City of Jacksonville Beach

Briefing Notice

City Council

11 North Third Street
Jacksonville Beach, Florida

Monday, June 12, 2023	**5:30 PM**	**Council Chambers Conference Room**

City Manager Mike Staffopoulos will conduct a Council Briefing to update the City Council about ongoing items in the City. The Briefing will include, but not be limited to, the following topics:

A. Customer Conduct Policy

B. Live Local Act Discussion

C. Discussion on information for public hearings on the website

D. Miscellaneous City Manager Items

E. Committee Assignment Report

F. Future Briefing Topics

Council Members in attendance may include:

Mayor:	Christine Hoffman		
Council Members:	Bill Horn	Sanding Golding	Dan Janson
	Fernando Meza	Cory Nichols	Greg Sutton

Please note: Council Members in attendance may vary according to their schedules.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and Section 286.26, Florida Statutes, persons with disabilities needing special accommodations to participate in this meeting should contact the City Clerk's Office at (904) 247-6299, no later than one business day before the meeting or by sending an email to CityClerk@jaxbchfl.net.

CITY COUNCIL BRIEFING TOPIC	
TO:	Michael J. Staffopoulos, City Manager
FROM:	Ashlie Gossett, Chief Financial Officer
DATE:	June 12, 2023
SUBJECT:	Customer Conduct Policy

BACKGROUND

The City's mission is to be a responsive government focused on safety, service, and sustainability. Accordingly, City employees are committed to providing the highest standard of customer service to our customers, both internal and external. The Customer Code of Conduct Policy outlines how the City recognizes when a customer's behavior becomes unacceptable and how employees should act in those circumstances. Following a policy protects our staff from harm in the work place and ensures that we are consistent and fair to all customers.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

COUNCIL DIRECTION REQUESTED

Does the City Council agree with the draft policy?

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft Customer Code of Conduct 5-30-2023
2. Draft BES Website Posting

POLICY	
DATE:	May 30, 2023
SUBJECT:	Customer Code of Conduct Policy

PURPOSE

The City of Jacksonville Beach believes that our customers, both internal and external, have a right to be heard, understood and respected. Our employees receive training, education and support necessary to ensure that our staff handles every interaction with professionalism. We also believe that our staff have the right to work in a safe environment, free from any form of abuse or harm caused by others.

This policy outlines how we recognize when a customer's behavior becomes unacceptable and gives us guidance on how we should act in these circumstances.

KEY PRINCIPLES

We have a zero-tolerance policy when it comes to any violence, abuse, or discrimination directed at our employees in any form of interaction, whether it is face-to-face, over the phone, online, or otherwise. We consider the following behaviors unacceptable:

- Use of inappropriate language, verbal or written, which may cause an employee to feel scared, abused, intimidated, threatened, or offended. This includes:
  - Hostile, degrading, or offensive interactions
  - A bullying tone or language
  - Inappropriate religious, cultural, or racial comments or insults; including racial stereotypes and judgments based on accent
  - Homophobic or transphobic comments
  - Sexist or other derogatory remarks
- Any form of physical, hostile, or abusive behavior

POLICY IN ACTION

Our staff will politely and respectfully ask customers to stop using this kind of language or behaving in this way, in line with the Customer Code of Conduct policy. If the behavior continues, our staff can stop the conversation or remove themselves from the situation. Any physical attack or violence will not be tolerated and will always be reported to the proper authorities.

TREATING EMPLOYEES AND CUSTOMERS WITH RESPECT

BEACHES ENERGY SERVICES

At Beaches Energy, we pride ourselves on providing you with excellent customer service. Our employees receive the training, education, and support necessary to ensure that our staff handles every interaction with the utmost professionalism.

Just as customers have a right to be treated in a respectful, courteous manner, our employees have a right to work in a safe, professional, and productive work environment. We value both our customers and employees equally, so it is our expectation that both customers and employees treat each other with mutual respect.

We consider our employees responsive, knowledgeable, and well-trained; however, we understand it can be frustrating when you feel let down or that you're not being heard. When these situations arise, we expect customers to act with courtesy and respect when interacting with our staff.

We have a zero-tolerance policy when it comes to any violence, abuse, or discrimination directed at our employees in any form of interaction, whether it is face-to-face, over the phone, online, or otherwise.

We consider the following behaviors unacceptable:

- Use of inappropriate language, verbal or written, which may cause an employee to feel scared, abused, intimidated, threatened, or offended. This includes:
  - Hostile, degrading, or offensive interactions
  - A bullying tone or language
  - Inappropriate religious, cultural, or racial comments or insults; including racial stereotypes and judgments based on a person's accent
  - Homophobic or transphobic comments
  - Sexist or other derogatory remarks
- Any form of physical, hostile, or abusive behavior

IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE OUR EMPLOYEES REQUIRED TO SUBJECT THEMSELVES TO AN ABUSIVE SITUATION.

Our employees are trained to handle your frustrations with understanding and patience; however, if the situation becomes unacceptable, our employees may:

- politely and respectfully ask customers to stop using a certain language
- politely end the conversation and excuse themselves
- contact police authorities if physically attacked

Thank you for making the Beaches a better and brighter community for all by following our Customer Code of Conduct.

CITY COUNCIL BRIEFING TOPIC	
TO:	Mayor and City Council
FROM:	Michael J. Staffopoulos, City Manager
DATE:	June 12, 2023
SUBJECT:	SB 102, "Live Local Act"

BACKGROUND

This briefing item is to discuss the recently passed SB 102, referred to as the Live Local Act. The Live Local Act was passed this legislative session, with an effective date of July 1, 2023, to encourage the development of affordable/work force housing across Florida, and remove developmental barriers at the local level. Several Council members have had specific questions about what the possible local impacts may be, especially with regard to approval process, development location, and height.

Several documents are being attached for your reference in advance of the briefing.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

Unknown.

COUNCIL DIRECTION REQUESTED

For information purposes only.

ATTACHMENTS

1. SB 102
2. SB 102 Summary - Committee on Community Affairs
3. Statutes & Constitution _View Statutes _ Online Sunshine 420
4. Gray-Robinson Summary
5. 307 affordable housing units coming to Pinellas County

2023102er

An act relating to housing; providing a short title; amending s. 125.0103, F.S.; deleting the authority of local governments to adopt or maintain laws, ordinances, rules, or other measures that would have the effect of imposing controls on rents; amending s. 125.01055, F.S.; revising applicability for areas of critical state concern; specifying requirements for, and restrictions on, counties in approving certain housing developments; providing for future expiration; amending s. 125.379, F.S.; revising the date by which counties must prepare inventory lists of real property; requiring counties to make the inventory lists publicly available on their websites; authorizing counties to use certain properties for affordable housing through a long-term land lease; revising requirements for counties relating to inventory lists of certain property for affordable housing; providing that counties are encouraged to adopt best practices for surplus land programs; amending s. 166.04151, F.S.; revising applicability for areas of critical state concern; specifying requirements for, and restrictions on, municipalities in approving applications for certain housing developments; providing for future expiration; amending s. 166.043, F.S.; deleting the authority of local governments to adopt or maintain laws, ordinances, rules, or other measures that would have the effect of imposing controls on rents; amending s.

166.0451, F.S.; revising the date by which municipalities must prepare inventory lists of real property; requiring municipalities to make the inventory lists publicly available on their websites; authorizing municipalities to use certain properties for affordable housing through a long-term land lease; revising requirements for municipalities relating to inventory lists of certain property for affordable housing; providing that municipalities are encouraged to adopt best practices for surplus land programs; amending s. 196.1978, F.S.; providing an exemption from ad valorem taxation for land that meets certain criteria; providing applicability; providing for future repeal; defining terms; providing an ad valorem tax exemption for portions of property in a multifamily project if certain conditions are met; providing that vacant units may be eligible for the exemption under certain circumstances; specifying percentages of the exemption for qualified properties; specifying requirements for applying for the exemption with the property appraiser; specifying requirements for requesting certification from the Florida Housing Finance Corporation; specifying requirements for the corporation in reviewing requests, certifying property, and posting deadlines for applications; specifying requirements for property appraisers in reviewing and granting exemptions and for improperly granted exemptions; providing a penalty; providing limitations on eligibility; specifying requirements for a rental market study; authorizing the corporation to adopt rules; providing applicability; providing for future repeal; creating s. 196.1979, F.S.; authorizing local governments to adopt ordinances to provide an ad valorem tax exemption for portions of property used to provide affordable housing meeting certain requirements; specifying requirements and limitations for the exemption; providing that vacant units may be eligible for the exemption under certain circumstances; specifying requirements for ordinances granting an exemption; specifying requirements for a rental market study; providing that ordinances must expire within a certain timeframe; requiring the property appraiser to take certain action in response to an improperly granted exemption; providing a penalty; providing applicability; amending s. 201.15, F.S.; suspending, for a specified period, the General Revenue Fund service charge on documentary stamp tax collections; providing for specified amounts of such collections to be credited to the State Housing Trust Fund for certain purposes; providing for certain amounts to be credited to the General Revenue Fund under certain circumstances; prohibiting the transfer of such funds to the General Revenue Fund in the General Appropriations Act; providing for the future expiration and reversion of specified statutory text; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; revising the total amount of community contribution tax credits which may be granted for certain projects; defining terms;

providing a sales tax exemption for building materials used in the construction of affordable housing units; defining terms; specifying eligibility requirements; specifying requirements for applying for a sales tax refund with the Department of Revenue; specifying requirements for and limitations on refunds; providing requirements for the department in issuing refunds; authorizing the department to adopt rules; providing applicability; amending s. 213.053, F.S.; authorizing the department to make certain information available to the corporation to administer the Live Local Program; creating s. 215.212, F.S.; prohibiting the deduction of the General Revenue Fund service charge on documentary stamp tax proceeds; providing for future repeal; amending s. 215.22, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; providing for the future expiration and reversion of specified statutory text; amending s. 220.02, F.S.; specifying the order of application of Live Local Program tax credits against the state corporate income tax; amending s. 220.13, F.S.; specifying requirements for the addition to adjusted federal income of amounts taken as a credit under the Live Local Program; amending s. 220.183, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; amending s. 220.186, F.S.; providing applicability of Live Local Program tax credits to the Florida alternative minimum tax credit; creating s. 220.1878, F.S.; providing a credit against the state corporate income tax under the Live Local

Program; specifying requirements and procedures for making eligible contributions and claiming the credit; amending s. 220.222, F.S.; requiring returns filed in connection with the Live Local Program tax credits to include the amount of certain credits; amending s. 253.034, F.S.; modifying requirements for the analysis included in land use plans; making technical changes; amending s. 253.0341, F.S.; requiring that local government requests for the state to surplus conservation or nonconservation lands for any means of transfer be expedited throughout the surplusing process; amending s. 288.101, F.S.; authorizing the Governor, under the Florida Job Growth Grant Fund, to approve state or local public infrastructure projects to facilitate the development or construction of affordable housing; providing for future repeal; amending s. 420.0003, F.S.; revising legislative intent for, and policies of, the state housing strategy; revising requirements for the implementation of the strategy; revising duties of the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies at the University of Florida; requiring the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to evaluate specified strategies, policies, and programs at specified intervals; specifying requirements for the office’s analyses; authorizing rule amendments; amending s. 420.503, F.S.; revising the definition of the term “qualified contract” for purposes of the Florida Housing Finance Corporation Act; amending s.

420.504, F.S.; revising the composition of the corporation’s board of directors; providing specifications for filling vacancies on the board of directors; amending s. 420.507, F.S.; specifying a requirement for the corporation’s annual budget request to the Secretary of Economic Opportunity; providing for the future expiration and reversion of specified statutory text; amending s. 420.5087, F.S.; revising prioritization of funds for the State Apartment Incentive Loan Program; creating s. 420.50871, F.S.; specifying requirements for, and authorized actions by, the corporation in allocating certain increased revenues during specified fiscal years to finance certain housing projects; providing construction; providing for future repeal; providing a directive to the Division of Law Revision; creating s. 420.50872, F.S.; defining terms; creating the Live Local Program; specifying responsibilities of the corporation; specifying the annual tax credit cap; specifying requirements for applying for tax credits with the department; providing requirements for the carryforward of credits; specifying restrictions on, and requirements for, the conveyance, transfer, or assignment of credits; providing requirements and procedures for the rescindment of credits; specifying procedures for calculating underpayments and penalties; providing construction; authorizing the department and the corporation to develop a cooperative agreement; authorizing the department to adopt rules; requiring the department to annually notify certain taxpayers of certain information; creating s. 420.5096, F.S.; providing legislative findings; creating the Florida Hometown Hero Program for a specified purpose; authorizing the corporation to underwrite and make certain mortgage loans; specifying terms for such loans and requirements for borrowers; authorizing loans made under the program to be used for the purchase of certain manufactured homes; providing construction; amending s. 420.531, F.S.; authorizing the Florida Housing Corporation to contract with certain entities to provide technical assistance to local governments in establishing selection criteria for proposals to use certain property for affordable housing purposes; amending s. 420.6075, F.S.; making technical changes; amending s. 553.792, F.S.; requiring local governments to maintain on their websites a policy relating to the expedited processing of certain building permits and development orders; amending s. 624.509, F.S.; specifying the order of application of Live Local Program tax credits against the insurance premium tax; amending s. 624.5105, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; creating s. 624.51058, F.S.; providing a credit against the insurance premium tax under the Live Local Program; providing a requirement for making eligible contributions; providing construction; providing applicability; exempting a certain initiative from certain evacuation time constraints;

specifying that certain comprehensive plan amendments are valid; authorizing certain local governments to adopt local ordinances or regulations for certain purposes; authorizing the department to adopt emergency rules; providing for future expiration of such rulemaking authority; providing appropriations; providing a declaration of important state interest; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Live Local Act."

Section 2. Section 125.0103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

125.0103 Ordinances and rules imposing price controls~~; findings required; procedures~~.—

(1)(a) Except as hereinafter provided, a ~~no~~ county, municipality, or other entity of local government may not ~~shall~~ adopt or maintain in effect an ordinance or a rule that ~~which~~ has the effect of imposing price controls upon a lawful business activity that ~~which~~ is not franchised by, owned by, or under contract with, the governmental agency, unless specifically provided by general law.

(b) This section does not prevent the enactment by local governments of public service rates otherwise authorized by law, including water, sewer, solid waste, public transportation, taxicab, or port rates, rates for towing of vehicles or vessels from or immobilization of vehicles or vessels on private property, or rates for removal and storage of wrecked or disabled vehicles or vessels from an accident scene or the removal and storage of vehicles or vessels in the event the owner or operator is incapacitated, unavailable, leaves the procurement of wrecker service to the law enforcement officer at the scene, or otherwise does not consent to the removal of the vehicle or vessel.

(c) Counties must establish maximum rates which may be charged on the towing of vehicles or vessels from or immobilization of vehicles or vessels on private property, removal and storage of wrecked or disabled vehicles or vessels from an accident scene or for the removal and storage of vehicles or vessels, in the event the owner or operator is incapacitated, unavailable, leaves the procurement of wrecker service to the law enforcement officer at the scene, or otherwise does not consent to the removal of the vehicle or vessel. However, if a municipality chooses to enact an ordinance establishing the maximum rates for the towing or immobilization of vehicles or vessels as described in paragraph (b), the county's ordinance does ~~shall~~ not apply within such municipality.

(2) ~~No law, ordinance, rule, or other measure which would have the effect of imposing controls on rents shall be adopted or maintained in effect except as provided herein and unless it is found and determined, as hereinafter provided, that such controls are necessary and proper to eliminate an existing housing emergency which is so grave as to constitute a serious menace to the general public.~~

~~(3) Any law, ordinance, rule, or other measure which has the effect of imposing controls on rents shall terminate and~~

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

~~expire within 1 year and shall not be extended or renewed except by the adoption of a new measure meeting all the requirements of this section.~~

~~(4) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, no controls shall be imposed on rents for any accommodation used or offered for residential purposes as a seasonal or tourist unit, as a second housing unit, or on rents for dwelling units located in luxury apartment buildings. For the purposes of this section, a luxury apartment building is one wherein on January 1, 1977, the aggregate rent due on a monthly basis from all dwelling units as stated in leases or rent lists existing on that date divided by the number of dwelling units exceeds $250.~~

~~(5)~~ <u>A</u> ~~No~~ municipality, county, or other entity of local government <u>may not</u> ~~shall~~ adopt or maintain in effect any law, ordinance, rule, or other measure <u>that</u> ~~which~~ would have the effect of imposing controls on rents ~~unless:~~

~~(a) Such measure is duly adopted by the governing body of such entity of local government, after notice and public hearing, in accordance with all applicable provisions of the Florida and United States Constitutions, the charter or charters governing such entity of local government, this section, and any other applicable laws.~~

~~(b) Such governing body makes and recites in such measure its findings establishing the existence in fact of a housing emergency so grave as to constitute a serious menace to the general public and that such controls are necessary and proper to eliminate such grave housing emergency.~~

~~(c) Such measure is approved by the voters in such municipality, county, or other entity of local government~~.

~~(6) In any court action brought to challenge the validity of rent control imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section, the evidentiary effect of any findings or recitations required by subsection (5) shall be limited to imposing upon any party challenging the validity of such measure the burden of going forward with the evidence, and the burden of proof (that is, the risk of nonpersuasion) shall rest upon any party seeking to have the measure upheld.~~

(3) ~~(7)~~ Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, municipalities, counties, or other entities of local government may adopt and maintain in effect any law, ordinance, rule, or other measure which is adopted for the purposes of increasing the supply of affordable housing using land use mechanisms such as inclusionary housing ordinances.

Section 3. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 125.01055, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

125.01055 Affordable housing.—

(5) Subsection (4) ~~(2)~~ does not apply in an area of critical state concern, as designated in s. 380.0552.

(6) Notwithstanding any other law or local ordinance or regulation to the contrary, the board of county commissioners may approve the development of housing that is affordable, as defined in s. 420.0004, including, but not limited to, a mixed-use residential development, on any parcel zoned for ~~residential,~~ commercial~~,~~ or industrial use~~. If a parcel is zoned for commercial or industrial use, an approval pursuant to this subsection may include any residential development project, including a mixed-use residential development project~~, so long

as at least 10 percent of the units included in the project are for housing that is affordable ~~and the developer of the project agrees not to apply for or receive funding under s. 420.5087~~. The provisions of this subsection are self-executing and do not require the board of county commissioners to adopt an ordinance or a regulation before using the approval process in this subsection.

(7)(a) A county must authorize multifamily and mixed-use residential as allowable uses in any area zoned for commercial, industrial, or mixed use if at least 40 percent of the residential units in a proposed multifamily rental development are, for a period of at least 30 years, affordable as defined in s. 420.0004. Notwithstanding any other law, local ordinance, or regulation to the contrary, a county may not require a proposed multifamily development to obtain a zoning or land use change, special exception, conditional use approval, variance, or comprehensive plan amendment for the building height, zoning, and densities authorized under this subsection. For mixed-use residential projects, at least 65 percent of the total square footage must be used for residential purposes.

(b) A county may not restrict the density of a proposed development authorized under this subsection below the highest allowed density on any unincorporated land in the county where residential development is allowed.

(c) A county may not restrict the height of a proposed development authorized under this subsection below the highest currently allowed height for a commercial or residential development located in its jurisdiction within 1 mile of the proposed development or 3 stories, whichever is higher.

(d) A proposed development authorized under this subsection must be administratively approved and no further action by the board of county commissioners is required if the development satisfies the county’s land development regulations for multifamily developments in areas zoned for such use and is otherwise consistent with the comprehensive plan, with the exception of provisions establishing allowable densities, height, and land use. Such land development regulations include, but are not limited to, regulations relating to setbacks and parking requirements.

(e) A county must consider reducing parking requirements for a proposed development authorized under this subsection if the development is located within one-half mile of a major transit stop, as defined in the county’s land development code, and the major transit stop is accessible from the development.

(f) For proposed multifamily developments in an unincorporated area zoned for commercial or industrial use which is within the boundaries of a multicounty independent special district that was created to provide municipal services and is not authorized to levy ad valorem taxes, and less than 20 percent of the land area within such district is designated for commercial or industrial use, a county must authorize, as provided in this subsection, such development only if the development is mixed-use residential.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a development authorized under this subsection must comply with all applicable state and local laws and regulations.

(h) This subsection does not apply to property defined as recreational and commercial working waterfront in s.

342.201(2)(b) in any area zoned as industrial.

(i) This subsection expires October 1, 2033.

Section 4. Section 125.379, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

125.379 Disposition of county property for affordable housing.—

(1) By October 1, 2023 ~~July 1, 2007~~, and every 3 years thereafter, each county shall prepare an inventory list of all real property within its jurisdiction to which the county or any dependent special district within its boundaries holds fee simple title which ~~that~~ is appropriate for use as affordable housing. The inventory list must include the address and legal description of each such real property and specify whether the property is vacant or improved. The governing body of the county must review the inventory list at a public hearing and may revise it at the conclusion of the public hearing. The governing body of the county shall adopt a resolution that includes an inventory list of such property following the public hearing. Each county shall make the inventory list publicly available on its website to encourage potential development.

(2) The properties identified as appropriate for use as affordable housing on the inventory list adopted by the county may be used for affordable housing through a long-term land lease requiring the development and maintenance of affordable housing, offered for sale and the proceeds used to purchase land for the development of affordable housing or to increase the local government fund earmarked for affordable housing, ~~or may be~~ sold with a restriction that requires the development of the property as permanent affordable housing, or ~~may be~~ donated to a

nonprofit housing organization for the construction of permanent affordable housing. Alternatively, the county or special district may otherwise make the property available for use for the production and preservation of permanent affordable housing. For purposes of this section, the term “affordable” has the same meaning as in s. 420.0004(3).

(3) Counties are encouraged to adopt best practices for surplus land programs, including, but not limited to:

(a) Establishing eligibility criteria for the receipt or purchase of surplus land by developers;

(b) Making the process for requesting surplus lands publicly available; and

(c) Ensuring long-term affordability through ground leases by retaining the right of first refusal to purchase property that would be sold or offered at market rate and by requiring reversion of property not used for affordable housing within a certain timeframe.

Section 5. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 166.04151, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

166.04151 Affordable housing.—

(5) Subsection (4) ~~(2)~~ does not apply in an area of critical state concern, as designated by s. 380.0552 or chapter 28-36, Florida Administrative Code.

(6) Notwithstanding any other law or local ordinance or regulation to the contrary, the governing body of a municipality may approve the development of housing that is affordable, as defined in s. 420.0004, including, but not limited to, a mixed-use residential development, on any parcel zoned for

~~residential,~~ commercial~~,~~ or industrial use~~. If a parcel is zoned for commercial or industrial use, an approval pursuant to this subsection may include any residential development project, including a mixed-use residential development project~~, so long as at least 10 percent of the units included in the project are for housing that is affordable ~~and the developer of the project agrees not to apply for or receive funding under s. 420.5087~~. The provisions of this subsection are self-executing and do not require the governing body to adopt an ordinance or a regulation before using the approval process in this subsection.

(7)(a) A municipality must authorize multifamily and mixed-use residential as allowable uses in any area zoned for commercial, industrial, or mixed use if at least 40 percent of the residential units in a proposed multifamily rental development are, for a period of at least 30 years, affordable as defined in s. 420.0004. Notwithstanding any other law, local ordinance, or regulation to the contrary, a municipality may not require a proposed multifamily development to obtain a zoning or land use change, special exception, conditional use approval, variance, or comprehensive plan amendment for the building height, zoning, and densities authorized under this subsection. For mixed-use residential projects, at least 65 percent of the total square footage must be used for residential purposes.

(b) A municipality may not restrict the density of a proposed development authorized under this subsection below the highest allowed density on any land in the municipality where residential development is allowed.

(c) A municipality may not restrict the height of a proposed development authorized under this subsection below the highest currently allowed height for a commercial or residential development located in its jurisdiction within 1 mile of the proposed development or 3 stories, whichever is higher.

(d) A proposed development authorized under this subsection must be administratively approved and no further action by the governing body of the municipality is required if the development satisfies the municipality’s land development regulations for multifamily developments in areas zoned for such use and is otherwise consistent with the comprehensive plan, with the exception of provisions establishing allowable densities, height, and land use. Such land development regulations include, but are not limited to, regulations relating to setbacks and parking requirements.

(e) A municipality must consider reducing parking requirements for a proposed development authorized under this subsection if the development is located within one-half mile of a major transit stop, as defined in the municipality’s land development code, and the major transit stop is accessible from the development.

(f) A municipality that designates less than 20 percent of the land area within its jurisdiction for commercial or industrial use must authorize a proposed multifamily development as provided in this subsection in areas zoned for commercial or industrial use only if the proposed multifamily development is mixed-use residential.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a development authorized under this subsection must comply with all applicable state and local laws and regulations.

(h) This subsection does not apply to property defined as recreational and commercial working waterfront in s. 342.201(2)(b) in any area zoned as industrial.

(i) This subsection expires October 1, 2033.

Section 6. Section 166.043, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

166.043 Ordinances and rules imposing price controls~~; findings required; procedures~~.—

(1)(a) Except as hereinafter provided, a ~~no~~ county, municipality, or other entity of local government may not ~~shall~~ adopt or maintain in effect an ordinance or a rule that ~~which~~ has the effect of imposing price controls upon a lawful business activity that ~~which~~ is not franchised by, owned by, or under contract with, the governmental agency, unless specifically provided by general law.

(b) This section does not prevent the enactment by local governments of public service rates otherwise authorized by law, including water, sewer, solid waste, public transportation, taxicab, or port rates, rates for towing of vehicles or vessels from or immobilization of vehicles or vessels on private property, or rates for removal and storage of wrecked or disabled vehicles or vessels from an accident scene or the removal and storage of vehicles or vessels in the event the owner or operator is incapacitated, unavailable, leaves the procurement of wrecker service to the law enforcement officer at the scene, or otherwise does not consent to the removal of the vehicle or vessel.

(c) Counties must establish maximum rates which may be charged on the towing of vehicles or vessels from or immobilization of vehicles or vessels on private property, removal and storage of wrecked or disabled vehicles or vessels from an accident scene or for the removal and storage of vehicles or vessels, in the event the owner or operator is incapacitated, unavailable, leaves the procurement of wrecker service to the law enforcement officer at the scene, or otherwise does not consent to the removal of the vehicle or vessel. However, if a municipality chooses to enact an ordinance establishing the maximum rates for the towing or immobilization of vehicles or vessels as described in paragraph (b), the county's ordinance established under s. 125.0103 does ~~shall~~ not apply within such municipality.

(2) ~~No law, ordinance, rule, or other measure which would have the effect of imposing controls on rents shall be adopted or maintained in effect except as provided herein and unless it is found and determined, as hereinafter provided, that such controls are necessary and proper to eliminate an existing housing emergency which is so grave as to constitute a serious menace to the general public.~~

~~(3) Any law, ordinance, rule, or other measure which has the effect of imposing controls on rents shall terminate and expire within 1 year and shall not be extended or renewed except by the adoption of a new measure meeting all the requirements of this section.~~

~~(4) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, no controls shall be imposed on rents for any accommodation used or offered for residential purposes as a seasonal or tourist unit, as a second housing unit, or on rents for dwelling units located in luxury apartment buildings. For the purposes of this section, a luxury apartment building is one wherein on January~~

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

~~1, 1977, the aggregate rent due on a monthly basis from all dwelling units as stated in leases or rent lists existing on that date divided by the number of dwelling units exceeds $250.~~

~~(5)~~ A ~~No~~ municipality, county, or other entity of local government may not ~~shall~~ adopt or maintain in effect any law, ordinance, rule, or other measure that ~~which~~ would have the effect of imposing controls on rents ~~unless:~~

~~(a) Such measure is duly adopted by the governing body of such entity of local government, after notice and public hearing, in accordance with all applicable provisions of the Florida and United States Constitutions, the charter or charters governing such entity of local government, this section, and any other applicable laws.~~

~~(b) Such governing body makes and recites in such measure its findings establishing the existence in fact of a housing emergency so grave as to constitute a serious menace to the general public and that such controls are necessary and proper to eliminate such grave housing emergency.~~

~~(c) Such measure is approved by the voters in such municipality, county, or other entity of local government~~.

~~(6) In any court action brought to challenge the validity of rent control imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section, the evidentiary effect of any findings or recitations required by subsection (5) shall be limited to imposing upon any party challenging the validity of such measure the burden of going forward with the evidence, and the burden of proof (that is, the risk of nonpersuasion) shall rest upon any party seeking to have the measure upheld.~~

(3)~~(7)~~ Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, municipalities, counties, or other entity of local government may adopt and maintain in effect any law, ordinance, rule, or other measure which is adopted for the purposes of increasing the supply of affordable housing using land use mechanisms such as inclusionary housing ordinances.

Section 7. Section 166.0451, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

166.0451 Disposition of municipal property for affordable housing.—

(1) By October 1, 2023 ~~July 1, 2007~~, and every 3 years thereafter, each municipality shall prepare an inventory list of all real property within its jurisdiction to which the municipality or any dependent special district within its boundaries holds fee simple title which ~~that~~ is appropriate for use as affordable housing. The inventory list must include the address and legal description of each such property and specify whether the property is vacant or improved. The governing body of the municipality must review the inventory list at a public hearing and may revise it at the conclusion of the public hearing. Following the public hearing, the governing body of the municipality shall adopt a resolution that includes an inventory list of such property. Each municipality shall make the inventory list publicly available on its website to encourage potential development.

(2) The properties identified as appropriate for use as affordable housing on the inventory list adopted by the municipality may be used for affordable housing through a long-term land lease requiring the development and maintenance of affordable housing, offered for sale and the proceeds ~~may be~~

used to purchase land for the development of affordable housing or to increase the local government fund earmarked for affordable housing, ~~or may be~~ sold with a restriction that requires the development of the property as permanent affordable housing, or ~~may be~~ donated to a nonprofit housing organization for the construction of permanent affordable housing. Alternatively, the municipality or special district may otherwise make the property available for use for the production and preservation of permanent affordable housing. For purposes of this section, the term "affordable" has the same meaning as in s. 420.0004(3).

(3) Municipalities are encouraged to adopt best practices for surplus land programs, including, but not limited to:

(a) Establishing eligibility criteria for the receipt or purchase of surplus land by developers;

(b) Making the process for requesting surplus lands publicly available; and

(c) Ensuring long-term affordability through ground leases by retaining the right of first refusal to purchase property that would be sold or offered at market rate and by requiring reversion of property not used for affordable housing within a certain timeframe.

Section 8. Effective January 1, 2024, subsection (1) of section 196.1978, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

196.1978 Affordable housing property exemption.—

(1)(a) Property used to provide affordable housing to eligible persons as defined by s. 159.603 and natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, low-income, or moderate-income limits specified in s. 420.0004, which is owned entirely by a nonprofit entity that is a corporation not for profit, qualified as charitable under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and in compliance with Rev. Proc. 96-32, 1996-1 C.B. 717, is considered property owned by an exempt entity and used for a charitable purpose, and those portions of the affordable housing property that provide housing to natural persons or families classified as extremely low income, very low income, low income, or moderate income under s. 420.0004 are exempt from ad valorem taxation to the extent authorized under s. 196.196. All property identified in this subsection must comply with the criteria provided under s. 196.195 for determining exempt status and applied by property appraisers on an annual basis. The Legislature intends that any property owned by a limited liability company which is disregarded as an entity for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Treasury Regulation 301.7701-3(b)(1)(ii) be treated as owned by its sole member. If the sole member of the limited liability company that owns the property is also a limited liability company that is disregarded as an entity for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Treasury Regulation 301.7701-3(b)(1)(ii), the Legislature intends that the property be treated as owned by the sole member of the limited liability company that owns the limited liability company that owns the property. Units that are vacant and units that are occupied by natural persons or families whose income no longer meets the income limits of this subsection, but whose income met those income limits at the time they became tenants, shall be treated as portions of the affordable housing property exempt under this subsection if a recorded land use restriction agreement in favor of the Florida Housing Finance Corporation or any other governmental or quasi-governmental jurisdiction requires that all residential units within the property be used in a manner that qualifies for the exemption under this subsection and if the units are being offered for rent.

(b) Land that is owned entirely by a nonprofit entity that is a corporation not for profit, qualified as charitable under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and in compliance with Rev. Proc. 96-32, 1996-1 C.B. 717, and is leased for a minimum of 99 years for the purpose of, and is predominantly used for, providing housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, low-income, or moderate-income limits specified in s. 420.0004 is exempt from ad valorem taxation. For purposes of this paragraph, land is predominantly used for qualifying purposes if the square footage of the improvements on the land used to provide qualifying housing is greater than 50 percent of the square footage of all improvements on the land. This paragraph first applies to the 2024 tax roll and is repealed December 31, 2059.

(3)(a) As used in this subsection, the term:

1. “Corporation” means the Florida Housing Finance Corporation.

2. “Newly constructed” means an improvement to real property which was substantially completed within 5 years before the date of an applicant’s first submission of a request for certification or an application for an exemption pursuant to this section, whichever is earlier.

3. “Substantially completed” has the same meaning as in s.

192.042(1).

(b) Notwithstanding ss. 196.195 and 196.196, portions of property in a multifamily project are considered property used for a charitable purpose and are eligible to receive an ad valorem property tax exemption if such portions:

1. Provide affordable housing to natural persons or families meeting the income limitations provided in paragraph (d);

2. Are within a newly constructed multifamily project that contains more than 70 units dedicated to housing natural persons or families meeting the income limitations provided in paragraph (d); and

3. Are rented for an amount that does not exceed the amount as specified by the most recent multifamily rental programs income and rent limit chart posted by the corporation and derived from the Multifamily Tax Subsidy Projects Income Limits published by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development or 90 percent of the fair market value rent as determined by a rental market study meeting the requirements of paragraph (m), whichever is less.

(c) If a unit that in the previous year qualified for the exemption under this subsection and was occupied by a tenant is vacant on January 1, the vacant unit is eligible for the exemption if the use of the unit is restricted to providing affordable housing that would otherwise meet the requirements of this subsection and a reasonable effort is made to lease the unit to eligible persons or families.

(d)1. Qualified property used to house natural persons or families whose annual household income is greater than 80 percent but not more than 120 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area or, if not within a metropolitan statistical area, within the county in which the person or family resides, must receive an ad valorem property tax exemption of 75 percent of the assessed value.

2. Qualified property used to house natural persons or families whose annual household income does not exceed 80 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area or, if not within a metropolitan statistical area, within the county in which the person or family resides, is exempt from ad valorem property taxes.

(e) To receive an exemption under this subsection, a property owner must submit an application on a form prescribed by the department by March 1 for the exemption, accompanied by a certification notice from the corporation to the property appraiser.

(f) To receive a certification notice, a property owner must submit a request to the corporation for certification on a form provided by the corporation which includes all of the following:

1. The most recently completed rental market study meeting the requirements of paragraph (m).

2. A list of the units for which the property owner seeks an exemption.

3. The rent amount received by the property owner for each unit for which the property owner seeks an exemption. If a unit is vacant and qualifies for an exemption under paragraph (c),

the property owner must provide evidence of the published rent amount for each vacant unit.

4. A sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, from the applicant restricting the property for a period of not less than 3 years to housing persons or families who meet the income limitations under this subsection.

(g) The corporation shall review the request for certification and certify property that meets the eligibility criteria of this subsection. A determination by the corporation regarding a request for certification does not constitute final agency action pursuant to chapter 120.

1. If the corporation determines that the property meets the eligibility criteria for an exemption under this subsection, the corporation must send a certification notice to the property owner and the property appraiser.

2. If the corporation determines that the property does not meet the eligibility criteria, the corporation must notify the property owner and include the reasons for such determination.

(h) The corporation shall post on its website the deadline to submit a request for certification. The deadline must allow adequate time for a property owner to submit a timely application for exemption to the property appraiser.

(i) The property appraiser shall review the application and determine if the applicant is entitled to an exemption. A property appraiser may grant an exemption only for a property for which the corporation has issued a certification notice.

(j) If the property appraiser determines that for any year during the immediately previous 10 years a person who was not entitled to an exemption under this subsection was granted such an exemption, the property appraiser must serve upon the owner a notice of intent to record in the public records of the county a notice of tax lien against any property owned by that person in the county, and that property must be identified in the notice of tax lien. Any property owned by the taxpayer and situated in this state is subject to the taxes exempted by the improper exemption, plus a penalty of 50 percent of the unpaid taxes for each year and interest at a rate of 15 percent per annum. If an exemption is improperly granted as a result of a clerical mistake or an omission by the property appraiser, the property owner improperly receiving the exemption may not be assessed a penalty or interest.

(k) Units subject to an agreement with the corporation pursuant to chapter 420 recorded in the official records of the county in which the property is located to provide housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004 are not eligible for this exemption.

(l) Property receiving an exemption pursuant to s. 196.1979 is not eligible for this exemption.

(m) A rental market study submitted as required by paragraph (f) must identify the fair market value rent of each unit for which a property owner seeks an exemption. Only a certified general appraiser as defined in s. 475.611 may issue a rental market study. The certified general appraiser must be independent of the property owner who requests the rental market study. In preparing the rental market study, a certified general appraiser shall comply with the standards of professional practice pursuant to part II of chapter 475 and use comparable property within the same geographic area and of the same type as the property for which the exemption is sought. A rental market study must have been completed within 3 years before submission of the application.

(n) The corporation may adopt rules to implement this section.

(o) This subsection first applies to the 2024 tax roll and is repealed December 31, 2059.

Section 9. Section 196.1979, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

196.1979 County and municipal affordable housing property exemption.—

(1)(a) Notwithstanding ss. 196.195 and 196.196, the board of county commissioners of a county or the governing body of a municipality may adopt an ordinance to exempt those portions of property used to provide affordable housing meeting the requirements of this section. Such property is considered property used for a charitable purpose. To be eligible for the exemption, the portions of property:

1. Must be used to house natural persons or families whose annual household income:

a. Is greater than 30 percent but not more than 60 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area or, if not within a metropolitan statistical area, within the county in which the person or family resides; or

b. Does not exceed 30 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area or, if not within a metropolitan statistical area, within the county in which the person or family resides;

2. Must be within a multifamily project containing 50 or more residential units, at least 20 percent of which are used to provide affordable housing that meets the requirements of this section;

3. Must be rented for an amount no greater than the amount as specified by the most recent multifamily rental programs income and rent limit chart posted by the corporation and derived from the Multifamily Tax Subsidy Projects Income Limits published by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development or 90 percent of the fair market value rent as determined by a rental market study meeting the requirements of subsection (4), whichever is less;

4. May not have been cited for code violations on three or more occasions in the 24 months before the submission of a tax exemption application;

5. May not have any cited code violations that have not been properly remedied by the property owner before the submission of a tax exemption application; and

6. May not have any unpaid fines or charges relating to the cited code violations. Payment of unpaid fines or charges before a final determination on a property's qualification for an exemption under this section will not exclude such property from eligibility if the property otherwise complies with all other requirements for the exemption.

(b) Qualified property may receive an ad valorem property tax exemption of:

1. Up to 75 percent of the assessed value of each residential unit used to provide affordable housing if fewer

than 100 percent of the multifamily project’s residential units are used to provide affordable housing meeting the requirements of this section.

2. Up to 100 percent of the assessed value if 100 percent of the multifamily project’s residential units are used to provide affordable housing meeting the requirements of this section.

(c) The board of county commissioners of the county or the governing body of the municipality, as applicable, may choose to adopt an ordinance that exempts property used to provide affordable housing for natural persons or families meeting the income limits of sub-subparagraph (a)1.a., natural persons or families meeting the income limits of sub-subparagraph (a)1.b., or both.

(2) If a residential unit that in the previous year qualified for the exemption under this section and was occupied by a tenant is vacant on January 1, the vacant unit may qualify for the exemption under this section if the use of the unit is restricted to providing affordable housing that would otherwise meet the requirements of this section and a reasonable effort is made to lease the unit to eligible persons or families.

(3) An ordinance granting the exemption authorized by this section must:

(a) Be adopted under the procedures for adoption of a nonemergency ordinance by a board of county commissioners specified in chapter 125 or by a municipal governing body specified in chapter 166.

(b) Designate the local entity under the supervision of the board of county commissioners or governing body of a municipality which must develop, receive, and review applications for certification and develop notices of determination of eligibility.

(c) Require the property owner to apply for certification by the local entity in order to receive the exemption. The application for certification must be on a form provided by the local entity designated pursuant to paragraph (b) and include all of the following:

1. The most recently completed rental market study meeting the requirements of subsection (4).

2. A list of the units for which the property owner seeks an exemption.

3. The rent amount received by the property owner for each unit for which the property owner seeks an exemption. If a unit is vacant and qualifies for an exemption under subsection (2), the property owner must provide evidence of the published rent amount for the vacant unit.

(d) Require the local entity to verify and certify property that meets the requirements of the ordinance as qualified property and forward the certification to the property owner and the property appraiser. If the local entity denies the exemption, it must notify the applicant and include reasons for the denial.

(e) Require the eligible unit to meet the eligibility criteria of paragraph (1)(a).

(f) Require the property owner to submit an application for exemption, on a form prescribed by the department, accompanied by the certification of qualified property, to the property appraiser no later than March 1.

<u>(g) Specify that the exemption applies only to the taxes levied by the unit of government granting the exemption.</u>

<u>(h) Specify that the property may not receive an exemption authorized by this section after expiration or repeal of the ordinance.</u>

<u>(i) Identify the percentage of the assessed value which is exempted, subject to the percentage limitations in paragraph (1)(b).</u>

<u>(j) Identify whether the exemption applies to natural persons or families meeting the income limits of sub-subparagraph (1)(a)1.a., natural persons or families meeting the income limits of sub-subparagraph (1)(a)1.b., or both.</u>

<u>(k) Require that the deadline to submit an application for certification be published on the county's or municipality's website. The deadline must allow adequate time for a property owner to make a timely application for exemption to the property appraiser.</u>

<u>(l) Require the county or municipality to post on its website a list of certified properties for the purpose of facilitating access to affordable housing.</u>

<u>(4) A rental market study submitted as required by paragraph (3)(c) must identify the fair market value rent of each unit for which a property owner seeks an exemption. Only a certified general appraiser, as defined in s. 475.611, may issue a rental market study. The certified general appraiser must be independent of the property owner who requests a rental market study. In preparing the rental market study, a certified general appraiser shall comply with the standards of professional practice pursuant to part II of chapter 475 and use comparable</u>

property within the same geographic area and of the same type as the property for which the exemption is sought. A rental market study must have been completed within 3 years before submission of the application.

(5) An ordinance adopted under this section must expire before the fourth January 1 after adoption; however, the board of county commissioners or the governing body of the municipality may adopt a new ordinance to renew the exemption. The board of county commissioners or the governing body of the municipality shall deliver a copy of an ordinance adopted under this section to the department and the property appraiser within 10 days after its adoption. If the ordinance expires or is repealed, the board of county commissioners or the governing body of the municipality must notify the department and the property appraiser within 10 days after its expiration or repeal.

(6) If the property appraiser determines that for any year during the immediately previous 10 years a person who was not entitled to an exemption under this section was granted such an exemption, the property appraiser must serve upon the owner a notice of intent to record in the public records of the county a notice of tax lien against any property owned by that person in the county, and that property must be identified in the notice of tax lien. Any property owned by the taxpayer and situated in this state is subject to the taxes exempted by the improper exemption, plus a penalty of 50 percent of the unpaid taxes for each year and interest at a rate of 15 percent per annum. If an exemption is improperly granted as a result of a clerical mistake or an omission by the property appraiser, the property

owner improperly receiving the exemption may not be assessed a penalty or interest.

(7) This section first applies to the 2024 tax roll.

Section 10. Section 201.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

201.15 Distribution of taxes collected.—All taxes collected under this chapter are hereby pledged and shall be first made available to make payments when due on bonds issued pursuant to s. 215.618 or s. 215.619, or any other bonds authorized to be issued on a parity basis with such bonds. Such pledge and availability for the payment of these bonds shall have priority over any requirement for the ~~payment of service charges or~~ costs of collection and enforcement under this section. ~~All taxes collected under this chapter, except taxes distributed to the Land Acquisition Trust Fund pursuant to subsections (1) and (2), are subject to the service charge imposed in s. 215.20(1).~~ Before distribution pursuant to this section, the Department of Revenue shall deduct amounts necessary to pay the costs of the collection and enforcement of the tax levied by this chapter. The costs ~~and service charge~~ may not be levied against any portion of taxes pledged to debt service on bonds to the extent that the costs ~~and service charge~~ are required to pay any amounts relating to the bonds. All of the costs of the collection and enforcement of the tax levied by this chapter ~~and the service charge~~ shall be available and transferred to the extent necessary to pay debt service and any other amounts payable with respect to bonds authorized before January 1, 2017, secured by revenues distributed pursuant to this section. All taxes remaining after deduction of costs shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Amounts necessary to make payments on bonds issued pursuant to s. 215.618 or s. 215.619, as provided under paragraphs (3)(a) and (b), or on any other bonds authorized to be issued on a parity basis with such bonds shall be deposited into the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.

(2) If the amounts deposited pursuant to subsection (1) are less than 33 percent of all taxes collected after first deducting the costs of collection, an amount equal to 33 percent of all taxes collected after first deducting the costs of collection, minus the amounts deposited pursuant to subsection (1), shall be deposited into the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.

(3) Amounts on deposit in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund shall be used in the following order:

(a) Payment of debt service or funding of debt service reserve funds, rebate obligations, or other amounts payable with respect to Florida Forever bonds issued pursuant to s. 215.618. The amount used for such purposes may not exceed $300 million in each fiscal year. It is the intent of the Legislature that all bonds issued to fund the Florida Forever Act be retired by December 31, 2040. Except for bonds issued to refund previously issued bonds, no series of bonds may be issued pursuant to this paragraph unless such bonds are approved and the debt service for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the bonds are issued is specifically appropriated in the General Appropriations Act or other law with respect to bonds issued for the purposes of s. 373.4598.

(b) Payment of debt service or funding of debt service reserve funds, rebate obligations, or other amounts due with respect to Everglades restoration bonds issued pursuant to s. 215.619. Taxes distributed under paragraph (a) and this paragraph must be collectively distributed on a pro rata basis when the available moneys under this subsection are not sufficient to cover the amounts required under paragraph (a) and this paragraph.

Bonds issued pursuant to s. 215.618 or s. 215.619 are equally and ratably secured by moneys distributable to the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.

(4) After the required distributions to the Land Acquisition Trust Fund pursuant to subsections (1) and (2), the lesser of 8 percent of the remainder or $150 million in each fiscal year shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Housing Trust Fund and shall be expended pursuant to s. 420.50871. If 8 percent of the remainder is greater than $150 million in any fiscal year, the difference between 8 percent of the remainder and $150 million shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Revenue Fund. ~~and deduction of the service charge imposed pursuant to s. 215.20(1),~~ The remainder shall be distributed as follows:

(a) The lesser of 20.5453 percent of the remainder or $466.75 million in each fiscal year shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Transportation Trust Fund. Notwithstanding any other law, the amount credited to the State Transportation Trust Fund shall be used for:

1. Capital funding for the New Starts Transit Program, authorized by Title 49, U.S.C. s. 5309 and specified in s. 341.051, in the amount of 10 percent of the funds;

2. The Small County Outreach Program specified in s. 339.2818, in the amount of 10 percent of the funds;

3. The Strategic Intermodal System specified in ss. 339.61, 339.62, 339.63, and 339.64, in the amount of 75 percent of the funds after deduction of the payments required pursuant to subparagraphs 1. and 2.; and

4. The Transportation Regional Incentive Program specified in s. 339.2819, in the amount of 25 percent of the funds after deduction of the payments required pursuant to subparagraphs 1. and 2. The first $60 million of the funds allocated pursuant to this subparagraph shall be allocated annually to the Florida Rail Enterprise for the purposes established in s. 341.303(5).

(b) The lesser of 0.1456 percent of the remainder or $3.25 million in each fiscal year shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the Grants and Donations Trust Fund in the Department of Economic Opportunity to fund technical assistance to local governments.

Moneys distributed pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) may not be pledged for debt service unless such pledge is approved by referendum of the voters.

(c) An amount equaling 4.5 percent of the remainder in each fiscal year shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Housing Trust Fund. The funds shall be used as follows:

1. Half of that amount shall be used for the purposes for which the State Housing Trust Fund was created and exists by law.

2. Half of that amount shall be paid into the State

Treasury to the credit of the Local Government Housing Trust Fund and used for the purposes for which the Local Government Housing Trust Fund was created and exists by law.

(d) An amount equaling 5.20254 percent of the remainder in each fiscal year shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Housing Trust Fund. Of such funds:

1. Twelve and one-half percent of that amount shall be deposited into the State Housing Trust Fund and expended by the Department of Economic Opportunity and the Florida Housing Finance Corporation for the purposes for which the State Housing Trust Fund was created and exists by law.

2. Eighty-seven and one-half percent of that amount shall be distributed to the Local Government Housing Trust Fund and used for the purposes for which the Local Government Housing Trust Fund was created and exists by law. Funds from this category may also be used to provide for state and local services to assist the homeless.

(e) The lesser of 0.017 percent of the remainder or $300,000 in each fiscal year shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Inspection Trust Fund to be used to fund oyster management and restoration programs as provided in s. 379.362(3).

(f) A total of $75 million shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund within the Department of Economic Opportunity.

(g) An amount equaling 5.4175 percent of the remainder shall be paid into the Resilient Florida Trust Fund to be used for the purposes for which the Resilient Florida Trust Fund was created and exists by law. Funds may be used for planning and project grants.

(h) An amount equaling 5.4175 percent of the remainder shall be paid into the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund to be used to fund wastewater grants as specified in s. 403.0673.

(5) Notwithstanding s. 215.32(2)(b)4.a., funds distributed <u>to the State Housing Trust Fund and expended pursuant to s. 420.50871 and funds distributed</u> to the State Housing Trust Fund and the Local Government Housing Trust Fund pursuant to <u>paragraphs (4)(c) and (d)</u> ~~paragraph (4)(c)~~ may not be transferred to the General Revenue Fund in the General Appropriations Act.

(6) After the distributions provided in the preceding subsections, any remaining taxes shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Revenue Fund.

Section 11. <u>The amendments made by this act to s. 201.15, Florida Statutes, expire on July 1, 2033, and the text of that section shall revert to that in existence on June 30, 2023, except that any amendments to such text enacted other than by this act must be preserved and continue to operate to the extent that such amendments are not dependent upon the portions of the text which expire pursuant to this section.</u>

Section 12. Paragraph (p) of subsection (5) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (v) is added to that subsection, to read:

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(5) EXEMPTIONS; ACCOUNT OF USE.—

(p) *Community contribution tax credit for donations.*—

1. Authorization.—Persons who are registered with the department under s. 212.18 to collect or remit sales or use tax and who make donations to eligible sponsors are eligible for tax credits against their state sales and use tax liabilities as provided in this paragraph:

a. The credit shall be computed as 50 percent of the person's approved annual community contribution.

b. The credit shall be granted as a refund against state sales and use taxes reported on returns and remitted in the 12 months preceding the date of application to the department for the credit as required in sub-subparagraph 3.c. If the annual credit is not fully used through such refund because of insufficient tax payments during the applicable 12-month period, the unused amount may be included in an application for a refund made pursuant to sub-subparagraph 3.c. in subsequent years against the total tax payments made for such year. Carryover credits may be applied for a 3-year period without regard to any time limitation that would otherwise apply under s. 215.26.

c. A person may not receive more than $200,000 in annual tax credits for all approved community contributions made in any one year.

d. All proposals for the granting of the tax credit require the prior approval of the Department of Economic Opportunity.

e. The total amount of tax credits which may be granted for all programs approved under this paragraph and ss. 220.183 and 624.5105 is $25 ~~$14.5~~ million in the 2023-2024 ~~2022-2023~~ fiscal year and in each fiscal year thereafter for projects that provide housing opportunities for persons with special needs or homeownership opportunities for low-income households or very-low-income households and $4.5 million in the 2022-2023 fiscal year and in each fiscal year thereafter for all other projects. As used in this paragraph, the term “person with special needs” has the same meaning as in s. 420.0004 and the terms “low-income person,” “low-income household,” “very-low-income person,” and “very-low-income household” have the same meanings as in s. 420.9071.

f. A person who is eligible to receive the credit provided in this paragraph, s. 220.183, or s. 624.5105 may receive the credit only under one section of the person’s choice.

2. Eligibility requirements.—

a. A community contribution by a person must be in the following form:

(I) Cash or other liquid assets;

(II) Real property, including 100 percent ownership of a real property holding company;

(III) Goods or inventory; or

(IV) Other physical resources identified by the Department of Economic Opportunity.

For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, the term “real property holding company” means a Florida entity, such as a Florida limited liability company, that is wholly owned by the person; is the sole owner of real property, as defined in s.

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

192.001(12), located in this ~~the~~ state; is disregarded as an entity for federal income tax purposes pursuant to 26 C.F.R. s. 301.7701-3(b)(1)(ii); and at the time of contribution to an eligible sponsor, has no material assets other than the real property and any other property that qualifies as a community contribution.

b. All community contributions must be reserved exclusively for use in a project. As used in this sub-subparagraph, the term "project" means activity undertaken by an eligible sponsor which is designed to construct, improve, or substantially rehabilitate housing that is affordable to low-income households or very-low-income households; designed to provide housing opportunities for persons with special needs; designed to provide commercial, industrial, or public resources and facilities; or designed to improve entrepreneurial and job-development opportunities for low-income persons. A project may be the investment necessary to increase access to high-speed broadband capability in a rural community that had an enterprise zone designated pursuant to chapter 290 as of May 1, 2015, including projects that result in improvements to communications assets that are owned by a business. A project may include the provision of museum educational programs and materials that are directly related to a project approved between January 1, 1996, and December 31, 1999, and located in an area which was in an enterprise zone designated pursuant to s. 290.0065 as of May 1, 2015. This paragraph does not preclude projects that propose to construct or rehabilitate housing for low-income households or very-low-income households on scattered sites or housing opportunities for persons with special needs. With respect to housing, contributions may be used to pay the following eligible special needs, low-income, and very-low-income housing-related activities:

(I) Project development impact and management fees for special needs, low-income, or very-low-income housing projects;

(II) Down payment and closing costs for persons with special needs, low-income persons, and very-low-income persons;

(III) Administrative costs, including housing counseling and marketing fees, not to exceed 10 percent of the community contribution, directly related to special needs, low-income, or very-low-income projects; and

(IV) Removal of liens recorded against residential property by municipal, county, or special district local governments if satisfaction of the lien is a necessary precedent to the transfer of the property to a low-income person or very-low-income person for the purpose of promoting home ownership. Contributions for lien removal must be received from a nonrelated third party.

c. The project must be undertaken by an "eligible sponsor," which includes:

(I) A community action program;

(II) A nonprofit community-based development organization whose mission is the provision of housing for persons with special needs, low-income households, or very-low-income households or increasing entrepreneurial and job-development opportunities for low-income persons;

(III) A neighborhood housing services corporation;

(IV) A local housing authority created under chapter 421;

(V) A community redevelopment agency created under s.

163.356;

(VI) A historic preservation district agency or organization;

(VII) A local workforce development board;

(VIII) A direct-support organization as provided in s. 1009.983;

(IX) An enterprise zone development agency created under s. 290.0056;

(X) A community-based organization incorporated under chapter 617 which is recognized as educational, charitable, or scientific pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and whose bylaws and articles of incorporation include affordable housing, economic development, or community development as the primary mission of the corporation;

(XI) Units of local government;

(XII) Units of state government; or

(XIII) Any other agency that the Department of Economic Opportunity designates by rule.

A contributing person may not have a financial interest in the eligible sponsor.

d. The project must be located in an area which was in an enterprise zone designated pursuant to chapter 290 as of May 1, 2015, or a Front Porch Florida Community, unless the project increases access to high-speed broadband capability in a rural community that had an enterprise zone designated pursuant to chapter 290 as of May 1, 2015, but is physically located outside the designated rural zone boundaries. Any project designed to construct or rehabilitate housing for low-income households or very-low-income households or housing opportunities for persons with special needs is exempt from the area requirement of this sub-subparagraph.

e.(I) If, during the first 10 business days of the state fiscal year, eligible tax credit applications for projects that provide housing opportunities for persons with special needs or homeownership opportunities for low-income households or very-low-income households are received for less than the annual tax credits available for those projects, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall grant tax credits for those applications and grant remaining tax credits on a first-come, first-served basis for subsequent eligible applications received before the end of the state fiscal year. If, during the first 10 business days of the state fiscal year, eligible tax credit applications for projects that provide housing opportunities for persons with special needs or homeownership opportunities for low-income households or very-low-income households are received for more than the annual tax credits available for those projects, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall grant the tax credits for those applications as follows:

(A) If tax credit applications submitted for approved projects of an eligible sponsor do not exceed $200,000 in total, the credits shall be granted in full if the tax credit applications are approved.

(B) If tax credit applications submitted for approved projects of an eligible sponsor exceed $200,000 in total, the amount of tax credits granted pursuant to sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (A) shall be subtracted from the amount of available tax credits, and the remaining credits shall be granted to each approved tax credit application on a pro rata basis.

(II) If, during the first 10 business days of the state fiscal year, eligible tax credit applications for projects other than those that provide housing opportunities for persons with special needs or homeownership opportunities for low-income households or very-low-income households are received for less than the annual tax credits available for those projects, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall grant tax credits for those applications and shall grant remaining tax credits on a first-come, first-served basis for subsequent eligible applications received before the end of the state fiscal year. If, during the first 10 business days of the state fiscal year, eligible tax credit applications for projects other than those that provide housing opportunities for persons with special needs or homeownership opportunities for low-income households or very-low-income households are received for more than the annual tax credits available for those projects, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall grant the tax credits for those applications on a pro rata basis.

3. Application requirements.—

a. An eligible sponsor seeking to participate in this program must submit a proposal to the Department of Economic Opportunity which sets forth the name of the sponsor, a description of the project, and the area in which the project is located, together with such supporting information as is prescribed by rule. The proposal must also contain a resolution from the local governmental unit in which the project is located certifying that the project is consistent with local plans and regulations.

b. A person seeking to participate in this program must submit an application for tax credit to the Department of Economic Opportunity which sets forth the name of the sponsor; a description of the project; and the type, value, and purpose of the contribution. The sponsor shall verify, in writing, the terms of the application and indicate its receipt of the contribution, and such verification must accompany the application for tax credit. The person must submit a separate tax credit application to the Department of Economic Opportunity for each individual contribution that it makes to each individual project.

c. A person who has received notification from the Department of Economic Opportunity that a tax credit has been approved must apply to the department to receive the refund. Application must be made on the form prescribed for claiming refunds of sales and use taxes and be accompanied by a copy of the notification. A person may submit only one application for refund to the department within a 12-month period.

4. Administration.—

a. The Department of Economic Opportunity may adopt rules necessary to administer this paragraph, including rules for the approval or disapproval of proposals by a person.

b. The decision of the Department of Economic Opportunity must be in writing, and, if approved, the notification shall state the maximum credit allowable to the person. Upon approval, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall transmit a copy of the decision to the department.

c. The Department of Economic Opportunity shall periodically monitor all projects in a manner consistent with available resources to ensure that resources are used in accordance with this paragraph; however, each project must be reviewed at least once every 2 years.

d. The Department of Economic Opportunity shall, in consultation with the statewide and regional housing and financial intermediaries, market the availability of the community contribution tax credit program to community-based organizations.

(v) *Building materials used in construction of affordable housing units.*—

1. As used in this paragraph, the term:

a. “Affordable housing development” means property that has units subject to an agreement with the Florida Housing Finance Corporation pursuant to chapter 420 recorded in the official records of the county in which the property is located to provide affordable housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004.

b. “Building materials” means tangible personal property that becomes a component part of eligible residential units in an affordable housing development. The term includes appliances and does not include plants, landscaping, fencing, and hardscaping.

c. “Eligible residential units” means newly constructed units within an affordable housing development which are restricted under the land use restriction agreement.

d. “Newly constructed” means improvements to real property which did not previously exist or the construction of a new improvement where an old improvement was removed. The term does not include the renovation, restoration, rehabilitation, modification, alteration, or expansion of buildings already located on the parcel on which the eligible residential unit is built.

e. “Real property” has the same meaning as provided in s. 192.001(12).

f. “Substantially completed” has the same meaning as in s. 192.042(1).

2. Building materials used in eligible residential units are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter if an owner demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that the requirements of this paragraph have been met. Except as provided in subparagraph 3., this exemption inures to the owner at the time an eligible residential unit is substantially completed, but only through a refund of previously paid taxes. To receive a refund pursuant to this paragraph, the owner of the eligible residential units must file an application with the department. The application must include all of the following:

a. The name and address of the person claiming the refund.

b. An address and assessment roll parcel number of the real property that was improved for which a refund of previously paid taxes is being sought.

c. A description of the eligible residential units for which a refund of previously paid taxes is being sought, including the number of such units.

d. A copy of a valid building permit issued by the county or municipal building department for the eligible residential units.

e. A sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, from the general contractor licensed in this state with whom the owner contracted to build the eligible residential units which specifies the building materials, the actual cost of the building materials, and the amount of sales tax paid in this state on the building materials, and which states that the improvement to the real property was newly constructed. If a general contractor was not used, the owner must make the sworn statement required by this sub-subparagraph. Copies of the invoices evidencing the actual cost of the building materials and the amount of sales tax paid on such building materials must be attached to the sworn statement provided by the general contractor or by the owner. If copies of such invoices are not attached, the cost of the building materials is deemed to be an amount equal to 40 percent of the increase in the final assessed value of the eligible residential units for ad valorem tax purposes less the most recent assessed value of land for the units.

f. A certification by the local building code inspector that the eligible residential unit is substantially completed.

g. A copy of the land use restriction agreement with the Florida Housing Finance Corporation for the eligible residential units.

3. The exemption under this paragraph inures to a municipality, county, other governmental unit or agency, or nonprofit community-based organization through a refund of previously paid taxes if the building materials are paid for from the funds of a community development block grant, the State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program, or a similar grant or

loan program. To receive a refund, a municipality, county, other governmental unit or agency, or nonprofit community-based organization must submit an application that includes the same information required under subparagraph 2. In addition, the applicant must include a sworn statement signed by the chief executive officer of the municipality, county, other governmental unit or agency, or nonprofit community-based organization seeking a refund which states that the building materials for which a refund is sought were funded by a community development block grant, the State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program, or a similar grant or loan program.

4. The person seeking a refund must submit an application for refund to the department within 6 months after the eligible residential unit is deemed to be substantially completed by the local building code inspector or by November 1 after the improved property is first subject to assessment.

5. Only one exemption through a refund of previously paid taxes may be claimed for any eligible residential unit. A refund may not be granted unless the amount to be refunded exceeds $500. A refund may not exceed the lesser of $5,000 or 97.5 percent of the Florida sales or use tax paid on the cost of building materials as determined pursuant to sub-subparagraph 2.e. The department shall issue a refund within 30 days after it formally approves a refund application.

6. The department may adopt rules governing the manner and format of refund applications and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of qualification for exemption under this paragraph.

7. This exemption under this paragraph applies to sales of

building materials that occur on or after July 1, 2023.

Section 13. Subsection (24) is added to section 213.053, Florida Statutes, to read:

213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing.—

(24) The department may make available to the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, exclusively for official purposes, information for the purpose of administering the Live Local Program pursuant to s. 420.50872.

Section 14. Section 215.212, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

215.212 Service charge elimination.—

(1) Notwithstanding s. 215.20(1), the service charge provided in s. 215.20(1) may not be deducted from the proceeds of the taxes distributed under s. 201.15.

(2) This section is repealed July 1, 2033.

Section 15. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section 215.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

215.22 Certain income and certain trust funds exempt.—

(1) The following income of a revenue nature or the following trust funds shall be exempt from the appropriation required by s. 215.20(1):

(i) Bond proceeds or revenues dedicated for bond repayment~~, except for the Documentary Stamp Clearing Trust Fund administered by the Department of Revenue~~.

Section 16. The amendment made by this act to s. 215.22, Florida Statutes, expires on July 1, 2033, and the text of that section shall revert to that in existence on June 30, 2023, except that any amendments to such text enacted other than by this act must be preserved and continue to operate to the extent that such amendments are not dependent upon the portions of the text which expire pursuant to this section.

Section 17. Subsection (8) of section 220.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.02 Legislative intent.—

(8) It is the intent of the Legislature that credits against either the corporate income tax or the franchise tax be applied in the following order: those enumerated in s. 631.828, those enumerated in s. 220.191, those enumerated in s. 220.181, those enumerated in s. 220.183, those enumerated in s. 220.182, those enumerated in s. 220.1895, those enumerated in s. 220.195, those enumerated in s. 220.184, those enumerated in s. 220.186, those enumerated in s. 220.1845, those enumerated in s. 220.19, those enumerated in s. 220.185, those enumerated in s. 220.1875, those enumerated in s. 220.1876, those enumerated in s. 220.1877, those enumerated in s. 220.1878, those enumerated in s. 220.193, those enumerated in s. 288.9916, those enumerated in s. 220.1899, those enumerated in s. 220.194, those enumerated in s. 220.196, those enumerated in s. 220.198, and those enumerated in s. 220.1915.

Section 18. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 220.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.13 "Adjusted federal income" defined.—

(1) The term "adjusted federal income" means an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income as defined in subsection (2), or such taxable income of more than one taxpayer as provided in s. 220.131, for the taxable year, adjusted as follows:

(a) *Additions.*—There shall be added to such taxable income:

1.a. The amount of any tax upon or measured by income, excluding taxes based on gross receipts or revenues, paid or accrued as a liability to the District of Columbia or any state of the United States which is deductible from gross income in the computation of taxable income for the taxable year.

b. Notwithstanding sub-subparagraph a., if a credit taken under s. 220.1875, s. 220.1876, ~~or~~ s. 220.1877, or s. 220.1878 is added to taxable income in a previous taxable year under subparagraph 11. and is taken as a deduction for federal tax purposes in the current taxable year, the amount of the deduction allowed shall not be added to taxable income in the current year. The exception in this sub-subparagraph is intended to ensure that the credit under s. 220.1875, s. 220.1876, ~~or~~ s. 220.1877, or s. 220.1878 is added in the applicable taxable year and does not result in a duplicate addition in a subsequent year.

2. The amount of interest which is excluded from taxable income under s. 103(a) of the Internal Revenue Code or any other federal law, less the associated expenses disallowed in the computation of taxable income under s. 265 of the Internal Revenue Code or any other law, excluding 60 percent of any amounts included in alternative minimum taxable income, as defined in s. 55(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, if the taxpayer pays tax under s. 220.11(3).

3. In the case of a regulated investment company or real estate investment trust, an amount equal to the excess of the net long-term capital gain for the taxable year over the amount of the capital gain dividends attributable to the taxable year.

4. That portion of the wages or salaries paid or incurred

for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.181. This subparagraph shall expire on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.

5. That portion of the ad valorem school taxes paid or incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.182. This subparagraph shall expire on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.

6. The amount taken as a credit under s. 220.195 which is deductible from gross income in the computation of taxable income for the taxable year.

7. That portion of assessments to fund a guaranty association incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year.

8. In the case of a nonprofit corporation which holds a pari-mutuel permit and which is exempt from federal income tax as a farmers' cooperative, an amount equal to the excess of the gross income attributable to the pari-mutuel operations over the attributable expenses for the taxable year.

9. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.1895.

10. Up to nine percent of the eligible basis of any designated project which is equal to the credit allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.185.

11. Any amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.1875, s. 220.1876, ~~or~~ s. 220.1877<u>, or s. 220.1878</u>. The addition in this subparagraph is intended to ensure that the same amount is not allowed for the tax purposes of this state as

both a deduction from income and a credit against the tax. This addition is not intended to result in adding the same expense back to income more than once.

12. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.193.

13. Any portion of a qualified investment, as defined in s. 288.9913, which is claimed as a deduction by the taxpayer and taken as a credit against income tax pursuant to s. 288.9916.

14. The costs to acquire a tax credit pursuant to s. 288.1254(5) that are deducted from or otherwise reduce federal taxable income for the taxable year.

15. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year pursuant to s. 220.194.

16. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.196. The addition in this subparagraph is intended to ensure that the same amount is not allowed for the tax purposes of this state as both a deduction from income and a credit against the tax. The addition is not intended to result in adding the same expense back to income more than once.

17. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year pursuant to s. 220.198.

18. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year pursuant to s. 220.1915.

Section 19. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 220.183, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.183 Community contribution tax credit.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION TO GRANT COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TAX CREDITS; LIMITATIONS ON INDIVIDUAL CREDITS AND PROGRAM SPENDING.—

(c) The total amount of tax credit which may be granted for all programs approved under this section and ss. 212.08(5)(p) and 624.5105 is $25 ~~$14.5~~ million in the 2023-2024 ~~2022-2023~~ fiscal year and in each fiscal year thereafter for projects that provide housing opportunities for persons with special needs as defined in s. 420.0004 and homeownership opportunities for low-income households or very-low-income households as defined in s. 420.9071 and $4.5 million in the 2022-2023 fiscal year and in each fiscal year thereafter for all other projects.

Section 20. Subsection (2) of section 220.186, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.186 Credit for Florida alternative minimum tax.—

(2) The credit pursuant to this section shall be the amount of the excess, if any, of the tax paid based upon taxable income determined pursuant to s. 220.13(2)(k) over the amount of tax which would have been due based upon taxable income without application of s. 220.13(2)(k), before application of this credit without application of any credit under s. 220.1875, s. 220.1876, ~~or~~ s. 220.1877, or s. 220.1878.

Section 21. Section 220.1878, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

220.1878 Credit for contributions to the Live Local Program.—

(1) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, there is allowed a credit of 100 percent of an eligible contribution made to the Live Local Program under s. 420.50872 against any tax due for a taxable year under this chapter after the application of any other allowable credits by the taxpayer. An eligible contribution must be made to the Live Local Program

on or before the date the taxpayer is required to file a return pursuant to s. 220.222. The credit granted by this section must be reduced by the difference between the amount of federal corporate income tax, taking into account the credit granted by this section, and the amount of federal corporate income tax without application of the credit granted by this section.

(2) A taxpayer who files a Florida consolidated return as a member of an affiliated group pursuant to s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis; however, the total credit taken by the affiliated group is subject to the limitation established under subsection (1).

(3) Section 420.50872 applies to the credit authorized by this section.

(4) If a taxpayer applies and is approved for a credit under s. 420.50872 after timely requesting an extension to file under s. 220.222(2):

(a) The credit does not reduce the amount of tax due for purposes of the department’s determination as to whether the taxpayer was in compliance with the requirement to pay tentative taxes under ss. 220.222 and 220.32.

(b) The taxpayer’s noncompliance with the requirement to pay tentative taxes shall result in the revocation and rescindment of any such credit.

(c) The taxpayer shall be assessed for any taxes, penalties, or interest due from the taxpayer’s noncompliance with the requirement to pay tentative taxes.

Section 22. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 220.222, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.222 Returns; time and place for filing.—

(2)

(c)1. For purposes of this subsection, a taxpayer is not in compliance with s. 220.32 if the taxpayer underpays the required payment by more than the greater of $2,000 or 30 percent of the tax shown on the return when filed.

2. For the purpose of determining compliance with s. 220.32 as referenced in subparagraph 1., the tax shown on the return when filed must include the amount of the allowable credits taken on the return pursuant to s. 220.1878.

Section 23. Subsection (5) of section 253.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

253.034 State-owned lands; uses.—

(5) Each manager of conservation lands shall submit to the Division of State Lands a land management plan at least every 10 years in a form and manner adopted by rule of the board of trustees and in accordance with s. 259.032. Each manager of conservation lands shall also update a land management plan whenever the manager proposes to add new facilities or make substantive land use or management changes that were not addressed in the approved plan, or within 1 year after the addition of significant new lands. Each manager of nonconservation lands shall submit to the Division of State Lands a land use plan at least every 10 years in a form and manner adopted by rule of the board of trustees. The division shall review each plan for compliance with the requirements of this subsection and the requirements of the rules adopted by the board of trustees pursuant to this section. All nonconservation land use plans, whether for single-use or multiple-use properties, shall be managed to provide the greatest benefit to

the state. Plans for managed areas larger than 1,000 acres shall contain an analysis of the multiple-use potential of the property which includes the potential of the property to generate revenues to enhance the management of the property. In addition, the plan shall contain an analysis of the potential use of private land managers to facilitate the restoration or management of these lands and whether nonconservation lands would be more appropriately transferred to the county or municipality in which the land is located for the purpose of providing affordable multifamily rental housing that meets the criteria of s. 420.0004(3). If a newly acquired property has a valid conservation plan that was developed by a soil and conservation district, such plan shall be used to guide management of the property until a formal land use plan is completed.

(a) State conservation lands shall be managed to ensure the conservation of this ~~the~~ state's plant and animal species and to ensure the accessibility of state lands for the benefit and enjoyment of all people of this ~~the~~ state, both present and future. Each land management plan for state conservation lands shall provide a desired outcome, describe both short-term and long-term management goals, and include measurable objectives to achieve those goals. Short-term goals shall be achievable within a 2-year planning period, and long-term goals shall be achievable within a 10-year planning period. These short-term and long-term management goals shall be the basis for all subsequent land management activities.

(b) Short-term and long-term management goals for state conservation lands shall include measurable objectives for the following, as appropriate:

1. Habitat restoration and improvement.

2. Public access and recreational opportunities.

3. Hydrological preservation and restoration.

4. Sustainable forest management.

5. Exotic and invasive species maintenance and control.

6. Capital facilities and infrastructure.

7. Cultural and historical resources.

8. Imperiled species habitat maintenance, enhancement, restoration, or population restoration.

(c) The land management plan shall, at a minimum, contain the following elements:

1. A physical description of the land.

2. A quantitative data description of the land which includes an inventory of forest and other natural resources; exotic and invasive plants; hydrological features; infrastructure, including recreational facilities; and other significant land, cultural, or historical features. The inventory shall reflect the number of acres for each resource and feature, when appropriate. The inventory shall be of such detail that objective measures and benchmarks can be established for each tract of land and monitored during the lifetime of the plan. All quantitative data collected shall be aggregated, standardized, collected, and presented in an electronic format to allow for uniform management reporting and analysis. The information collected by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to s. 253.0325(2) shall be available to the land manager and his or her assignee.

3. A detailed description of each short-term and long-term

land management goal, the associated measurable objectives, and the related activities that are to be performed to meet the land management objectives. Each land management objective must be addressed by the land management plan, and if practicable, a land management objective may not be performed to the detriment of the other land management objectives.

4. A schedule of land management activities which contains short-term and long-term land management goals and the related measurable objective and activities. The schedule shall include for each activity a timeline for completion, quantitative measures, and detailed expense and manpower budgets. The schedule shall provide a management tool that facilitates development of performance measures.

5. A summary budget for the scheduled land management activities of the land management plan. For state lands containing or anticipated to contain imperiled species habitat, the summary budget shall include any fees anticipated from public or private entities for projects to offset adverse impacts to imperiled species or such habitat, which fees shall be used solely to restore, manage, enhance, repopulate, or acquire imperiled species habitat. The summary budget shall be prepared in such manner that it facilitates computing an aggregate of land management costs for all state-managed lands using the categories described in s. 259.037(3).

(d) Upon completion, the land management plan must be transmitted to the Acquisition and Restoration Council for review. The council shall have 90 days after receipt of the plan to review the plan and submit its recommendations to the board of trustees. During the review period, the land management plan may be revised if agreed to by the primary land manager and the council taking into consideration public input. The land management plan becomes effective upon approval by the board of trustees.

(e) Land management plans are to be updated every 10 years on a rotating basis. Each updated land management plan must identify any conservation lands under the plan, in part or in whole, that are no longer needed for conservation purposes and could be disposed of in fee simple or with the state retaining a permanent conservation easement.

(f) In developing land management plans, at least one public hearing shall be held in any one affected county.

(g) The Division of State Lands shall make available to the public an electronic copy of each land management plan for parcels that exceed 160 acres in size. The division shall review each plan for compliance with the requirements of this subsection, the requirements of chapter 259, and the requirements of the rules adopted by the board of trustees pursuant to this section. The Acquisition and Restoration Council shall also consider the propriety of the recommendations of the managing entity with regard to the future use of the property, the protection of fragile or nonrenewable resources, the potential for alternative or multiple uses not recognized by the managing entity, and the possibility of disposal of the property by the board of trustees. After its review, the council shall submit the plan, along with its recommendations and comments, to the board of trustees. The council shall specifically recommend to the board of trustees whether to approve the plan as submitted, approve the plan with modifications, or reject the plan. If the council fails to make a recommendation for a land management plan, the Secretary of Environmental Protection, Commissioner of Agriculture, or executive director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or their designees shall submit the land management plan to the board of trustees.

(h) The board of trustees shall consider the land management plan submitted by each entity and the recommendations of the Acquisition and Restoration Council and the Division of State Lands and shall approve the plan with or without modification or reject such plan. The use or possession of any such lands that is not in accordance with an approved land management plan is subject to termination by the board of trustees.

(i)1. State nonconservation lands shall be managed to provide the greatest benefit to the state. State nonconservation lands may be grouped by similar land use types under one land use plan. Each land use plan shall, at a minimum, contain the following elements:

a. A physical description of the land to include any significant natural or cultural resources as well as management strategies developed by the land manager to protect such resources.

b. A desired development outcome.

c. A schedule for achieving the desired development outcome.

d. A description of both short-term and long-term development goals.

e. A management and control plan for invasive nonnative plants.

f. A management and control plan for soil erosion and soil and water contamination.

g. Measureable objectives to achieve the goals identified in the land use plan.

2. Short-term goals shall be achievable within a 5-year planning period and long-term goals shall be achievable within a 10-year planning period.

3. The use or possession of any such lands that is not in accordance with an approved land use plan is subject to termination by the board of trustees.

4. Land use plans submitted by a manager shall include reference to appropriate statutory authority for such use or uses and shall conform to the appropriate policies and guidelines of the state land management plan.

Section 24. Subsection (1) of section 253.0341, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

253.0341 Surplus of state-owned lands.—

(1) The board of trustees shall determine which lands, the title to which is vested in the board, may be surplused. For all conservation lands, the Acquisition and Restoration Council shall make a recommendation to the board of trustees, and the board of trustees shall determine whether the lands are no longer needed for conservation purposes. If the board of trustees determines the lands are no longer needed for conservation purposes, it may dispose of such lands by an affirmative vote of at least three members. In the case of a land exchange involving the disposition of conservation lands, the board of trustees must determine by an affirmative vote of

at least three members that the exchange will result in a net positive conservation benefit. For all nonconservation lands, the board of trustees shall determine whether the lands are no longer needed. If the board of trustees determines the lands are no longer needed, it may dispose of such lands by an affirmative vote of at least three members. Local government requests for the state to surplus conservation or nonconservation lands, whether for purchase, ~~or~~ exchange, or any other means of transfer, must ~~shall~~ be expedited throughout the surplusing process. Property jointly acquired by the state and other entities may not be surplused without the consent of all joint owners.

Section 25. Subsection (2) of section 288.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.101 Florida Job Growth Grant Fund.—

(2) The department and Enterprise Florida, Inc., may identify projects, solicit proposals, and make funding recommendations to the Governor, who is authorized to approve:

(a) State or local public infrastructure projects to promote:

1. Economic recovery in specific regions of this ~~the~~ state;~~,~~

2. Economic diversification;~~,~~ or

3. Economic enhancement in a targeted industry.

(b) State or local public infrastructure projects to facilitate the development or construction of affordable housing. This paragraph is repealed July 1, 2033.

(c) Infrastructure funding to accelerate the rehabilitation of the Herbert Hoover Dike. The department or the South Florida

Water Management District may enter into agreements, as necessary, with the United States Army Corps of Engineers to implement this paragraph.

(d) ~~(c)~~ Workforce training grants to support programs at state colleges and state technical centers that provide participants with transferable, sustainable workforce skills applicable to more than a single employer, and for equipment associated with these programs. The department shall work with CareerSource Florida, Inc., to ensure programs are offered to the public based on criteria established by the state college or state technical center and do not exclude applicants who are unemployed or underemployed.

Section 26. Section 420.0003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See s. 420.0003, F.S., for present text.)

420.0003 State housing strategy.—

(1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.—It is the intent of this act to articulate a state housing strategy that will carry the state toward the goal of ensuring that each Floridian has safe, decent, and affordable housing. This strategy must involve state and local governments working in partnership with communities and the private sector and must involve financial, as well as regulatory, commitment to accomplish this goal.

(2) POLICIES.—

(a) *Housing production and rehabilitation programs.*—Programs to encourage housing production or rehabilitation must be guided by the following general policies, as appropriate for the purpose of the specific program:

<u>1. State and local governments shall provide incentives to encourage the private sector to be the primary delivery vehicle for the development of affordable housing. When possible, state funds should be heavily leveraged to achieve the maximum federal, local, and private commitment of funds and be used to ensure long-term affordability. To the maximum extent possible, state funds should be expended to create new housing stock and be used for repayable loans rather than grants. Local incentives to stimulate private sector development of affordable housing may include establishment of density bonus incentives.</u>

<u>2. State and local governments should consider and implement innovative solutions to housing issues where appropriate. Innovative solutions include, but are not limited to:</u>

<u>a. Utilizing publicly held land to develop affordable housing through state or local land purchases, long-term land leasing, and school district affordable housing programs. To the maximum extent possible, state-owned lands that are appropriate for the development of affordable housing must be made available for that purpose.</u>

<u>b. Community-led planning that focuses on urban infill, flexible zoning, redevelopment of commercial property into mixed-use property, resiliency, and furthering development in areas with preexisting public services, such as wastewater, transit, and schools.</u>

<u>c. Project features that maximize efficiency in land and resource use, such as high density, high rise, and mixed use.</u>

<u>d. Mixed-income projects that facilitate more diverse and successful communities.</u>

e. Modern housing concepts such as manufactured homes, tiny homes, 3D-printed homes, and accessory dwelling units.

3. State funds should be available only to local governments that provide incentives or financial assistance for housing. State funding for housing should not be made available to local governments whose comprehensive plans have been found not in compliance with chapter 163 and who have not entered into a stipulated settlement agreement with the department to bring the plans into compliance. State funds should be made available only for projects consistent with the local government's comprehensive plan.

4. Local governments are encouraged to enter into interlocal agreements, as appropriate, to coordinate strategies and maximize the use of state and local funds.

5. State-funded development should emphasize use of developed land, urban infill, and the transformation of existing infrastructure in order to minimize sprawl, separation of housing from employment, and effects of increased housing on ecological preservation areas. Housing available to the state's workforce should prioritize proximity to employment and services.

(b) *Public-private partnerships.*—Cost-effective public-private partnerships must emphasize production and preservation of affordable housing.

1. Data must be developed and maintained on the affordable housing activities of local governments, community-based organizations, and private developers.

2. The state shall assist local governments and community-based organizations by providing training and technical

assistance.

3. In coordination with local activities and with federal initiatives, the state shall provide incentives for public sector and private sector development of affordable housing.

(c) *Preservation of housing stock.*—The existing stock of affordable housing must be preserved and improved through rehabilitation programs and expanded neighborhood revitalization efforts to promote suitable living environments for individuals and families.

(d) *Unique housing needs.*—The wide range of need for safe, decent, and affordable housing must be addressed, with an emphasis on assisting the neediest persons.

1. State housing programs must promote the self-sufficiency and economic dignity of the people of this state, including elderly persons and persons with disabilities.

2. The housing requirements of special needs populations must be addressed through programs that promote a range of housing options bolstering integration with the community.

3. All housing initiatives and programs must be nondiscriminatory.

4. The geographic distribution of resources must provide for the development of housing in rural and urban areas.

5. The important contribution of public housing to the well-being of citizens in need shall be acknowledged through efforts to continue and bolster existing programs. State and local government funds allocated to enhance public housing must be used to supplement, not supplant, federal support.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—The state, in carrying out the strategy articulated in this section, shall have the following duties:

(a) State fiscal resources must be directed to achieve the following programmatic objectives:

1. Effective technical assistance and capacity-building programs must be established at the state and local levels.

2. The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies at the University of Florida shall develop and maintain statewide data on housing needs and production, provide technical assistance relating to real estate development and finance, operate an information clearinghouse on housing programs, and coordinate state housing initiatives with local government and federal programs.

3. The corporation shall maintain a consumer-focused website for connecting tenants with affordable housing.

(b) The long-range program plan of the department must include specific goals, objectives, and strategies that implement the housing policies in this section.

(c) The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies at the University of Florida, in consultation with the department and the corporation, shall perform functions related to the research and planning for affordable housing. Functions must include quantifying affordable housing needs, documenting results of programs administered, and inventorying the supply of affordable housing units made available in this state. The recommendations required in this section and a report of any programmatic modifications made as a result of these policies must be included in the housing report required by s. 420.6075. The report must identify the needs of specific populations, including, but not limited to, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and persons with special needs, and may recommend statutory modifications when appropriate.

(d) The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) shall evaluate affordable housing issues pursuant to the schedule set forth in this paragraph. OPPAGA may coordinate with and rely upon the expertise and research activities of the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies in conducting the evaluations. The analysis may include relevant reports prepared by the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, the department, the corporation, and the provider of the Affordable Housing Catalyst Program; interviews with the agencies, providers, offices, developers, and other organizations related to the development and provision of affordable housing at the state and local levels; and any other relevant data. When appropriate, each report must recommend policy and statutory modifications for consideration by the Legislature. Each report must be submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives pursuant to the schedule. OPPAGA shall review and evaluate:

1. By December 15, 2023, and every 5 years thereafter, innovative affordable housing strategies implemented by other states, their effectiveness, and their potential for implementation in this state.

2. By December 15, 2024, and every 5 years thereafter, affordable housing policies enacted by local governments, their effectiveness, and which policies constitute best practices for replication across this state. The report must include a review and evaluation of the extent to which interlocal cooperation is used, effective, or hampered.

3. By December 15, 2025, and every 5 years thereafter,

existing state-level housing rehabilitation, production, preservation, and finance programs to determine their consistency with relevant policies in this section and effectiveness in providing affordable housing. The report must also include an evaluation of the degree of coordination between housing programs of this state, and between state, federal, and local housing activities, and shall recommend improved program linkages when appropriate.

(e) The department and the corporation should conform the administrative rules for each housing program to the policies stated in this section, provided that such changes in the rules are consistent with the statutory intent or requirements for the program. This authority applies only to programs offering loans, grants, or tax credits and only to the extent that state policies are consistent with applicable federal requirements.

Section 27. Subsection (36) of section 420.503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(36) "Qualified contract" has the same meaning as in 26 U.S.C. s. 42(h)(6)(F) in effect on the date of the preliminary determination certificate for the low-income housing tax credits for the development that is the subject of the qualified contract request, unless the Internal Revenue Code requires a different statute or regulation to apply to the development. The corporation shall deem a bona fide contract to be a qualified contract at the time the bona fide contract is presented to the owner and the initial ~~second earnest money~~ deposit is deposited in escrow in accordance with the terms of the bona fide contract, and, in such event, the corporation is deemed to have

fulfilled its responsibility to present the owner with a qualified contract.

Section 28. Subsection (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 420.504, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

420.504 Public corporation; creation, membership, terms, expenses.—

(3) The corporation is a separate budget entity and is not subject to control, supervision, or direction by the department ~~of Economic Opportunity~~ in any manner, including, but not limited to, personnel, purchasing, transactions involving real or personal property, and budgetary matters. The corporation shall consist of a board of directors composed of the Secretary of Economic Opportunity as an ex officio and voting member, or a senior-level agency employee designated by the secretary<u>, one member appointed by the President of the Senate, one member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives</u>, and eight members appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the Senate from the following:

(a) One citizen actively engaged in the residential home building industry.

(b) One citizen actively engaged in the banking or mortgage banking industry.

(c) One citizen who is a representative of those areas of labor engaged in home building.

(d) One citizen with experience in housing development who is an advocate for low-income persons.

(e) One citizen actively engaged in the commercial building industry.

(f) One citizen who is a former local government elected official.

(g) Two citizens of the state who are not principally employed as members or representatives of any of the groups specified in paragraphs (a)-(f).

(4)(a) Members of the corporation shall be appointed for terms of 4 years, except that any vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term. Vacancies on the board shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, depending on who appointed the member whose vacancy is to be filled or whose term has expired.

Section 29. Subsection (30) of section 420.507, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

420.507 Powers of the corporation.—The corporation shall have all the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this part, including the following powers which are in addition to all other powers granted by other provisions of this part:

(30) To prepare and submit to the Secretary of Economic Opportunity a budget request for purposes of the corporation, which request must ~~shall~~, notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 216 and in accordance with s. 216.351, contain a request for operational expenditures and separate requests for other authorized corporation programs. The request must include, for informational purposes, the amount of state funds necessary to use all federal housing funds anticipated to be received by, or allocated to, the state in the fiscal year in order to maximize the production of new, affordable multifamily housing units in this state. The request need not contain information on the

number of employees, salaries, or any classification thereof, and the approved operating budget therefor need not comply with s. 216.181(8)-(10). The secretary may include within the department's budget request the corporation's budget request in the form as authorized by this section.

Section 30. The amendment made by this act to s. 420.507(30), Florida Statutes, expires July 1, 2033, and the text of that subsection shall revert to that in existence on June 30, 2023, except that any amendments to such text enacted other than by this act shall be preserved and continue to operate to the extent that such amendments are not dependent upon the portions of text which expire pursuant to this section.

Section 31. Subsection (10) of section 420.5087, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

420.5087 State Apartment Incentive Loan Program.—There is hereby created the State Apartment Incentive Loan Program for the purpose of providing first, second, or other subordinated mortgage loans or loan guarantees to sponsors, including for-profit, nonprofit, and public entities, to provide housing affordable to very-low-income persons.

(10) The corporation may prioritize a portion of the program funds set aside under paragraph (3)(d) for persons with special needs as defined in s. 420.0004(13) to provide funding for the development of newly constructed permanent rental housing ~~on a campus~~ that provides housing for persons in foster care or persons aging out of foster care pursuant to s. 409.1451. Such housing shall promote and facilitate access to community-based supportive, educational, and employment services and resources that assist persons aging out of foster care to

successfully transition to independent living and adulthood. The corporation must consult with the Department of Children and Families to create minimum criteria for such housing.

Section 32. Section 420.50871, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

420.50871 Allocation of increased revenues derived from amendments to s. 201.15 made by this act.—Funds that result from increased revenues to the State Housing Trust Fund derived from amendments made to s. 201.15 made by this act must be used annually for projects under the State Apartment Incentive Loan Program under s. 420.5087 as set forth in this section, notwithstanding ss. 420.507(48) and (50) and 420.5087(1) and (3). The Legislature intends for these funds to provide for innovative projects that provide affordable and attainable housing for persons and families working, going to school, or living in this state. Projects approved under this section are intended to provide housing that is affordable as defined in s. 420.0004, notwithstanding the income limitations in s. 420.5087(2). Beginning in the 2023-2024 fiscal year and annually for 10 years thereafter:

(1) The corporation shall allocate 70 percent of the funds provided by this section to issue competitive requests for application for the affordable housing project purposes specified in this subsection. The corporation shall finance projects that:

(a) Both redevelop an existing affordable housing development and provide for the construction of a new development within close proximity to the existing development to be rehabilitated. Each project must provide for building the new affordable housing development first, relocating the tenants of the existing development to the new development, and then demolishing the existing development for reconstruction of an affordable housing development with more overall and affordable units.

(b) Address urban infill, including conversions of vacant, dilapidated, or functionally obsolete buildings or the use of underused commercial property.

(c) Provide for mixed use of the location, incorporating nonresidential uses, such as retail, office, institutional, or other appropriate commercial or nonresidential uses.

(d) Provide housing near military installations in this state, with preference given to projects that incorporate critical services for servicemembers, their families, and veterans, such as mental health treatment services, employment services, and assistance with transition from active-duty service to civilian life.

(2) From the remaining funds, the corporation shall allocate the funds to issue competitive requests for application for any of the following affordable housing purposes specified in this subsection. The corporation shall finance projects that:

(a) Propose using or leasing public lands. Projects that propose to use or lease public lands must include a resolution or other agreement with the unit of government owning the land to use the land for affordable housing purposes.

(b) Address the needs of young adults who age out of the foster care system.

(c) Meet the needs of elderly persons.

(d) Provide housing to meet the needs in areas of rural opportunity, designated pursuant to s. 288.0656.

(3) Under any request for application under this section, the corporation shall coordinate with the appropriate state department or agency and prioritize projects that provide for mixed-income developments.

(4) This section does not prohibit the corporation from allocating additional funds to the purposes described in this section. In any fiscal year, if the funds allocated by the corporation to any request for application under subsections (1) and (2) are not fully used after the application and award processes are complete, the corporation may use those funds to supplement any future request for application under this section.

(5) This section is repealed June 30, 2033.

Section 33. The Division of Law Revision is directed to replace the phrase "this act" wherever it occurs in s. 420.50871, Florida Statutes, as created by this act, with the assigned chapter number of this act.

Section 34. Section 420.50872, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

420.50872 Live Local Program.—

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

(a) "Annual tax credit amount" means, for any state fiscal year, the sum of the amount of tax credits approved under paragraph (3)(a), including tax credits to be taken under s. 220.1878 or s. 624.51058, which are approved for taxpayers whose taxable years begin on or after January 1 of the calendar year preceding the start of the applicable state fiscal year.

(b) "Eligible contribution" means a monetary contribution from a taxpayer, subject to the restrictions provided in this section, to the corporation for use in the State Apartment Incentive Loan Program under s. 420.5087. The taxpayer making the contribution may not designate a specific project, property, or geographic area of this state as the beneficiary of the eligible contribution.

(c) "Live Local Program" means the program described in this section whereby eligible contributions are made to the corporation.

(d) "Tax credit cap amount" means the maximum annual tax credit amount that the Department of Revenue may approve for a state fiscal year.

(2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CORPORATION.—The corporation shall:

(a) Expend 100 percent of eligible contributions received under this section for the State Apartment Incentive Loan Program under s. 420.5087. However, the corporation may use up to $25 million of eligible contributions to provide loans for the construction of large-scale projects of significant regional impact. Such projects must include a substantial civic, educational, or health care use and may include a commercial use, any of which must be incorporated within or contiguous to the project property. Such a loan must be made, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, in accordance with the practices and policies of the State Apartment Incentive Loan Program. Such a loan is subject to the competitive application process and may not exceed 25 percent of the total project cost. The corporation must find that the loan provides a unique opportunity for investment alongside local government participation that would enable creation of a significant amount of affordable housing. Projects approved under this section are intended to provide housing that is affordable as defined in s. 420.0004, notwithstanding the income limitations in s. 420.5087(2).

(b) Upon receipt of an eligible contribution, provide the taxpayer that made the contribution with a certificate of contribution. A certificate of contribution must include the taxpayer's name; its federal employer identification number, if available; the amount contributed; and the date of contribution.

(c) Within 10 days after issuing a certificate of contribution, provide a copy to the Department of Revenue.

(3) LIVE LOCAL TAX CREDITS; APPLICATIONS, TRANSFERS, AND LIMITATIONS.—

(a) Beginning in the 2023-2024 fiscal year, the tax credit cap amount is $100 million in each state fiscal year.

(b) Beginning October 1, 2023, a taxpayer may submit an application to the Department of Revenue for an allocation of the tax credit cap for tax credits to be taken under either or both of s. 220.1878 or s. 624.51058.

1. The taxpayer shall specify in the application each tax for which the taxpayer requests a credit and the applicable taxable year. For purposes of s. 220.1878, a taxpayer may apply for a credit to be used for a prior taxable year before the date the taxpayer is required to file a return for that year pursuant to s. 220.222. For purposes of s. 624.51058, a taxpayer may apply for a credit to be used for a prior taxable year before the date the taxpayer is required to file a return for that prior taxable year pursuant to ss. 624.509 and 624.5092. The

Department of Revenue shall approve tax credits on a first-come, first-served basis.

2. Within 10 days after approving or denying an application, the Department of Revenue shall provide a copy of its approval or denial letter to the corporation.

(c) If a tax credit approved under paragraph (b) is not fully used for the specified taxable year for credits under s. 220.1878 or s. 624.51058 because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the taxpayer, the unused amount may be carried forward for a period not to exceed 10 taxable years. For purposes of s. 220.1878, a credit carried forward may be used in a subsequent year after applying the other credits and unused carryovers in the order provided in s. 220.02(8).

(d) A taxpayer may not convey, transfer, or assign an approved tax credit or a carryforward tax credit to another entity unless all of the assets of the taxpayer are conveyed, assigned, or transferred in the same transaction. However, a tax credit under s. 220.1878 or s. 624.51058 may be conveyed, transferred, or assigned between members of an affiliated group of corporations if the type of tax credit under s. 220.1878 or s. 624.51058 remains the same. A taxpayer shall notify the Department of Revenue of its intent to convey, transfer, or assign a tax credit to another member within an affiliated group of corporations. The amount conveyed, transferred, or assigned is available to another member of the affiliated group of corporations upon approval by the Department of Revenue.

(e) Within any state fiscal year, a taxpayer may rescind all or part of a tax credit allocation approved under paragraph (b). The amount rescinded must become available for that state

<u>fiscal year to another eligible taxpayer as approved by the Department of Revenue if the taxpayer receives notice from the Department of Revenue that the rescindment has been accepted by the Department of Revenue. Any amount rescinded under this paragraph must become available to an eligible taxpayer on a first-come, first-served basis based on tax credit applications received after the date the rescindment is accepted by the Department of Revenue.</u>

<u>(f) Within 10 days after approving or denying the conveyance, transfer, or assignment of a tax credit under paragraph (d), or the rescindment of a tax credit under paragraph (e), the Department of Revenue shall provide a copy of its approval or denial letter to the corporation.</u>

<u>(g) For purposes of calculating the underpayment of estimated corporate income taxes under s. 220.34 and tax installment payments for taxes on insurance premiums or assessments under s. 624.5092, the final amount due is the amount after credits earned under s. 220.1878 or s. 624.51058 for contributions to eligible charitable organizations are deducted.</u>

<u>1. For purposes of determining if a penalty or interest under s. 220.34(2)(d)1. will be imposed for underpayment of estimated corporate income tax, a taxpayer may, after earning a credit under s. 220.1878, reduce any estimated payment in that taxable year by the amount of the credit.</u>

<u>2. For purposes of determining if a penalty under s. 624.5092 will be imposed, an insurer, after earning a credit under s. 624.51058 for a taxable year, may reduce any installment payment for such taxable year of 27 percent of the</u>

amount of the net tax due as reported on the return for the preceding year under s. 624.5092(2)(b) by the amount of the credit.

(4) PRESERVATION OF CREDIT.—If any provision or portion of this section, s. 220.1878, or s. 624.51058 or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held unconstitutional by any court or is otherwise declared invalid, the unconstitutionality or invalidity does not affect any credit earned under s. 220.1878 or s. 624.51058 by any taxpayer with respect to any contribution paid to the Live Local Program before the date of a determination of unconstitutionality or invalidity. The credit must be allowed at such time and in such a manner as if a determination of unconstitutionality or invalidity had not been made, provided that nothing in this subsection by itself or in combination with any other provision of law may result in the allowance of any credit to any taxpayer in excess of $1 of credit for each dollar paid to an eligible charitable organization.

(5) ADMINISTRATION; RULES.—

(a) The Department of Revenue and the corporation may develop a cooperative agreement to assist in the administration of this section, as needed.

(b) The Department of Revenue may adopt rules necessary to administer this section, s. 220.1878, and s. 624.51058, including rules establishing application forms, procedures governing the approval of tax credits and carryforward tax credits under subsection (3), and procedures to be followed by taxpayers when claiming approved tax credits on their returns.

(c) By August 15, 2023, and by each August 15 thereafter, the Department of Revenue shall determine the 500 taxpayers with the greatest total corporate income or franchise tax due as reported on the taxpayer's return filed pursuant to s. 220.22 during the previous calendar year and notify those taxpayers of the existence of the Live Local Program and the process for obtaining an allocation of the tax credit cap. The Department of Revenue shall confer with the corporation in the drafting of the notification. The Department of Revenue may provide this notification by electronic means.

Section 35. Section 420.5096, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

420.5096 Florida Hometown Hero Program.—

(1) The Legislature finds that individual homeownership is vital to building long-term housing and financial security. With rising home prices, down payment and closing costs are often significant barriers to homeownership for working Floridians. Each person in Florida's hometown workforce is essential to creating thriving communities, and the Legislature finds that the ability of Floridians to reside within the communities in which they work is of great importance. Therefore, the Legislature finds that providing assistance to homebuyers in this state by reducing the amount of down payment and closing costs is a necessary step toward expanding access to homeownership and achieving safe, decent, and affordable housing for all Floridians.

(2) The Florida Hometown Hero Program is created to assist Florida's hometown workforce in attaining homeownership by providing financial assistance to residents to purchase a home as their primary residence. Under the program, a borrower may

apply to the corporation for a loan to reduce the amount of the down payment and closing costs paid by the borrower by a minimum of $10,000 and up to 5 percent of the first mortgage loan, not exceeding $35,000. Loans must be made available at a zero percent interest rate and must be made available for the term of the first mortgage. The balance of any loan is due at closing if the property is sold, refinanced, rented, or transferred, unless otherwise approved by the corporation.

(3) For loans made available pursuant to s. 420.507(23)(a)1. or 2., the corporation may underwrite and make those mortgage loans through the program to persons or families who have household incomes that do not exceed 150 percent of the state median income or local median income, whichever is greater. A borrower must be seeking to purchase a home as a primary residence; a first-time homebuyer and a Florida resident; and employed full-time by a Florida-based employer. The borrower must provide documentation of full-time employment, or full-time status for self-employed individuals, of 35 hours or more per week. The requirement to be a first-time homebuyer does not apply to a borrower who is an active duty servicemember of a branch of the armed forces or the Florida National Guard, as defined in s. 250.01, or a veteran.

(4) Loans made under the Florida Hometown Hero Program may be used for the purchase of manufactured homes, as defined in s. 320.01(2)(b), which were constructed after July 13, 1994; which are permanently affixed to real property in this state, whether owned or leased by the borrower; and which are titled and financed as tangible personal property or as real property.

(5) This program is intended to be evergreen, and

repayments for loans made under this program shall be retained within the program to make additional loans.

Section 36. Subsection (3) is added to section 420.531, Florida Statutes, to read:

420.531 Affordable Housing Catalyst Program.—

(3) The corporation may contract with the entity providing statewide training and technical assistance to provide technical assistance to local governments to establish selection criteria and related provisions for requests for proposals or other competitive solicitations for use or lease of government-owned real property for affordable housing purposes. The entity providing statewide training and technical assistance may develop best practices or other key elements for successful use of public property for affordable housing, in conjunction with technical support provided under subsection (1).

Section 37. Section 420.6075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

420.6075 Research and planning for affordable housing; annual housing report.—

(1) The research and planning functions of the department shall include the collection of data on the need for affordable housing in this state and the extent to which that need is being met through federal, state, and local programs, in order to facilitate planning to meet the housing needs in this state and to enable the development of sound strategies and programs for affordable housing. To fulfill this function, the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies ~~Affordable Housing~~ at the University of Florida shall perform the following functions:

(a) Quantify affordable housing needs in this ~~the~~ state by analyzing available data, including information provided through the housing elements of local comprehensive plans, and identify revisions in the housing element data requirements that would result in more uniform, meaningful information being obtained.

(b) Document the results since 1980 of all programs administered by the department which provide for or act as incentives for housing production or improvement. Data on program results must include the number of units produced and the unit cost under each program.

(c) Inventory the supply of affordable housing units made available through federal, state, and local programs. Data on the geographic distribution of affordable units must show the availability of units in each county and municipality.

(2) By December 31 of each year, the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies ~~Affordable Housing~~ shall submit to the Legislature an updated housing report describing the supply of and need for affordable housing. This annual housing report shall include:

(a) A synopsis of training and technical assistance activities and community-based organization housing activities for the year.

(b) A status report on the degree of progress toward meeting the housing objectives of the department's agency functional plan.

(c) Recommended housing initiatives for the next fiscal year and recommended priorities for assistance to the various target populations within the spectrum of housing need.

(3) The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies ~~Affordable Housing~~ shall:

(a) Conduct research on program options to address the need for affordable housing.

(b) Conduct research on training models to be replicated or adapted to meet the needs of community-based organizations and state and local government staff involved in housing development.

Section 38. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 553.792, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.792 Building permit application to local government.—

(1)(a) Within 10 days of an applicant submitting an application to the local government, the local government shall advise the applicant what information, if any, is needed to deem the application properly completed in compliance with the filing requirements published by the local government. If the local government does not provide written notice that the applicant has not submitted the properly completed application, the application shall be automatically deemed properly completed and accepted. Within 45 days after receiving a completed application, a local government must notify an applicant if additional information is required for the local government to determine the sufficiency of the application, and shall specify the additional information that is required. The applicant must submit the additional information to the local government or request that the local government act without the additional information. While the applicant responds to the request for additional information, the 120-day period described in this subsection is tolled. Both parties may agree to a reasonable request for an extension of time, particularly in the event of a force majeure or other extraordinary circumstance. The local government must approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application within 120 days following receipt of a completed application. A local government shall maintain on its website a policy containing procedures and expectations for expedited processing of those building permits and development orders required by law to be expedited.

Section 39. Subsection (7) of section 624.509, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

624.509 Premium tax; rate and computation.—

(7) Credits and deductions against the tax imposed by this section shall be taken in the following order: deductions for assessments made pursuant to s. 440.51; credits for taxes paid under ss. 175.101 and 185.08; credits for income taxes paid under chapter 220 and the credit allowed under subsection (5), as these credits are limited by subsection (6); the credit allowed under s. 624.51057; the credit allowed under s. 624.51058; all other available credits and deductions.

Section 40. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 624.5105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

624.5105 Community contribution tax credit; authorization; limitations; eligibility and application requirements; administration; definitions; expiration.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION TO GRANT TAX CREDITS; LIMITATIONS.—

(c) The total amount of tax credit which may be granted for all programs approved under this section and ss. 212.08(5)(p) and 220.183 is $25 ~~$14.5~~ million in the 2023-2024 ~~2022-2023~~ fiscal year and in each fiscal year thereafter for projects that provide housing opportunities for persons with special needs as defined in s. 420.0004 or homeownership opportunities for low-income or very-low-income households as defined in s. 420.9071 and $4.5 million in the 2022-2023 fiscal year and in each fiscal year thereafter for all other projects.

Section 41. Section 624.51058, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

624.51058 Credit for contributions to the Live Local Program.—

(1) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, there is allowed a credit of 100 percent of an eligible contribution made to the Live Local Program under s. 420.50872 against any tax due for a taxable year under s. 624.509(1) after deducting from such tax deductions for assessments made pursuant to s. 440.51; credits for taxes paid under ss. 175.101 and 185.08; credits for income taxes paid under chapter 220; and the credit allowed under s. 624.509(5), as such credit is limited by s. 624.509(6). An eligible contribution must be made to the Live Local Program on or before the date the taxpayer is required to file a return pursuant to ss. 624.509 and 624.5092. An insurer claiming a credit against premium tax liability under this section is not required to pay any additional retaliatory tax levied under s. 624.5091 as a result of claiming such credit. Section 624.5091 does not limit such credit in any manner.

(2) Section 420.50872 applies to the credit authorized by this section.

Section 42. The Department of Economic Opportunity’s Keys Workforce Housing Initiative, approved by the Administration Commission on June 13, 2018, is considered an exception to the evacuation time constraints of s. 380.0552(9)(a)2., Florida Statutes, by requiring deed-restricted affordable workforce housing properties receiving permit allocations to agree to evacuate at least 48 hours in advance of hurricane landfall. A comprehensive plan amendment approved by the Department of Economic Opportunity to implement the initiative is hereby valid and the respective local governments may adopt local ordinances or regulations to implement such plan amendment.

Section 43. (1) The Department of Revenue is authorized, and all conditions are deemed met, to adopt emergency rules under s. 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, for the purpose of implementing provisions related to the Live Local Program created by this act. Notwithstanding any other law, emergency rules adopted under this section are effective for 6 months after adoption and may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt permanent rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules.

(2) This section expires July 1, 2026.

Section 44. For the 2023-2024 fiscal year, the sum of $100 million in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund is appropriated to the Florida Housing Finance Corporation to implement the Florida Hometown Hero Housing Program established in s. 420.5096, Florida Statutes, as created by this act.

Section 45. For the 2023-2024 fiscal year, the sum of $252 million in nonrecurring funds from the Local Government Housing Trust Fund is appropriated in the Grants and Aids - Housing Finance Corporation (HFC) - State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) Program appropriation category to the Florida Housing Finance Corporation.

Section 46. For the 2023-2024 fiscal year, the sum of $150 million in recurring funds and $109 million in nonrecurring funds from the State Housing Trust Fund is appropriated in the Grants and Aids - Housing Finance Corporation (HFC) - Affordable Housing Programs appropriation category to the Florida Housing Finance Corporation. The recurring funds are appropriated to implement s. 420.50871, Florida Statutes, as created by this act.

Section 47. For the 2022-2023 fiscal year, the sum of $100 million in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund is appropriated to the Florida Housing Finance Corporation to implement a competitive assistance loan program for new construction projects in the development pipeline that have not commenced construction and are experiencing verifiable cost increases due to market inflation. These funds are intended to support the corporation's efforts to maintain the viability of projects in the development pipeline as the unprecedented economic factors coupled with the housing crisis makes it of upmost importance to deliver much-needed affordable housing units in communities in a timely manner. Eligible projects are those that accepted an invitation to enter credit underwriting by the corporation for funding during the period of time of July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2022. The corporation may establish such criteria and application processes as necessary to implement this section. The unexpended balance of funds appropriated to the corporation as of June 30, 2023, shall revert and is appropriated to the corporation for the same purpose for the 2023-2024 fiscal year. Any funds not awarded by December 1, 2023, must be used for the State Apartment Incentive Loan Program under s. 420.5087, Florida Statutes. This section is effective upon becoming a law.

Section 48. The Legislature finds and declares that this act fulfills an important state interest.

Section 49. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon becoming a law, this act shall take effect July 1, 2023.

CS/SB 102 — Housing

by Appropriations Committee and Senators Calatayud, Rouson, Hooper, Osgood, Rodriguez, and Boyd

The bill (Chapter 2023-17, L.O.F.), cited as the "Live Local Act," makes various changes and additions to affordable housing related programs and policies at both the state and local level.

Much of the bill 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. With regards to funding for the FHFC, the bill:

- Provides appropriations for the SHIP and SAIL programs, including:
  - $252 million in non-recurring funds from the Local Government Housing Trust Fund for the SHIP program for the 2023-2024 fiscal year;
  - $109 million in non-recurring funds from the State Housing Trust Fund for the SAIL program for the 2023-2024 fiscal year; and
  - $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; funds unallocated as of December 1, 2023, will be dedicated as additional SAIL funding (effective upon becoming a law).
- Temporarily exempts documentary stamp tax revenues from the General Revenue service charge to provide up to $150 million in recurring funding to the SAIL program for specified priorities, such as urban infill projects and projects near military installations.
- Establishes the Florida Hometown Hero down payment assistance program for first-time homebuyers with incomes at or below 150 percent of the area median income (AMI) and employed by a Florida-based employer. The bill appropriates $100 million in non-recurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to implement this program.

Regarding the FHFC, the bill also:

- 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. Of these funds, up to $25 million annually can be dedicated to loans for the construction of large-scale projects of significant regional impact.
- 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.

With regards to other state-level resources, the bill:

- Revises the State Housing Strategy to align with current best practices and goals.
- Requires managers of state nonconservation lands to analyze whether such lands would be more appropriately transferred to a local government for affordable housing related purposes.
- 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.

With regards to local governments, the bill:
- Preempts local governments' requirements regarding zoning, density, and height to allow for streamlined development of affordable multifamily rental housing in commercial, industrial, and mixed-use zoned areas under certain circumstances.
- 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 emergency circumstances, preempting rent control ordinances entirely.
- Requires counties and cities to update and electronically publish the inventory of publicly owned properties 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 Department of Economic Opportunity's 2018 Keys Workforce Housing Initiative, which authorized the construction of up to 1,300 affordable housing units in the Keys area, is an exception to the evacuation time requirements that otherwise apply in Monroe County.

The bill also introduces three ad valorem property tax exemptions, which first apply to the 2024 tax roll:
- 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 the AMI 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 the AMI or less.

These provisions were approved by the Governor and take effect July 1, 2023, except where otherwise provided.
Vote: Senate 40-0; House 103-6

Select Year: 2022 Go

The 2022 Florida Statutes (including 2022 Special Session A and 2023 Special Session B)

Title XXX SOCIAL WELFARE	Chapter 420 HOUSING	View Entire Chapter

420.0004 Definitions.—As used in this part, unless the context otherwise indicates:

(1) "Adjusted for family size" means adjusted in a manner which results in an income eligibility level which is lower for households with fewer than four people, or higher for households with more than four people, than the base income eligibility determined as provided in subsection (9), subsection (11), subsection (12), or subsection (17), based upon a formula as established by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(2) "Adjusted gross income" means all wages, assets, regular cash or noncash contributions or gifts from persons outside the household, and such other resources and benefits as may be determined to be income by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, adjusted for family size, less deductions allowable under s. 62 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) "Affordable" means that monthly rents or monthly mortgage payments including taxes, insurance, and utilities do not exceed 30 percent of that amount which represents the percentage of the median adjusted gross annual income for the households as indicated in subsection (9), subsection (11), subsection (12), or subsection (17).

(4) "Corporation" means the Florida Housing Finance Corporation.

(5) "Community-based organization" or "nonprofit organization" means a private corporation organized under chapter 617 to assist in the provision of housing and related services on a not-for-profit basis and which is acceptable to federal and state agencies and financial institutions as a sponsor of low-income housing.

(6) "Department" means the Department of Economic Opportunity.

(7) "Disabling condition" means a diagnosable substance abuse disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability, or the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions, and a determination that the condition is:

(a) Expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration; and

(b) Not expected to impair the ability of the person with special needs to live independently with appropriate supports.

(8) "Elderly" describes persons 62 years of age or older.

(9) "Extremely-low-income persons" means one or more natural persons or a family whose total annual household income does not exceed 30 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the state. The Florida Housing Finance Corporation may adjust this amount annually by rule to provide that in lower income counties, extremely low income may exceed 30 percent of area median income and that in higher income counties, extremely low income may be less than 30 percent of area median income.

(10) "Local public body" means any county, municipality, or other political subdivision, or any housing authority as provided by chapter 421, which is eligible to sponsor or develop housing for farmworkers and very-low-income and low-income persons within its jurisdiction.

(11) "Low-income persons" means one or more natural persons or a family, the total annual adjusted gross household income of which does not exceed 80 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the state, or 80 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or, if not within an MSA, within the county in which the person or family resides, whichever is greater.

(12) "Moderate-income persons" means one or more natural persons or a family, the total annual adjusted gross household income of which is less than 120 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the state, or 120 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or, if not within an MSA, within the county in which the person or family resides, whichever is greater.

(13) "Person with special needs" means an adult person requiring independent living services in order to maintain housing or develop independent living skills and who has a disabling condition; a young adult formerly in foster care who is eligible for services under s. 409.1451(5); a survivor of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28; or a person receiving benefits under the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) program or the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program or from veterans' disability benefits.

(14) "Student" means any person not living with his or her parent or guardian who is eligible to be claimed by his or her parent or guardian as a dependent under the federal income tax code and who is enrolled on at least a half-time basis in a secondary school, career center, community college, college, or university.

(15) "Substandard" means:

(a) Any unit lacking complete plumbing or sanitary facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants;

(b) A unit which is in violation of one or more major sections of an applicable housing code and where such violation poses a serious threat to the health of the occupant; or

(c) A unit that has been declared unfit for human habitation but that could be rehabilitated for less than 50 percent of the property value.

(16) "Substantial rehabilitation" means repair or restoration of a dwelling unit where the value of such repair or restoration exceeds 40 percent of the value of the dwelling.

(17) "Very-low-income persons" means one or more natural persons or a family, not including students, the total annual adjusted gross household income of which does not exceed 50 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the state, or 50 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or, if not within an MSA, within the county in which the person or family resides, whichever is greater.

History.—s. 2, ch. 88-376; s. 1, ch. 89-121; s. 13, ch. 90-275; s. 72, ch. 2000-153; s. 36, ch. 2004-357; ss. 44, 53, ch. 2006-26; s. 14, ch. 2006-69; s. 323, ch. 2011-142; s. 7, ch. 2011-189.

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GrayRobinson Government Affairs and Lobbying and Real Estate and Land Use Sections Insight: What Developers and Local Governments Should Know About New Affordable Housing Law

Chris Dawson and Chris Berg | April 27, 2023

Governor Ron DeSantis recently signed into law Senate Bill 102, the Live Local Act. This landmark legislation was a top priority for Florida Senate President Kathleen Passidomo (R-Naples) and was carried by Senator Alexis Calatayud (R-Miami). This new law allocates $711 million toward affordable housing initiatives statewide. However, SB 102 was far more than an appropriations bill. It incentivizes the development of affordable housing and eliminates barriers to the development of housing. The new law has implications for both developers and local governments.

Changes to Local Government Land Development Codes

SB 102 makes a number of changes to Florida law impacting how local governments can treat certain proposed affordable housing developments. It also changes what policies local governments may enact to address housing. These changes align with the Florida Legislature's substantial rewrite of section 420.0003, Florida Statutes, which encourages private development of affordable housing. That section requires local governments provide incentives, such as density bonus incentives, to encourage the private sector to be the primary driver for developing affordable housing.

- **Rent Control**: SB 102 amends sections 125.0103 and 166.043, Florida Statutes, to remove local government authority to enact rent control. Previously, local governments could enact rent control measures via a referendum for a period not exceeding one year in instances where such controls were necessary and proper to eliminate an existing housing emergency so grave as to constitute a serious menace to the general public. The preemption of rent control included in SB 102 was in part a response to a recent rent control referendum approved by Orange County voters but subsequently invalidated by the courts.

- **Development Incentives**: SB 102 makes a number of changes to sections 125.01055 and 166.04151, Florida Statutes, which will preempt local governments from enacting policies that would hinder the development of certain affordable housing projects. These changes sunset October 1, 2033.

  SB 102 requires local governments make multifamily and mixed-use residential allowable uses in areas zoned commercial, industrial, or mixed use if at least 40% of the proposed development's multifamily residential rental units are affordable as defined under state law for at least (30 years (Affordable Multifamily Housing). SB 102 preempts local governments from taking a number of actions that might hinder the development of Affordable Multifamily Housing:

  - Prohibits local governments from requiring a proposed Affordable Multifamily Housing development obtain a zoning change, land use change, special exception, conditional use approval, variance, or comprehensive plan amendment for the building height, zoning, and densities authorized under sections 125.01055 and 166.04151.
  - Requires mixed-use residential Affordable Multifamily Housing projects have at least 65% of the total square footage dedicated for residential purposes.
  - Prohibits local governments from restricting the density of a proposed development of Affordable Multifamily Housing below the highest allowed density of any land under its jurisdiction where residential development is allowed.
  - Prohibits local governments from restricting the height of a proposed Affordable Multifamily Housing development below the highest height for a commercial or residential development located in its jurisdiction within one mile of the proposed development or three stories, whichever is higher.
  - Removes zoning decision-making authority from local governing boards by requiring that Affordable Multifamily Housing development be administratively approved if the development complies with regulations for multifamily developments in

areas zoned for such uses and is consistent with the comprehensive plan, with the exception of provisions establishing allowable densities, height, and land use.

- Requires local governments consider parking reductions for proposed Affordable Multifamily Housing developments where the development is a half mile from a major transit stop that is accessible from the development.
- Requires those municipalities that designate fewer than 20% of their land area for commercial or industrial uses authorize a proposed mixed-use residential Affordable Multifamily Housing projects in areas zoned for commercial or industrial uses.

The amendments to these sections also remove the prohibition on developers of affordable housing receiving funds from the State Apartment Incentive Loan (SAIL) Program provided that 10% of the units are dedicated for affordable housing.

Local Government Administration and Affordable Housing

SB 102 amends sections 125.379 and 166.0451, Florida Statutes, and requires local governments list real property owned in fee simple by any dependent special district within that local government's jurisdiction that is appropriate for affordable housing, as well as requiring the inventory list of properties be publicly available on the local governments' websites. Those properties may now also be used for affordable housing through a long-term land lease requiring the development and maintenance of affordable housing. SB 102's amendments to these sections also encourages ordinances adopting best practices for surplus land programs. These best practices include establishing eligibility criteria for the receipt or purchase of surplus land by developers, making the process for requesting surplus lands publicly available, and ensuring long-term affordability through ground leases by retaining the right of first refusal to purchase property that would be sold or offered at market rate and by requiring the reversion of property not used for affordable housing within a certain timeframe.

SB 102 amends section 553.792, Florida Statutes, to require local governments maintain a policy containing the procedures and expectations for expedited processing of building permits and development orders that are required to be expedited on the local governments' websites.

Taxes

SB 102 also seeks to encourage the development of affordable housing by lessening the associated tax burden.

- **Ad Valorem Property Tax Exemptions**: SB 102 enacts two separate ad valorem tax exemptions available to owners of property used for Affordable Multifamily Housing developments under sections 196.1978(3) and section 196.1979, Florida Statutes. A taxpayer may only receive one of these exemptions.

1. **Sections 196.1978(3)**: Section 196.1978(3), Florida Statutes, makes portions of property in a multifamily project eligible for a tax exemption by deeming such property to be used for a charitable purpose. To be eligible, the property must provide affordable housing to those meeting the income limitations. The property must be within a multifamily project containing more than 70 units dedicated to affordable housing that was substantially completed within five 5 years before the taxpayer's first submission of a request for certification or an application for a property tax exemption. The affordable housing units must be rented for an amount that does not exceed the lesser of the multifamily rental programs income as promulgated by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC) or the rental market study, which the taxpayer is required to complete.

   This section requires that qualified property which is available to house those whose annual household income is above 80% and below 120% of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area (MSA), or for households in a county that is not within an MSA, receive an ad valorem property tax exemption of 75% of the property's assessed value. However, if the property is used to house those with income that does not exceed 80% of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the MSA or county, then the property is 100% exempt from ad valorem property taxes.

2. **Section 196.1979:** Permits local governments to adopt an ordinance exempting portions of property used to provide affordable housing by deeming the property as being used for a charitable purpose. To qualify for this exemption, the portions of the property must be used to house those whose annual household income is either less than 30% or between 30% and 60% of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the MSA or the county where the person or family resides if not residing within an MSA. The property must also be within a multifamily project with at least 50 residential units, 20% of which are used to provide affordable housing. The affordable housing units must be rented for an amount that does not exceed the lesser of the multifamily rental programs income as promulgated by the FHFC or the rental market study, which the taxpayer is required to

complete. The development may not have more than three local code citations in the last 24 months, nor may the development have any non-remedied code violations or unpaid code-related charges.

If all the residential units in a multifamily development are not affordable housing, then the property's exemption may be up to 75% of the assessed value of each residential unit providing affordable housing. If all the residential units are affordable, then the exemption may be up to 100% of the assessed value on the multifamily residential units providing affordable housing.

- **Sales, Rental, Use, Consumption, Distribution, and Storage Tax Exemption**: SB 102 amends section 212.08, Florida Statutes, by creating a tax exemption for affordable housing building materials. Affordable housing building materials include all tangible personal property that becomes a component of the newly constructed residential units in an affordable housing development. To receive this exemption, the person claiming the exemption must file an application with the Florida Department of Revenue (DOR) and include all the application materials listed in this section, which includes invoices showing the actual cost of the building materials and sales tax paid. Local governments and nonprofits that pay for building materials from community development block grant funds, funds from the State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) Program, and the like may also apply for this exemption. Applications must be submitted within six months after the eligible residential united is deemed substantially completed by the local building code inspector. Only one exemption through a refund on paid taxes may be claimed per eligible residential unit. Such refunds will not be granted unless the amount of the refund is between $500 and the lesser of $5,000 or 97.5% of the Florida sales or use tax paid.

- **Live Local Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Credit**: SB 102 creates section 220.1878, Florida Statutes, which provides a corporate income and franchise tax credit of 100% for eligible contributions to the Live Local Program as codified in section 420.50872, Florida Statutes. This credit may be applied against any tax due for a taxable year under Chapter 220, Florida Statutes. The taxpayer must apply the credit after the application of any other allowable credits. The taxpayer must make the contribution before the taxpayer is required to file a return. This credit must be reduced by the difference between the amount of federal corporate income tax, taking into account this credit granted, and the amount of federal corporate income tax without application of this credit. But, this credit does not reduce the amount of tax due to for purposes of determining whether the taxpayer was in compliance the requirement to pay tentative taxes. The tax credit cap amount is $100 million per fiscal year.

  Those looking to take advantage of this tax credit must apply to DOR. Approved tax credits may be carried forward for a period not to exceed 10 years. If a taxpayer wishes to covey, transfer, assign, or carryforward a tax credit to another entity, it may only do so if the taxpayer conveys, assigns, or transfers all of its assets in the same transaction. The taxpayer must notify DOR before transferring, conveying, or assigning the tax credit to another member within an affiliated group of corporations.

State Programs

SB 102 amends section 201.15, Florida Statutes, diverting the lesser of 8% or the remainder of taxes collected or $150 million each fiscal year to fund the State Housing Trust Fund (Trust Fund). SB 102 also creates section 420.50871, Florida Statutes, which directs funds derived from these increased revenues to the Trust Fund to be distributed by the FHFC for innovative affordable housing projects. That section directs the FHFC to allocate the funds toward competitive applications for affordable housing projects. Seventy percent of the funds shall go toward projects that redevelop existing affordable housing or construct such housing near existing redeveloped affordable housing, address urban infill, provide for mixed use of the location, or provide housing near military installations. The remaining 30% of the funds shall go to projects that propose using or leasing public lands for affordable housing, address the housing needs of young adults that have aged out of foster care, meet the needs of the elderly, or provide housing to meet the needs in areas of rural opportunity. Section 201.15, Florida Statutes, sunsets July 1, 2033, and section 420.50871, Florida Statutes, sunsets June 30, 2033.

SB 102 amends section 288.101, Florida Statutes, authorizing the Governor to approve funding recommendations by Enterprise Florida for state or local public infrastructure project to facilitate the development or construction of affordable housing. SB 102 also substantially re-wrote section 420.0003, Florida Statutes, which outlines Florida's policy regarding state-funded development. That section now emphasizes minimizing sprawl and the separation of housing from employment and services. It also requires public-private partnerships emphasize production and preservation of affordable housing and requires existing affordable housing stock be preserved and improved.

SB 102 creates the Florida Hometown Hero Program, codifying it in section 420.5096, Florida Statutes. The program allows borrowers to apply to the FHFC for a loan to reduce their down payment and closing costs by at least $10,000 and up to 5% of the first mortgage loan not exceeding $35,000. The program requires that these loans be made at a 0% interest rate and be available for the term of the first mortgage. The borrower must seek to purchase the home as his or her primary residence, be a first-time homebuyer unless the borrower is in the armed services or Florida National Guard, be a Florida resident, and be employed fulltime by a Florida-based employer or self-employed.

On the Horizon

While SB 102 has a number of provisions that will take effect July 1, 2023, it also directs state agencies and local governments to take action. For example, section 420.0003, Florida Statutes, encourages local governments to adopt ordinances to promote innovative housing solutions, such as utilizing publicly held land to develop affordable housing. That section also encourages local governments to engage in community led planning focusing on urban infill, flexible zoning, redevelopment of commercial property into mixed-use property, resiliency, and furthering development with preexisting public services. It encourages the development of policies that maximize high-density, high-rise, and mixed-use, as well as mixed-income projects. It even encourages the development of polices to modernize housing specifically naming things such as tiny homes, 3D-printed homes, and accessory dwelling units.

Additionally, SB 102's amendments to sections 125.379 and 166.0451, Florida Statutes, encourage local governments to enact ordinances adopting best practices for surplus land programs. These best practices include establishing eligibility criteria for the receipt or purchase of surplus land by developers, making the process for requesting surplus lands publicly available, and ensuring long-term affordability through ground leases by retaining the right of first refusal to purchase property that would be sold or offered at market rate and by requiring the reversion of property not used for affordable housing within a certain timeframe. Local governments that wish to enact an ordinance providing for an ad valorem tax exemption under section 196.1979, Florida Statutes, will have to do so in accordance with the provisions and restrictions set out in that section.

SB 102 also directs FHFC to adopt rules relating to the ad valorem exemption available under section 196.1978(3), Florida Statutes. It directs DOR to adopt rules governing the administration of the tax exemptions under sections 212.08 and 220.1878, Florida Statutes. These rules must comply with the SB 102's newly enacted provisions.

Questions?

Contact GrayRobinson Shareholder and Government Affairs Advisor Chris Dawson, Associate Chris Berg, or a member of the Real Estate and Land Use or Government Affairs and Lobbying Sections.

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NEWS > PINELLAS COUNTY

307 affordable housing units coming to Pinellas County

Four developers get the green light to build more affordable housing

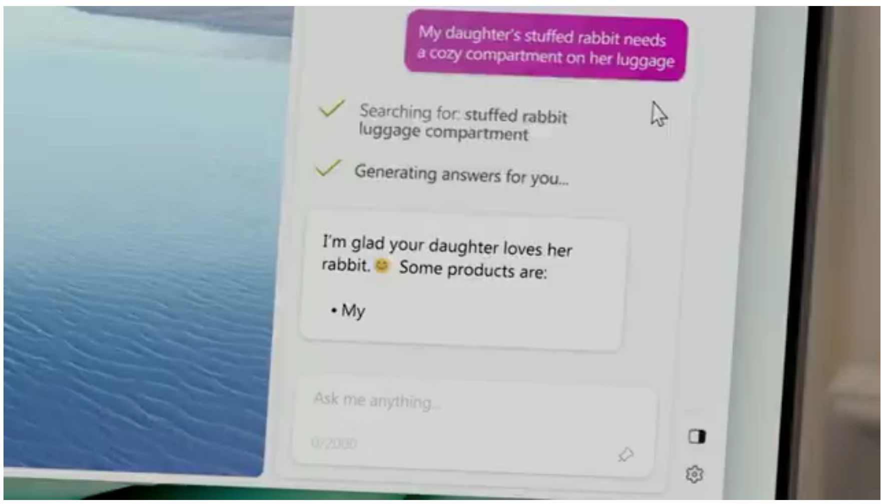
Big news in Pinellas County, where officials have taken action to address the area's affordable housing crisis. On Tuesday, county commissioners unanimously approved the development of more affordable housing units over the course of the year. Dr. Monika Alesnik with the Homeless Leadership Alliance of Pinellas, Inc., was ecstatic when she heard the news.

n Tuesday, county commissioners unanimously approved the development of more affordable housing units over the course of the year.

Dr. Monika Alesnik with the Homeless Leadership Alliance of Pinellas, Inc., was ecstatic when she heard the news.

"I am absolutely thrilled," Alesnik said.

Alesnik knows all too well the homeless crisis that is plaguing Pinellas County.



As of Tuesday night, she said there are more than one hundred families who are on a waitlist to get into a Pinellas County shelter.

"We desperately need this in our community because this is a time we are seeing a huge increase in homelessness for our seniors and homelessness for our families," Alesnik said.

In a matter of minutes, all Pinellas County commissioners approved the construction and renovations of four

Currently, 1 in 3 Pinellas households struggles to afford their monthly rent or mortgage, paying more than a third of their income on housing.

About the new developments:

- Skyway Lofts II will bring 66 quality apartments adjacent to the Skyway Lofts development, which opened in 2021, in the Skyway Marina District.
- The construction site is located at 3800 34th Street S. in St. Petersburg.
- All units will be for households making 80 percent or less of the area's median income.
- The project will cost $22.99 million.
- Pinellas County will offer their financial support of $3.4 million in Penny for Pinellas funds.
- The City of St. Petersburg is also providing $6.5 million for the project.
- Blue Sky Communities is serving as the developer.

Burlington Post II will offer 75 units for seniors with income levels at or below 80 percent of AMI, with some units restricted to 60 and 30 percent of AMI. The new apartments will be located adjacent to the 86-unit Burlington Post in St. Petersburg.

The construction site is located at the corner of Burlington Avenue North and 33rd Street North. The project is expected to cost $28.41 million. Pinellas County will offer $3.750 million, including $3.5 million in Emergency Rental Assistance funds and $208,023 in Housing Trust funds. The City of St. Petersburg is providing an additional $5.625 million. Green Mills Group is the developer.

Lealman Heights will provide 86 apartments in the heart of the Lealman Community Redevelopment Area for households making 80 percent or less of AMI.

The new apartments will replace 38 older units on the property in need of significant investment. The developer will work with current tenants to find alternate affordable housing and then help them move back in after the project is complete. The project is the culmination of years of work by the County, including purchasing during construction and offered one of the new units once completed. All units will be reserved for seniors making 60 percent or less of AMI. This project will be the first phase of four in the redevelopment of Rainbow Village, which is located at 12455 130th Avenue N., Largo. The project will cost $28.98 million.

Pinellas County will offer $2.5 million in federal HOME Investment Partnership Program and Community Development Block Grant funds, $360,000 in State Housing Initiatives Program (SHIP) funds as well as $610,000 previously approved SHIP funds. Newstar Development LLC is the developer.

Kathryn Driver is the Executive Director of Pinellas County Housing Finance Authority. She said there is another plus to the added affordable housing.

The Skyway and Lealman properties are part of the county's land trust agreement which means the units will remain affordable for at least 99 years.

The Heritage Oaks and Burlington locations are not part of the county's land trust, but they are locked into a 30-year agreement to keep the units at an affordable rate.

All four developers have the option to extend once their limit expires.

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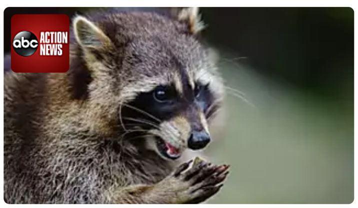

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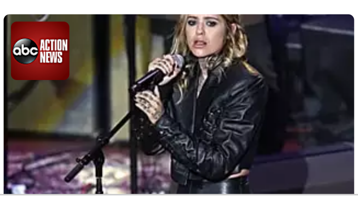

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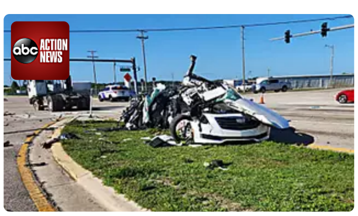

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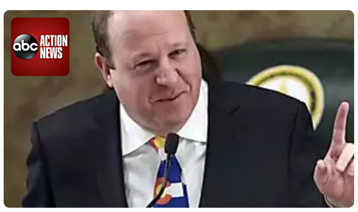

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