By Senator McClain

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to housing; amending s. 196.1978, F.S.; providing and revising definitions; revising eligibility requirements for a specified affordable housing tax exemption; authorizing certain adaptive reuse projects to be eligible for a certain tax exemption; revising the period of time to determine eligibility for such exemption; providing that certain property owners continue to be eligible for such exemption if certain conditions are met; authorizing subsequent property owners to continue receiving such exemption; providing requirements for receiving a certification notice; authorizing specified actions by foreclosed property owners; requiring property appraisers to issue certain letters; providing that projects that have received such letters may continue receiving a specified tax exemption and may begin receiving such exemption on a specified date; revising requirements for taxing authorities; prohibiting such authorities from using specified emergency enactment procedures for specified purposes; requiring certain projects and developments to continue to be exempt from specified ordinances; requiring a taxing authority to conduct an assessment on the need for certain affordable housing and present the assessment at a specified meeting; requiring the taxing authority to provide a certain notice to the Florida Housing Finance Corporation; requiring the corporation to submit a certain report each year to the Governor and

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the Legislature before the legislative session; authorizing a cause of action for certain project owners to recover specified relief; providing for the award of attorney fees and costs; defining the term "reasonable attorney fees and costs"; revising penalties that must be included in a certain land use restriction; providing applicability; amending s. 196.1979, F.S.; defining the term "adaptive reuse project"; revising eligibility requirements for a specified tax exemption; authorizing certain developments to abate certain future ad valorem property taxes by paying a specified amount at the time a building permit is issued; requiring the Florida Housing Finance Corporation to adopt certain rules; prohibiting a county or municipality from imposing compliance monitoring requirements more stringent than standards the corporation adopts; amending s. 212.055, F.S.; revising the types of expenditures for which the proceeds of a specified surtax may be used; amending s. 213.053, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Revenue to share certain information with specified parties; amending s. 220.02, F.S.; revising the order in which credits against specified taxes may be taken; amending s. 220.13, F.S.; revising adjustments for adjusted federal income; amending s. 220.185, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "qualified project"; excluding from the definition any project that has received specified financing or tax credits; amending

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s. 220.197, F.S.; providing a short title; providing definitions; authorizing a tax credit for qualified expenses incurred for a specified purpose beginning on a certain date; providing applicability; prohibiting a taxpayer from receiving more than a specified amount in tax credits for a single project; providing eligibility requirements for such tax credit; authorizing forfeiture of such tax credit under certain circumstances; authorizing the carryforward of such tax credit; authorizing the sale or transfer of such tax credit under certain conditions; specifying requirements for such sale or transfer; authorizing the Department of Revenue to conduct audits; authorizing the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State to assist in such audits; authorizing forfeiture of certain tax credits under certain circumstances; requiring repayment of certain funds into a specified account; requiring the taxpayer to file an amended tax return and pay any required tax in specified circumstances; authorizing the department to issue a notice of deficiency in certain circumstances; providing applicability; requiring the department to submit a certain annual report; providing reporting requirements; providing department duties in administering a specified tax credit program; authorizing the Department of Revenue, the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, and the Florida Housing Finance Corporation to adopt rules; amending s. 420.503, F.S.; revising the

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definition of the term "qualified contract"; amending s. 420.50871, F.S.; defining the term "urban infill"; revising the types of affordable housing projects funded by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation; prohibiting the corporation from requiring certain projects to use specified tax credits or financing; amending s. 420.50872, F.S.; prohibiting projects financed through the Live Local Program from being required to use specified tax credits or financing; amending s. 624.509, F.S.; revising the order of credits and deductions taken against a specified tax; providing applicability; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (1) through (4) of section 196.1978, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2) through (5), respectively, paragraphs (n) and (o) of present subsection (3) of that section are redesignated as paragraphs (o) and (p), respectively, present subsection (1), paragraphs (b) and (d) of present subsection (2), paragraphs (a), (b), (d), (e), and (f) and present paragraph (o) of present subsection (3), and paragraphs (b), (d), and (f) of present subsection (4) of that section are amended, a new paragraph (n) is added to present subsection (3) of that section, and a new subsection (1) and subsection (6) are added to that section, to read:

196.1978 Affordable housing property exemption.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Financial beneficiary" means any principal of the

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developer or applicant entity that receives or will receive any
direct or indirect financial benefit from a development. A
financial beneficiary does not include third-party lenders,
third-party management agents or companies, third-party service
providers, housing credit syndicators, or credit enhancers
regulated by a state or federal agency.

- (b) "Multifamily project" includes multiple parcels or properties with one or more of the same financial beneficiaries if any of the following conditions are met:
- 1. Any part of any of the property site is contiguous with any part of any of the other property sites;
- 2. Any of the property sites are divided only by a street or easement; or
- 3. The properties are part of a common or related scheme of development, as demonstrated by the applications, proximity, chain of title, or other information made available to the Florida Housing Finance Corporation or property appraiser.
- (2) (a) (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 governmental entity or 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,

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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, a housing finance authority as defined in s. 159.603(3), 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 <u>a governmental entity or</u> a nonprofit entity that is a corporation not for profit,

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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 90 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. Notwithstanding ss. 196.195 and 196.196, all improvements used to provide qualifying housing on land that is exempt from ad valorem taxation are also exempt from such taxation. This paragraph first applies to the 2024 tax roll and is repealed December 31, 2059.

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- (b) The multifamily project must:
- 1. Contain at least one unit that is more than 70 units that are used to, or, for an adaptive reuse project as defined in s. 196.1979(1), at least 20 percent of the project's residential units must be used 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; and
- 2. Be subject to an agreement with the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, or a housing finance authority as defined in s. 159.603(3), recorded in the official records of the county in which the property is located to provide affordable housing

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to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004.

- This exemption terminates if the property no longer serves extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income persons pursuant to the recorded agreement.
- (d) The property appraiser shall apply the exemption to those portions of the affordable housing property that <u>are</u> dedicated to providing provide housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004 before certifying the tax roll to the tax collector.
 - (4) (a) (3) (a) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Corporation" means the Florida Housing Finance Corporation.
- 2. "Improvement to real property" includes new construction, substantial rehabilitation of an existing multifamily project, or conversion from another use to multifamily.
- 3.2. "Newly constructed" means an improvement, or the substantial rehabilitation of an existing improvement, to real property which was substantially completed within 5 years before the date of the property owner's an applicant's first submission of a request for a certification notice pursuant to this subsection.
- 4. "Substantial rehabilitation" means the meaningful repair or restoration of a property when the total value of such meaningful repair or restoration is equal to the greater of \$15,000 per unit or \$750 per unit, per year of building age,

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which is the difference between the year in which the property received the certificate of occupancy and the year in which the property first received the certification notice. Meaningful repairs or restorations may be reasonably allocated among inunit, common area, superstructure, substructure, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and other property repairs or restorations that prolong the useful life of the building. Meaningful repairs or restorations include onsite improvements, offsite improvements, rehabilitation costs for physical improvements to the property, and construction contingency but do not include general contractor fees or overhead, general requirements, architect and engineering fees, permit fees, financing or soft costs, and developer fees.

- 5.3. "Substantially completed" means the date on which a project receives its certificate of occupancy. If the project has multiple buildings or phases, the property owner must submit its first submission of a request for a certification notice within 5 years after the date on which the last certificate of occupancy was issued for the project 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 meet all of the following conditions:
- 1. Provide affordable housing to natural persons or families meeting the income limitations provided in paragraph (d).
 - 1.a.2.a. Are within a newly constructed multifamily project

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that contains at least one unit that is more than 70 units dedicated to, or, for an adaptive reuse project as defined in s. 196.1979(1), at least 20 percent of the project's residential units are dedicated to, housing natural persons or families meeting the income limitations provided in paragraph (d); or

- b. Are within a newly constructed multifamily project, or an adaptive reuse project as defined in s. 196.1979(1), in an area of critical state concern, as designated by s. 380.0552 or chapter 28-36, Florida Administrative Code, which contains more than 10 units dedicated to, or, for an adaptive reuse project, at least 20 percent of the project's residential units are dedicated to, housing natural persons or families meeting the income limitations provided in paragraph (d).
- 2.3. Are rented or, if vacant, posted for rent 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 (1), whichever is less.
 - (d) 1. The property appraiser shall exempt:
- a. Seventy-five percent of the assessed value of the units in multifamily projects that meet the requirements of this subsection and are used to house natural persons or families whose annual household income at the time the lease is executed 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

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statistical area, within the county in which the person or family resides; and

- b. From ad valorem property taxes the units in multifamily projects that meet the requirements of this subsection and are used to house natural persons or families whose annual household income at the time the lease is executed 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; and
- c. At least 75 percent of the assessed value of all affordable units within a qualified development authorized pursuant to s. 125.01055 or s. 166.04151.

However, if the income of tenants residing in a unit that received the exemption in the previous year increases above the income thresholds prescribed in sub-subparagraphs a. and b., the unit remains eligible for the exemption if the property owner replaces the tenants with a natural person or family that satisfies the income thresholds once the tenants voluntarily vacate the unit.

2. When determining the value of a unit for purposes of applying an exemption pursuant to this paragraph, the property appraiser must include in such valuation the proportionate share of the residential common areas, including the land, fairly attributable to such unit. The property appraiser shall calculate the value of the exemption based on the number of units satisfying the income and rent requirements of this subsection, which shall include the proportionate share of the

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residential common areas attributable to each unit.

- (e) To be eligible 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. The property appraiser shall review the application and determine whether the <u>original</u> applicant <u>or subsequent property owner</u> meets all of the requirements of this subsection and is entitled to an exemption. A property appraiser may request and review additional information necessary to make such determination. A property appraiser may grant an exemption only for a property for which the corporation has issued a certification notice and which the property appraiser determines is entitled to an exemption.
- (f) To receive a certification notice, a property owner must submit a request to the corporation 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 (1).
- 2. A list of the units for which the property owner seeks an exemption. The property owner of a multifamily project that receives an exemption in any taxable year may:
- a. Revise the list for an exemption sought in any subsequent taxable year by adding units to the list or removing units from the list or both; or
- b. Increase or decrease the number of units for which an exemption is sought in any subsequent taxable year,
- so long as the multifamily project continues to meet any minimum

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number or percentage of units dedicated to affordable housing, which is required by law for the exemption.

- 3. The rent amount received by the property owner for each occupied unit and the published rent amount for each vacant 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. If the property is foreclosed, the foreclosing party may elect to void the sworn statement and remove the project from qualifying for the exemption or, if the project remains in compliance with this subsection, continue to apply for and receive the exemption.
- (n) Upon the request of a property owner, the property appraiser must issue a letter to verify that a multifamily project, if constructed and leased as described in the site plan, qualifies for the exemption under this section. Within 30 days after receipt of the request described in this paragraph, the property appraiser must issue a verification letter or explain why the project is ineligible for the exemption. A project that has received a verification letter before the adoption of the ordinance described in paragraph (p) is exempt from such ordinance. The verification letter is prima facie evidence that the project is eligible for the exemption if the project is constructed and leased as described in the site plan used to receive the verification letter. This letter shall

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qualify the project, if constructed and leased as described in the site plan, to obtain the exemption beginning with the January 1 assessment immediately after the date on which the property obtains a certificate of occupancy and is placed in service allowing the property to be used as an affordable housing property.

- (p)1. Beginning with the 2025 tax roll, a taxing authority may elect, upon adoption of an ordinance or resolution approved by a two-thirds vote of the governing body, not to exempt property under sub-subparagraph (d)1.a. located in a county specified pursuant to subparagraph 2., subject to the conditions of this paragraph.
- 2. A taxing authority must make a finding in the ordinance or resolution that annual housing reports the most recently published by the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies Annual Report, prepared pursuant to s. 420.6075 identify, identifies that a county that is part of the jurisdiction of the taxing authority is within a metropolitan statistical area or region where, for each of the previous 3 years, the number of affordable and available units in the metropolitan statistical area or region is greater than the number of renter households in the metropolitan statistical area or region for the category entitled "0-120 percent AMI."
- 3. An election made pursuant to this paragraph may apply only to the ad valorem property tax levies imposed within a county specified pursuant to subparagraph 2. by the taxing authority making the election.
- 4. The ordinance or resolution must take effect on the January 1 immediately succeeding adoption and shall expire on

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the <u>following</u> second January 1 <u>after the January 1 in which the</u> ordinance or resolution takes effect. The ordinance or resolution may be renewed <u>before</u> prior to its expiration pursuant to this paragraph <u>if the taxing authority makes the</u> same finding required in subparagraph 2.

- 5. The taxing authority proposing to make an election under this paragraph must advertise the ordinance or resolution or renewal thereof pursuant to the requirements of s. 50.011(1) before prior to adoption. The taxing authority may not utilize the emergency enactment procedures under s. 125.66.
- 6. The taxing authority must provide to the property appraiser the adopted ordinance or resolution or renewal thereof by the effective date of the ordinance or resolution or renewal thereof.
- 7. Notwithstanding an ordinance or resolution or renewal thereof adopted pursuant to this paragraph, a property owner of a multifamily project that who was granted an exemption, at least in part, pursuant to sub-subparagraph (d)1.a. before the adoption or renewal of an such ordinance or resolution may continue to receive an such exemption for each subsequent consecutive year that the property owner, or a subsequent owner, transferee, or assignee, applies for and is granted the exemption.
- 8. Notwithstanding an ordinance or renewal thereof adopted pursuant to this paragraph, a proposed development that has been administratively approved before the adoption or renewal of such ordinance must be eligible to receive the exemption for each year it applies for and is granted the exemption.
 - 9. Before adoption of an ordinance pursuant to this

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paragraph, the taxing authority must conduct an assessment on the taxing authority's current need for affordable housing at each of the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, and low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004, including supply and demand projections of such need for at least the next 5 years.

The needs assessment must be presented at the same public meeting at which the proposed ordinance imposing the building moratorium is adopted by the taxing authority's governing body.

- 10. A taxing authority adopting or renewing an ordinance pursuant to this paragraph must provide notice of such ordinance to the corporation in the format prescribed by the corporation.

 Each year, within 60 days before the regular session of the Legislature, the corporation shall submit an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the adoption or renewal of such ordinances.
- 11. The owner of a multifamily project that would otherwise qualify for an affordable housing ad valorem tax exemption under this subsection, which is adversely affected by an ordinance adopted or renewed in violation of this paragraph, has a cause of action against the taxing authority and may recover injunctive relief and compensatory damages therefor before a court of competent jurisdiction. The court may also award reasonable attorney fees and costs, not to exceed \$100,000, to a prevailing plaintiff. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "reasonable attorney fees and costs" means the reasonable and necessary attorney fees and costs incurred for all preparations, motions, hearings, trials, and appeals in a proceeding. The term does not include attorney fees or costs

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directly incurred by or associated with litigation to determine an award of reasonable attorney fees or costs.

(5) - (4)

- (b) The multifamily project must:
- 1. Be composed of an improvement to land where an improvement did not previously exist or the construction of a new improvement where an old improvement was removed, which was substantially completed within 2 years before the first submission of an application for exemption under this subsection. For purposes of this subsection, the term "substantially completed" has the same definition as in s. 192.042(1).
- 2. Contain at least one unit that is more than 70 units that are used to, or, for an adaptive reuse project as defined in s. 196.1979(1), at least 20 percent of the project's residential units are used 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.
- 3. Be subject to a land use restriction agreement with the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, or a housing finance authority pursuant to part IV of chapter 159, recorded in the official records of the county in which the property is located that requires that the property be used for 99 years to provide affordable 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. The agreement must include a provision for a penalty for ceasing to provide affordable housing under the agreement before the end of the agreement term that is equal to 100 percent of the total value

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of the ad valorem tax exemption received to date amount financed by the corporation multiplied by each year remaining in the agreement. The agreement may be terminated or modified without penalty if the exemption under this subsection is repealed.

The property is no longer eligible for this exemption if the property no longer serves extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income persons pursuant to the recorded agreement.

- (d)1. The property appraiser shall apply the exemption to those portions of the affordable housing property that <u>are</u> dedicated to providing provide housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004 before certifying the tax roll to the tax collector.
- 2. When determining the value of the portion of property used to provide affordable housing for purposes of applying an exemption pursuant to this subsection, the property appraiser must include in such valuation the proportionate share of the residential common areas, including the land, fairly attributable to such portion of property.
- (f) Property receiving an exemption pursuant to subsection (4) or s. 196.1979 is not eligible for this exemption.
- (6) A person who purchases a property described in subparagraph (3)(b)2. is eligible to continue to receive an exemption under this section until December 31, 2059, as long as the property complies with the requirements of this section.

Section 2. Subsections (1) through (8) and (9) of section 196.1979, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2) through (9) and (12), respectively, present subsection (1),

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paragraphs (c), (e), (i), and (j) of present subsection (3), and present subsection (4) of that section are amended, and a new subsection (1) and subsections (10) and (11) are added to that section, to read:

- 196.1979 County and municipal affordable housing property exemption.—
- (1) As used in this section, the term "adaptive reuse project" means a conversion of an existing nonresidential building or structure into multifamily or mixed-use residential housing.
- (2) (a) (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

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more residential units, or less as provided in subparagraph (c)2., or an adaptive reuse project of which at least 20 percent of the project's residential units 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 (5) (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 or adaptive reuse

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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 of each residential unit used to provide affordable housing if 100 percent of the multifamily project's or adaptive reuse 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:
- 1. 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.
- $\underline{\text{2. Within a multifamily project containing at least five}}$ units.
- $\underline{(4)}$ (3) An ordinance granting the exemption authorized by this section must:
- (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 (5) (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

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is vacant and qualifies for an exemption under subsection (3) (2), the property owner must provide evidence of the published rent amount for the vacant unit.

- (e) Require the eligible unit to meet the eligibility criteria of paragraph (2)(a) $\frac{(1)}{(a)}$.
- (i) Identify the percentage of the assessed value which is exempted, subject to the percentage limitations in paragraph (2) (b) $\frac{(1)}{(b)}$.
- (j) Identify whether the exemption applies to natural persons or families meeting the income limits of subsubparagraph (2)(a)1.a. (1)(a)1.a., natural persons or families meeting the income limits of sub-subparagraph (2)(a)1.b. (1)(a)1.b., or both.
- (5)(4) A rental market study submitted as required by paragraph (4)(c) (3)(e) 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 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.
- (10) A qualifying development authorized pursuant to s. 125.01055 or s. 166.04151 may abate up to 20 percent of the development's ad valorem property tax for a period of 10 years

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by paying an amount equal to 20 percent of the total amount of the ad valorem property taxes to be abated at the time a building permit is issued for the qualifying development.

cules establishing standards for monitoring and compliance of a property owner that receives an ad valorem property tax exemption under this section, including a multifamily project's or adaptive reuse project's minimum number or percentage of residential units used to provide affordable housing that meets the requirements of this section. A county or municipality may not impose compliance monitoring requirements more stringent than the standards adopted by the corporation.

Section 3. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 212.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.055 Discretionary sales surtaxes; legislative intent; authorization and use of proceeds.—It is the legislative intent that any authorization for imposition of a discretionary sales surtax shall be published in the Florida Statutes as a subsection of this section, irrespective of the duration of the levy. Each enactment shall specify the types of counties authorized to levy; the rate or rates which may be imposed; the maximum length of time the surtax may be imposed, if any; the procedure which must be followed to secure voter approval, if required; the purpose for which the proceeds may be expended; and such other requirements as the Legislature may provide. Taxable transactions and administrative procedures shall be as provided in s. 212.054.

- (2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE SURTAX.-
- (d) The proceeds of the surtax authorized by this

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subsection and any accrued interest shall be expended by the school district, within the county and municipalities within the county, or, in the case of a negotiated joint county agreement, within another county, to finance, plan, and construct infrastructure; to acquire any interest in land for public recreation, conservation, or protection of natural resources or to prevent or satisfy private property rights claims resulting from limitations imposed by the designation of an area of critical state concern; to provide loans, grants, or rebates to residential or commercial property owners who make energy efficiency improvements to their residential or commercial property, if a local government ordinance authorizing such use is approved by referendum; or to finance the closure of countyowned or municipally owned solid waste landfills that have been closed or are required to be closed by order of the Department of Environmental Protection. Any use of the proceeds or interest for purposes of landfill closure before July 1, 1993, is ratified. The proceeds and any interest may not be used for the operational expenses of infrastructure, except that a county that has a population of fewer than 75,000 and that is required to close a landfill may use the proceeds or interest for longterm maintenance costs associated with landfill closure. Counties, as defined in s. 125.011, and charter counties may, in addition, use the proceeds or interest to retire or service indebtedness incurred for bonds issued before July 1, 1987, for infrastructure purposes, and for bonds subsequently issued to refund such bonds. Any use of the proceeds or interest for purposes of retiring or servicing indebtedness incurred for refunding bonds before July 1, 1999, is ratified.

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1. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "infrastructure" means:

- a. Any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of public facilities that have a life expectancy of 5 or more years, any related land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs, and all other professional and related costs required to bring the public facilities into service. For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, the term "public facilities" means facilities as defined in s. 163.3164(41), s. 163.3221(13), or s. 189.012(5), and includes facilities that are necessary to carry out governmental purposes, including, but not limited to, fire stations, general governmental office buildings, and animal shelters, regardless of whether the facilities are owned by the local taxing authority or another governmental entity.
- b. A fire department vehicle, an emergency medical service vehicle, a sheriff's office vehicle, a police department vehicle, or any other vehicle, and the equipment necessary to outfit the vehicle for its official use or equipment that has a life expectancy of at least 5 years.
- c. Any expenditure for the construction, lease, or maintenance of, or provision of utilities or security for, facilities, as defined in s. 29.008.
- d. Any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay associated with the improvement of private facilities that have a life expectancy of 5 or more years and that the owner agrees to make available for use on a temporary basis as needed by a local government as a public emergency shelter or a staging area for emergency response equipment during an emergency officially

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declared by the state or by the local government under s. 252.38. Such improvements are limited to those necessary to comply with current standards for public emergency evacuation shelters. The owner must enter into a written contract with the local government providing the improvement funding to make the private facility available to the public for purposes of emergency shelter at no cost to the local government for a minimum of 10 years after completion of the improvement, with the provision that the obligation will transfer to any subsequent owner until the end of the minimum period.

- e. Any land acquisition expenditure for a residential housing project in which at least 30 percent of the units are affordable to individuals or families whose total annual household income does not exceed 120 percent of the area median income adjusted for household size, if the land is owned by a local government or by a special district that enters into a written agreement with the local government to provide such housing. The local government or special district may enter into a ground lease with a public or private person or entity for nominal or other consideration for the construction of the residential housing project on land acquired pursuant to this sub-subparagraph.
- f. Any expenditure to construct or rehabilitate housing that, for a period of at least 30 years, is affordable as defined in s. 420.0004.
- g.f. Instructional technology used solely in a school district's classrooms. As used in this sub-subparagraph, the term "instructional technology" means an interactive device that assists a teacher in instructing a class or a group of students

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and includes the necessary hardware and software to operate the interactive device. The term also includes support systems in which an interactive device may mount and is not required to be affixed to the facilities.

- 2. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "energy efficiency improvement" means any energy conservation and efficiency improvement that reduces consumption through conservation or a more efficient use of electricity, natural gas, propane, or other forms of energy on the property, including, but not limited to, air sealing; installation of insulation; installation of energy-efficient heating, cooling, or ventilation systems; installation of solar panels; building modifications to increase the use of daylight or shade; replacement of windows; installation of energy controls or energy recovery systems; installation of electric vehicle charging equipment; installation of systems for natural gas fuel as defined in s. 206.9951; and installation of efficient lighting equipment.
- 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, a local government infrastructure surtax imposed or extended after July 1, 1998, may allocate up to 15 percent of the surtax proceeds for deposit into a trust fund within the county's accounts created for the purpose of funding economic development projects having a general public purpose of improving local economies, including the funding of operational costs and incentives related to economic development. The ballot statement must indicate the intention to make an allocation under the authority of this subparagraph.
 - Section 4. Subsections (24) and (25) of section 213.053,

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Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (25) and (26), respectively, and a new subsection (24) is added to that section, to read:

- 213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing.-
- (24) The department may make available to the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Secretary of the Interior or his or her delegate, exclusively for official purposes, information for the purposes of administering s. 220.197.

Section 5. 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 former s. 288.9916, those enumerated in former s. 220.1899, those enumerated in former s. 220.194, those enumerated in s. 220.196, those enumerated in s. 220.198, those enumerated in s. 220.1915, those enumerated in s. 220.199, those enumerated in s. 220.1991, and those enumerated in s. 220.1992, and those enumerated in s. 220.197.

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Section 6. 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, 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, 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

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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.

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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, s. 220.1877, or s. 220.1878. 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. 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.
- 14. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year pursuant to s. 220.198.
- 15. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year pursuant to s. 220.1915.
- 16. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year pursuant to s. 220.199.
- 17. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year pursuant to s. 220.1991.
 - 18. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year

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pursuant to s. 220.197.

Section 7. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 220.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.185 State housing tax credit.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (e) "Qualified project" means:
- 1. A project located in an urban infill area, at least 50 percent of which, on a cost basis, consists of a qualified low-income project within the meaning of s. 42(g) of the Internal Revenue Code, including such projects designed specifically for the elderly but excluding any income restrictions imposed pursuant to s. 42(g) of the Internal Revenue Code upon residents of the project unless such restrictions are otherwise established by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation pursuant to s. 420.5093, and the remainder of which constitutes commercial or single-family residential development consistent with and serving to complement the qualified low-income project; or
- 2. A qualified low-income project within the meaning of s. 42(g) of the Internal Revenue Code, of which 100 percent of the units are restricted to serve low-income residents as defined in s. 420.0004.

However, any project that has received financing from the State

Apartment Incentive Loan Program or State Housing Initiatives

Partnership Program, or that has received a low-income housing
tax credit from the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, may not
be considered a qualified project.

Section 8. Section 220.197, Florida Statutes, is created to

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220.197 Florida Housing Revitalization Act; tax credits; reports.—

- (1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Florida Housing Revitalization Act."
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
 - (a) "Affordable" has the same meaning as in s. 420.0004(3).
- (b) "Certified historic structure" means a building, including its structural components, as defined in 36 C.F.R. s. 67.2, which is of a character subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in s. 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and which is:
- $\underline{\text{1. Individually listed in the National Register of Historic}}\\ \text{Places; or}$
- 2. Located within a registered historic district and certified by the Secretary of the Interior as being of historic significance to the registered historic district as set forth in 36 C.F.R. s. 67.2.
- (c) "Certified rehabilitation" means the rehabilitation of a certified historic structure that the Secretary of the Interior has certified to the Secretary of the Treasury as being consistent with the historic character of the certified historic structure and, if applicable, consistent with the registered historic district in which the certified historic structure is located as set forth in 36 C.F.R. s. 67.2.
- (d) "Corporation" means the Florida Housing Finance Corporation.
- (e) "Division" means the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.

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(f) "Long-term leasehold" means a leasehold in a nonresidential real property for a term of 39 years or more or a leasehold in a residential real property for a term of 27.5 years or more.

- (g) "National Register of Historic Places" means the list of historic properties significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture maintained by the Secretary of the Interior as authorized in 54 U.S.C. s. 3021.
- (h) "Placed in service" means when the property is first placed by the taxpayer in a condition or state of readiness and availability for a specifically assigned function, whether for use in a trade or business, for the production of income, or in a tax-exempt activity.
- (i) "Qualified expenses" means rehabilitation expenditures incurred in this state that qualify for the credit under 26 U.S.C. s. 47.
- <u>(j) "Registered historic district" means a district listed</u> in the National Register of Historic Places or a district:
- 1. Designated under general law or local ordinance and certified by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting criteria that will substantially achieve the purposes of preserving and rehabilitating buildings of historic significance to the district; and
- 2. Certified by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting substantially all of the requirements for listing a district in the National Register of Historic Places.
- (k) "Taxpayer" includes an insurer subject to the insurance premium tax under s. 624.509.

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(1) "Workforce housing" has the same meaning as in s. 420.5095(3).

- (3) ELIGIBILITY FOR TAX CREDIT.—For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, there is allowed a credit in an amount equal to 20 percent of the total qualified expenses incurred in rehabilitating a certified historic structure that has been approved by the National Park Service to receive the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit. The credit may be used against any tax due for a taxable year under this chapter and the insurance premium tax imposed in s. 624.509 after the application of any other allowable credits. An insurer claiming a credit against insurance premium liability tax under this section may not be required to pay any additional retaliatory tax levied pursuant to s. 624.5091 as a result of claiming such credit. Section 624.5091 does not limit such credit in any manner. A taxpayer may not receive more than \$2.5 million in tax credits for a single project, even if such credits are accrued over multiple tax years.
- (a) To receive a tax credit under this section, within 6 months after the date a certified historical structure is placed into service, the taxpayer must apply to the division, and submit an application to the department, for a tax credit for qualified expenses in the amount and under the conditions and limitations provided in this section. The taxpayer must provide the division with all of the following:
 - 1. Documentation showing that:
 - a. The rehabilitation is a certified rehabilitation.
- b. The structure is a certified historic structure, is income-producing, is located within the state, and was placed

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1016 into service on or after January 1, 2026.

- c. The taxpayer had an ownership or a long-term leasehold interest in the certified historic structure during the year in which such structure was placed into service after the certified rehabilitation was complete.
- d. The total qualified expenses incurred in rehabilitating the certified historic structure exceeded \$5,000.
- e. The applicant intends to exclusively utilize the historic structure to provide affordable or workforce housing.
- 2. An official certificate of eligibility from the division, signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, attesting that the project has been approved by the National Park Service.
- 3. National Park Service Form 10-168c (Rev. 2023), titled "Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 3-Request for Certification of Completed Work," or a similar form, signed by an officer of the National Park Service, attesting that the completed rehabilitation meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and is consistent with the historic character of the property and, if applicable, the district in which the completed rehabilitation is located. The form may be obtained through the National Park Service.
- 4. Evidence that the certified historic structure was placed into service after the certified rehabilitation was complete. Such evidence must identify the dates rehabilitation was started and completed and the date the structure was placed into service.
- 5. A list of total qualified expenses incurred by the taxpayer in rehabilitating the certified historic structure. For

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certified rehabilitations with qualified expenses that exceeded \$750,000, the taxpayer must submit an audited cost report issued by a certified public accountant which itemizes the qualified expenses incurred in rehabilitating the certified historic structure. A taxpayer may submit an audited cost report issued by a certified public accountant which was created for the purposes of applying for a federal historic rehabilitation tax credit and which includes all of the qualified expenses incurred in rehabilitating the certified historic structure.

- <u>6. An attestation of the total qualified expenses incurred</u> in rehabilitating the certified historic structure.
- 7. A certification from the corporation stating that all housing provided by the project meets state requirements for affordable or workforce housing.
- 8. The information required to be reported by the department in subsection (7) to enable the department to compile its annual report.

A taxpayer may begin the application process before the certified historic structure is placed into service; however, a final determination on eligibility may not be made until after the certified historic structure is placed into service.

- (b) The department shall only deem a project eligible for this tax credit if the applicant utilizes the funds exclusively to create affordable or workforce housing.
- (c) Affordable or workforce housing must be provided for at least 5 years or the applicant shall be subject to forfeiture of the tax credit as provided under paragraph (7)(g).
 - (d) Within 90 days after receipt of the information

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required under paragraph (a) or the certified historic structure is placed into service, whichever is later, the division must approve or deny the application. If approved, the division must submit a copy of the certification and the information provided by the applicant to the department within 10 days after the division's approval.

- (4) CARRYFORWARD OF TAX CREDIT.-
- (a) If a taxpayer is eligible for a tax credit that exceeds taxes owed, the taxpayer may carry the unused tax credit forward for a period of up to 5 taxable years.
- (b) A carryforward is considered the remaining portion of a tax credit that cannot be claimed in the current tax year.
 - (5) SALE OR TRANSFER OF TAX CREDIT.
- (a) A taxpayer that incurs qualified expenses may sell or transfer all or part of the tax credit that may otherwise be claimed to another taxpayer.
- (b) A taxpayer to which all or part of the tax credit is sold or transferred may sell or transfer all or part of the tax credit that may otherwise be claimed to another taxpayer.
- (c) A taxpayer that sells or transfers a tax credit to another taxpayer must provide a copy of the certificate of eligibility together with the audited cost report to the purchaser or transferee.
- (d) Qualified expenses may be counted only once in determining the amount of an available tax credit, and more than one taxpayer may not claim a tax credit for the same qualified expenses.
- (e) There is no limit on the total number of transactions for the sale or transfer of all or part of a tax credit.

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(f)1. A taxpayer that sells or transfers a tax credit under this subsection and the purchaser or transferee shall jointly submit written notice of the sale or transfer to the department on a form adopted by the department no later than 30 days after the date of the sale or transfer. The notice must include all of the following:

- a. The date of the sale or transfer.
- b. The amount of the tax credit sold or transferred.
- c. The name and federal tax identification number of the taxpayer that sold or transferred the tax credit and the purchaser or transferree.
 - d. The amount of the tax credit owned by the taxpayer before the sale or transfer and the amount the selling or transferring taxpayer retained, if any, after the sale or transfer.
 - 2. The sale or transfer of a tax credit under this subsection does not extend the period for which a tax credit may be carried forward and does not increase the total amount of the tax credit that may be claimed.
 - 3. If a taxpayer claims a tax credit for qualified expenses, another taxpayer may not use the same expenses as the basis for claiming a tax credit.
 - 4. Notwithstanding the requirements of this subsection, a tax credit earned by, purchased by, or transferred to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or other pass-through entity may be allocated to the partners, members, or shareholders of that entity and claimed under this section in accordance with any agreement among the partners, members, or shareholders and without regard to the ownership interest of the

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partners, members, or shareholders in the rehabilitated certified historic structure.

- (g) If the tax credit is reduced due to a determination, examination, or audit by the department, the tax deficiency must be recovered from the taxpayer that sold or transferred the tax credit or the purchaser or transferee that claimed the tax credit up to the amount of the tax credit claimed.
- (h) Any subsequent deficiencies shall be assessed against the purchaser or transferee that claimed the tax credit or, in the case of multiple succeeding entities, in the order of tax credit succession.
- (6) AUDIT AUTHORITY; REVOCATION AND FORFEITURE OF TAX CREDITS; FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.—
- (a) The department, with the assistance of the division, may perform any additional financial and technical audits and examinations, including examining the accounts, books, or records of the taxpayer, to verify the legitimacy of the qualified expenses included in a tax credit return and to ensure compliance with this section. If requested by the department, the division must provide technical assistance for any technical audits or examinations performed under this subsection.
- (b) It is grounds for forfeiture of previously claimed and received tax credits if the department determines, as a result of an audit or information received from the division or the United States Department of the Interior or Internal Revenue Service, that a taxpayer received a tax credit pursuant to this section to which the taxpayer was not entitled. In the case of fraud, the taxpayer may not claim any future tax credits under this section.

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(c) The taxpayer must return forfeited tax credits to the department, and such funds shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund.

- (d) The taxpayer shall file with the department an amended tax return or such other report as the department prescribes and shall pay any required tax within 60 days after the taxpayer receives notification from the United States Internal Revenue Service that a previously approved tax credit has been revoked or modified, if uncontested, or within 60 days after a final order is issued following proceedings involving a contested revocation or modification order.
- (e) A notice of deficiency may be issued by the department at any time within 5 years after the date on which the taxpayer receives notification from the United States Internal Revenue Service that a previously approved tax credit has been revoked or modified. If a taxpayer fails to notify the department of any change in its tax credit claimed, a notice of deficiency may be issued at any time. In either case, the amount of any proposed assessment set forth in such notice of deficiency is limited to the amount of the tax credit claimed.
- (f) A taxpayer that fails to report and timely pay any tax due as a result of the forfeiture of its tax credit violates this section and is subject to applicable penalties and interest.
- (g) A taxpayer that fails to provide affordable or workforce housing for at least 5 years forfeits the tax credit.

 The taxpayer must return the forfeited credit to the department, and such funds shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund. The forfeiture of the credit shall be prorated at a rate of 4

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percent of the total credit for each year that housing was not provided.

- (7) ANNUAL REPORT.—Based on the applications submitted and approved, the department must submit a report by December 1 of each year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives that identifies, in the aggregate, all of the following:
- (a) The number of employees hired during construction phases.
- (b) The use of each newly rehabilitated building and the expected number of employees hired.
- (c) The number of affordable housing or workforce housing units created or preserved.
- (d) The property values before and after the certified rehabilitations.
 - (8) DEPARTMENT DUTIES.—The department shall:
 - (a) Establish a cooperative agreement with the division.
- (b) Adopt any necessary form required to claim a tax credit under this section.
- (c) Provide administrative guidelines and procedures required to administer this section, including rules establishing an entitlement to and sale or transfer of a tax credit under this section.
- (d) Provide examination and audit procedures required to administer this section.
- 1215 (9) RULES.—The department, the division, and the
 1216 corporation may adopt rules to administer this section,
 1217 including the form of application and establishing
 1218 qualifications for the tax credit.

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Section 9. 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 second earnest money bona fide contract is presented to the owner and the initial 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 10. Subsection (5) of section 420.50871, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (6), paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of that section is amended, and a new subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

420.50871 Allocation of increased revenues derived from amendments to s. 201.15 made by ch. 2023-17.—Funds that result from increased revenues to the State Housing Trust Fund derived from amendments made to s. 201.15 made by chapter 2023-17, Laws of Florida, 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

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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:
- (b) Address urban infill, including conversions of vacant, dilapidated, or functionally obsolete buildings or the use of underused commercial property. As used in this paragraph, the term "urban infill" has the same meaning as in s. 163.3164(51). The term includes the development or redevelopment of mobile home parks and manufactured home communities that meet the urban infill criteria and the criteria for redevelopment of an existing affordable housing development as provided in paragraph (a).
- (5) The corporation may not require a project financed under this section to use low-income housing tax credits under s. 42 of the Internal Revenue Code or tax-exempt bond financing.
- Section 11. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (5) of section 420.50872, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 420.50872 Live Local Program.—
 - (5) ADMINISTRATION; RULES.—
- (d) The corporation may not require a project financed under this section to use low-income housing tax credits under

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2026 tax roll.

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1277 s. 42 of the Internal Revenue Code or tax-exempt bond financing. 1278 Section 12. Subsection (7) of section 624.509, Florida 1279 Statutes, is amended to read: 1280 624.509 Premium tax; rate and computation. 1281 (7) Credits and deductions against the tax imposed by this 1282 section shall be taken in the following order: deductions for 1283 assessments made pursuant to s. 440.51; credits for taxes paid 1284 under ss. 175.101 and 185.08; credits for income taxes paid 1285 under chapter 220 and the credit allowed under subsection (5), 1286 as these credits are limited by subsection (6); the credit 1287 allowed under s. 624.51057; the credit allowed under s. 1288 624.51058; the credit allowed under s. 624.5107; the credit 1289 allowed under s. 220.197; and all other available credits and 1290 deductions. 1291 Section 13. The changes made by this act first apply to the

Section 14. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.