



LEGISLATIVE REPORT

2023 Regular Florida Legislature

May 15, 2023

The 2023 Legislative Session adjourned *Sine Die* on Friday May 5th at 11:00 a.m.:

- 1,873 Bills and PCBs filed.
- 2,674 Amendments filed.
- 3,229 Votes Taken.
- 356 Bills passed both chambers.
- \$117 Billion Budget.

It was a particularly intense legislative season, with multiple special sessions overlapping the committee weeks, and then an intense regular session. Nevertheless, the Associated General Contractors had several big wins this Session: Construction Defects; Liens & Bonds; and Public Construction. Your Tallahassee team, with grassroots help from AGC membership, played a significant role in passing these bills through each committee within both chambers. We are proud of their passage after multiple years of hard work.

The Legislative staff is finalizing passed bills and preparing to send them to the Governor. Some have already been sent to the Governor. The Governor's office is analyzing all the passed bills, including the budget, and briefing the Governor. There is no deadline per se on when bills must be sent to the Governor, but typically they are all sent by June based upon input from the Governor about the bills he is ready to act upon.

The 2024 Session begins on January 9, 2024. Committee weeks begin on September 18, 2023.

We've read through all the passed bills, and below are brief summaries of those that we believe may be of interest to AGC members. Please do not hesitate to call if you would like more information on these bills or if there is anything else we can assist with.

PASSED BILLS OF INTEREST

CONSTRUCTION DEFECTS

[SB 360 \(Hutson\)](#) was signed into law by Governor DeSantis on April 13 and went into effect immediately. **SB 360** does the following:

- Shorten the outer limit for bringing construction claims (the “statute of repose”) **from the current 10 years down to 7 years**. Notably, this follows the Florida AGC Council’s successful efforts back in 2006 to bring that limit down from what was then 15 years.
- Revise the commencement of the 4-year statute of limitations and the (proposed 7-year) statute of repose by establishing a more equitable “trigger” for starting those time periods. Rather than running from the later of several potentially ambiguous events like the owner’s “possession” of the building or “completion” of the construction contract, the bill would eliminate those triggers. Instead, the time periods would run from the earliest of several objective events – for most projects, when the local building department issues a TCO. If a TCO is not issued for some reason, the time periods would run from issuance of the CO (or abandonment of construction, if applicable).
- Provide that if a newly constructed single-dwelling residential building is used as a model home, the time to bring a construction defect action begins to run from the date that a deed is recorded first transferring title to another party.
- Provide that if a project involves the construction of multiple buildings, each individual building must be considered its own improvement for purposes of determining the limitations period in the bill.
- Modify the current statutory civil action based upon building code violations, which are often hyper-technical in nature, in favor of limiting such actions only to material building code violations, as defined in the bill.
- Include a savings clause to ensure that claimants having time remaining under the existing statute of limitations have at least 1 year from the effective date of the bill to initiate a construction defect action.

The bill was signed into law by Governor DeSantis on 4/13/23. Bill sponsors were Senator Travis Hutson and Representative John Snyder.

LIENS & BONDS

HB 331 (Overdorf) will do the following:

- Allow licensed general or building contractors providing construction management or program management services to claim construction liens for such services.
- Change when a notice of termination must be recorded and served, and when such notice is effective.
- Modify service requirements for documents required by the construction lien law.
- Modify the available alternative forms of security that may be filed in lieu of a payment bond for public projects.
- Make minor modifications to the notice of commencement, notice of termination, and notice of nonpayment forms.

- Authorize a person intending to make a claim against a payment bond to serve the surety with a copy of the notice of nonpayment, instead of an original document.
- Specify that the methods for discharging a lien may also be used to release a lien, in whole or in part, and modifies the requirements for recording a satisfaction or release of lien with the clerk's office.
- Increase the bond amount and documentation necessary to deposit or file with the clerk's office to transfer a lien to a security.
- Entitle the prevailing party in an action to enforce a lien transferred to a security to recover reasonable attorney fees.
- Specify that after a clerk's office records a notice of contest of claim against a payment bond or a notice of contest of lien and a certificate of service for such notice, the clerk must serve a copy of the recorded notice on the lienor and on the owner or the owner's attorney.
- Authorize a building permit applicant to provide the issuing authority with the clerk's office official records identifying information in lieu of a certified copy of the notice or a notarized statement of filing.
- Increase from \$2,500 to \$7,500 the contract amount which excuses a building permit applicant from filing a copy of the notice of commencement or an authorized alternative with the issuing authority.
- Provide a method for computing time periods for recording a document or filing an action under the construction lien law and tolls such time periods in emergency circumstances.
- Allow the clerks of court to charge for a copy of a recorded notice of contest of lien and a copy of a recorded notice of contest of claim against payment bond.
- Require a building permit issuing authority to accept a Notice of Commencement that is substantially the form provided in statute.
- Modifies the definition of "clerk's office" and defines "finance charge."

The bill has not yet been sent to the Governor. The bill sponsors were Senator Erin Grall and Representative Toby Overdorf.

PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION

SB 346 (DiCeglie) includes the following provisions:

- A construction contract with a state or local government entity must currently specify the process for developing the "punch list" of items necessary to complete the project. The bill would require the contract to also specify a process for designating in the punch list an estimated cost for completing each item.
- The punch list on state or local government projects of \$10 million or more currently must be developed within 30 days of substantial completion, with the ability to extend this deadline for an additional 30 days by contract. The bill would limit the available extension to 15 days.

- A state or local government entity must pay the contract balance (including retainage), less 150% of the estimated cost to complete punch list items, within 20 days after the punch list is created and a payment request is received.
- Revises the payment procedures when a state or local government entity or a contractor has not timely fulfilled its responsibilities to develop the punch list.
- Limits the ability of a state or local government entity to withhold payment to only those amounts that are the subject of a written good faith dispute or claim against the bond, eliminating the ability to withhold payment of any sum that is generally the “subject of a claim or demand” by the public entity or contractor.
- The deadline for a state entity to submit a payment request to the CFO is shortened from 20 days after its receipt down to 14 days.
- Payment by a state entity for undisputed portions of a payment request must be made according to the terms of the contract or 20 days after receiving the request, whichever is sooner.
- Requires a local government to commence proceedings to resolve a disputed invoice or payment request within 30 days after receipt and to render its final decision within 15 days, advancing these deadlines by 15 days each from current law.
- Revises the definition of a “public works project” for which certain local government procurement practices are prohibited by eliminating the current \$1 million threshold value, so that this prohibition would apply to any public works project for which any state-appropriated funds are used. Under state law, a local government involved in such a public works project may not, among other things: (a) prevent a contractor from participating in the bidding process based on the location of the company headquarters or offices; (b) require that a contractor pay certain minimum wages or provide certain minimum levels of employee benefits; and (c) control the contractor’s staffing or require the hiring of employees from a designated source.

The bill has not yet been sent to the Governor. The bill sponsors were Senator Nick DiCeglie and Representative Griff Griffiths.

LOCAL LICENSING

HB 1383 (Trabulsy) was drafted to fix or mitigate some of the unintended consequences from the passage of HB 735 in 2021. As you may recall, HB 735 expressly preempted occupational licensing to the state and provided that any local licensing of an occupation not specifically authorized by general law may not be enforced. This preemption supersedes any local government licensing requirement of occupations unless the licensing of occupations by local governments is authorized by general law or the local licensing scheme was imposed before July 1, 2021.

Under HB 735 such local licensing schemes expire on July 1, 2023. HB 735 specifically preempted local construction licensing that is outside the scope of state construction contractor licensing provisions regulated by the Construction Industry Licensing Board (CILB) under the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, including, but not limited to, painting, cabinetry, and ornamental iron installation.

[HB 1383](#) extends the expiration date for local licensing without general law authority to July 1, 2024.

[HB 1383](#) also requires the CILB, by July 1, 2024, to, by rule, establish certified specialty contractor categories for voluntary licensure for all of the following:

- Structural aluminum or screen enclosures.
- Marine seawall work.
- Marine bulkhead work.
- Marine dock work.
- Marine pile driving.
- Structural masonry.
- Structural prestressed, precast concrete work.
- Rooftop solar heating installation.
- Structural steel.
- Window and door installation, including garage door installation and hurricane or windstorm protection.
- Plaster and lath.
- Structural carpentry.

[HB 1383](#) also:

- Provides that a local government may not require a license issued by the local government or CILB to perform a job scope which does not substantially correspond to one of the state contractor or specialty contractor categories.
- Prohibits local governments from requiring a license to obtain a permit for a job scope outside of the practice of contracting.
- Allows a county in an area designated as an area of critical state concern to continue to offer a license for any job scope which requires a statewide contractor license.
- Allows a local government to continue to offer a license for veneer work, including gutters, siding, soffit, or fascia; rooftop painting, coating, and cleaning above three stories; and fence installation and erection, if such a licensing requirement existed before January 1, 2021.
- Provides that a local government may not require a license as a prerequisite to submit a bid for public works projects if the work to be performed does not require a license under general law.

The bill has not yet been sent to the Governor. The bill sponsors were Senator Ed Hooper, Senator Keith Perry, Representative Dana Trabulsy, and Representative Jim Mooney.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

HB 89 (Maggard) does the following:

- Requires a building official or inspector who asks another person or employee other than a building official, plans examiner, or inspector to review the building plans to notify the local government if such person or employee determines the plans do not comply with the Building Code.
- Prohibits a local government from making substantive changes to plans after a permit has been issued unless such changes are required under the Building Code or Fire Prevention Code.
- Requires any changes a local government makes to plans after a permit has been issued to identify the specific parts of the plan that do not conform to the applicable code in writing.
- Requires a local fire official to notify the permit applicant of specific reasons why plans do not comply with the Fire Prevention Code.
- Allows a plans examiner, inspector, building official, or fire safety inspector to have their certificate disciplined for failure to notify the appropriate person of the reasons for making substantive changes to building plans.

The bill has not yet been sent to the Governor. The bill sponsors were Senator Ed Hooper and Representative Randy Maggard.

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

SB 1718 (Ingoglia) does the following of interest to businesses:

- Amends the state's domestic security statutes to provide the necessary authority for the department to coordinate with and provide assistance to the Federal Government in the enforcement of federal immigration laws, and responses to immigration enforcement incidents within or affecting Florida;
- Beginning July 1, 2023, requires private employers with 25 or more employees to use the E-Verify system for new employees;
- Alters the defenses for employers using the I-9 Form or E-Verify system; and, beginning July 1, 2024, amends the penalties for an employer's noncompliance to register and use the E-Verify system, including requiring reporting and allowing for the suspension and revocation of employer licenses in certain circumstances;
- Creates penalties for employers who knowingly employ unauthorized aliens, effective July 1, 2024.

The bill has not yet been sent to the Governor. The bill sponsors were Senator Blaise Ingoglia and Representatives Berny Jacques and Kiyon Michael.

LEVEL 2 BACKGROUND SCREENINGS

SB 676 (Grall) was amended at our request to remove the language requiring non-instructional contractors at schools to comply with the full Level II requirements and the bill will now do the following:

- Defines “affiliation” as the status of a person employed or serving as a volunteer or contractor or seeking to be employed or to serve as a volunteer or contractor, with a qualified entity in a position for which screening is not required by law but is authorized under the National Child Protection Act.
- Requires persons with an affiliation with a qualified entity for whom such entity requires a Level 2 background screening to undergo that screening.
- Amends s. 435.07, F.S., to authorize the head of a qualified entity to grant an exemption to a person otherwise disqualified from employment, subject to the exemption requirements of the statute and to specify when disqualification from affiliation may not be removed.
- Provides specified dates for:
 - A person with a break in service of more than 90 days from a position for which a background screening is conducted by a qualified entity participating in the Care Provider Background Screening Clearinghouse (Clearinghouse) to submit to a national screening if the person returns to the position for which screening is required by such entity.
 - A qualified entity participating in the Clearinghouse to report the initial status and change in status of persons included in the Clearinghouse.
 - A qualified entity conducting background criminal history checks under s. 943.0452, F.S., to submit to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) or the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) a request for background screening as specified by statute, comply with Level 2 screening requirements in s. 435.12, F.S., and enter received fingerprints into the Clearinghouse.
 - The FDLE to provide non-exempt state criminal history records to the qualified entity or the Clearinghouse to provide such records to the qualified entity only if the subject of the records challenges them.
 - The FDLE to provide national criminal history data to qualified entities for the purpose of screening employees and volunteers as authorized by written waiver.
 - The Clearinghouse to provide national criminal history data to a qualified entity only if the person requests an exemption from such entity under s. 435.07, F.S.
 - A qualified entity making the determination regarding screening to apply the Level 2 criteria under s. 435.04(2), F.S., to the state and national criminal history record information received from the FDLE for those persons subject to screening.

- A qualified entity or the AHCA to determine whether a criminal history record shows that the employee or volunteer has not been arrested, etc., for an offense listed in s. 435.02(2), F.S.
- A qualified entity or the AHCA to provide written notification to a person of his or her right to obtain a copy of any background screening.
- The background screening of a person seeking educational certification to be conducted through the Clearinghouse.
- The background screenings for school districts to be conducted through the Clearinghouse.
- Requires a qualified entity participating in the Clearinghouse to register with and initiate all criminal history checks through the Clearinghouse before referring an employee or potential employee or person with a current or potential affiliation with a qualified entity for electronic fingerprint submissions.

The bill has not yet been sent to the Governor. The bill sponsors were Senator Erin Grall and Representative Dana Trabulsy.

TORT REFORM

HB 837 (Gregory) was amended at our request to restore and preserve section 627.756 regarding one-way attorney fees in suits against a surety on a construction bond and the bill now does the following:

- Provides that a contingency fee multiplier for an attorney fee award is appropriate only in a rare and exceptional circumstance, adopting the federal standard.
- Repeals Florida's one-way attorney fee provisions for insurance cases, while maintaining the ability to award attorney fees to an owner, contractor, subcontractor, laborer, or materialman that prevails in a claim against a construction surety bond.
- Creates a limited ability to recover attorney's fees from an insurance company in a declaratory judgment action after a total coverage denial.
- Reduces the statute of limitations for general negligence cases from 4 years to 2 years, while providing protections to servicemembers during terms of active duty which materially affect the servicemember's ability to appear.
- Modifies Florida's "bad faith" framework to:
 - Provide an insurer has no liability for a bad faith claim if the insurer tenders the lesser of the policy limits or the amount demanded by the claimant within 90 days after receipt of the claim and sufficient evidence to support the claim.
 - Provide that negligence alone is not enough to demonstrate bad faith.
 - Require insureds, claimants, and their representatives to act in good faith with respect to furnishing information, making demands, setting deadlines, and attempting to settle the insurance claim.

- Allow an insurer, if there are multiple claimants in a single action, to limit the insurer's bad faith liability by paying the total amount of the policy limits at the outset to the court through an interpleader action or, through binding arbitration, making the entire policy limits available for payment to the competing third-party claimants.
- Applies the offer of judgment statute to any civil action involving an insurance contract.
- Specifies that certain evidence is admissible to calculate medical damages in personal injury or wrongful death actions. These changes modify the collateral source rule in a way that allows the parties to present to the finder of fact evidence of actual medical costs or evidence that better approximates medical costs that may be incurred by a claimant.
- Requires the trier of fact in a negligent security action against the owner, lessor, operator, or manager of commercial or real property brought by a person lawfully on the property who was injured by the criminal act of a third party to consider the fault of all persons who contributed to the injury.
- Provides that the owner or operator of a multifamily residential property is presumed to not be negligent in connection to a criminal act occurring on the property if the property has certain safety and security features and, starting in 2025, obtains and substantially complies with a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Assessment.
- Except for causes of action for personal injury or wrongful death arising out of medical negligence, changes Florida's comparative negligence system from a "pure" comparative negligence system to a "modified" comparative negligence system, whereby a plaintiff who is found to be more than 50 percent at fault for his or her own harm may not recover damages from any defendant.
- Provides that the amendment to the statute of limitations for negligence actions applies prospectively to causes of action accruing after the effective date of the bill, that the remainder of the bill applies to causes of action filed after the effective date, and that the bill shall not be construed to impair any right under an existing insurance contract.

The Governor signed [HB 837](#) into law on March 24 and it went into effect immediately. The bill sponsors were Representative Tommy Gregory, Representative Tom Fabricio, and Senator Travis Hutson.

ATTAINABLE HOUSING

Much of [SB 102 \(Calatayud\)](#) involves the Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC), a public-private entity that administers the two largest statewide affordable housing programs: the State Apartment Incentive Loan (SAIL) program and the State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) program. Regarding FHFC, [SB 102](#):

- Provides up to \$150 million annually to the SAIL program for certain specified uses such as infill and projects near military installations. These funds are to be redirected from the General Revenue service charge, and this provision sunsets 2033.

- Provides up to a \$5,000 refund for sales tax paid on building materials used to construct an affordable housing unit funded through the FHFC.
- Creates a new tax donation program to allow corporate taxpayers to direct certain tax payments to the FHFC, up to \$100 million annually, to fund the SAIL program.
- Codifies the Florida Hometown Heroes down payment assistance program, retaining the structure as it exists while increasing the monetary limit per loan and the scope of eligibility.
- Adds two members to the FHFC Board of Directors, one appointed by the leader of each chamber of the Legislature.
- Broadens the ability for the FHFC to invest in affordable housing developments for those in or aging out of foster care.
- Adds a requirement to its annual legislative budget request.
- Makes a technical amendment to the qualified contracts process.

Regarding other state-level resources, the bill:

- Revises the State Housing Strategy to align with current best practices and goals.
- Requires non-conservation land managers to analyze whether such lands would be more appropriately transferred to a local government for affordable housing related purposes.
- Clarifies current law to ensure all local government requests for surplus lands are expedited.
- Expands Job Growth Grant Fund eligibility to specifically authorize public infrastructure projects that support affordable housing.
- Increases the amount of tax credits available through the Community Contribution Tax Credit Program for affordable housing from \$14.5 million to \$25 million annually.

Regarding local governments, the bill:

- Preempts local governments' requirements regarding zoning, density, and height to allow for streamlined development of affordable housing in commercial and mixed-use zoned areas under certain circumstances. Developments that meet the requirements may not require a zoning change or comprehensive plan amendment.
- Removes a local government's ability to approve affordable housing on residential parcels by bypassing state and local laws that may otherwise preclude such development, while retaining such right for commercial and industrial parcels.
- Removes provision in current law allowing local governments to impose rent control under certain circumstances, preempting rent control ordinances entirely.
- Requires counties and cities to update and electronically publish the inventory of publicly owned properties, for counties including property owned by a dependent special district, which may be appropriate for affordable housing development.

- Authorizes the FHFC, through contract with the Florida Housing Coalition, to provide technical assistance to local governments to facilitate the use or lease of county or municipal property for affordable housing purposes.
- Requires local governments to maintain a public written policy outlining procedures for expediting building permits and development orders for affordable housing projects.
- Provides that the Keys Workforce Housing Initiative is an exception to evacuation time requirements and that comprehensive plan and land use amendments approved under that initiative are valid.

The bill also introduces three ad valorem property tax exemptions:

- An ad valorem tax exemption for land owned by a nonprofit entity that is leased for a minimum of 99 years for the purpose of providing affordable housing.
- An ad valorem tax exemption that applies to rent-restricted units within newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated developments setting aside at least 70 units for affordable housing for households earning 120 percent of area median income or less.
- Authorizes counties and municipalities to offer, through ordinance, an ad valorem tax exemption to property owners who dedicate units for affordable housing for households earning 60 percent of area median income or less.

The bill contains the following appropriations to the FHFC:

- \$100 million in non-recurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to implement the Florida Hometown Heroes Program.
- \$252 million in non-recurring funds from the Local Government Housing Trust Fund for the SHIP program.
- \$150 million in recurring funds from the State Housing Trust Fund for SAIL projects funded by the General Revenue service charge redirect in the bill.
- \$109 million in non-recurring funds from the State Housing Trust Fund for the SAIL program.
- \$100 million in non-recurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to implement a competitive loan program to alleviate inflation-related cost increases for FHFC-approved multifamily projects that have not yet commenced construction.

The Governor signed [SB 102](#) into law on March 29 and will become effective on July 1. The bill sponsors were Senator Alexis Calatayud and Representative Demi Busatta-Cabrera.

FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM PROJECTS

HB 327 (Bell) creates a simplified permitting process for fire sprinkler system alteration projects involving 20 or fewer sprinklers. For these “fire sprinkler system projects,” as defined in the bill, a local enforcement agency may require a fire system contractor to submit a permit application and pay a permit fee but may not require the contractor to submit plans or specifications as a condition of obtaining such permit. Such fire sprinkler system projects must have at least one inspection to ensure compliance with applicable codes and standards, and a contractor must keep a copy of plans available for inspection. The local enforcement agency must issue a permit for a fire sprinkler system project in person or electronically. These provisions mirror the simplified permitting process in current law for small fire alarm system projects.

The bill defines a "fire sprinkler system project" to mean a fire protection system alteration of a total of 20 or fewer fire sprinklers that have the same K-factor (relating to discharge rates from sprinkler heads) and does not change a hazard classification or an increased system coverage area, or the installation or replacement of an equivalent sprinkler system component in an existing commercial, residential, apartment, cooperative, or condominium building.

The bill also clarifies the scope of work for certain fire protection system contractors. It provides that a Contractor I or II may design the alteration of an existing fire sprinkler system if the alteration consists of the relocation or deletion of 249 or fewer sprinklers, and the addition of 49 sprinklers, as long as the cumulative total number of fire sprinklers being added, relocated, or deleted does not exceed 249.

The bill has not yet been sent to the Governor. The sponsors are Representative Melonie Bell and Senator Keith Perry.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

HB 1305 (Abbott) relating to the Department of Transportation contains the following provisions which may be of interest:

- Authorizes the Florida Development Finance Corporation to finance acquisition or construction of a transportation facility under a public-private partnership agreement.
- Increases DOT's contracting cap where it is not required to receive competitive bids in certain circumstances from \$250,000 to \$500,000.
- Expands the potential use of phased design-build by DOT.

PUBLIC SAFETY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

HB 1575 (Brackett) limits when a local authority can require signal strength assessment and installation of an enhancement system, as follows:

- An enhancement system may not be required if the radio signal strength at the exterior of the building is inadequate.
- Unless the building undergoes significant renovation or poses a safety threat, a signal strength assessment may be required no more often than every five years, or every three years for high-rise buildings or buildings exceeding 12,000 square feet.
- If an enhancement system is required after assessment of a new building, a contractor must submit a design for the system to the local authority, who must require installation of the system within 12 months after the issuance of temporary certificate of occupancy. If an existing building requires an enhancement system, the building owner must be granted at least one year to do so.
- Certain structures are not required to meet radio signal strength requirements at any time, including one- and two-family dwellings, buildings smaller than 12,000 square feet with no underground areas, and certain apartments and public lodging establishments.
- Local fire authorities may not enforce more stringent requirements than the Florida Fire Prevention Code provides regarding radio signal strength.

The bill has not yet been sent to the Governor. The bill sponsors are Representative Robbie Brackett and Senator Ana Maria Rodriguez.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

HB 879 (McClain) contains numerous changes related to DBPR, including language allowing the Florida Building Commission to delay the effective date of the energy provisions for up to 3 months if energy code compliance software is not approved at least 3 months before the effective date of the updated Building Code.

The bill has not yet been sent to the Governor. The bill sponsors are Representative Stan McClain and Senator Ed Hooper.

HVAC MANUFACTURER WARRANTIES

HB 1203 (Maggard) provides, among other things, that regardless of ownership, an HVAC manufacturer's warranty runs with the residential property.

The bill has not yet been sent to the Governor. The bill sponsors are Representative Randy Maggard and Senator Jim Boyd.

NOTABLE BILLS THAT WERE MOVING BUT ULTIMATELY DID NOT PASS:

- [HB 917](#) (Yeager) which contained language preempting to the state all decisions related to wage requirements.
- [SB 304](#) (Boyd) and [HB 1239](#) (Griffitts) requiring governmental entity public works contracts to require U.S. iron and steel.

Click below for the documents:

[AGC Tier I 5.15.23.pdf](#)

[AGC Tier II 5.15.23.pdf](#)

Please let us know if you have questions.

The AGC Florida East Coast Chapter and the South Florida AGC Chapter partner to comprise and equally fund the AGC Florida Council, AGC's state legislative lobbying arm, utilizing the lobbying team of Metz, Husband, and Daughton.