

CHAPTER 2025-190

Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 180

An act relating to emergencies; amending s. 83.63, F.S.; requiring certain tenants to be given specified opportunities or notice; creating s. 163.31795, F.S.; defining the terms “cumulative substantial improvement period” and “local government”; prohibiting certain local governments from adopting ordinances for substantial improvements or repairs to a structure which include cumulative substantial improvement periods; amending s. 163.31801, F.S.; prohibiting certain entities from assessing impact fees for specified replacement structures; providing an exception; providing construction; amending s. 193.155, F.S.; revising the square footage limitations for certain changes, additions, and improvements to damaged property; amending s. 215.559, F.S.; removing a reference to a certain report; revising public hurricane shelter funding prioritization requirements for the Division of Emergency Management; amending s. 250.375, F.S.; authorizing certain servicemembers to provide medical care in specified circumstances; amending s. 252.35, F.S.; revising requirements for the state comprehensive emergency management plan; requiring such plan to include an update on the status of certain emergency management capabilities; requiring the division to collaborate with the Department of Health; revising responsibilities of the division; requiring the division to develop a certain template; revising the purpose of certain training programs; requiring the division to set the minimum number of training hours that specified individuals must complete biennially; authorizing such training to be provided by certain entities; requiring the division to conduct an annual hurricane readiness session in each region designated by the division for a specified purpose; requiring all county emergency management directors, and authorizing other county and municipal personnel, to attend such session; requiring that the session include specified topics and needs; removing a specified reporting requirement; amending s. 252.355, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Veterans’ Affairs to provide certain information to specified clients or their caregivers; requiring the Florida Housing Finance Corporation to enter into memoranda of understanding with specified agencies for a certain purpose; providing that specified persons may use special needs shelters in certain circumstances; amending s. 252.3611, F.S.; directing specified entities to submit specified contracts and reports to the Legislature under specified conditions; requiring such contracts to be posted on a specified secure contract system; requiring the division to report annually to the Legislature specified information on expenditures relating to emergencies; providing requirements for such report; amending s. 252.363, F.S.; providing for the tolling and extension of certain determinations; providing for retroactive application; amending s. 252.365, F.S.; requiring agency heads to notify the Governor and the division of the person designated as the emergency coordination officer annually by a specified

date; amending s. 252.3655, F.S.; creating the natural hazards risks and mitigation interagency coordinating group; providing the purpose of the group; providing for the membership and administration of the group; requiring agency representatives to provide information relating to natural hazards to this state, agency resources, and efforts to address and mitigate risks and impacts of natural hazards; requiring the group to meet in person or by communications media technology at least quarterly for specified purposes; requiring specified agency heads to meet at least annually to strategize and prioritize state efforts; requiring the division, on behalf of the group, to prepare an annual progress report and submit such report to the Governor and Legislature; revising requirements for such report; amending s. 252.37, F.S.; requiring the division to notify the Legislature of its intent to accept or apply for federal funds under certain circumstances; requiring the division to take steps to maximize the availability and expedite the distribution of financial assistance from the Federal Government to state and local agencies; requiring that such steps include the standardization and streamlining of the application process for federal financial assistance and the provision of assistance to applicants for a specified purpose; requiring the division to use certain federal funds to implement such requirements; amending s. 252.373, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 252.38, F.S.; requiring political subdivisions to annually provide specified notification to the division before a specified date; creating s. 252.381, F.S.; requiring counties and municipalities to post certain information on their websites; requiring counties and municipalities to develop a poststorm permitting plan; providing requirements for such plan; requiring counties and municipalities to update such plan by a specified date annually; requiring counties and municipalities to publish on their websites a specified storm recovery guide by a specified date annually; providing requirements for such guide; requiring certain counties and municipalities to publish on their websites updates to such guide as soon as practicable following a storm; prohibiting certain counties and municipalities from increasing building permit or inspection fees within a specified timeframe; requiring counties and municipalities to allow individuals to receive certain letters electronically on or before a specified date; requiring certain counties and municipalities to use their best efforts to open a permitting office for a minimum number of hours per week; amending s. 252.385, F.S.; revising reporting requirements for the division; revising requirements for a specified list; requiring the Department of Health and the Agency for Persons with Disabilities to assist the division with certain determinations; creating s. 252.422, F.S.; defining the term “impacted local government”; prohibiting impacted local governments from proposing or adopting certain moratoriums, amendments, or procedures for a specified timeframe; authorizing the enforcement of certain amendments, plans, permits, and orders under certain circumstances; authorizing any person to file suit to enforce specified provisions; authorizing counties and municipalities to request a specified determination by a court; prohibiting counties and municipalities from taking certain actions until the court has issued a preliminary or final judgment; requiring plaintiffs to provide certain notification before filing

suit; requiring impacted local governments to take certain actions upon receipt of such notification or a suit may be filed; providing for reasonable attorney fees and costs; authorizing the use of a certain summary procedure; requiring the court to advance the cause on the calendar; requiring the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to conduct a study on certain local government actions after hurricanes; specifying requirements for the study and legislative recommendations; requiring the office to submit a report to the Legislature by a specified date; creating s. 252.505, F.S.; requiring that certain contracts include a specified provision; defining the term “emergency recovery period”; amending s. 373.423, F.S.; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to submit a Flood Inventory and Restoration Report to the division by a specified date; requiring the department to work with specified entities to compile information for the report; providing specifications for the report; requiring the owner of certain infrastructure to submit certain information to the department; requiring the department to review and update the report biannually; requiring the department to submit an updated report to the division by a specified date; amending s. 380.0552, F.S.; revising the maximum evacuation clearance time for permanent residents of the Florida Keys Area, which time is an element for which amendments to local comprehensive plans in the Florida Keys Area must be reviewed for compliance; requiring the Department of Commerce to conduct baseline modeling scenarios and gather data to determine the number of building permit allocations for distribution in the Florida Keys Area; requiring that such allocations be distributed in a specified manner and over a specified timeframe; prohibiting such allocations from exceeding a specified number; requiring that permits be issued for certain parcels and the distribution of such permits prioritize specified allocations; amending s. 400.063, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 403.7071, F.S.; providing that local governments are authorized and encouraged to add certain addendums to certain contracts and agreements; requiring counties and municipalities to apply to the department for authorization to designate at least one debris management site; authorizing municipalities to apply jointly with a county or adjacent municipality for authorization of a debris management site if such entities approve a memorandum of understanding; providing requirements for such memorandum; creating s. 489.1132, F.S.; providing definitions; requiring a hurricane preparedness plan to be available for inspection at certain worksites; requiring certain equipment to be secured in a specified manner no later than 24 hours before the impacts of a hurricane are anticipated to begin; providing penalties; requiring the Florida Building Commission to establish specified best practices and report findings to the Legislature by a specified date; amending s. 553.902, F.S.; revising the definition of the term “renovated building”; requiring the division to consult with specified entities to develop certain recommendations and provide a report to the Legislature by a specified date; prohibiting certain counties from proposing or adopting certain moratoriums, amendments, or procedures for a specified timeframe; declaring that such moratoriums, amendments, or procedures are null and void;

providing for retroactive application; authorizing the enforcement of certain amendments, plans, permits, and orders under certain circumstances; authorizing certain residents and business owners to bring a civil action for declaratory and injunctive relief against a county or municipality that violates specified provisions; providing for reasonable attorney fees and costs under specified circumstances; providing for future expiration; providing a directive to the Division of Law Revision; providing effective dates.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 83.63, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

83.63 Casualty damage.—If the premises are damaged or destroyed other than by the wrongful or negligent acts of the tenant so that the enjoyment of the premises is substantially impaired;:

(1) The tenant may terminate the rental agreement and immediately vacate the premises. The tenant may vacate the part of the premises rendered unusable by the casualty, in which case the tenant's liability for rent shall be reduced by the fair rental value of that part of the premises damaged or destroyed. If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall comply with s. 83.49(3).

(2) The tenant must be given:

(a) The opportunity to collect his or her belongings from the premises when it is safe to do so; or

(b) Notice of the date by which the tenant will be able to collect his or her belongings from the premises, which must occur within a reasonable time.

Section 2. Section 163.31795, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

163.31795 Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.—

(1) For purposes of this section, the term:

(a) “Cumulative substantial improvement period” means the period during which an aggregate of improvements or repairs are considered for purposes of determining substantial improvement as defined in s. 161.54(12).

(b) “Local government” has the same meaning as in s. 163.2514.

(2) A local government that is participating in the National Flood Insurance Program may not adopt or enforce an ordinance for substantial improvements or repairs to a structure which includes a cumulative substantial improvement period.

Section 3. Subsection (14) is added to section 163.31801, Florida Statutes, to read:

163.31801 Impact fees; short title; intent; minimum requirements; audits; challenges.—

(14) A local government, school district, or special district may not assess an impact fee for the reconstruction or replacement of a previously existing structure if the replacement structure is of the same land use as the original structure and does not increase the impact on public facilities beyond that of the original structure. However, if the replacement structure increases the demand on public facilities due to a significant increase in size, intensity, or capacity of use, a local government, school district, or special district may assess an impact fee in an amount proportional to the difference in the demand between the replacement structure and the original structure. Any such fee must be reasonably connected to, or have a rational nexus with, the need for additional capital facilities and the increased impact generated by the reconstruction or replacement of a previously existing structure.

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 193.155, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.155 Homestead assessments.—Homestead property shall be assessed at just value as of January 1, 1994. Property receiving the homestead exemption after January 1, 1994, shall be assessed at just value as of January 1 of the year in which the property receives the exemption unless the provisions of subsection (8) apply.

(4)

(b)1. Changes, additions, or improvements that replace all or a portion of homestead property, including ancillary improvements, damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity shall be assessed upon substantial completion as provided in this paragraph. Such assessment must be calculated using the homestead property's assessed value as of the January 1 immediately before the date on which the damage or destruction was sustained, subject to the assessment limitations in subsections (1) and (2), when:

a. The square footage of the homestead property as changed or improved does not exceed 130 ~~110~~ percent of the square footage of the homestead property before the damage or destruction; or

b. The total square footage of the homestead property as changed or improved does not exceed 2,000 ~~1,500~~ square feet.

2. The homestead property's assessed value must be increased by the just value of that portion of the changed or improved homestead property which is in excess of 130 ~~110~~ percent of the square footage of the homestead property before the damage or destruction or of that portion exceeding 2,000 ~~1,500~~ square feet.

3. Homestead property damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity which, after being changed or improved, has a square footage of less than 100 percent of the homestead property's total square footage before the damage or destruction shall be assessed pursuant to subsection (5).

4. Changes, additions, or improvements assessed pursuant to this paragraph must be reassessed pursuant to subsection (1) in subsequent years. This paragraph applies to changes, additions, or improvements commenced within 5 years after the January 1 following the damage or destruction of the homestead.

Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 215.559, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

215.559 Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program.—A Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program is established in the Division of Emergency Management.

(1) The Legislature shall annually appropriate \$10 million of the moneys authorized for appropriation under s. 215.555(7)(c) from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund to the division for the purposes set forth in this section. Of the amount:

(b) Three million dollars in funds shall be used to construct or retrofit facilities used as public hurricane shelters. Each year the division shall prioritize the use of these funds for projects included in the annual report of the Shelter Development Report prepared in accordance with s. 252.385(3). The division shall ~~must~~ give funding priority to projects located in counties regional planning council regions that have shelter deficits, projects that are publicly owned, other than schools, and to projects that maximize the use of state funds.

Section 6. Section 250.375, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

250.375 Medical officer authorization.—A servicemember trained to provide medical care who is serving under the direction of the Florida National Guard State Surgeon and is assigned to a military duty position and authorized by the Florida National Guard to provide medical care within the scope of the servicemember's professional licensure by virtue of such duty position may provide such medical care to military personnel and civilians within this state ~~physician who holds an active license to practice medicine in any state, a United States territory, or the District of Columbia, while serving as a medical officer with or in support of the Florida National Guard, pursuant to federal or state orders, may practice medicine on military personnel or civilians during an emergency or declared disaster or during federal military training.~~

Section 7. Paragraphs (y) through (dd) of subsection (2) of section 252.35, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (x) through (cc), respectively, paragraphs (a), (c), and (n) and present paragraph (x) of that

subsection are amended, and a new paragraph (dd) is added to that subsection, to read:

252.35 Emergency management powers; Division of Emergency Management.—

(2) The division is responsible for carrying out the provisions of ss. 252.31-252.90. In performing its duties, the division shall:

(a) Prepare a state comprehensive emergency management plan, which must ~~shall~~ be integrated into and coordinated with the emergency management plans and programs of the Federal Government. The division shall adopt the plan as a rule in accordance with chapter 120. The plan must be implemented by a continuous, integrated comprehensive emergency management program. The plan must contain provisions to ensure that the state is prepared for emergencies and minor, major, and catastrophic disasters, and the division shall work closely with local governments and agencies and organizations with emergency management responsibilities in preparing and maintaining the plan. The state comprehensive emergency management plan must be operations oriented and:

1. Include an evacuation component that includes specific regional and interregional planning provisions and promotes intergovernmental coordination of evacuation activities. This component must, at a minimum: contain guidelines for lifting tolls on state highways; ensure coordination pertaining to evacuees crossing county lines; set forth procedures for directing people caught on evacuation routes to safe shelter; establish strategies for ensuring sufficient, reasonably priced fueling locations along evacuation routes; and establish policies and strategies for emergency medical evacuations.

2. Include a shelter component that includes specific regional and interregional planning provisions and promotes coordination of shelter activities between the public, private, and nonprofit sectors. This component must, at a minimum: contain strategies to ensure the availability of adequate public shelter space in each county ~~region of the state~~; establish strategies for refuge-of-last-resort programs; provide strategies to assist local emergency management efforts to ensure that adequate staffing plans exist for all shelters, including medical and security personnel; provide for a postdisaster communications system for public shelters; establish model shelter guidelines for operations, registration, inventory, power generation capability, information management, and staffing; and set forth policy guidance for sheltering people with special needs.

3. Include a postdisaster response and recovery component that includes specific regional and interregional planning provisions and promotes intergovernmental coordination of postdisaster response and recovery activities. This component must provide for postdisaster response and recovery strategies according to whether a disaster is minor, major, or catastrophic. The postdisaster response and recovery component must, at a minimum: establish the structure of the state's postdisaster response and

recovery organization; establish procedures for activating the state's plan; set forth policies used to guide postdisaster response and recovery activities; describe the chain of command during the postdisaster response and recovery period; describe initial and continuous postdisaster response and recovery actions; identify the roles and responsibilities of each involved agency and organization; provide for a comprehensive communications plan; establish procedures for coordinating and monitoring statewide mutual aid agreements reimbursable under federal public disaster assistance programs; provide for rapid impact assessment teams; ensure the availability of an effective statewide urban search and rescue program coordinated with the fire services; ensure the existence of a comprehensive statewide medical care and relief plan administered by the Department of Health; and establish systems for coordinating volunteers and accepting and distributing donated funds and goods.

4. Include additional provisions addressing aspects of preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation as determined necessary by the division.

5. Address the need for coordinated and expeditious deployment of state resources, including the Florida National Guard. In the case of an imminent major disaster, procedures should address predeployment of the Florida National Guard, and, in the case of an imminent catastrophic disaster, procedures should address predeployment of the Florida National Guard and the United States Armed Forces.

6. Establish a system of communications and warning to ensure that the state's population and emergency management agencies are warned of developing emergency situations, including public health emergencies, and can communicate emergency response decisions.

7. Establish guidelines and schedules for annual exercises that evaluate the ability of the state and its political subdivisions to respond to minor, major, and catastrophic disasters and support local emergency management agencies. Such exercises shall be coordinated with local governments and, to the extent possible, the Federal Government.

8. Assign lead and support responsibilities to state agencies and personnel for emergency support functions and other support activities.

9. Include the public health emergency plan developed by the Department of Health pursuant to s. 381.00315.

10. Include an update on the status of the emergency management capabilities of the state and its political subdivisions. The update must include the emergency management capabilities related to public health emergencies, as determined in collaboration with the Department of Health.

The complete state comprehensive emergency management plan must be submitted to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of

Representatives, and the Governor on February 1 of every even-numbered year.

(c) Assist political subdivisions in preparing and maintaining emergency management plans. Such assistance must include the development of a template for comprehensive emergency management plans, including plans for natural disasters, and guidance on the development of mutual aid agreements.

(n) Implement training programs to maintain this state's status as a national leader in emergency management and improve the ability of state and local emergency management personnel to prepare and implement emergency management plans and programs. This must shall include a continuous training program for agencies and individuals who that will be called on to perform key roles in state and local postdisaster response and recovery efforts and for local government personnel on federal and state postdisaster response and recovery strategies and procedures. The division shall specify requirements for the minimum number of training hours that county or municipal administrators, county or city managers, county or municipal emergency management directors, and county or municipal public works directors or other officials responsible for the construction and maintenance of public infrastructure must complete biennially in addition to the training required pursuant to s. 252.38(1)(b). Such training may be provided by the division or, for county personnel, by a foundation that is a not-for-profit corporation under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and has a governing board that includes in its membership county commissioners and professional county staff. If training is provided by a foundation, such training must be approved by the division.

~~(x) Report biennially to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Governor, no later than February 1 of every odd-numbered year, the status of the emergency management capabilities of the state and its political subdivisions. This report must include the emergency management capabilities related to public health emergencies, as determined in collaboration with the Department of Health.~~

(dd) Conduct, by April 1 of each year, an annual hurricane readiness session in each region designated by the division to facilitate coordination between all emergency management stakeholders. Each county emergency management director or his or her designee shall, and other county and municipal personnel may, attend the session for his or her region. A session must include, but is not limited to, guidance on timelines for preparation and response, information on state and federal postdisaster resources and assistance, guidance to promote efficient and expedited rebuilding of the community after a hurricane, best practices for coordination and communication among entities engaged in postdisaster response and recovery, and discussion of any outstanding county or municipal preparedness or readiness needs.

Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 252.355, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (5), paragraph (b) of subsection (2) is amended, and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

252.355 Registry of persons with special needs; notice; registration program.—

(2) In order to ensure that all persons with special needs may register, the division shall develop and maintain a special needs shelter registration program. During a public health emergency in which physical distancing is necessary, as determined by the State Health Officer, the division must maintain information on special needs shelter options that mitigate the threat of the spread of infectious diseases.

(b) To assist in identifying persons with special needs, home health agencies, hospices, nurse registries, home medical equipment providers, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Health, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Department of Education, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Elderly Affairs, and memory disorder clinics shall, and any physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 and any pharmacy licensed under chapter 465 may, annually provide registration information to all of their special needs clients or their caregivers. The Florida Housing Finance Corporation shall enter into memoranda of understanding with the Department of Elderly Affairs and with the Agency for Persons with Disabilities to ensure special needs registration information is provided to residents of low-income senior independent living properties and independent living properties for persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities funded by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, respectively. The division shall develop a brochure that provides information regarding special needs shelter registration procedures. The brochure must be easily accessible on the division's website. All appropriate agencies and community-based service providers, including aging and disability resource centers, memory disorder clinics, home health care providers, hospices, nurse registries, and home medical equipment providers, shall, and any physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 may, assist emergency management agencies by annually registering persons with special needs for special needs shelters, collecting registration information for persons with special needs as part of the program intake process, and establishing programs to educate clients about the registration process and disaster preparedness safety procedures. A client of a state-funded or federally funded service program who has a physical, mental, or cognitive impairment or sensory disability and who needs assistance in evacuating, or when in a shelter, must register as a person with special needs. The registration program shall give persons with special needs the option of preauthorizing emergency response personnel to enter their homes during search and rescue operations if necessary to ensure their safety and welfare following disasters.

(4) The caregiver of a person with special needs who is eligible for admission to a special needs shelter, and all persons for whom he or she is the caregiver, shall be allowed to shelter together in the special needs shelter. If a person with special needs is responsible for the care of persons without special needs, those persons shall be allowed to use the special needs shelter with the person with special needs.

Section 9. Effective January 1, 2026, subsection (2) of section 252.3611, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

252.3611 Transparency; audits.—

(2) If ~~When~~ the duration of a declaration of a state of an emergency issued by the Governor exceeds 90 days:

(a)1. The Executive Office of the Governor or the appropriate agency, within 72 hours after of executing a contract executed with moneys authorized for expenditure to support the response to the declared state of emergency, must the Executive Office of the Governor or the appropriate agency shall submit a copy of such contract to the Legislature. For contracts executed during the first 90 days of the declared state of emergency, the Executive Office of the Governor or the appropriate agency shall submit a copy to the Legislature within the first 120 days of the declared state of emergency.

2. All contracts executed to support the response to a declared state of emergency, including contracts executed before a declared state of emergency to secure resources or services in advance or anticipation of an emergency, must be posted on the secure contract tracking system required under s. 215.985(14).

(b) The Executive Office of the Governor or the appropriate agency shall submit monthly reports to the Legislature of all state expenditures, revenues received, and funds transferred by an agency during the previous month to support the declared state of emergency.

(5) Annually, by January 15, the division shall report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairs of the appropriations committee of each house of the Legislature on expenditures related to emergencies incurred over the year from November 1 of the previous year. The report must include:

(a) A separate summary of each emergency event, whether complete or ongoing, and key actions taken by the division.

(b) Details of expenditures, separated by emergency event and agency, for preparing for, responding to, or recovering from the event. The report must specify detailed expenditures for the entire report time period; specify total expenditures for the event; and indicate amounts that are being or are anticipated to be reimbursed by the Federal Emergency Management

Agency or other federal entity, amounts ineligible for reimbursement, and any amounts deobligated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or other federal entity for reimbursement. The division shall review expenditures by state agencies to ensure that efforts, purchases, contracts, or expenditures are not duplicated.

(c) An accounting of all inventory and assets purchased, separated by emergency event and agency, for preparing for, responding to, or recovering from the event, including motor vehicles, boats, computers, and other equipment, and the current status of such assets, including divestment, sale, or donation by the state. The report must include a detailed accounting for the entire report time period and specify a total for the event.

Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 252.363, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

252.363 Tolling and extension of permits and other authorizations.—

(1)(a) The declaration of a state of emergency issued by the Governor for a natural emergency tolls the period remaining to exercise the rights under a permit or other authorization for the duration of the emergency declaration. Further, the emergency declaration extends the period remaining to exercise the rights under a permit or other authorization for 24 months in addition to the tolled period. The extended period to exercise the rights under a permit or other authorization may not exceed 48 months in total in the event of multiple natural emergencies for which the Governor declares a state of emergency. The tolling and extension of permits and other authorizations under this paragraph shall apply retroactively to September 28, 2022, except in the case of the formal determination of the delineation of the extent of wetlands under s. 373.421, in which case tolling and extension of determinations under this paragraph shall apply retroactively to January 1, 2023. This paragraph applies to the following:

1. The expiration of a development order issued by a local government.
2. The expiration of a building permit.
3. The expiration of a permit issued by the Department of Environmental Protection or a water management district pursuant to part IV of chapter 373.
4. Permits issued by the Department of Environmental Protection or a water management district pursuant to part II of chapter 373 for land subject to a development agreement under ss. 163.3220-163.3243 in which the permittee and the developer are the same or a related entity.
5. The buildout date of a development of regional impact, including any extension of a buildout date that was previously granted as specified in s. 380.06(7)(c).

6. The expiration of a development permit or development agreement authorized by Florida Statutes, including those authorized under the Florida Local Government Development Agreement Act, or issued by a local government or other governmental agency.

7. The formal determination of the delineation of the extent of wetlands under s. 373.421.

Section 11. Subsection (4) of section 252.365, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

252.365 Emergency coordination officers; disaster-preparedness plans.

(4) On or before May 1 of each year, the head of each agency shall notify the Governor and the division in writing of the person initially designated as the emergency coordination officer for such agency and her or his alternate and of any changes in persons so designated thereafter.

Section 12. Section 252.3655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

252.3655 Natural hazards risks and mitigation interagency coordinating group workgroup.—

(1)(a) An interagency coordinating group workgroup is created for the purpose of sharing information on the current and potential risks and impacts of natural hazards throughout this the state, coordinating the ongoing efforts of state agencies in addressing and mitigating the risks and impacts of natural hazards, and collaborating on statewide initiatives to address and mitigate the risks and impacts of natural hazards. As used in this section, the term “natural hazards” includes, but is not limited to, extreme heat, drought, wildfire, sea-level change, high tides, storm surge, saltwater intrusion, stormwater runoff, flash floods, inland flooding, and coastal flooding.

(b) The agency head, or his or her designated senior manager, from each of the following agencies shall serve on the coordinating group:

1. Chief Resilience Officer of the Statewide Office of Resilience.
2. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
3. Department of Commerce.
4. Department of Environmental Protection.
5. Department of Financial Services.
6. Department of Law Enforcement.
7. Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.
8. Department of Military Affairs.

9. Division of Emergency Management.

10. Department of Transportation.

11. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

12. Office of Insurance Regulation.

13. Public Service Commission.

14. Each water management district ~~Each agency within the executive branch of state government, each water management district, and the Florida Public Service Commission shall select from within such agency a person to be designated as the agency liaison to the workgroup.~~

(c) The director of the Division of Emergency Management, or his or her designee, shall serve as the administrator ~~liaison to and coordinator of the coordinating group workgroup.~~

(d) Each agency representative liaison shall provide information from his or her respective agency, including all relevant reports, on the current and potential risks and impacts of natural hazards to this state to his or her agency, agency resources available, and efforts made by the agency to address and mitigate the risks and impacts of against natural hazards, ~~and efforts made by the agency to address the impacts of natural hazards.~~

(e)1. The coordinating group workgroup shall meet in person or by means of communications media technology as provided in s. 120.54(5)(b)2. ~~at least teleconference on a quarterly basis to share information, leverage agency resources, coordinate ongoing efforts, and provide information for inclusion in the annual progress report submitted pursuant to subsection (2). Agency heads for the agencies listed in paragraph (b) shall meet in person at least annually to collectively strategize and prioritize state efforts.~~

2. Information regarding the coordinating group, including meeting agendas and reports, must be posted in a conspicuous location on the division's website.

(2)(a) On behalf of the coordinating group workgroup, the division of ~~Emergency Management~~ shall prepare an annual progress report on the implementation of the state's hazard mitigation plan, developed and submitted in accordance with 42 U.S.C. s. 5165 and any implementing regulations, as it relates to natural hazards. At a minimum, the annual progress report must:

1. Assess each agency's the relevance, level, and significance of current agency efforts to address and mitigate the risks and impacts of natural hazards; and

2. Strategize and prioritize ongoing efforts to address and mitigate the risks and impacts of natural hazards;

3. Provide recommendations regarding statutory changes and funding that may assist in addressing or mitigating the risks and impacts of natural hazards; and

4. Provide recommendations for state and local natural hazard mitigation strategies.

~~(b) Each liaison is responsible for ensuring that the workgroup's annual progress report is posted on his or her agency's website.~~

~~(e) By January 1 of each year, 2019, and each year thereafter, the division on behalf of the coordinating group workgroup shall submit the annual progress report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.~~

Section 13. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (5) of section 252.37, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (d) and (e), respectively, a new paragraph (c) is added to that subsection, and subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

252.37 Financing.—

(5) Unless otherwise specified in the General Appropriations Act:

(c) If the division intends to accept or apply for federal funds for a division-administered program that is new, that will be implemented in a manner that is innovative or significantly different from the manner in which the program is typically administered, or that will require a state match for which the division will be required to seek new budget authority, the division must notify the Legislature of its intent to accept or apply for the federal funds. The notice must detail the federal program under which the funds will be accepted or applied for, the intended purpose and use of the funds, and the amount of funds, including the estimated state match.

(7) The division shall take steps to maximize the availability and expedite the distribution of financial assistance from the Federal Government to state and local agencies. Such steps must include the standardization and streamlining of the application process for financial assistance through the federal Public Assistance Program and provision of assistance to applicants in order to mitigate the risk of noncompliance with federal program requirements. The division shall use federal funds allocated as management costs or other funds as appropriated to implement this subsection.

Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 252.373, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

252.373 Allocation of funds; rules.—

(2) The division shall allocate funds from the Emergency Management, Preparedness, and Assistance Trust Fund to local emergency management

agencies and programs pursuant to criteria specified in rule. Such rules shall include, but are not limited to:

(a) Requiring that, at a minimum, a local emergency management agency either:

1. Have a program director who works at least 40 hours a week in that capacity; or

2. If the county has fewer than 75,000 population or is party to an interjurisdictional emergency management agreement entered into pursuant to s. 252.38(3)(c) ~~s. 252.38(3)(b)~~, that is recognized by the Governor by executive order or rule, have an emergency management coordinator who works at least 20 hours a week in that capacity.

Section 15. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3) of section 252.38, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (b) and (c), respectively, a new paragraph (a) is added to that subsection, and paragraph (a) of subsection (1) is amended, to read:

252.38 Emergency management powers of political subdivisions.—Safeguarding the life and property of its citizens is an innate responsibility of the governing body of each political subdivision of the state.

(1) COUNTIES.—

(a) In order to provide effective and orderly governmental control and coordination of emergency operations in emergencies within the scope of ss. 252.31-252.90, each county within this state shall be within the jurisdiction of, and served by, the division. Except as otherwise provided in ss. 252.31-252.90, each local emergency management agency shall have jurisdiction over and serve an entire county. Unless part of an interjurisdictional emergency management agreement entered into pursuant to paragraph (3)(c) ~~(3)(b)~~ which is recognized by the Governor by executive order or rule, each county must establish and maintain such an emergency management agency and shall develop a county emergency management plan and program that is coordinated and consistent with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program. Counties that are part of an interjurisdictional emergency management agreement entered into pursuant to paragraph (3)(c) ~~(3)(b)~~ which is recognized by the Governor by executive order or rule shall cooperatively develop an emergency management plan and program that is coordinated and consistent with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program.

(3) EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT POWERS; POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.—

(a) Each political subdivision shall notify the division on or before May 1 each year of the person designated as the emergency contact for the political subdivision and his or her alternate and of any changes in persons so

designated thereafter. For a county, the emergency contact must be the county emergency management director.

Section 16. Section 252.381, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

252.381 Information related to natural emergencies; poststorm county and municipal permitting; operations.—

(1) Each county and municipality must post on its publicly accessible website:

(a) A frequently asked questions web page related to natural emergency response, emergency preparedness, and public relief for residents following an emergency. The web page must answer questions concerning resident evacuations; safety tips; generator, food and drinking water, and wastewater and stormwater safety; damage assessment; debris cleanup; accessing assistance through the Federal Emergency Management Agency and this state; building recovery; natural emergency guidance; applicable laws; and what to do before, during, and after an emergency.

(b) A disaster supply list and a list of emergency shelters.

(c) Links to information about flood zones.

(d) A checklist for residents explaining next steps to take during postdisaster recovery.

(e) Information specific to persons with disabilities, including, but not limited to, guidelines for special needs shelter registration; an explanation of how to register for special needs shelters and where to obtain assistance with that process; guidelines as to the level of care that is or is not provided at a special needs shelter as well as situations when either a general population shelter or hospital should be considered; and any other postdisaster assistance or resources available to affected persons with disabilities impacted by a disaster.

(2)(a) Each county and municipality shall develop a poststorm permitting plan to expedite recovery and rebuilding by providing for special building permit and inspection procedures after a hurricane or tropical storm. The plan must, at a minimum:

1. Ensure sufficient personnel are prepared and available to expeditiously manage postdisaster building inspection, permitting, and enforcement tasks. The plan must anticipate conditions that would necessitate supplemental personnel for such tasks and address methods for fulfilling such personnel needs, including through mutual aid agreements as authorized in s. 252.40, other arrangements, such as those with private sector contractors, or supplemental state or federal funding. The plan must include training requirements and protocols for supplemental personnel to ensure compliance with local floodplain management requirements that apply within the county or municipality.

2. Account for multiple or alternate locations where building permit services may be offered in person to the public following a hurricane or tropical storm during regular business hours.

3. Specify a protocol to expedite permitting procedures and, if practicable, for the waiver or reduction of applicable fees in accordance with and in addition to the procedures and waivers provided for under s. 553.7922. The plan must identify the types of permits that are frequently requested following a hurricane or tropical storm and methods to expedite the processing of such permits.

4. Specify procedures and resources necessary to promote expeditious debris removal following a hurricane or tropical storm.

(b) Each county and municipality shall update the plan no later than May 1 annually.

(3)(a) By May 1 annually, each county and municipality shall publish on its website a hurricane and tropical storm recovery permitting guide for residential and commercial property owners. The guide must describe:

1. The types of poststorm repairs that require a permit and applicable fees.

2. The types of poststorm repairs that do not require a permit.

3. The poststorm permit application process and specific modifications the county or municipality commonly makes to expedite the process, including the physical locations where permitting services will be offered.

4. Local requirements for rebuilding specific to the county or municipality, including elevation requirements following substantial damage and substantial improvement pursuant to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and any local amendments to the building code.

(b) As soon as practicable following a hurricane or tropical storm, a county or municipality within the area for which a state of emergency pursuant to s. 252.36 for such hurricane or tropical storm is declared shall publish updates on its website to the information required under paragraph (a) which are specific to such storm, including any permitting fee waivers or reductions.

(4) For 180 days after a state of emergency is declared pursuant to s. 252.36 for a hurricane or tropical storm, a county or municipality within the area for which the state of emergency is declared may not increase building permit or inspection fees.

(5) On or before May 1, 2026, each county and municipality must provide an online option for receiving, reviewing, and accessing substantial damage and substantial improvement letters. The county or municipality must allow

homeowners to provide an e-mail address where they can receive digital copies of such letters.

(6) As soon as reasonably practicable following the landfall and passage of a hurricane or tropical storm, each county and municipality that has experienced a direct impact from a natural emergency must use its best efforts to open a permitting office at which residents can access government services for at least 40 hours per week.

Section 17. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 252.385, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

252.385 Public shelter space; public records exemption.—

(2)(a) The division shall administer a program to survey existing schools, universities, community colleges, and other state-owned, municipally owned, and county-owned public buildings and any private facility that the owner, in writing, agrees to provide for use as a public hurricane evacuation shelter to identify those that are appropriately designed and located to serve as such shelters. The owners of the facilities must be given the opportunity to participate in the surveys. The state university boards of trustees, district school boards, community college boards of trustees, and the Department of Education are responsible for coordinating and implementing the survey of public schools, universities, and community colleges with the division or the local emergency management agency.

~~(b) By January 31 of each even-numbered year, the division shall prepare and submit a statewide emergency shelter plan to the Governor and Cabinet for approval, subject to the requirements for approval in s. 1013.37(2). The emergency shelter plan must project, for each of the next 5 years, the hurricane shelter needs of the state, including periods of time during which a concurrent public health emergency may necessitate more space for each individual to accommodate physical distancing. In addition to information on the general shelter needs throughout this state, the plan must identify the general location and square footage of special needs shelters, by regional planning council region. The plan must also include information on the availability of shelters that accept pets. The Department of Health shall assist the division in determining the estimated need for special needs shelter space and the adequacy of facilities to meet the needs of persons with special needs based on information from the registries of persons with special needs and other information.~~

(3)(a) The division shall annually provide by October 15 to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report that includes, ~~and the Governor~~ a list of facilities recommended to be retrofitted using state funds. State funds should be maximized and targeted to projects in counties regional planning council regions with hurricane evacuation shelter deficits. Additionally, the division shall prioritize on the list of recommended facilities other state-owned, municipal-owned, and county-owned public buildings, other than schools, for

retrofitting using state funds. The owner or lessee of a public hurricane evacuation shelter that is included on the list of facilities recommended for retrofitting is not required to perform any recommended improvements.

(b) The report required in paragraph (a) must include a statewide emergency shelter plan that must project, for each of the next 5 years, the hurricane shelter needs of the state. In addition to information on the general shelter needs throughout this state, the plan must identify, by county, the general location and square footage of special needs shelters. The plan must also include information on the availability of shelters that accept pets. The Department of Health and the Agency for Persons with Disabilities shall assist the division in determining the estimated need for special needs shelter space, the estimated need for general shelter space to accommodate persons with developmental disabilities, including, but not limited to, autism, and the adequacy of facilities to meet the needs of persons with special needs based on information from the registries of persons with special needs and other information.

Section 18. Section 252.422, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

252.422 Restrictions on county or municipal regulations after a hurricane.—

(1) As used in this section, the term “impacted local government” means a county listed in a federal disaster declaration located entirely or partially within 100 miles of the track of a storm declared to be a hurricane by the National Hurricane Center while the storm was categorized as a hurricane or a municipality located within such a county.

(2) For 1 year after a hurricane makes landfall, an impacted local government may not propose or adopt:

(a) A moratorium on construction, reconstruction, or redevelopment of any property.

(b) A more restrictive or burdensome amendment to its comprehensive plan or land development regulations.

(c) A more restrictive or burdensome procedure concerning review, approval, or issuance of a site plan, development permit, or development order, to the extent that those terms are defined in s. 163.3164.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a comprehensive plan amendment, land development regulation amendment, site plan, development permit, or development order approved or adopted by an impacted local government before or after the effective date of this act may be enforced if:

(a) The associated application is initiated by a private party other than the impacted local government and the property that is the subject of the application is owned by the initiating private party;

(b) The proposed comprehensive plan amendment was submitted to reviewing agencies pursuant to s. 163.3184 before landfall; or

(c) The proposed comprehensive plan amendment or land development regulation is approved by the state land planning agency pursuant to s. 380.05.

(4)(a) Any person may file suit against any impacted local government for declaratory and injunctive relief to enforce this section.

(b) A county or municipality may request a determination by a court of competent jurisdiction as to whether such action violates this section. Upon such a request, the county or municipality may not enforce the action until the court has issued a preliminary or final judgment determining whether the action violates this section.

(c) Before a plaintiff may file suit, the plaintiff shall notify the impacted local government by setting forth the facts upon which the complaint or petition is based and the reasons the impacted local government's action violates this section. Upon receipt of the notice, the impacted local government shall have 14 days to withdraw or revoke the action at issue or otherwise declare it void. If the impacted local government does not withdraw or revoke the action at issue within the time prescribed, the plaintiff may file suit. The plaintiff shall be entitled to entry of a preliminary injunction to prevent the impacted local government from implementing the challenged action during pendency of the litigation. In any action instituted pursuant to this paragraph, the prevailing plaintiff shall be entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs.

(d) In any case brought under this section, all parties are entitled to the summary procedure provided in s. 51.011, and the court shall advance the cause on the calendar.

(5) The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) shall conduct a study on actions taken by local governments after hurricanes which are related to comprehensive plans, land development regulations, and procedures for review, approval, or issuance of site plans, permits, or development orders. The study must focus on the impact that local governmental actions, including moratoriums, ordinances, and procedures, have had or may have on construction, reconstruction, or redevelopment of any property damaged by hurricanes. In its research, OPPAGA shall survey stakeholders that play integral parts in the rebuilding and recovery process. OPPAGA shall make recommendations for legislative options to remove impediments to the construction, reconstruction, or redevelopment of any property damaged by a hurricane and prevent the implementation by local governments of burdensome or restrictive procedures and processes. OPPAGA shall submit the report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1, 2025.

Section 19. Effective January 1, 2026, section 252.505, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

252.505 Breach of contract during emergency recovery periods for natural emergencies.—Each state or local government contract for goods or services related to emergency response for a natural emergency entered into, renewed, or amended on or after July 1, 2025, must include a provision that requires a vendor or service provider that breaches such contract during an emergency recovery period to pay a \$5,000 penalty and damages, which may be either actual and consequential damages or liquidated damages. As used in this section, the term “emergency recovery period” means a 1-year period that begins on the date that the Governor initially declared a state of emergency for a natural emergency.

Section 20. Subsection (4) is added to section 373.423, Florida Statutes, to read:

373.423 Inspection.—

(4)(a) By September 1, 2026, the department shall submit a Flood Inventory and Restoration Report to the Division of Emergency Management. The department must work with water management districts, local governments, and operators of public and private stormwater management systems to compile the necessary information for the report, which must:

1. Identify priority infrastructure needs within each water management district jurisdiction that may result in flooding or property damage or threaten human health if left unaddressed;

2. Identify locations that have both historic flooding occurrences, based on flood zones identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the potential to flood from future significant storm events, such as hurricanes and tropical storms;

3. For each location identified in subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., include an inspection and maintenance schedule and specific information on the age of the infrastructure, upstream impacts, and other factors that may lead to system failure if unaddressed; and

4. Include a list of facilities prioritized for funding to address flooding issues.

(b) The owner of any priority infrastructure identified in the report must submit an inspection and maintenance schedule to the department.

(c) The department must review and update the report on a biannual basis. The report must provide information regarding compliance with the inspection and maintenance schedules, include any additional revisions based on storm event experience, and revise the list of facilities as new flooding events take place and new projects are implemented to alleviate infrastructure deficiencies which led to flooding events. The department

must submit an updated report to the Division of Emergency Management by September 1 of each year in which the report is due.

Section 21. Paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 380.0552, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

380.0552 Florida Keys Area; protection and designation as area of critical state concern.—

(9) MODIFICATION TO PLANS AND REGULATIONS.—

(a) Any land development regulation or element of a local comprehensive plan in the Florida Keys Area may be enacted, amended, or rescinded by a local government, but the enactment, amendment, or rescission becomes effective only upon approval by the state land planning agency. The state land planning agency shall review the proposed change to determine if it is in compliance with the principles for guiding development specified in chapter 27F-8, Florida Administrative Code, as amended effective August 23, 1984, and must approve or reject the requested changes within 60 days after receipt. Amendments to local comprehensive plans in the Florida Keys Area must also be reviewed for compliance with the following:

1. Construction schedules and detailed capital financing plans for wastewater management improvements in the annually adopted capital improvements element, and standards for the construction of wastewater treatment and disposal facilities or collection systems that meet or exceed the criteria in s. 403.086(11) for wastewater treatment and disposal facilities or s. 381.0065(4)(l) for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

2. Goals, objectives, and policies to protect public safety and welfare in the event of a natural disaster by maintaining a hurricane evacuation clearance time for permanent residents of no more than 24.5 24 hours. The hurricane evacuation clearance time shall be determined by a hurricane evacuation study conducted in accordance with a professionally accepted methodology and approved by the state land planning agency. For purposes of hurricane evacuation clearance time:

a. Mobile home residents are not considered permanent residents.

b. The City of Key West Area of Critical State Concern established by chapter 28-36, Florida Administrative Code, shall be included in the hurricane evacuation study and is subject to the evacuation requirements of this subsection.

Section 22. The Department of Commerce shall conduct baseline modeling scenarios and gather data in order to determine a number of building permit allocations to be distributed in the Florida Keys Area based upon the hurricane evacuation clearance time provided in s. 380.0552(9)(a), Florida Statutes, as amended by this act. The permit allocations must be distributed to counties and municipalities based on the number of vacant buildable lots within each jurisdiction. The permit allocations must be

distributed over a period of at least 10 years but may not exceed 900 total permit allocations. All permits must be issued for vacant, buildable parcels, of which only one may be awarded for any individual parcel, and the distribution of which must prioritize allocations for owner-occupied residences, affordable housing, and workforce housing.

Section 23. Subsection (1) of section 400.063, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.063 Resident protection.—

(1) The Health Care Trust Fund shall be used for the purpose of collecting and disbursing funds generated from the license fees and administrative fines as provided for in ss. 393.0673(5), 400.062(3), 400.121(2), and 400.23(8). Such funds shall be for the sole purpose of paying for the appropriate alternate placement, care, and treatment of residents who are removed from a facility licensed under this part or a facility specified in s. 393.0678(1) in which the agency determines that existing conditions or practices constitute an immediate danger to the health, safety, or security of the residents. If the agency determines that it is in the best interest of the health, safety, or security of the residents to provide for an orderly removal of the residents from the facility, the agency may utilize such funds to maintain and care for the residents in the facility pending removal and alternative placement. The maintenance and care of the residents shall be under the direction and control of a receiver appointed pursuant to s. 393.0678(1) or s. 400.126(1). However, funds may be expended in an emergency upon a filing of a petition for a receiver, upon the declaration of a state of local emergency pursuant to s. 252.38(3)(b)5. ~~s. 252.38(3)(a)5.~~, or upon a duly authorized local order of evacuation of a facility by emergency personnel to protect the health and safety of the residents.

Section 24. Subsection (7) of section 403.7071, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (8) is added to that section, to read:

403.7071 Management of storm-generated debris.—Solid waste generated as a result of a storm event that is the subject of an emergency order issued by the department may be managed as follows:

(7) Unless otherwise specified in a contract or franchise agreement between a local government and a private solid waste or debris management service provider, a private solid waste or debris management service provider is not required to collect storm-generated yard trash, debris, or waste. Local governments are authorized and encouraged to add an addendum to existing contracts or franchise agreements for collection of storm-generated debris.

(8)(a) Each county and municipality shall apply to the department for authorization of at least one debris management site as described in subsection (2) and shall annually seek preauthorization for any previously approved debris management sites, as allowed by the department.

(b) A municipality may jointly apply for authorization of a debris management site with a county or at least one adjacent municipality, if the parties develop and approve a memorandum of understanding. Such memorandum must clearly outline the capacity of the debris management site and location of the site relative to each party. The memorandum of understanding must be approved annually as part of the preauthorization process described in paragraph (a).

Section 25. Section 489.1132, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

489.1132 Regulation of hoisting equipment used in construction, demolition, or excavation work during a hurricane.—

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Controlling entity” means the general contractor, prime contractor, or construction manager with overall responsibility for a construction project.

(b) “Hoisting equipment” means power-operated cranes, derricks, and hoists used in construction, demolition, or excavation work that are regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

(c) “Mobile crane” means a type of hoisting equipment incorporating a cable-suspended latticed boom or hydraulic telescoping boom designed to be moved between operating locations by transport over a roadway. The term does not include a mobile crane with a boom length of less than 25 feet or a maximum rated load capacity of less than 15,000 pounds.

(d) “Tower crane” means a type of hoisting equipment using a vertical mast or tower to support a working boom in an elevated position if the working boom can rotate to move loads laterally either by rotating at the top of the mast or tower or by the rotation of the mast or tower itself, whether the mast or tower base is fixed in one location or ballasted and moveable between locations.

(2)(a) When a tower crane or mobile crane is located on a worksite, a hurricane preparedness plan for the crane must be available for inspection at the worksite.

(b) In preparation for a hurricane, the controlling entity must ensure that hoisting equipment is secured in the following manner no later than 24 hours before the impacts of the hurricane are anticipated to begin:

1. All hoisting equipment must be secured in compliance with manufacturer recommendations relating to hurricane and high-wind events, including any recommendations relating to the placement, use, and removal of advertising banners and rigging.

2. Tower crane turntables must be lubricated before the event.

3. Fixed booms on mobile cranes must be laid down whenever feasible.
4. Booms on hydraulic cranes must be retracted and stored.
5. The counterweights of any hoists must be locked below the top tie-in.
6. Tower cranes must be set in the weathervane position.
7. All rigging must be removed from hoist blocks.
8. All power at the base of tower cranes must be disconnected.

(3) A person licensed under this part who intentionally violates this section is subject to discipline under ss. 455.227 and 489.129.

(4) The Florida Building Commission shall establish best practices for the utilization of tower cranes and hoisting equipment on construction job sites during hurricane season and report its findings to the Legislature by December 31, 2026.

Section 26. Subsection (6) of section 553.902, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.902 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

(6) “Renovated building” means a residential or nonresidential building undergoing alteration that varies or changes insulation, HVAC systems, water heating systems, or exterior envelope conditions, if the estimated cost of renovation exceeds 30 percent of the assessed value of the structure. However, if the alteration is a result of a natural disaster that is the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor, the estimated cost of renovation must exceed 75 percent of the fair market value of the building before the natural disaster.

Section 27. The Division of Emergency Management shall consult with local governments, the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, the Department of Environmental Protection, and any other appropriate agencies to develop recommendations for statutory changes necessary to streamline the permitting process for repairing and rebuilding structures damaged during natural emergencies. By July 1, 2026, the division shall provide a report containing such recommendations to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 28. (1) Each county listed in the Federal Disaster Declaration for Hurricane Debby (DR-4806), Hurricane Helene (DR-4828), or Hurricane Milton (DR-4834), and each municipality within one of those counties, may not propose or adopt any moratorium on construction, reconstruction, or redevelopment of any property damaged by such hurricanes; propose or adopt more restrictive or burdensome amendments to its comprehensive plan or land development regulations; or propose or adopt more restrictive or burdensome procedures concerning review, approval, or issuance of a site

plan, development permit, or development order, to the extent that those terms are defined by s. 163.3164, Florida Statutes, before October 1, 2027, and any such moratorium or restrictive or burdensome comprehensive plan amendment, land development regulation, or procedure shall be null and void ab initio. This subsection applies retroactively to August 1, 2024.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), any comprehensive plan amendment, land development regulation amendment, site plan, development permit, or development order approved or adopted by a county or municipality before or after the effective date of this act may be enforced if:

(a) The associated application is initiated by a private party other than the county or municipality.

(b) The property that is the subject of the application is owned by the initiating private party.

(3)(a) A resident of or the owner of a business in a county or municipality may bring a civil action for declaratory and injunctive relief against the county or municipality for a violation of this section. Pending adjudication of the action and upon filing of a complaint showing a violation of this section, the resident or business owner is entitled to a preliminary injunction against the county or municipality preventing implementation of the moratorium or the comprehensive plan amendment, land development regulation, or procedure. If such civil action is successful, the resident or business owner is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs.

(b) Attorney fees and costs and damages may not be awarded pursuant to this subsection if:

1. The resident or business owner provides the governing body of the county or municipality written notice that a proposed or enacted moratorium, comprehensive plan amendment, land development regulation, or procedure is in violation of this section; and

2. The governing body of the county or municipality withdraws the proposed moratorium, comprehensive plan amendment, land development regulation, or procedure within 14 days; or, in the case of an adopted moratorium, comprehensive plan amendment, land development regulation, or procedure, the governing body of a county or municipality notices an intent to repeal within 14 days after receipt of the notice and repeals the moratorium, comprehensive plan amendment, land development regulation, or procedure within 14 days thereafter.

(4) This section expires June 30, 2028.

Section 29. The Division of Law Revision is directed to replace the phrase “the effective date of this act” wherever it occurs in this act with the date this act becomes a law.

Section 30. Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

Approved by the Governor June 26, 2025.

Filed in Office Secretary of State June 26, 2025.