

Tab 4	SB 150 by Rodriguez (CO-INTRODUCERS) Harrell ; Identical to H 00011 Designation of the State Birds
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The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Senator Rodriguez, Chair
 Senator Mayfield, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, November 4, 2025

TIME: 3:30—5:30 p.m.

PLACE: *Toni Jennings Committee Room*, 110 Senate Building

MEMBERS: Senator Rodriguez, Chair; Senator Mayfield, Vice Chair; Senators Arrington, Avila, DiCeglie, Harrell, Polsky, and Smith

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	Presentation by the Department of Environmental Protection on the sale or exchange of conservation lands		Presented
2	Presentation by the Department of Health on PFAS/PFOA		Presented
3	Presentation by the Department of Environmental Protection on PFAS/PFOA		Presented
4	SB 150 Rodriguez (Identical H 11)	Designation of the State Birds; Designating the American flamingo as the official state bird and the Florida scrub-jay as the official state songbird; providing that such designations supersede the designation of the mockingbird as the official state bird, etc. EN 11/04/2025 Favorable AEG RC	Favorable Yeas 6 Nays 0
5	Other Related Meeting Documents		



OUR LANDS. OUR LEGACY.

THE PATH AHEAD: SECURING FLORIDA'S CONSERVATION LEGACY.



FLORIDA FOREVER

**Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources
November 4, 2025**

Bryan Bradner
Deputy Secretary for Land and Recreation
Department of Environmental Protection

FLORIDA FOREVER PROGRAM

OVERVIEW



- Florida is recognized as a **national leader** in conservation, which is vital to our state's environmental protection and economic growth.
- **Florida Forever** acquisitions provide a host of benefits, including water quality and quantity, resilience from storm impacts, habitat and species protection, and outdoor recreation.



FLORIDA FOREVER PROGRAM

ACQUISITION TYPES



- There are **two different ways** land is acquired under Florida Forever:
 - **Conservation Easement:** The state owns certain rights to the property, but the seller retains ownership.
 - **Fee Simple:** The state owns the property outright.
- The type of acquisition depends on a variety of factors, but both ways conserve the land in perpetuity.

FLORIDA FOREVER PROGRAM

FUNDING



FISCAL YEAR	APPROPRIATION
2025-26	\$18 million
2024-25	\$100 million
2023-24	\$950 million
2022-23	\$100 million
2021-22	\$100 million
2020-21	\$67 million
2019-20	\$33 million
2018-19	\$77 million



FLORIDA FOREVER PROGRAM

EXPENDITURES AND SUCCESSES



Yarborough Ranch Florida Forever Project
Lauren Yoho/Wildpath

- Since January 2019, over **\$1.4 billion** has been committed to the Florida Forever program.
- During this time, DEP has acquired over **374,000 acres**, 91% of which are within the Florida Wildlife Corridor.

FLORIDA FOREVER PROGRAM

EXPENDITURES AND SUCCESSES



- Last year, DEP acquired **68,764 acres** of conservation and recreation land.
 - **53%** were conservation easements.
 - **47%** were fee simple acquisitions.
- In 2025, DEP has acquired **80,181 acres** to date.

CALENDAR YEAR 2024	
Acres Acquired	68,764
Expenditure	\$321,339,394
Transactions	99

CALENDAR YEAR 2025 (TO DATE)	
Acres Acquired	80,181
Expenditure	\$286,368,790
Transactions	91

FLORIDA FOREVER PROGRAM

DISPOSITION OF CONSERVATION LAND



- Article X, Section 18 of the **Florida Constitution**, and Chapters 253 and 259, **Florida Statutes**, provide stringent protections for state-owned conservation lands.
- The disposition of conservation land requires:
 1. The **Acquisition and Restoration Council's** evaluation and recommendation to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund that the land is no longer needed for conservation purposes.
 2. The **Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund's** approval for the disposition of conservation land.
- Over the past 10 years, only **2.32 acres** of conservation land has been sold, and **65 acres** were exchanged for **139 acres** of conservation land.
- No conservation easements acquired under the Florida Forever program have been released.

FLORIDA FOREVER PROGRAM

RECENT HIGHLIGHTS



Bear Creek Forest Florida Forever Project
Lauren Yoho/Wildpath

- 12,262 acres acquired in Bay County for a **new state forest**.
- 74 acres acquired as an **addition** to Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park in Polk County.
- 2,480 acres acquired in Walton County for a **new state park**.
- 200th **conservation easement** acquired.



THANK YOU

**For any questions contact:
Alex Cronin, Legislative Affairs Director
Alex.Cronin@FloridaDEP.gov
850-245-2092**

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

11/4/2025

Meeting Date

S Environment + Natural Resources

Committee

Deliver both copies of this form to
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Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

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PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)



Environment and Natural Resources Committee

PFAS

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

Florida Department of Health

November 4, 2025

**Florida
HEALTH**

Presenter



Melissa Jordan, MS, MPH

Assistant Deputy Secretary for Health
Florida Department of Health

AGENDA

PFAS Overview

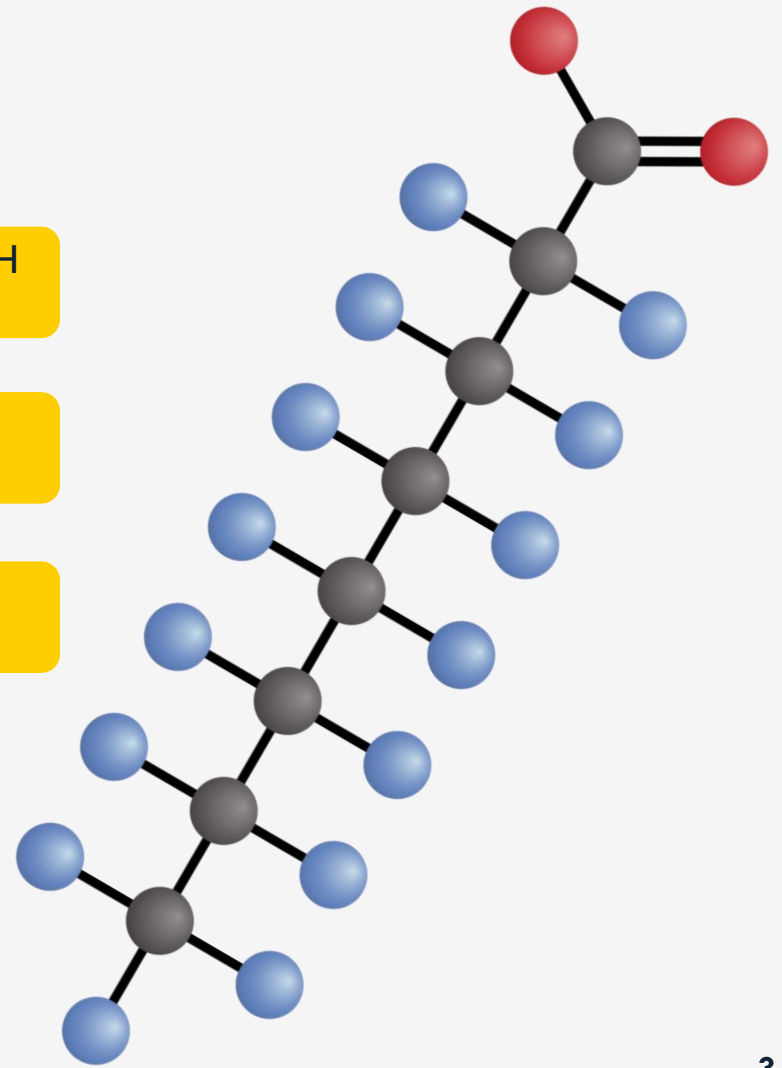
PFAS Regulations: DOH
Health Advisory Level

PFAS Health Impacts

DOH Roles and
Responsibilities

How to Protect
from PFAS

PFAS: What Other
States are Doing

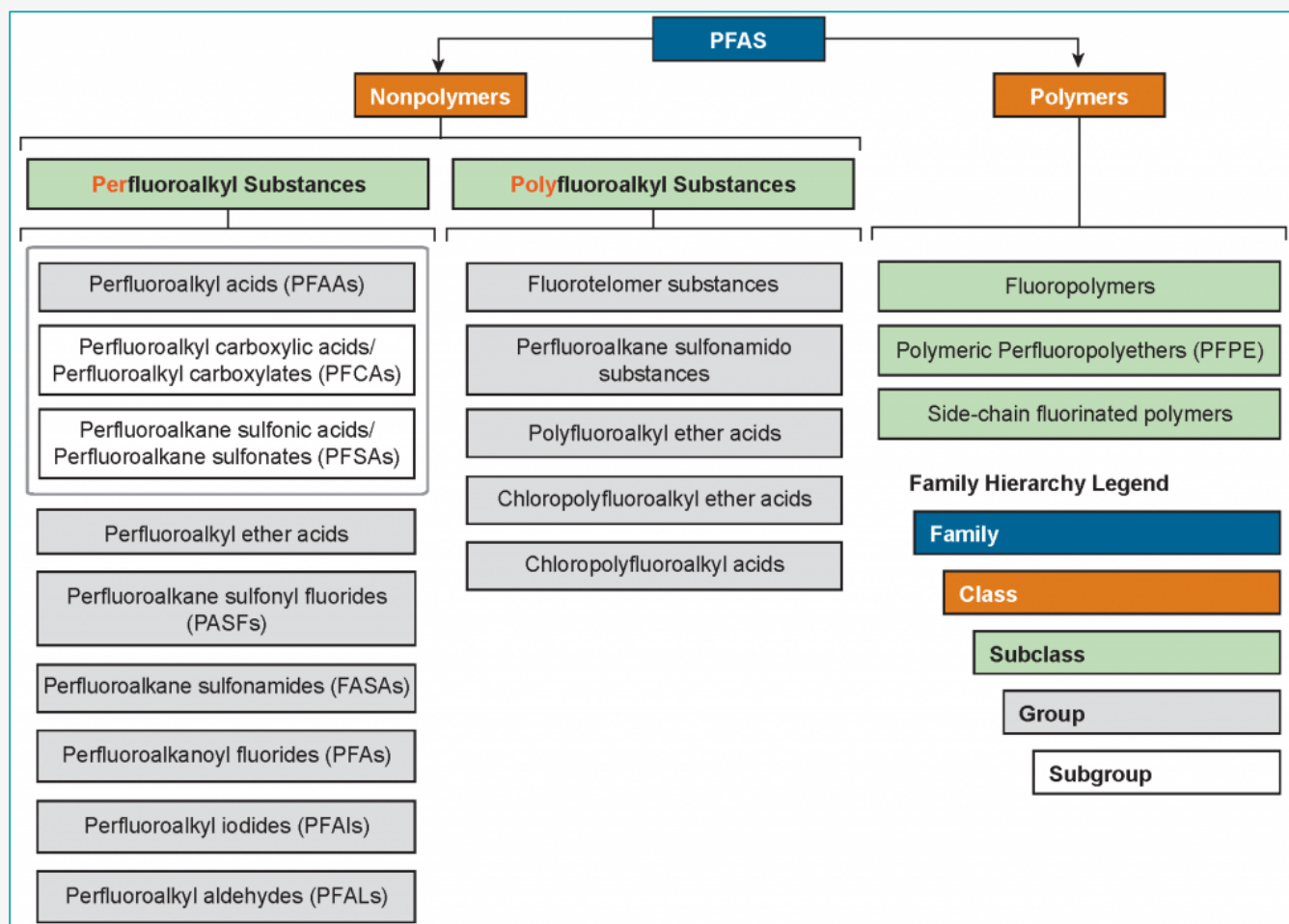


PFAS Overview

PFAS are a complex family of more than 10,000 unique, man-made organic compounds.

- Unique physical and chemical properties
- Oil and water repellent
- Temperature resistant
- Environmentally persistent
- Manufactured and used for more than 70 years
- Not widely documented in environmental samples until the early 2000s
- The two most manufactured, used, and studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)

PFAS Overview *continued*



PFAS Overview *continued*

Widely Distributed in Humans and the Environment:

- Stain-resistant carpets
- Water-resistant fabrics
- Oil and grease-resistant packaging
- Personal care products
- Product recovery enhancer for oil and mining
- AFFF (aqueous firefighting foam)



STAIN RESISTANT
FURNITURE



PESTICIDES



WATER RESISTANT
CLOTHING



FIREFIGHTING
FOAMS



FAST FOOD
PACKAGING



MICROWAVE
POPCORN BAGS



STAIN RESISTANT
PRODUCT



PAINT



COSMETICS



PERSONAL
CARE PRODUCTS



NON-STICK
COOKWARE

PFAS Health Impacts

Possible non-cancerous effects caused by PFAS exposure may include:

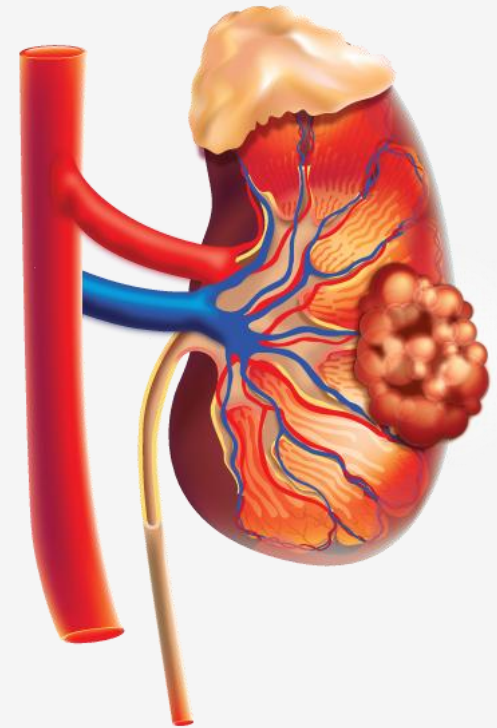
- Increased cholesterol levels
- Reduced ability of the immune system to fight infections
- Changes in liver enzymes
- Hypertension and preeclampsia in pregnant women
- Small decreases in birth weight
- Decreased fertility

PFAS Health Impacts *continued*

Exposure to some PFAS may increase the risk of developing cancer.

- Kidney
- Testicular

While the evidence is not always sufficient to establish a causal link, studies are ongoing to better understand the relationship between PFAS exposure and cancer development.



Protecting from PFAS

Reduce or limit contact when possible, prioritizing the reduction of PFAS exposure from drinking water and food.

- Filter drinking water.
- Reduce or limit consumption of food stored in grease resistant packages, containers, and wrappers.
- Reduce or limit use of non-stick cookware. Stainless steel, cast iron, or porcelain cookware products are good PFAS-free alternatives.
 - Cookware labeled as PFOA and PFOS free does not always mean it is free from all PFAS chemicals.

PFOA
PFOS

- Perfluorooctanoic acid
- Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid



PFOS and PFOA are the most studied because they are among the most widely produced and used types.

Protecting from PFAS *continued*

- Many common products have been tested which contain levels of PFAS.
- Choosing products that do not contain these compounds is recommended.

Product Category or Sub-Category	Number of Products Tested	Percentage of Products with High Fluorine
All Lip Products (lipsticks, glosses, shadows, liners, shimmers, balms)	60	55%
Liquid Lipstick	42	62%
Foundations (liquids, creams)	43	63%
Concealers	11	36%
Other Face Products (powders, blush, bronzers, highlighters, primers, sprays) 	30	40%
All Mascara	32	47%
Waterproof Mascara	11	82%
Other Eye Products (shadows, liners, creams, primers, pencils) 	43	58%
All cosmetics tested	231	52%

[MedicalXpress.com](https://www.medicalxpress.com)

DOH Roles and Responsibilities

DOH is the agency responsible for Florida's public health system.

- Determines **non-enforceable** drinking water health advisory level for Florida if regulation/**enforceable** standards are not available:
 - In 2018, DOH adopted **non-enforceable** lifetime health advisory for the combined amount of PFOA and PFOS in drinking water of 70 nanograms per liter (ng/L) developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

*Note: EPA announced **enforceable** drinking water standards for PFOA and PFOS of 4.0 ng/L individually*

DOH Roles and Responsibilities

DOH is the agency responsible for Florida's public health system.

- Determines **non-enforceable** drinking water health advisory level if regulation/**enforceable** standards are not available
- **Conducts well investigation and testing through a contract with DEP including water assessment and routine data monitoring:**
 - Since 2016, DOH has collected 3,826 water samples for PFAS testing
 - Provides guidance on potable water testing and results interpretation

DOH Roles and Responsibilities

DOH is the agency responsible for Florida's public health system.

- Determines **non-enforceable** drinking water health advisory level if regulation/**enforceable** standards are not available
- Conducts well surveys and surveillances through a contract with DEP including water assessment and routine data monitoring
- **Conducts risk communication and health impact assessments to identify potential risk to human health from exposure to PFAS:**
 - Open houses and community events
 - Health consultations and assessments
 - Factsheets, brochures, and information on frequently asked questions

DOH Roles and Responsibilities

DOH is the agency responsible for Florida's public health system.

- Determines **non-enforceable** drinking water health advisory level if regulation/**enforceable** standards are not available
- Conducts well surveys and surveillances through a contract with DEP including water assessments and routine data monitoring
- Conducts risk communication and health risk assessments to identify potential risk to human health from exposure to PFAS
- **Develops fish consumption advisories for specific water locations**

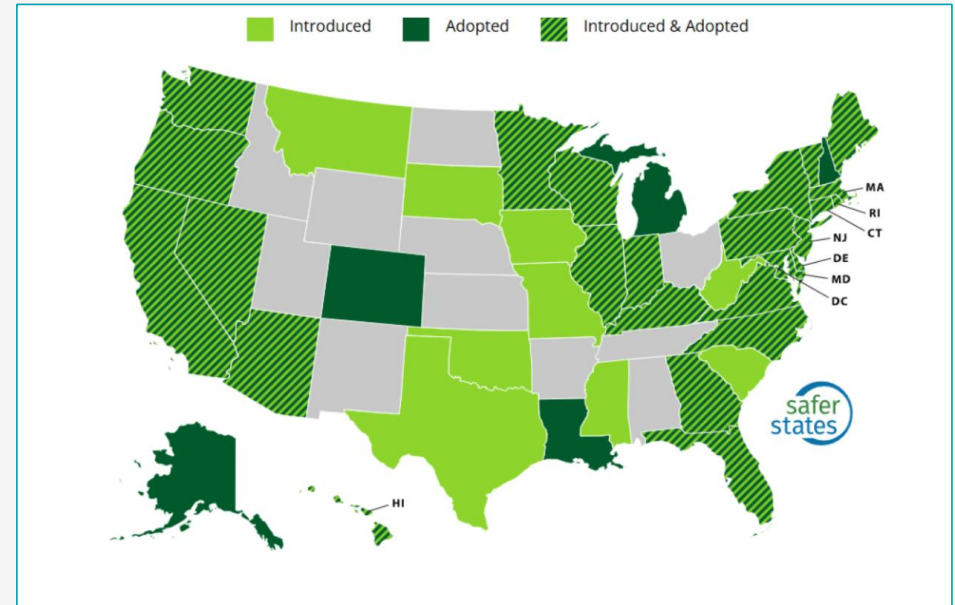
What Other States Are Doing

Other states address PFAS through a multi-faceted approach.

- Banning the chemical in products:
 - Maine: Full ban planned on consumer goods by 2030
- Taking legal action against manufacturers
- Establishing regulatory/**enforceable** standards or health advisory levels in drinking water
- Several states and the District of Columbia have issued fish consumption advisories specifically for PFAS, varying by location, fish species, and PFAS type (*Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin*)

What Other States are Doing *continued*

- Increased testing and monitoring of surface water, sludge, and air for PFAS contamination.
- Maine has written the EPA 2024 PFAS standards into state law to ensure protections remain enforceable, regardless of federal changes.
- 405 state policies have been adopted in 40 states.



SaferState.org

Contact



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The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

11/4/25

Meeting Date

Environment and Natural Resources

Committee

Deliver both copies of this form to
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Presentation

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

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OR

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

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Environment and Natural Resources
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Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

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Resources Committee

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

OneFLORIDA

PROTECTING FLORIDA TOGETHER

CURRENT REGULATORY LANDSCAPE ON PFAS

Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee
John Truitt, Deputy Secretary of Regulatory Programs



November 4, 2025

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

INTRODUCTION

- PFAS are a large class of complex, man-made chemicals that do not naturally degrade.
- In certain circumstances, releases of PFAS into the environment may pose a risk to public health and the environment.
- DEP continues to take actions to protect the health of Floridians and our natural resources.





2013 – 2015: Sampling completed for Environmental Protections Agency's third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (**UCMR3**):

- PFOA and PFOS among the list of 30 Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs).
- Three Florida public water systems identified exceedances of the Health Advisory Level (HAL) and took appropriate measures to reduce the levels of PFOA and PFOS in the water supply.

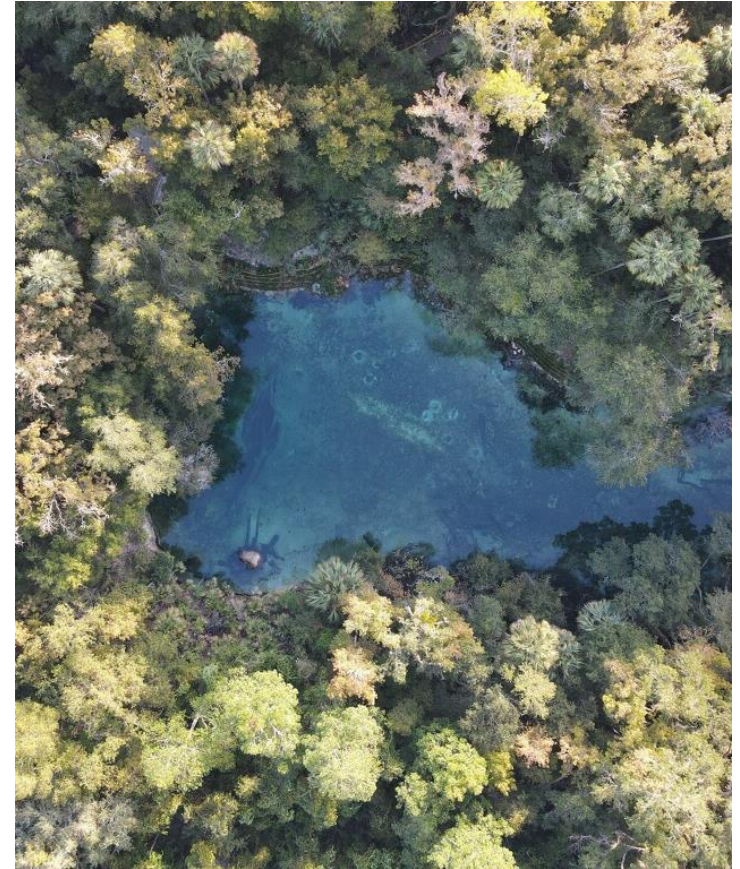
May 2016: EPA issued lifetime drinking water HALs for PFOA and PFOS of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) or **0.07 parts per billion (ppb)** either individually or in combination (PFOA + PFOS).

SITE INVESTIGATION ANALYSIS

HISTORY



- 2016:** DEP's Site Investigation Section (SIS) begins investigations to determine the sources of PFAS to the three public water systems identified under UCMR3:
- Identified a number of the source areas were related to the use of Aqueous Firefighting Foam (AFFF), a known source of PFOA and PFOS;
 - Evaluated drycleaners in the State's Drycleaning Solvent Cleanup Program (DSCP); and
 - Inventoried sites in state-funded cleanup programs and conducted sampling of landfills, plating facilities, and chemical manufacturers.



PROVISIONAL CLEANUP TARGET LEVELS

HISTORY



2018: DEP developed provisional groundwater and soil cleanup target levels (P-CTLs) for PFOA and PFAS.

Groundwater: 70 ppt individually or in combination (same as EPA HAL).

Soil:	Residential	Commercial/Industrial	Leachability	
	PFOA	1.3 mg/kg	25 mg/kg	0.002 mg/kg
	PFOS	1.3 mg/kg	25 mg/kg	0.007 mg/kg

g/kg = milligrams per kilogram

SITE INVESTIGATION ACTIONS

HISTORY



When groundwater samples around Site Investigations Services assessment sites are greater than 70 ppt, the following occurs:

- DOH completes sampling private wells within a half mile radius;
- Sampling extends beyond the half-mile radius if there are exceedances of HAL; and
- DEP's Water Supply Restoration Program immediately provides bottled water until a permanent solution (filter or connection to public water supply) is accomplished at no cost to the property owner.



CONTINUED STATE AND FEDERAL ACTIONS



Dec. 2021: EPA publishes UCMR5:

- Requires sampling for 29 PFAS and lithium between 2023 and 2025.

June 2022: EPA issues interim Health Advisory for PFOA (4 ppt) and PFOS (2 ppt):

July 2022: Section 376.91, F.S., Statewide Cleanup of Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances:

- If EPA has not finalized drinking water standards by January 1, 2026, DEP will adopt by rule statewide cleanup target levels.
- Until ratified by the Legislature, a governmental entity or private water supplier may not be subject to any administrative or judicial action to compel site rehabilitation.
- Tolls statute of limitations on pursuing relief in accordance with existing authority.

Aug. 2022: EPA proposes designation of PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, also known as the Superfund law.

POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

FEDERAL ACTIONS



- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Hazardous Substance Designation.
 - Published in Federal Register May 8, 2024.
 - Effective July 8, 2024.
- Primary drinking water regulation for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS), additional PFAS and PFAS mixture (Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Rulemaking).
 - Published in Federal Register April 26, 2024.
 - Effective June 25, 2024.
 - Established MCLs for PFOA and PFOS at 4 ppt. (Potable Water Systems compliance date: June 2029)
 - MCLs for three additional PFAS (GenX, PFHxS, PFNA) at 10 ppt.
 - On May 14, 2025, EPA announced several actions:
 - **PFOA and PFOS MCLs to remain in effect.**
 - MCLs for three additional PFAS and a PFAS mixture of four PFAS would be rescinded for reconsideration.
 - Additional rulemaking by Spring 2026 would extend compliance date to 2031 for public water systems.

PFAS – STATE ACTIONS

WASTE CLEANUP PROGRAM



Fire Training Facilities (FTFs):

30 FTFs (current and former) have been sampled, and **27** exceeded the Provisional Groundwater Cleanup Target Level (P-GCTL) and are undergoing additional PFAS monitoring/assessment:

- **29** of the 30 FTFs sampled were above at least one of the MCLs.

State-Funded Cleanup:

43 sites have been sampled, and **23** sites exceeded the P-GCTL and are undergoing additional PFAS monitoring/assessment:

- **42** of 43 sites sampled were above at least one of the MCLs.

Dry Cleaners:

Actively screening drycleaning sites for PFAS:

- Total of **310** sites have been sampled, **187** sites exceeded the P-GCTL.
- **307** of the 310 sites sampled were above at least one of the MCLs.

Superfund Sites:

At DEP's request, EPA has sampled **three** Superfund sites that were former drycleaners:

- All **three** were above the P-GCTL and at least one of the MCLs.

Brownfield, CERCLA Site Screening Sites or Responsible Party:

Nine sites have been screened and exceeded the P-GCTL and at least one of the MCLs. Sites have included former landfills, dumps and plating facilities.

MOVING FORWARD

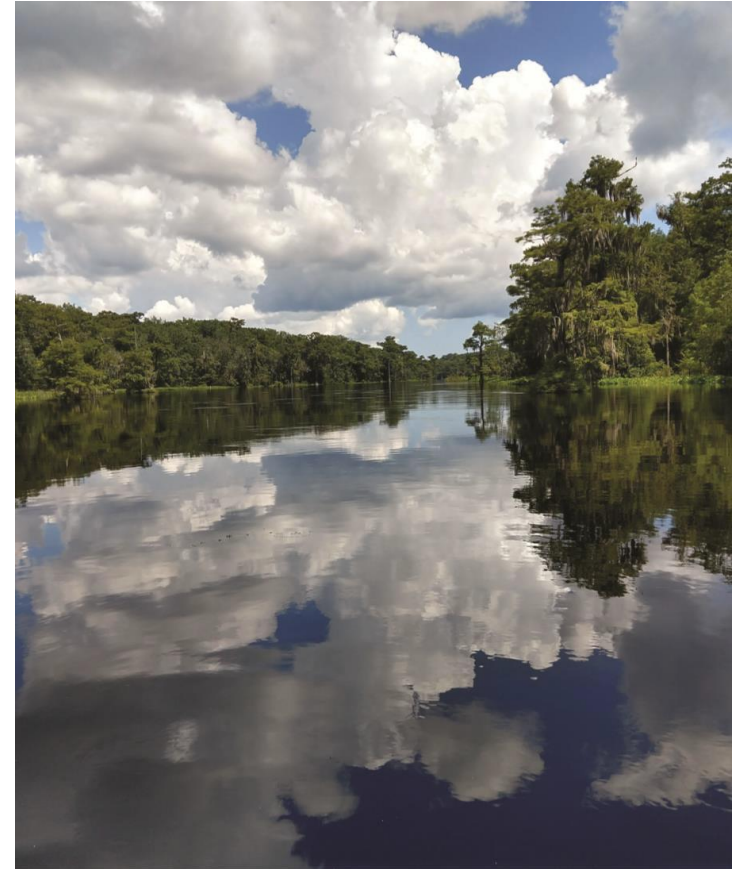


DEP Site Assessments: DEP will continue working through its established processes with respect to the various categories of site assessments that have been conducted.

Forthcoming Federal Laws/Actions: DEP will continue to engage with EPA on imminent final rulemakings and other anticipated federal actions to ensure the state is best situated to take required actions.

Engagement with Stakeholders: DEP will continue engaging and working with stakeholders as they provide input or comments related to PFAS.

Risk Communication: DEP will continue to utilize strategies to ensure both accurate and precise communication related to PFAS.





THANK YOU

For any questions contact:

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850-245-2092

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources

BILL: SB 150

INTRODUCER: Senators Rodriguez and Harrell

SUBJECT: Designation of the State Birds

DATE: November 4, 2025

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Carroll	Rogers	EN	Favorable
2. _____	_____	AEG	_____
3. _____	_____	RC	_____

I. Summary:

SB 150 designates the American flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*) as the official Florida state bird and the Florida scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) as the official Florida state songbird.

II. Present Situation:

American Flamingo

The American flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*), also called the Caribbean flamingo, is one of the largest flamingo species in the world and stands approximately five feet tall.¹ American flamingos are wading birds with long legs and necks.² They have a thick, curved bill that they use to filter crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates from the water. Adult American flamingos are bright to pale pink with a black trailing edge on their wings. They are social birds and typically forage and nest in dense colonies that can consist of up to 80,000 individuals.³



¹ Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), *American Flamingo*, <https://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/profiles/birds/waterbirds/american-flamingo/> (last visited Oct. 27, 2025).

² Cornell Lab of Ornithology, *American Flamingo*, https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/American_Flamingo/overview (last visited Oct. 27, 2025). The image on this page is courtesy of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology.

³ *Id.*

American flamingos can be found throughout the Caribbean, with potential breeding sites in Colombia, Curaçao, and the Turks and Caicos Islands and known breeding populations in Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, Bonaire, the British Virgin Islands, the Bahamas, the Galápagos Islands, the Dominican Republic, and Florida.⁴

American flamingos are historical residents of Florida, but overhunting around the turn of the 20th century resulted in their disappearance from the state.⁵ By 1925, captive breeding in South Florida had reintroduced them to the state and there is evidence that some flamingos migrated to Florida on their own throughout the 1900s.⁶ Today, American flamingos can be observed along much of the Florida coast, although they are most commonly seen in Hialeah, the Everglades, Biscayne Bay, and the Florida Keys.⁷

The Florida population of American flamingos is less than one percent of the global population. The American flamingo is a species of low conservation concern and it is protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.⁸

Florida Scrub-Jay

The Florida scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) is the only bird species that lives exclusively in Florida.⁹ Florida scrub-jays are blue and gray birds that prefer sand-pine-and-oak scrub and scrubby flatwoods.¹⁰ They live in the highest and driest areas of Florida, including sandy ridges in Central Florida, sand dunes along the coast, and sandy deposits along rivers in the interior of the state.¹¹



⁴ FWC, *American Flamingo*.

⁵ *Id.*; Audubon, *It's Official: Flamingos Belong in Florida*, <https://www.audubon.org/news/its-official-flamingos-belong-florida> (last visited October 23, 2025). The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission considers the American flamingo to be native to Florida.

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ Cornell Lab, *American Flamingo*; see 16 U.S.C. §703-712; see 50 C.F.R. §10.13. The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 implements four international conservation treaties that the U.S. entered into with Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Russia and is intended to ensure the sustainability of populations of all protected migratory bird species. The Act prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transporting) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, *Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918*, <https://www.fws.gov/law/migratory-bird-treaty-act-1918> (last visited Oct. 27, 2025).

⁹ Cornell Lab, *Florida Scrub-Jay*, https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Florida_Scrub-Jay/overview (last visited Oct. 27, 2025).

¹⁰ *Id.* (Image courtesy of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology); FWC, *Florida Scrub-Jay*, <https://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/profiles/birds/songbirds/florida-scrub-jay/> (last visited Oct. 27, 2025). They do best in areas with high concentrations of oak shrubs that average 3.28-6.56 feet. *Id.*

¹¹ FWC, *Florida Scrub-Jay*.

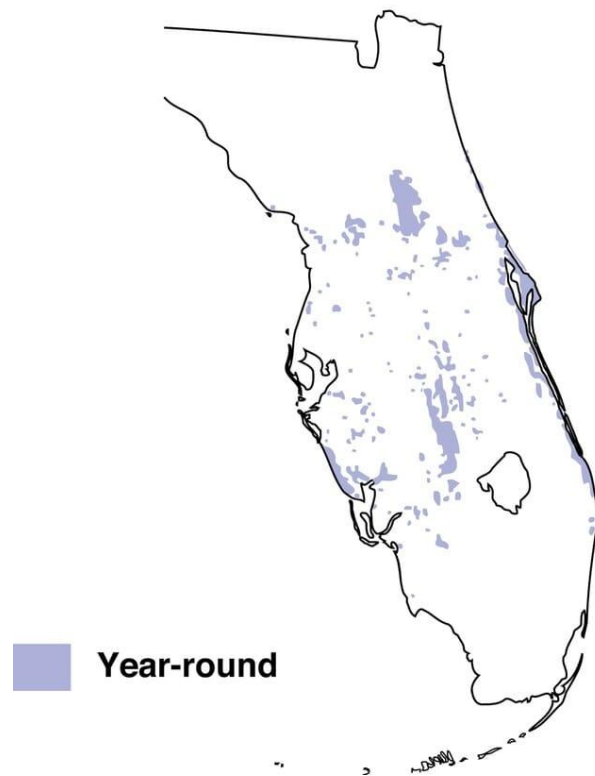
Florida scrub-jays are non-migratory and typically defend the same nesting territory every year.¹² They live in family groups that consist of a breeding pair and helpers, which are typically the pair's offspring. The offspring may stay in their parents' territory until they are two or three years old. Florida scrub-jays eat primarily insects, frogs, toads, lizards, mice, bird eggs, and acorns.¹³

Florida scrub-jays are a federally-designated threatened species protected by the federal Endangered Species Act.¹⁴ They are also protected by Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species Act and by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.¹⁵

The main threats to the scrub-jay are habitat destruction, fragmentation, and degradation caused by development, agriculture, and fire-suppression.¹⁶ Habitat fragmentation prevents scrub-jays from easily travelling between patches of suitable habitat and ultimately creates smaller, separated populations that are at greater risk of disappearing. Florida scrub-jays rely on naturally occurring or prescribed fires, which prevent their habitat from becoming too dense and tall. Fire suppression degrades their habitat and threatens their survival.¹⁷

Northern Mockingbird

The northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) is commonly found throughout much of North America and the Caribbean.¹⁸ They live in a wide variety of habitats, including arroyos and canyons, deserts, meadows, forests, saltwater wetlands, and



Range map of the Florida scrub-jay. *Courtesy of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology*



¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.*; see 16 U.S.C. §1531 et seq.

¹⁵ See 16 U.S.C. §703-712; see 50 C.F.R. §10.13; section 379.2291, F.S.

¹⁶ FWC, *Florida Scrub-Jay*.

¹⁷ *Id.*

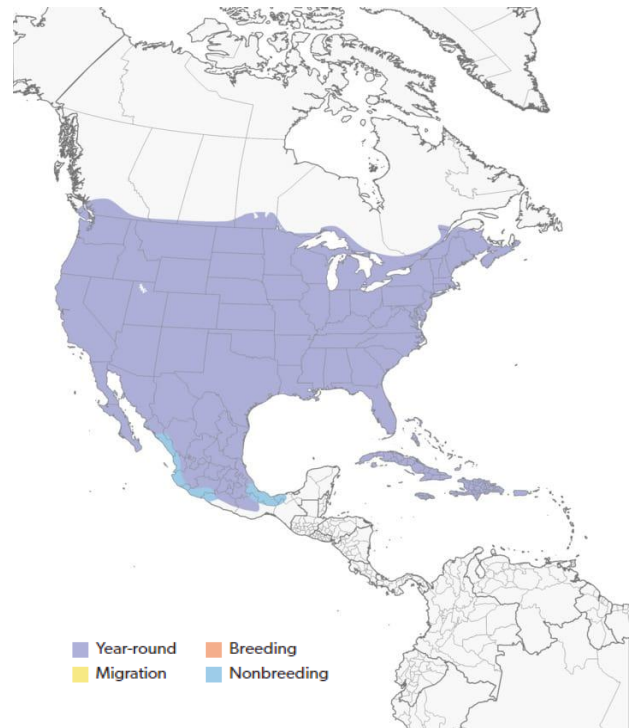
¹⁸ Cornell Lab, *Northern Mockingbird*, https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Northern_Mockingbird/overview (last visited Oct. 27, 2025).

urban areas.¹⁹ They typically prefer dense shrubs, thickets, and open ground with short grass or open soil.²⁰

Northern mockingbirds are slim with a long tail. They are pale gray with white wing patches and white outer tail feathers. They regularly imitate other bird songs and typically sing from February through August and September to early November.²¹

Mockingbirds are protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.²²

The northern mockingbird is the official state bird of five states: Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas.²³ It has held the position of official Florida state bird since 1927 when it was designated by the Florida Legislature because “the melody of its music has delighted the heart of residents and visitors to Florida” and because “this bird of matchless charm” is found throughout Florida.²⁴



Range map of the northern mockingbird. Courtesy of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates s. 15.0352, F.S., to designate the American flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*) as the official Florida state bird and the Florida scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) as the official Florida state songbird.

Section 2 provides that the designation of the American flamingo as the official Florida state bird and the Florida scrub-jay as the official Florida state songbird replaces the designation of the northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) as the official Florida state bird by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3, which was adopted during the 1927 Regular Session.

Section 3 provides an effective date of July 1, 2026.

¹⁹ Audubon, *Northern Mockingbird*, <https://www.audubon.org/field-guide/bird/northern-mockingbird> (last visited Oct. 27, 2025). The photo on this page is courtesy of Audubon.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*

²² See 16 U.S.C. §703-712; see 50 C.F.R. §10.13.

²³ Audubon, *10 Fun Facts About the Northern Mockingbird*, <https://www.audubon.org/news/10-fun-facts-about-northern-mockingbird> (last visited March 17, 2025).

²⁴ Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3, Laws of Fla. (1927).

IV. Constitutional Issues:**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 15.0352 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Rodriguez

40-00526-26

2026150__

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to designation of the state birds;
creating s. 15.0352, F.S.; designating the American
flamingo as the official state bird and the Florida
scrub-jay as the official state songbird; providing
that such designations supersede the designation of
the mockingbird as the official state bird; providing
an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 15.0352, Florida Statutes, is created to
read:

15.0352 Official state birds.-

(1) The American flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*) is
designated the official Florida state bird.

(2) The Florida scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) is
designated the official Florida state songbird.

Section 2. The designation of the American flamingo as the
official Florida state bird and the Florida scrub-jay as the
official Florida state songbird by s. 15.0352, Florida Statutes,
supersedes the designation of the mockingbird as the official
Florida state bird by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3,
adopted during the 1927 Regular Session.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

11/4/25

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

SB150

Meeting Date
Environment and Natural Resources

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Bill Number or Topic

Committee
Jose Romano- Association of Zoo and Aquariums

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
301-562-0777

Name _____ Phone _____

Address
8403 Colesville RD Suite 710

Email _____

Street

Silver Spring

MD

20910-3314

City

State

Zip

Reset Form

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information **OR** Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:



I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.



I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:



I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)



THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Appropriations Committee on Transportation, Tourism,
and Economic Development, *Chair*
Governmental Oversight and Accountability, *Vice Chair*
Appropriations
Appropriations Committee on Agriculture, Environment,
and General Government
Commerce and Tourism
Environment and Natural Resources
Judiciary
Rules

SELECT COMMITTEE:

Joint Select Committee on Collective Bargaining

SENATOR NICK DICEGLIE

18th District

October 28, 2025

The Honorable Ana Maria Rodriguez
Chair, Committee on Environment and Natural Resources
410 Senate Building
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

REF: EXCUSAL LETTER

Chair Rodriguez,

Please excuse my absence from the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources on
November 4, 2025.

Thank you for your understanding. Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Nick DiCeglie".

Nick DiCeglie
State Senator, District 18

CC:

Ellen Rogers, Staff Director
Kim Bonn, Committee Administrative Assistant
Teri Cariota, Legislative Aide

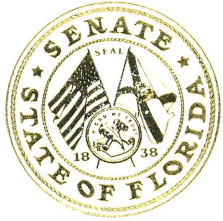
REPLY TO:

- ☐ 9800 4th Street North, #200, St. Petersburg, Florida 33702 (727) 563-1910
- ☐ 414 Senate Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5018

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

BEN ALBRITTON
President of the Senate

JASON BRODEUR
President Pro Tempore



THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Governmental Oversight and Accountability, *Chair*
Environment and Natural Resources, *Vice Chair*
Appropriations Committee on Criminal and
Civil Justice
Appropriations Committee on Transportation,
Tourism, and Economic Development
Commerce and Tourism
Fiscal Policy
Regulated Industries

SELECT COMMITTEE:

Joint Select Committee on Collective
Bargaining, *Alternating Chair*

JOINT COMMITTEE:

Joint Committee on Public Counsel Oversight

SENATOR DEBBIE MAYFIELD

19th District

July 22, 2025

President Ben Albritton
The Florida Senate
404 S. Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear President Albritton,

I am writing today to respectfully request an excusal from any sittings of the Senate and any meetings of Senate committees during both the second interim committee week from October 13th through October 17th, and the third interim committee week from November 3rd through November 7th.

This request is made on the basis that, over a year ago, my husband and I arranged a vacation outside of the country in celebration of our tenth wedding anniversary. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Debbie Mayfield
Senator, District 19

CC: Andrew Mackintosh, Chief of Staff
Tracy Cantella, Secretary of the Senate

REPLY TO:

- ☐ 900 East Strawbridge Avenue, Room 408, Melbourne, Florida 32901 (321) 409-2025
- ☐ 302 Senate Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5019

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

BEN ALBRITTON
President of the Senate

JASON BRODEUR
President Pro Tempore

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: SB 110
Caption: Senate Environment & Natural Resources Committee

Type:
Judge:

Started: 11/4/2025 3:32:27 PM
Ends: 11/4/2025 4:33:59 PM
Length: 01:01:33

3:32:29 PM	Roll Call
3:32:36 PM	Quorum present
3:33:15 PM	Senators DiCeglie & Mayfield are excused
3:33:38 PM	Tab 1 - Presentation by DEP on conservation of lands
3:34:14 PM	Bryan Bradner, Deputy Secretary
3:42:59 PM	Senator Smith recognized for questions
3:44:21 PM	Mr. Bradner responds
3:51:38 PM	Senator Arrington recognized for questions
3:52:00 PM	Mr. Bradner responds
3:52:46 PM	Senator Smith for follow-up
3:53:38 PM	Mr. Bradner responds
3:54:55 PM	Tab 2 - Presentation by the Department of Health PFAS
3:55:17 PM	Melissa Jordan is recognized
4:04:51 PM	Senator Harrell recognized for a series of questions
4:05:59 PM	Ms. Jordan responds
4:06:26 PM	Senator Harrell recognized for questions and response
4:07:37 PM	Tab 3 - Presentation by DEP on PFAS by Deputy Secretary Truitt
4:21:57 PM	Senator Harrell recognized for questions
4:22:30 PM	Mr. Truitt responds
4:23:46 PM	Recognized by Chair for a series of questions/responses
4:26:10 PM	Tab 4 -SB 150 by Senator Rodriguez on Flamingo State Bird
4:26:39 PM	Chair yielded to Senator Harrell
4:29:29 PM	Senator Smith recognized for questions
4:30:19 PM	Chair Rodriguez responds
4:30:32 PM	Senator Harrell has a question
4:31:08 PM	Senator Harrell for follow-up question
4:31:53 PM	Jose Romano, FL Association of Zoo & Aquariums, waives in support
4:32:20 PM	Senator Smith recognized in debate
4:32:30 PM	Senator Harrell for debate
4:33:01 PM	Chair Rodriguez closes on her bill
4:33:29 PM	SB 150 reported favorably
4:33:41 PM	Chair Rodriguez has the Chair
4:33:52 PM	Senator Arrington moves we adjourn