
20 content creation, or algorithmic feeds.

21 B. “Minor” means anyone under 18.

22 C. “Verifiable parental consent” means state-approved identity verification.

23 **SECTION 3.** The Office of the Attorney General shall oversee enforcement and may levy
24 penalties up to \$25,000 per violation.

25 **SECTION 4.** This law takes effect January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation
26 are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Establish an AI Task Force for K–12 Education

SECTION 1. A statewide task force is hereby established within the Florida Department of Education for the purpose of thoroughly examining the emergence, implementation, and long-term integration of artificial intelligence within Florida’s K–12 public school system. The task force shall conduct a comprehensive review of how AI-assisted tools, instructional platforms, and automated decision-making systems are currently being utilized—or are reasonably anticipated to be utilized—by students, instructional personnel, school administrators, and district-level staff. Its responsibilities shall include evaluating the academic, ethical, operational, and developmental impacts of such technologies; identifying risks related to student data privacy, cybersecurity, and academic integrity; and determining best practices for the responsible, transparent, and equitable deployment of AI in Florida classrooms. The task force shall further develop and recommend model policies and implementation guidelines for Florida school districts, including standards for appropriate use, oversight and accountability mechanisms, disclosure requirements, parent notification procedures, and safeguards to ensure equitable access to technology. The task force shall consult with Florida educators, parents, students, industry experts, higher education institutions, and school districts in fulfilling its duties. A final written report summarizing its findings, policy recommendations, and proposed implementation frameworks shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Florida Senate, the Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives, and the State Board of Education, and shall be made publicly available no later than December 31, 2027.

SECTION 2. A. “AI” means software performing automated prediction or generation.
B. “K–12” refers to public elementary, middle, and high schools.
C. “Task force” means the group created under this bill.

SECTION 3. The State Department of Education shall appoint members and oversee operations.

SECTION 4. This law takes effect July 1, 2026.

All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Restrict AI Companion Chatbots for Minors

SECTION 1. AI companion chatbot providers operating within the State of Florida shall be required to implement a comprehensive set of safeguards designed to prevent inappropriate, harmful, or developmentally unsuitable interactions between minors and artificial intelligence systems that simulate personal companionship. Providers must ensure that no minor under 16 years of age is permitted to create or maintain an account, utilize platform services, or otherwise access such chatbots in any form. For minors who are 16 or 17 years of age, access may only be granted after the provider obtains verifiable parental or legal guardian consent affirming that the parent or guardian has been clearly informed of the platform's purpose, features, and potential risks. Providers shall also develop, maintain, and make available a parent- or guardian-accessible safety log system that allows parents or guardians to review generalized summaries of a minor's interactions with the chatbot. Information shall not be disclosed if such disclosure could compromise a minor's safety in cases involving abuse, neglect, or other immediate threats. This oversight mechanism shall ensure clear and meaningful transparency for Florida families. Additionally, providers shall implement technical safeguards that automatically and reliably disable any romantic, suggestive, sexualized, or otherwise age-inappropriate conversational modes, prompts, or outputs when a user is identified as a minor. Providers must ensure that artificial companions do not simulate emotional, relational, or interpersonal dynamics that are unsuitable for individuals under 18 years of age. These protections shall be embedded into the core functionality of the platform, remain enabled by default for all minor accounts, and be maintained through ongoing updates and compliance monitoring.

SECTION 2. A. "AI companion chatbot" means an AI system simulating personal companionship.

B. "Minor" means any individual under 18.

SECTION 3. The Department of Consumer Protection shall enforce compliance and issue penalties up to \$50,000 per violation.

SECTION 4. This law takes effect January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

1 **A Bill to Stabilize Rent for Subsidized Affordable Housing**

2 **SECTION 1.** To ensure long-term housing stability for Florida residents and to protect low-
3 income households from unpredictable or excessive rent increases, all
4 subsidized affordable housing units within the State of Florida shall be
5 subject to strengthened rent-stabilization requirements. Landlords and
6 property managers responsible for such units are prohibited from imposing
7 rent increases of any kind during the term of an active lease agreement,
8 except in circumstances in which an increase is expressly required under
9 federal law or regulation applicable to the specific housing program. Upon
10 renewal of a lease for a subsidized affordable housing unit, any permissible
11 rent adjustment must remain reasonable, limited, and predictable. Such
12 adjustments may not exceed the lesser of: (a) three percent of the existing
13 monthly rent, or (b) an amount equal to the annual percentage change in the
14 Consumer Price Index plus one percentage point. These safeguards are
15 established to prevent involuntary displacement, maintain affordability for
16 Florida families, and allow tenants to plan and budget for their housing costs
17 with confidence and stability. All property owners, managers, and operators
18 of subsidized affordable housing units shall incorporate these rent-
19 stabilization requirements into their leasing practices, tenant
20 communications, and renewal processes. Landlords must provide clear,
21 written notice to tenants regarding any legally permissible rent adjustments,
22 and shall ensure transparency in how such adjustments are calculated and
23 applied.

24 **SECTION 2.** A. “Affordable housing unit” means any unit receiving state or local subsidy.
25 B. “CPI” refers to the Consumer Price Index.

26 **SECTION 3.** The State Housing Agency shall investigate complaints and order refunds.

27 **SECTION 4.** This law takes effect July 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are
28 hereby declared null and void.

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1 **A Bill to Expand Multifamily Housing in Commercial Zones**

2 **SECTION 1.** To increase the availability of affordable housing and to promote the efficient
3 redevelopment of underutilized commercial properties, local governments
4 within the State of Florida shall permit the development of multifamily
5 residential projects within areas currently zoned for commercial use,
6 provided that such developments include a meaningful and verifiable
7 commitment to housing affordability. Any multifamily project proposed
8 within a commercial zoning district must reserve no less than twenty percent
9 of its total residential units for households that meet the State of Florida's
10 eligibility criteria for affordable housing, as defined in state statute or by the
11 Florida Housing Finance Corporation. Local planning and zoning boards may
12 not deny, delay, or restrict approval of such developments based on their
13 residential character alone, and shall treat qualifying applications as
14 permitted uses within the applicable commercial district. Qualifying projects
15 shall be reviewed in accordance with standard local development
16 procedures, and zoning authorities shall not impose additional discretionary
17 barriers that would undermine the intent of this act. This requirement is
18 established to promote mixed-use development, reduce critical housing
19 shortages, improve walkability, and support economic vitality by allowing
20 Florida communities to align commercial corridors with attainable workforce
21 and family housing opportunities. Developers seeking approval under this
22 section must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with
23 affordability requirements, including the number of reserved units and
24 applicable income thresholds, as part of the local government's site plan,
25 rezoning, or development review process.

26 **SECTION 2.** A. "Affordable" means $\leq 80\%$ Area Median Income.

27 B. "Commercial zone" means any district zoned for retail or office uses.

28 **SECTION 3.** The State Department of Community Development shall oversee
29 enforcement.

30 **SECTION 4.** This law takes effect January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation
31 are hereby declared null and void.

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1 **A Bill to Guarantee Tenants a Right to Counsel in Evictions**

2 **SECTION 1.** To ensure fairness, due process, and equitable treatment within Florida's
3 housing legal system, all income-eligible tenants facing eviction proceedings
4 under chapter 83, Florida Statutes, shall be guaranteed access to free and
5 competent legal representation for the duration of such proceedings. This
6 guarantee is established to prevent the removal of tenants from their homes
7 without the benefit of legal counsel, particularly given the significant and
8 long-term financial, social, and familial consequences that eviction can
9 impose on Florida residents. Florida courts shall be prohibited from entering
10 a default judgment for possession against a tenant unless the court has first
11 verified that the tenant received timely and proper notice of the right to free
12 legal representation and was provided a meaningful opportunity to obtain
13 such representation. Court clerks, upon the filing of an eviction action, shall
14 include in all summons materials a prominently displayed notice informing
15 tenants of their eligibility for representation and the procedures for
16 requesting legal assistance. The presence of legal counsel is intended to
17 ensure that tenants understand their statutory rights and obligations, can
18 respond appropriately to allegations made by landlords, and can effectively
19 navigate Florida's eviction procedures, including requirements related to
20 payment into the court registry, affirmative defenses, mediation, and
21 hearings. Providing counsel strengthens the integrity of Florida's judicial
22 process, reduces court inefficiencies stemming from unrepresented
23 litigants, and helps ensure that eviction outcomes are just, consistent, and
24 reflective of due process protections across the state.

25 **SECTION 2.** A. "Eviction proceeding" means any legal process removing a tenant.

26 B. "Income-eligible" means $\leq 200\%$ of federal poverty guidelines.

27 **SECTION 3.** A Tenant Defense Office, administered by the state, shall implement
28 services.

29 **SECTION 4.** This law takes effect July 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are
30 hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Expand Grid-Scale Energy Storage

SECTION 1. In order to strengthen the reliability, resilience, and long-term sustainability of Florida’s electric grid, all public utilities regulated by the Florida Public Service Commission shall be required to substantially expand their deployment of grid-scale energy storage technologies. Regulated utilities must incorporate into their planning processes a procurement schedule that achieves no less than two gigawatts of grid-scale energy storage capacity by the year 2035, ensuring that sufficient infrastructure is available to store excess electricity generated during periods of low demand and discharge it during periods of peak demand or when renewable generation resources are temporarily unavailable. This requirement is intended to support Florida’s ongoing transition toward a more diversified energy portfolio, facilitate the integration of renewable energy resources, reduce reliance on fossil-fuel generation for peak load needs, and enhance the stability of supply across the state. Investments in grid-scale storage shall also improve the electric system’s ability to withstand major weather events, hurricanes, and other disruptions that uniquely impact Florida’s electric grid. Utilities subject to this act shall incorporate these procurement and storage targets into their Ten-Year Site Plans and other long-term planning submissions required by the Florida Public Service Commission and must demonstrate how proposed energy storage projects will improve system efficiency, bolster grid reliability, reduce peak demand pressures, and contribute to a cleaner and more resilient statewide energy system.

SECTION 2. A. “Energy storage” means technology capable of storing electricity for later use.

B. “Utility” means a regulated electric provider.

SECTION 3. The Public Utility Commission shall review and approve projects.

SECTION 4. This law takes effect January 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

1 **A Bill to Expand Community Solar Access**

2 **SECTION 1.** A statewide community solar program is hereby established within the State
3 of Florida to expand access to clean, renewable energy and to ensure that
4 the economic and environmental benefits of solar generation are shared
5 equitably among Florida residents. The program shall allow households,
6 particularly those unable to install rooftop solar due to financial limitations,
7 rental status, multifamily housing arrangements, or site-based constraints,
8 to subscribe to shared community solar facilities and receive proportional
9 credits on their monthly electric bills, consistent with standards approved by
10 the Florida Public Service Commission. To promote equitable participation
11 and reduce energy burdens among Florida’s most vulnerable populations,
12 not less than forty percent of the total statewide community solar program
13 capacity shall be reserved for low-income households, as defined by state
14 energy assistance guidelines. This reservation is intended to ensure that
15 families with limited financial resources benefit directly from lower and more
16 stable energy costs, gain access to utility bill savings, and participate in
17 Florida’s transition to a cleaner and more resilient energy future. The program
18 shall encourage the development and siting of community solar projects that
19 are accessible to renters, residents of multifamily housing, and communities
20 historically underserved by renewable energy investment. In establishing
21 program rules, the Florida Energy Office, in consultation with the Florida
22 Public Service Commission, shall prioritize equitable access, transparent
23 pricing structures, consumer protections, and the long-term affordability of
24 subscription models.

25 **SECTION 2.** A. “Community solar” means shared solar generation with bill credits.

26 B. “Low-income household” means $\leq$ 200% federal poverty level.

27 **SECTION 3.** The Public Utility Commission shall regulate program design.

28 **SECTION 4.** This law takes effect July 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are
29 hereby declared null and void.

1 **A Bill to Transition School Buses to Zero-Emission Vehicles**

2 **SECTION 1.** To promote cleaner air, reduce long-term fuel and maintenance costs for
3 Florida school districts, and protect the health of students, school
4 personnel, and surrounding communities, the State of Florida shall support a
5 comprehensive transition of school bus fleets to zero-emission vehicles. The
6 state shall establish a competitive grant program, administered in
7 coordination with the Florida Department of Education and the Florida
8 Department of Environmental Protection, to assist school districts in
9 replacing existing diesel and gasoline-powered buses with zero-emission
10 models. Grant awards shall prioritize districts serving high-need student
11 populations, areas disproportionately affected by air pollution, and
12 communities designated as environmentally vulnerable under state
13 guidelines. Eligible grant funding may be used to support the purchase of
14 zero-emission school buses, installation of charging infrastructure, facility
15 and electrical system upgrades necessary for fleet conversion, and staff
16 training for mechanics, drivers, and other transportation personnel. These
17 investments shall ensure that districts have the technical and financial
18 capacity to successfully implement and maintain zero-emission fleets. In
19 alignment with the state's long-term environmental, public health, and
20 modernization goals, all new school buses purchased with state funds on or
21 after July 1, 2035, must be zero-emission vehicles. The statewide transition
22 established under this act is intended to reduce harmful tailpipe pollutants,
23 improve air quality around Florida schools and neighborhoods, enhance
24 student safety and well-being, and ensure that Florida's public school
25 transportation system remains efficient, cost-effective, and aligned with
26 emerging technologies and environmental standards.

27 **SECTION 2.** A. "Zero-emission" means no tailpipe emissions.

28 B. "School district" refers to state-funded educational jurisdictions.

29 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Environmental Quality shall oversee grants.

30 **SECTION 4.** This law takes effect upon passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation
31 are hereby declared null and void.

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1 **A Bill to Strengthen Building Codes in Wildfire Zones**

2 **SECTION 1.** To reduce the increasing threat of property loss, community disruption, and
3 risk to human life posed by more frequent and severe wildfire conditions, all
4 new residential construction and any major renovation of existing homes
5 located within designated high-risk wildfire areas in the State of Florida shall
6 comply with enhanced fire-resistant building standards. These standards
7 shall require the use of fire-resistant or ignition-resistant materials for
8 roofing, siding, attic and crawlspace venting, and other exterior components
9 to limit ember intrusion, slow the spread of flames, and improve overall
10 structural survivability during wildfire events. In addition to construction
11 requirements, all property owners within such designated high-risk areas
12 must establish and maintain defensible space surrounding each structure.
13 This shall include the reduction or removal of dense vegetation,
14 accumulated debris, and other combustible materials within a buffer zone
15 deemed appropriate by the Florida Forest Service based on local topography,
16 vegetation type, and wildfire risk. Properly maintained defensible space is
17 intended to reduce the likelihood of fire ignition, improve firefighter access,
18 and provide critical protection for residents, first responders, and
19 surrounding properties. These requirements are established to strengthen
20 the resilience of Florida's wildfire-prone communities, safeguard homes and
21 infrastructure, reduce disaster-related costs, and support statewide
22 preparedness and mitigation efforts coordinated through the Florida Division
23 of Emergency Management and the Florida Forest Service.

24 **SECTION 2.** A. "Defensible space" means 30 fire-safe feet around structures.

25 B. "High-risk zone" means areas designated by the State Fire Marshal.

26 **SECTION 3.** The State Fire Marshal shall enforce compliance.

27 **SECTION 4.** This law takes effect January 1, 2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation
28 are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Reduce Urban Heat Islands

SECTION 1. To address the growing public health risks, environmental inequities, and infrastructure strain caused by increasingly intense urban heat island effects, the State of Florida shall implement a comprehensive cooling and climate-resilience strategy focused on neighborhoods experiencing disproportionately high temperatures. This statewide initiative shall include sustained investment in large-scale urban tree-planting programs designed to expand tree canopy coverage, reduce surface temperatures, and provide natural shade and cooling benefits in vulnerable communities. Local governments, in coordination with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, shall identify priority areas based on heat-exposure data, environmental-justice indicators, and documented impacts on public health. In addition, the state shall fund the installation of cool roofs, roofing materials with high solar reflectance and thermal emittance, on residential, commercial, and publicly owned structures located in high-heat neighborhoods. Priority for funding shall be given to communities in which heat exposure presents the greatest risks to elderly residents, low-income households, and individuals with underlying health conditions. The program shall also support the deployment of reflective or “cool” pavement technologies on sidewalks, roadways, playgrounds, and other public surfaces in order to decrease heat absorption, lower ambient temperatures, and improve pedestrian comfort and safety. Collectively, these interventions are intended to reduce heat-related illnesses and hospitalizations, improve energy efficiency and reliability, support environmental-justice goals, and create safer, healthier, and more livable environments in Florida’s hottest and most underserved communities. The Department of Environmental Protection, in coordination with local governments and regional planning councils, shall oversee implementation and ensure that program resources are distributed equitably across the state.

SECTION 2. A. “Cool roof” means roofing with high solar reflectance.

B. “High-heat neighborhood” means areas with elevated surface temperatures.

SECTION 3. The Department of Environment shall administer grants.

SECTION 4. This law takes effect July 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

1 **A Bill to Protect Minors' Digital Health Data**

2 **SECTION 1.** To safeguard the privacy, safety, and personal dignity of minors who use
3 digital health and mental-health applications, any such application operating
4 within the State of Florida shall be strictly prohibited from selling, renting,
5 disclosing, or otherwise sharing any identifiable health-related data
6 belonging to a minor. This prohibition applies to the use or disclosure of such
7 data for advertising, profiling, commercial analytics, or any other purpose not
8 directly necessary for the core functionality of the application or the
9 provision of the health-related service requested by the user or the user's
10 parent or legal guardian. Digital health application providers must ensure
11 that minors and their parents or legal guardians maintain full control over the
12 minor's personal information by offering a clear, prominent, and easily
13 accessible mechanism through which a parent or guardian may request
14 deletion of all stored data associated with the minor. Upon receiving a valid
15 deletion request, the provider shall permanently erase the data within a
16 reasonable, publicly stated timeframe, except to the extent that retention is
17 expressly required by state or federal law, including legally mandated clinical
18 or safety records. These protections are established to ensure that the
19 sensitive health information of Florida minors is not exploited, misused, or
20 disclosed without meaningful consent, and to shield young users from the
21 significant privacy and safety risks associated with digital health
22 technologies. Compliance with these requirements shall constitute a
23 statewide standard for the operation of digital health and mental-health
24 applications serving Florida minors.

25 **SECTION 2.** A. "Health app" means programs collecting health or mental health
26 information.

27 B. "Minor" means anyone under 18.

28 **SECTION 3.** The Attorney General shall enforce violations as deceptive practices.

29 **SECTION 4.** This law takes effect January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation
30 are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Restrict Targeted Advertising to Children

SECTION 1. To protect the privacy, developmental well-being, and online security of children in the State of Florida, all online services, platforms, and digital applications operating within this state are strictly prohibited from using any form of personal data to deliver targeted advertising to users who are under 16 years of age. This prohibition applies to all advertising practices that rely on the collection, inference, or analysis of a child's online behavior, browsing history, search activity, device identifiers, geolocation information, or any other personal data that may be used to personalize, tailor, or optimize advertisements to an individual minor. Online services must ensure that children are not subjected to marketing strategies that exploit developmental vulnerabilities, influence decision-making in manipulative ways, or encourage excessive engagement with digital content. Providers shall adopt and maintain systems reasonably designed to identify users who are minors, prevent the use of data-driven advertising techniques for such users, and ensure that all accounts reasonably believed to be held or used by children default to the highest privacy and safety settings available. These requirements are established to create safer digital spaces for Florida's children by eliminating advertising practices that rely on covert tracking, profiling, or behavioral surveillance of young users. Compliance with these protections shall serve as a minimum statewide standard for online platforms operating in Florida and shall ensure that minors are shielded from commercial practices that compromise their privacy, autonomy, or well-being.

SECTION 2. A. "Targeted advertising" means ads based on personal data or behavior.

B. "Minor" means anyone under 16 for purposes of this bill.

SECTION 3. The Attorney General shall enforce penalties.

SECTION 4. This law takes effect July 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Regulate AI Use in Employment Decisions

SECTION 1. To ensure fairness, transparency, and nondiscriminatory practices in the hiring and evaluation of job applicants within the State of Florida, any employer that utilizes automated or artificial intelligence–driven employment decision tools shall be required to implement robust safeguards designed to protect applicants from bias and provide clear notice regarding the use of such technologies. Employers must obtain an annual, independently conducted bias audit evaluating whether the automated tool disproportionately disadvantages applicants on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, age, religion, or any other characteristic protected under federal or Florida law. Each audit shall be comprehensive, accurately reflect the tool’s performance across relevant applicant groups, and be made available to the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity or to applicants upon request. Employers shall use audit findings to identify, remediate, and prevent discriminatory patterns or outcomes. Employers shall also provide explicit notice to any applicant whose screening, scoring, or evaluation involves the use of an automated employment decision tool. Such notice must clearly inform applicants that artificial intelligence or algorithmic processing is being used and must describe, in general terms, the nature and role of the tool in the hiring process. In addition, employers must offer any applicant a reasonable, non-automated alternative evaluation method upon request, ensuring that no individual is compelled to undergo an exclusively algorithmic assessment. These requirements are intended to promote fairness, equity, and accountability in Florida’s employment practices as automated decision-making systems become increasingly prevalent in hiring, promotion, and workforce selection.

SECTION 2. A. “Automated employment decision tool” means AI systems used in hiring/evaluation.

B. “Bias audit” means an independent impact assessment.

SECTION 3. The State Labor Department shall enforce audits.

SECTION 4. This law takes effect January 1, 2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Require AI Disclosure in Educational Technology

SECTION 1. To promote transparency, safeguard student privacy, and ensure that families and educators have a clear understanding of how artificial intelligence is utilized in Florida’s K–12 educational settings, all educational technology tools incorporating AI and operating within the State of Florida shall be required to provide comprehensive, accurate, and easily accessible disclosures. Any EdTech tool that employs automated content generation, automated grading systems, personalized learning algorithms, predictive analytics, or any other AI-driven process must clearly inform students, parents, and instructional personnel about which features rely on artificial intelligence; how student data is collected, processed, or used to support those features; and what categories of student information are stored, analyzed, transmitted, or shared with third parties. All required disclosures must be written in plain, easily understandable language suitable for non-experts and must be provided to school districts and families at the time the tool is procured or adopted for classroom use, as well as any time significant functional updates or data-use changes occur. Providers shall ensure that non-AI alternatives are available and accessible for all essential or curriculum-required learning tasks so that students are not compelled to rely exclusively on automated systems for core academic activities. These requirements are established to preserve human-centered instruction, uphold student autonomy, support informed decision-making by parents and educators, and promote the responsible, transparent, and privacy-protective use of artificial intelligence within Florida’s public schools.

SECTION 2. A. “EdTech tool” means digital tools used in public schools.

B. “AI feature” means automated content generation or analysis.

SECTION 3. The State Department of Education shall maintain a registry of approved tools.

SECTION 4. This law takes effect July 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

1 **A Bill to Require Safe Firearm Storage in Homes with Minors**

2 **SECTION 1.** To reduce the risk of accidental shootings, unauthorized access, and
3 preventable tragedies involving children, all firearm owners residing in the
4 State of Florida who live in a home where a minor is present or could
5 reasonably gain access to a firearm shall be required to store such firearms
6 in a safe and secure manner. A firearm must be kept either within a locked
7 container or secured with a state-approved locking device that prevents the
8 weapon from being discharged or operated by anyone other than the lawful
9 owner or an authorized user. These storage measures shall be used at all
10 times when a firearm is not being carried by, or under the direct and
11 immediate supervision of, its lawful owner. The purpose of this requirement
12 is to ensure that minors cannot inadvertently or intentionally handle a loaded
13 or operational firearm, thereby promoting responsible firearm ownership and
14 protecting the safety of children, families, and communities throughout the
15 state. Firearm owners shall take reasonable precautions to ensure that all
16 locking mechanisms or secure storage devices remain functional, properly
17 engaged, and inaccessible to minors at all times.

18 **SECTION 2.** A. “Minor” means anyone under 18.

19 B. “Locked container” means a secured, tamper-resistant storage device.

20 **SECTION 3.** Local law enforcement agencies shall distribute safe-storage information
21 and enforce violations.

22 **SECTION 4.** This law takes effect January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation
23 are hereby declared null and void.

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1 **A Bill to Expand Eligibility for Extreme Risk Protection Orders**

2 **SECTION 1.** To strengthen public safety and provide timely intervention in circumstances
3 where individuals may pose a danger to themselves or others, the authority
4 to petition for a Risk Protection Order under s. 790.401, Florida Statutes,
5 shall be expanded to include licensed healthcare providers and school
6 administrators. By extending petitioning authority to these professionals,
7 who are often among the first to observe signs of escalating mental health
8 crises, credible threats of violence, or concerning behavioral changes, the
9 State of Florida aims to ensure that potential risks are identified early and
10 addressed before harm occurs. Licensed healthcare providers eligible to file
11 a petition under this section shall include physicians, nurse practitioners,
12 physician assistants, licensed mental health counselors, clinical social
13 workers, marriage and family therapists, and psychologists. School
14 administrators eligible to file a petition shall include principals, assistant
15 principals, and district-level administrators responsible for student services
16 or school safety. These individuals may initiate a petition upon reasonable
17 cause to believe that a person poses a significant danger of causing personal
18 injury to themselves or others by possessing or purchasing a firearm or
19 ammunition. To increase accessibility and reduce barriers for petitioners and
20 respondents, all circuit courts handling Risk Protection Order proceedings
21 shall provide the option for remote hearings through secure virtual platforms
22 approved by the Florida Supreme Court. Remote participation shall be made
23 available to petitioners, respondents, and witnesses when appearing in
24 person would be impractical, unduly burdensome, or otherwise contrary to
25 the interests of justice. These measures are intended to create a more
26 responsive, effective, and preventative statewide system for reducing
27 firearm-related injuries and deaths, while ensuring that all parties retain full
28 due process protections guaranteed under Florida law.

29 **SECTION 2.** A. “ERPO” means a court order temporarily removing firearms from
30 dangerous individuals.

31 B. “Healthcare provider” includes licensed medical and mental health
32 professionals.

33 **SECTION 3.** The State Court Administration Office shall oversee reporting requirements.

34 **SECTION 4.** This law takes effect July 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are
35 hereby declared null and void.

1 **A Bill to Expand School-Based Mental Health Services**

2 **SECTION 1.** In recognition of the growing mental health needs of Florida’s students and
3 the critical role that public schools play in early identification, intervention,
4 and crisis prevention, the State of Florida shall significantly increase funding
5 for school-based mental health services to ensure that every public school
6 has sufficient qualified personnel to meet student needs. State funding shall
7 be allocated with the explicit objective of achieving, across all school
8 districts, a minimum staffing ratio of one qualified mental health
9 professional for every 250 students, inclusive of school counselors, school
10 psychologists, and school social workers. This investment is intended to
11 guarantee that students receive timely access to counseling, psychological
12 support, and behavioral health services, thereby reducing barriers to
13 learning; improving academic, social, and emotional well-being; and
14 ensuring that behavioral or emotional concerns are addressed before they
15 escalate into crises. Enhanced staffing levels will equip schools to provide a
16 more comprehensive continuum of mental health supports, including
17 individual and group counseling, family engagement and outreach, crisis
18 response and de-escalation, suicide prevention, and coordination with
19 community-based mental health providers and wraparound services. These
20 measures are established to foster safer, healthier school environments;
21 reduce the burden on classroom teachers and administrators; and ensure
22 that Florida’s students are supported academically, socially, and emotionally
23 throughout their educational experience. The Florida Department of
24 Education, in consultation with school districts, shall oversee the
25 distribution of funds and monitor compliance with statewide staffing
26 benchmarks.

27 **SECTION 2.** A. “Mental health professional” includes counselors, psychologists, and
28 social workers.

29 B. “High-need school” means schools with high poverty or high suspension
30 rates.

31 **SECTION 3.** The State Department of Education shall oversee staffing plans and annual
32 reports.

33 **SECTION 4.** This law takes effect upon passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation
34 are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Provide Universal School Meals

SECTION 1. To ensure that every child in the State of Florida has reliable access to nutritious food and to eliminate the stigma and educational barriers associated with meal insecurity, all public K–12 students shall be provided with free breakfast and lunch on each school day, regardless of family income or eligibility for federal meal programs. By establishing universal school meals statewide, Florida seeks to promote student health; improve focus, behavior, and academic performance; reduce absenteeism; and alleviate the financial burden on families, particularly those facing food insecurity. As part of this initiative, every public school must adopt and enforce a clear, comprehensive, and publicly posted no-shaming policy that prohibits any verbal, behavioral, administrative, or procedural practice that singles out, identifies, embarrasses, or otherwise differentiates a student based on real or perceived meal payment status. Schools shall design meal service procedures so that all students are served in an identical, nondiscriminatory manner and no child is denied a meal, delayed in receiving food, or subjected to differential treatment due to household income or unpaid meal balances. These measures are intended to create more supportive, equitable, and healthy learning environments in which every Florida student has access to the daily nutrition necessary to learn, grow, and thrive. The Florida Department of Education, through the Division of Food, Nutrition, and Wellness, shall coordinate federal reimbursement, distribute supplemental state funding, and provide technical guidance to ensure consistent implementation across all districts.

SECTION 2. A. “Reimbursable meal” means a meal meeting federal guidelines.

B. “No-shaming policy” prohibits identifying students by meal status.

SECTION 3. The Florida Department of Agriculture shall coordinate federal funding and distribute supplemental state funds.

SECTION 4. This law takes effect July 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

1 **A Bill to Improve Statewide Drought Preparedness**

2 **SECTION 1.** To strengthen the State of Florida’s resilience to recurring drought conditions
3 and ensure the long-term sustainability of its water resources, the state shall
4 develop and maintain a comprehensive Drought Contingency Plan designed
5 to assess risks, coordinate emergency responses, and promote efficient
6 water management practices across all regions. The plan shall outline clear,
7 science-based strategies for mitigating the impacts of water shortages on
8 households, agricultural operations, industrial users, and Florida’s natural
9 ecosystems, including springs, wetlands, aquifers, and surface waters. As
10 part of this statewide effort, the Department of Environmental Protection, in
11 consultation with Florida’s five water management districts, shall establish
12 and administer a competitive grant program to support the adoption and
13 implementation of water-efficient infrastructure and conservation
14 technologies by municipalities, public utilities, and eligible community
15 organizations. Grant funding may be used for projects such as advanced
16 leak-detection and repair systems; upgrades to aging or inefficient water
17 distribution networks; xeriscaping and other drought-tolerant landscaping
18 initiatives that reduce outdoor water consumption; reuse and reclaimed
19 water projects; and additional conservation-focused improvements that
20 enhance system reliability and reduce water waste. These measures are
21 intended to reduce the strain on Florida’s freshwater supplies, protect public
22 health and safety, increase the operational resilience of water systems, and
23 help communities prepare for and adapt to increasingly frequent and severe
24 drought events. Implementation of the Drought Contingency Plan shall
25 support statewide environmental stewardship, economic stability, and the
26 preservation of Florida’s natural resources for future generations.

27 **SECTION 2.** A. “Drought emergency” means a water shortage declared by the Governor.

28 B. “Water-efficient infrastructure” includes leak detection and xeriscaping.

29 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Water Resources shall administer the plan.

30 **SECTION 4.** This law takes effect January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation
31 are hereby declared null and void.

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