1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to housing; providing a short title; 3 creating s. 20.71, F.S.; creating the Department of 4 Housing and Tenant Rights; requiring the secretary, 5 the head of the department, to be appointed by the 6 Governor and confirmed by the Senate; providing duties 7 of the secretary; providing the purpose of the 8 department; requiring a report on the implementation 9 of an empty homes tax to be provided to the Governor 10 and Legislature by a specified date; providing 11 government reorganization for certain chapters of law; 12 amending s. 83.43, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "rent" and "tenant"; creating s. 83.455, 13 14 F.S.; providing requirements for rental agreements; 15 requiring rental agreements to include certain 16 information; amending s. 83.46, F.S.; providing requirements relating to a written notice of a planned 17 rent increase provided to tenants; amending s. 83.47, 18 F.S.; providing that certain provisions in a rental 19 agreement are void and unenforceable; amending s. 20 21 83.49, F.S.; providing requirements relating to 22 security deposits; removing the option for a landlord 23 to deposit certain money into a non-interest-bearing 24 account; revising written notice requirements to 25 tenants; providing for damages if a landlord fails to

Page 1 of 70

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46 47

48

49

50

meet certain requirements; creating s. 83.495, F.S.; providing a short title; prohibiting landlords from requiring prospective tenants to pay certain fees; providing construction; amending s. 83.51, F.S.; requiring a landlord to inspect a dwelling unit at a specified time to ensure compliance with applicable codes; amending s. 83.54, F.S.; requiring certain records to be removed from a tenant's credit report under certain circumstances; amending s. 83.56, F.S.; revising and specifying grounds for termination of a rental agreement; requiring landlords to provide certain tenants a specified amount of time to vacate the premises before bringing a specified action; amending s. 83.60, F.S.; removing a requirement that certain money be paid into the registry of the court; creating s. 83.626, F.S.; authorizing tenants, mobile home owners, mobile home tenants, and mobile home occupants who are defendants in certain eviction proceedings to file a motion with the court to have the records of such proceedings sealed and to have their names substituted on the progress docket under certain conditions; requiring the court to grant such motions without a hearing if certain requirements are met; authorizing that such relief be granted only once; requiring tenants, mobile home owners, mobile

Page 2 of 70

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

home tenants, or mobile home occupants to submit a specified sworn statement; requiring the court to substitute a defendant's name on the progress docket under certain circumstances; prohibiting certain defendants from being eligible for such relief; providing for retroactive applicability; amending s. 83.63, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 83.67, F.S.; prohibiting a landlord from engaging in certain conduct; providing definitions; creating s. 83.675, F.S.; providing definitions; requiring a landlord to give tenants the opportunity to purchase the dwelling unit or premises under certain circumstances; providing requirements for an offer of sale; authorizing a tenant to challenge an offer of sale; creating s. 83.676, F.S.; providing definitions; prohibiting a landlord from evicting a tenant or terminating a rental agreement because the tenant or the tenant's minor child is a victim of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking; specifying that a rental agreement may not include certain provisions; authorizing a victim of such actual or threatened violence or stalking to terminate a rental agreement under certain circumstances; requiring certain documentation and written notice to be provided to the

Page 3 of 70

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

landlord; providing for liability for unpaid rent for the tenant and the perpetrator, if applicable; specifying that a tenant does not forfeit certain money paid to the landlord for terminating the rental agreement under certain circumstances; requiring a landlord to change the locks of the dwelling unit within a specified time period under certain circumstances; authorizing the tenant to change the locks under certain circumstances; prohibiting certain actions by a landlord under certain circumstances; authorizing the filing of a civil action and an award of damages, fees, and costs under certain circumstances; prohibiting the waiver or modification of certain provisions; creating 83.685, F.S.; prohibiting the purchase of single-family homes for a specified purpose in certain circumstances; authorizing civil investigations and actions; authorizing the award of certain relief; requiring joinder of certain parties in certain circumstances for specified purposes; providing for joint and several liability; providing construction; defining the terms "affiliate" and "person"; amending s. 163.31801, F.S.; authorizing local governments and special districts to adopt a specified impact fee; requiring that the revenue generated from such impact

Page 4 of 70

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

fee be used for a specified purpose; creating s. 166.0452, F.S.; providing definitions; authorizing municipalities to create community land bank programs for a certain purpose; requiring certain municipalities to develop and annually adopt a community land bank plan; providing requirements for such plan; requiring a public hearing on the proposed plan before its adoption; requiring notice to certain entities; requiring the proposed plan to be made public within a certain timeframe before the public hearing; providing requirements for the sale of certain property to land banks; providing that such sale is for a public purpose; prohibiting certain persons from challenging the market value of property under certain circumstances; requiring written notice of a sale of such property to be provided to certain persons in a certain manner within a specified timeframe; authorizing the owner of certain property to contest the sale of such property and requiring such property to be sold in a different manner; specifying that the owner of certain property is not entitled to proceeds from the sale and is not liable for certain deficiencies; authorizing land banks to buy certain property for less than market value under certain circumstances; conveying the right, title, and

Page 5 of 70

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

interest in certain property to land banks; requiring land banks to offer qualified organizations a right of first refusal to purchase certain property; providing requirements for the right of first refusal; providing conditions for the subsequent resale of property acquired by land banks; requiring certain deed restrictions on certain property; providing requirements for such deed restrictions; authorizing the modification of or addition to deed restrictions; requiring land banks to maintain certain records; requiring land banks to file annual audited financial statements within a certain timeframe; requiring land banks to submit an annual performance report to a municipality by a certain date; providing requirements for such report; requiring copies of such report to be provided to certain entities and made available for public review; providing applicability; amending s. 196.061, F.S.; providing that rental of certain homestead property does not constitute abandonment in specified circumstances; creating s. 201.025, F.S.; providing the amount of documentary stamp tax imposed on purchases of certain property by certain entities; requiring revenue generated by such tax to be deposited into the Florida Affordable Housing Trust Fund; providing exceptions; creating s. 220.1851,

Page 6 of 70

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

F.S.; providing definitions; authorizing a tax credit for certain projects; providing the maximum value of such credit; authorizing the Florida Housing Finance Corporation to allocate the tax credit among certain projects; authorizing the tax credit to be transferred by the recipient; requiring the Department of Revenue to adopt rules; creating s. 420.50931, F.S.; creating the Retail-to-residence Tax Credit Program for a certain purpose; requiring the corporation to determine which projects are eligible for the tax credit; requiring the corporation to establish and adopt certain procedures and to prepare a specified annual plan; requiring such plan to be approved by the Governor; authorizing the corporation to exercise certain powers; requiring the board of directors of the corporation to administer certain procedures and determine allocations on behalf of the corporation; providing requirements for certain procedures; requiring taxpayers to submit an application with certain information to the corporation; authorizing the corporation to request additional information; providing requirements for the approval of an application for a project; creating s. 420.5098, F.S.; creating the Affordable Housing Construction Loan Program for a certain purpose; providing the

Page 7 of 70

corporation with certain powers and responsibilities
relating to the program; providing requirements for
the program; providing rulemaking authority; providing
an effective date.

180181

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

182183

184

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

- Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Keep Floridians Housed Act."
- Section 2. Section 20.71, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 20.71 Department of Housing and Tenant Rights.-

  - (2) The head of the department is the secretary, who shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The secretary shall serve at the pleasure of and report to the Governor. The secretary may appoint deputy and assistant secretaries as necessary to aid the secretary in fulfilling his or her statutory obligations. The secretary may create offices or divisions within the department to promote efficient and effective operation of the department.
  - (3) The purpose of the department is to assist the Governor in working with the Legislature, state agencies, and other interested entities to formulate and implement coherent

Page 8 of 70

and consistent policies and strategies designed to combat affordable housing and homelessness issues in the state, assist with housing and urban development, and perpetuate amicable landlord-tenant relationships.

- (4) The department shall, by January 1, 2026, conduct research and submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on a cost-benefit analysis of implementing an empty homes tax.
- (5) The department shall take over the role of state government from other departments that currently administer chapter 83 and chapters 419-423.
- Section 3. Subsections (12) and (17) of section 83.43, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 83.43 Definitions.—As used in this part, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings unless some other meaning is plainly indicated:
- (12) "Rent" means the periodic payments due the landlord from the tenant for occupancy under a rental agreement and any other payments due the landlord from the tenant as may be designated as rent in a written rental agreement. The term does not include deposit money, security deposits, late fees, early termination fees, liquidated damages, or any other charge or fee, even if the charge or fee is designated as rent in a written rental agreement.
  - (17) "Tenant" means any person entitled to occupy a

Page 9 of 70

dwelling unit or property held out for the use of tenants generally under a rental agreement.

Section 4. Section 83.455, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

83.455 Rental agreements.-

- (1) Immediately after entering into, extending, or renewing a rental agreement, the tenant must be provided a copy of the rental agreement. The rental agreement must be written in plain language and, at the tenant's request, translated into the preferred language of the tenant.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all rental agreements entered into, extended, or renewed on or after July 1, 2025, must include the following provisions:
- (a) Before a private sale or transfer of title of the dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located, the landlord must provide the tenant with the right of first refusal to purchase the dwelling unit or premises as provided under s. 83.675.
- (b) If a landlord chooses not to extend or renew a rental agreement, he or she must provide the tenant 60 days' notice of his or her decision and provide a written explanation for such decision.
- (c) If a rental agreement provision authorizes termination of the rental agreement by the landlord without cause, such provision must require the landlord to provide the tenant just

Page 10 of 70

compensation and comprehensive relocation assistance.

- (d) A landlord may not terminate a tenancy for cause during a state of emergency declared by the Governor under chapter 252.
- (e) During a state of emergency declared by the Governor under chapter 252, a tenant may install wind-resistant improvements, as described in s. 163.08(4)(a), to the dwelling unit at the tenant's expense.
- (f) A landlord may not terminate a tenancy because a tenant establishes, attempts to establish, or participates in a tenant organization.
- Section 5. Subsection (4) is added to section 83.46, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 83.46 Rent; duration of tenancies.-
- (4) A landlord must provide to a tenant a written notice, by certified mail or hand delivery, of a planned rent increase at least 60 days before the rental agreement renewal period. If the rent increase is more than 5 percent, the landlord must provide notice, by certified mail or hand delivery, at least 3 months before the rental agreement renewal period. If the rent increase is more than 5 percent, the notice must also contain a statement that the tenant may elect to participate in nonbinding mediation, at the expense of the tenant, by providing written notice to the landlord, by certified mail or hand delivery, within 14 days after receipt of the notice of the rent increase.

Page 11 of 70

| 276 | For a tenancy without a specific duration, the landlord must     |
|-----|--|
| 277 | provide written notice, by certified mail or hand delivery, of a |
| 278 | planned rent increase within the timeframes provided in s.       |
| 279 | <u>83.57.</u>  |
| 280 | Section 6. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (1) of           |
| 281 | section 83.47, Florida Statutes, to read:                        |
| 282 | 83.47 Prohibited provisions in rental agreements                 |
| 283 | (1) A provision in a rental agreement is void and                |
| 284 | unenforceable to the extent that it:                             |
| 285 | (c) Purports that early termination of a rental agreement        |
| 286 | because of an incident involving actual or threatened domestic   |
| 287 | violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking, in      |
| 288 | which the tenant or the tenant's minor child is a victim and not |
| 289 | the perpetrator, is a breach of the rental agreement.            |
| 290 | Section 7. Subsections (1) through (9) of section 83.49,         |
| 291 | Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2) through      |
| 292 | (10), respectively, present subsections (1) through (5), (7),    |
| 293 | and (9) are amended, and a new subsection (1) is added to that   |
| 294 | section, to read:  |
| 295 | 83.49 Deposit money or advance rent; duty of landlord and        |
| 296 | tenant   |
| 297 | (1)(a) A landlord may not charge a tenant a security             |
| 298 | deposit that is more than 1 month's rent.                        |
|     |  |

Page 12 of 70

discretion, to pay the total amount of the security deposit in

The landlord must allow the tenant, at his or her

299

300

(b)

12 equal payments to be paid at the same time and in the same manner as the tenant's rent. If the duration of the rental agreement is less than 1 year, the total amount of the deposit must be paid in equal monthly payments based on the duration of the tenancy and be paid at the same time and in the same manner as the tenant's rent.

- (c) If a tenant pays his or her security deposit according to paragraph (b), when the rental agreement is terminated or the tenant vacates or abandons the premises before the expiration of the term specified in the rental agreement, the tenant is entitled to a refund equivalent to the amount of the security deposit that he or she already paid, minus any deductions properly claimed by the landlord under subsection (4) for damages.
- (2) (1) Whenever money is deposited or advanced by a tenant on a rental agreement as security for performance of the rental agreement or as advance rent for other than the next immediate rental period, the landlord or the landlord's agent shall either:
- (a) Hold the total amount of such money in a separate non-interest-bearing account in a Florida financial institution for the benefit of the tenant or tenants. The landlord shall not commingle such moneys with any other funds of the landlord or hypothecate, pledge, or in any other way make use of such moneys until such moneys are actually due the landlord;

Page 13 of 70

(a) (b) Hold the total amount of such money in a separate interest-bearing account in a Florida financial institution for the benefit of the tenant or tenants, in which case the tenant shall receive and collect interest in an amount of at least 75 percent of the annualized average interest rate payable on such account or interest at the rate of 5 percent per year, simple interest, whichever the landlord elects. The landlord shall not commingle such moneys with any other funds of the landlord or hypothecate, pledge, or in any other way make use of such moneys until such moneys are actually due the landlord; or

(b)(e) Post a surety bond, executed by the landlord as principal and a surety company authorized and licensed to do business in the state as surety, with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the dwelling unit is located in the total amount of the security deposits and advance rent he or she holds on behalf of the tenants or \$50,000, whichever is less. The bond shall be conditioned upon the faithful compliance of the landlord with the provisions of this section and shall run to the Governor for the benefit of any tenant injured by the landlord's violation of the provisions of this section. In addition to posting the surety bond, the landlord shall pay to the tenant interest at the rate of 5 percent per year, simple interest. A landlord, or the landlord's agent, engaged in the renting of dwelling units in five or more counties, who holds deposit moneys or advance rent and who is otherwise subject to

Page 14 of 70

the provisions of this section, may, in lieu of posting a surety bond in each county, elect to post a surety bond in the form and manner provided in this paragraph with the office of the Secretary of State. The bond shall be in the total amount of the security deposit or advance rent held on behalf of tenants or in the amount of \$250,000, whichever is less. The bond shall be conditioned upon the faithful compliance of the landlord with the provisions of this section and shall run to the Governor for the benefit of any tenant injured by the landlord's violation of this section. In addition to posting a surety bond, the landlord shall pay to the tenant interest on the security deposit or advance rent held on behalf of that tenant at the rate of 5 percent per year simple interest.

(3)-(2) The landlord shall, in the rental lease agreement or within 30 days after receipt of advance rent or a security deposit, give written notice to the tenant which includes disclosure of the advance rent or security deposit. Subsequent to providing such written notice, if the landlord changes the manner or location in which he or she is holding the advance rent or security deposit, he or she must notify the tenant within 30 days after the change as provided in paragraphs (a)-(d). The landlord is not required to give new or additional notice solely because the depository has merged with another financial institution, changed its name, or transferred ownership to a different financial institution. This subsection

Page 15 of 70

does not apply to any landlord who rents fewer than five individual dwelling units. Failure to give this notice is not a defense to the payment of rent when due. The written notice must:

- (a) Be given in person or by mail to the tenant.
- (b) State the name and address of the depository where the advance rent or security deposit is being held or state that the landlord has posted a surety bond as provided by law.
- (c) State  $\underline{\text{that}}$  whether the tenant is entitled to interest on the deposit and the amount of the interest.
  - (d) Contain the following disclosure:

YOUR RENTAL AGREEMENT LEASE REQUIRES PAYMENT OF CERTAIN
DEPOSITS. THE LANDLORD MAY TRANSFER ADVANCE RENTS TO THE
LANDLORD'S ACCOUNT AS THEY ARE DUE AND WITHOUT NOTICE. WHEN YOU
MOVE OUT, YOU MUST GIVE THE LANDLORD YOUR NEW ADDRESS SO THAT
THE LANDLORD CAN SEND YOU NOTICES REGARDING YOUR DEPOSIT. THE
LANDLORD MUST MAIL YOU NOTICE, WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER YOU MOVE
OUT, OF THE LANDLORD'S INTENT TO IMPOSE A CLAIM AGAINST THE
DEPOSIT. IF YOU DO NOT REPLY TO THE LANDLORD STATING YOUR
OBJECTION TO THE CLAIM WITHIN 15 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE
LANDLORD'S NOTICE, THE LANDLORD WILL COLLECT THE CLAIM AND MUST
MAIL YOU THE REMAINING DEPOSIT, IF ANY.

IF THE LANDLORD FAILS TO TIMELY MAIL YOU NOTICE, THE LANDLORD

Page 16 of 70

MUST RETURN THE DEPOSIT BUT MAY LATER FILE A LAWSUIT AGAINST YOU
FOR DAMAGES. IF YOU FAIL TO TIMELY OBJECT TO A CLAIM, THE
LANDLORD MAY COLLECT FROM THE DEPOSIT, BUT YOU MAY LATER FILE A
LAWSUIT CLAIMING A REFUND.

YOU SHOULD ATTEMPT TO INFORMALLY RESOLVE ANY DISPUTE BEFORE FILING A LAWSUIT. GENERALLY, THE PARTY IN WHOSE FAVOR A JUDGMENT IS RENDERED WILL BE AWARDED COSTS AND ATTORNEY FEES PAYABLE BY THE LOSING PARTY.

THIS DISCLOSURE IS BASIC. PLEASE REFER TO PART II OF CHAPTER 83, FLORIDA STATUTES, TO DETERMINE YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.

 $\underline{(4)}$  (3) The landlord or the landlord's agent may disburse advance rents from the deposit account to the landlord's benefit when the advance rental period commences and without notice to the tenant. For all other deposits:

(a) Upon the vacating of the premises for termination of the rental agreement lease, if the landlord does not intend to impose a claim on the security deposit, the landlord must shall have 15 days to return the security deposit together with interest within 30 days after the tenant vacates the premises. if otherwise required, or The landlord has shall have 30 days after the tenant vacates the premises to give the tenant written

Page 17 of 70

notice by certified mail to the tenant's last known mailing address of his or her intention to impose a claim on the deposit and the reason for imposing the claim. The notice <u>must shall</u> contain a statement in substantially the following form:

This is a notice of my intention to impose a claim for damages in the amount of .... upon your security deposit, due to ..... It is sent to you as required by s. 83.49(4) s. 83.49(3), Florida Statutes. You are hereby notified that you must object in writing to this deduction from your security deposit within 15 days after from the time you receive this notice or I will be authorized to deduct my claim from your security deposit. Your objection must be sent to ...(landlord's address)....

If the landlord fails to give the required notice within the 30-day period, he or she forfeits the right to impose a claim upon the security deposit and may not seek a setoff against the deposit but may file an action for damages after return of the deposit.

(b) Unless the tenant objects to the imposition of the landlord's claim or the amount thereof within 15 days after receipt of the landlord's notice of intention to impose a claim, the landlord may then deduct the amount of his or her claim and must shall remit the balance of the deposit and any interest to the tenant within 30 days after the date of the notice of intention to impose a claim for damages. The failure of the tenant to make a timely objection does not waive any rights of

Page 18 of 70

the tenant to seek damages in a separate action.

- (c) If either party institutes an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to adjudicate the party's right to the security deposit, the prevailing party is entitled to receive his or her court costs plus a reasonable fee for his or her attorney. If a court finds that the landlord failed to meet the requirements of this section, the court must award the tenant damages equal to three times the amount of the tenant's security deposit. The court shall advance the cause on the calendar.
- (d) Compliance with this section by an individual or business entity authorized to conduct business in this state, including Florida-licensed real estate brokers and sales associates, constitutes compliance with all other relevant Florida Statutes pertaining to security deposits held pursuant to a rental agreement or other landlord-tenant relationship. Enforcement personnel shall look solely to this section to determine compliance. This section prevails over any conflicting provisions in chapter 475 and in other sections of the Florida Statutes, and operates shall operate to permit licensed real estate brokers to disburse security deposits and deposit money without having to comply with the notice and settlement procedures contained in s. 475.25(1)(d).
- (5) (4) The provisions of This section does do not apply to transient rentals by hotels or motels as defined in chapter 509; or nor do they apply in those instances in which the amount of

Page 19 of 70

rent or deposit, or both, is regulated by law or by rules or regulations of a public body, including public housing authorities and federally administered or regulated housing programs including s. 202, s. 221(d)(3) and (4), s. 236, or s. 8 of the National Housing Act, as amended, other than for rent stabilization. With the exception of subsections (4), (6), and (7) (3), (5), and (6), this section is not applicable to housing authorities or public housing agencies created pursuant to chapter 421 or other statutes.

written rental agreement lease, any tenant who vacates or abandons the premises before prior to the expiration of the term specified in the written rental agreement lease, or any tenant who vacates or abandons premises which are the subject of a tenancy from week to week, month to month, quarter to quarter, or year to year, must shall give at least 7 days' written notice, which notice must include the address where the tenant may be reached, by certified mail or personal delivery to the landlord before prior to vacating or abandoning the premises which notice shall include the address where the tenant may be reached. Failure to give such notice relieves shall relieve the landlord of the notice requirement of paragraph (4)(a) (3)(a) but does shall not waive any right the tenant may have to the security deposit or any part of it.

 $(8) \frac{(7)}{(7)}$  Upon the sale or transfer of title of the rental

Page 20 of 70

property from one owner to another, or upon a change in the designated rental agent, any and all security deposits or advance rents being held for the benefit of the tenants <u>must</u> shall be transferred to the new owner or agent, together with any earned interest and with an accurate accounting showing the amounts to be credited to each tenant account. Upon the transfer of such funds and records to the new owner or agent, and upon transmittal of a written receipt therefor, the transferor is free from the obligation imposed in subsection (2) (1) to hold such moneys on behalf of the tenant. There is a rebuttable presumption that any new owner or agent received the security deposit from the previous owner or agent; however, this presumption is limited to 1 month's rent. This subsection does not excuse the landlord or agent for a violation of other provisions of this section while in possession of such deposits.

(10) (9) In those cases in which interest is required to be paid to the tenant, The landlord shall pay directly to the tenant, or credit against the current month's rent, the interest due to the tenant at least once annually. However, no interest may not be paid to shall be due a tenant who wrongfully terminates his or her tenancy before prior to the end of the rental term.

Section 8. Section 83.495, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

83.495 Prohibited fees.-

Page 21 of 70

(1) This section may be cited as the "End Junk Fees for Renters Act."

- (2) A landlord or a landlord's agent may not require or demand a prospective tenant to pay any fee in connection with the submission of an application for rental of a dwelling unit.

  Such fees include, but are not limited to, application fees, tenant screening fees, renewal fees, service fees, amenity fees, benefits fees, and any other fee that cannot be avoided by the prospective tenant. Such fees do not include security deposits or fees in lieu of security deposits, rent, or early termination fees.
- (3) This section does not prohibit a landlord or landlord's agent from requiring a background screening or credit report. However, if a prospective tenant provides a required background screening or credit report issued within 90 days after the application, no fee for such background screening or credit report may be charged by the landlord or landlord's agent. If a prospective tenant does not provide a required background screening or credit report issued within 90 days after the application, the landlord or the landlord's agent may charge the prospective tenant a fee for the actual cost of obtaining the background screening or credit report. Any prospective tenant who is charged a fee under this subsection for a background screening or credit report must be given a written or electronic copy of the background screening or credit

| 551 | report | • |
|-----|--------|---|
|     |        |   |

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 83.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 83.51 Landlord's obligation to maintain premises.-
- (1) The landlord at all times during the tenancy shall:
- (a) Comply with the requirements of applicable building, housing, and health codes. The landlord, at commencement of the tenancy, must inspect the dwelling unit to ensure compliance with all applicable codes; or

The landlord is not required to maintain a mobile home or other structure owned by the tenant. The landlord's obligations under this subsection may be altered or modified in writing with respect to a single-family home or duplex.

Section 10. Section 83.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

83.54 Enforcement of rights and duties; civil action; criminal offenses.—Any right or duty declared in this part is enforceable by civil action. A right or duty enforced by civil action under this section does not preclude prosecution for a criminal offense related to the rental agreement or rented dwelling unit or premises lease or leased property. In an action brought by a tenant for wrongful termination of a rental agreement, if the court finds in favor of the tenant, any eviction complaint filed by the landlord must be dismissed and

Page 23 of 70

the record of such filing removed from the tenant's credit report.

Section 11. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 83.56, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (6) and (7), respectively, subsections (2), (3), and (4), paragraph (b) of present subsection (5), and present subsection (6) are amended, and new subsections (5) and (8) are added to that section, to read:

- 83.56 Termination of rental agreement.
- (2) (a) A landlord must have good cause to terminate a rental agreement. The following reasons constitute good cause to terminate a rental agreement:
- 1. The intentional destruction, damage, or misuse of the landlord's or other tenants' property.
- 2. A tenant's disorderly conduct or continued unreasonable disturbance.
  - 3. Failure of the tenant to comply with s. 83.52.
- 4. A violation or breach of the landlord's reasonable rules and regulations.
- 5. A violation or breach of covenants or agreements contained in the rental agreement.
- 6. Use of the dwelling unit or premises for illegal purposes or acts that the tenant has been criminally charged with, including, but not limited to, the manufacture, sale, or use of illegal drugs, theft of property, or assault or threats

Page 24 of 70

on the landlord or his or her relatives, as defined in s. 494.001, or employees.

- 7. The dwelling unit or premises are removed from the rental market because this state, any political subdivision as defined in s. 1.01(8), or any other entity exercises its power of eminent domain; the landlord seeks in good faith to permanently remove the property from the rental market; or the landlord is converting the dwelling unit or premises from the rental market to a condominium, cooperative, or fee simple ownership.
- 8. The dwelling unit or premises are being used as an incident of employment and such employment is terminated.
- 9. The landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of the dwelling unit or premises for his or her own use and occupancy as a principal residence, or for the use and occupancy as a principal residence by a relative, as defined in s. 494.001, of the landlord.
- (b) If any of the violations in subparagraphs (a)1.-6.

  exist the tenant materially fails to comply with s. 83.52 or

  material provisions of the rental agreement, other than a

  failure to pay rent, or reasonable rules or regulations, the

  landlord may:
- 1.(a) If the violation such noncompliance is of a nature that the tenant should not be given an opportunity to cure it or if the violation noncompliance constitutes a subsequent or

Page 25 of 70

continuing violation noncompliance within 12 months after of a written warning by the landlord of a similar violation, deliver a written notice to the tenant specifying the violation noncompliance and the landlord's intent to terminate the rental agreement by reason thereof. Examples of noncompliance which are of a nature that the tenant should not be given an opportunity to cure include, but are not limited to, destruction, damage, or misuse of the landlord's or other tenants' property by intentional act or a subsequent or continued unreasonable disturbance. In such event, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement, and the tenant has shall have 7 days after from the date that the notice is delivered to vacate the premises. The notice must shall be in substantially the following form:

You are advised that your <u>rental agreement lease</u> is terminated effective immediately. You <del>shall</del> have 7 days <u>after</u> from the delivery of this letter to vacate the premises. This action is taken because ...(cite the <u>violation</u> noncompliance)....

2.(b) If the violation such noncompliance is of a nature that the tenant should be given an opportunity to cure it, deliver a written notice to the tenant specifying the violation noncompliance, including a notice that, if the violation

Page 26 of 70

noncompliance is not corrected within 7 days after from the date that the written notice is delivered, the landlord will shall terminate the rental agreement by reason thereof. Examples of such noncompliance include, but are not limited to, activities in contravention of the lease or this part such as having or permitting unauthorized pets, guests, or vehicles; parking in an unauthorized manner or permitting such parking; or failing to keep the premises clean and sanitary. If such violation noncompliance recurs within 12 months after receipt of such notice, an eviction action may commence without delivering a subsequent notice pursuant to subparagraph 1. paragraph (a) or this subparagraph paragraph. The notice must shall be in substantially the following form:

You are hereby notified that ...(cite the <u>violation</u> noncompliance).... Demand is hereby made that you remedy the <u>violation</u> noncompliance within 7 days <u>after</u> of receipt of this notice or your <u>rental agreement will be lease shall be deemed</u> terminated and you <u>must shall</u> vacate the premises upon such termination. If this same conduct or conduct of a similar nature is repeated within 12 months, your tenancy is subject to termination without further warning and without your being given an opportunity to cure the violation noncompliance.

(c) If any other reason provided in paragraph (a) exists,

Page 27 of 70

the landlord may deliver a written notice to the tenant of the landlord's intent to terminate the rental agreement. The written notice must specify the reason for the termination. In such event, the tenant has 7 days after the date that the notice is delivered to vacate the premises.

(3) If the tenant fails to pay rent when due and the default continues for 3 days, excluding Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays, after delivery of written demand by the landlord for payment of the rent or possession of the premises, or if the tenant habitually pays late or fails to pay the full amount of rent after being given notice of a rent increase as required in s. 83.46(4), the landlord may terminate the rental agreement. Habitual late payments means more than one late payment following the landlord's first written demand for payment. Legal holidays for the purpose of this section shall be court-observed holidays only. The 3-day notice shall contain a statement in substantially the following form:

You are hereby notified that you are indebted to me in the sum of .... dollars for the rent and use of the premises ... (address of leased premises, including county)..., Florida, now occupied by you and that I demand payment of the rent or possession of the premises within 3 days (excluding Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays) after from the date of delivery of this notice, to wit: on or before the .... day of ....,

Page 28 of 70

701 ...(year)....
702 ...(landlord's name, address and phone number)...

- (4) The delivery of the written notices required by subsections (1), (2), and (3), and (8) must shall be by mailing or delivery of a true copy thereof or, if the tenant is absent from the premises, by leaving a copy thereof at the residence. The notice requirements of subsections (1), (2), and (3), and (8) may not be waived in the rental agreement lease.
- (5) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, if the landlord knows or reasonably should know that the tenant is pregnant or there are children under the age of 18 years living in the dwelling unit, the landlord must provide the tenant at least 3 months after delivery of a written notice under subsection (2) or subsection (3) to vacate the premises before bringing an action for possession of the dwelling unit under s. 83.59.

 $(6)\frac{(5)}{(5)}$ 

(b) Any tenant who wishes to defend against an action by the landlord for possession of the unit for noncompliance of the rental agreement or of relevant statutes must comply with s. 83.60(2). The court may not set a date for mediation or trial unless the provisions of s. 83.60(2) have been met, but must enter a default judgment for removal of the tenant with a writ of possession to issue immediately if the tenant fails to comply

Page 29 of 70

726 with s. 83.60(2).

- (7) (6) If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord must shall comply with s. 83.49(4) s. 83.49(3).
- (8) (a) If the landlord seeks in good faith to undertake substantial repairs to the dwelling unit or premises that cannot be completed while the dwelling unit is occupied, and that are necessary to bring the dwelling unit or premises into compliance with applicable codes and laws or under an outstanding notice of code violations, the landlord may deliver a written notice to the tenant of the landlord's intent to terminate the rental agreement. In such event, the tenant has 7 days after the date that the notice is delivered to vacate the premises.
- (b) A notice terminating a rental agreement under this subsection must include the following information:
- 1. A statement in substantially the following form: "When the needed repairs are completed on your dwelling unit or the premises, the landlord must offer you the opportunity to return to your dwelling unit with a rental agreement of substantially the same terms and at the same rent, subject to the landlord's right to obtain a rent increase for capital improvements."
- 2. If a landlord owns other residential dwelling units and any such unit is available, a statement informing the tenant of the existence of the available unit and an offer to enter into a temporary rental agreement for the available unit or an offer to enter into a new rental agreement for the available unit. The

Page 30 of 70

landlord must offer the replacement dwelling unit to the tenant at a rent based on the rent that the tenant is currently paying, allowing for adjustments based on the condition, size, and other amenities of the replacement unit.

- 3. An estimate of the time required to complete the repairs and the date upon which it is expected that the dwelling unit will be ready for habitation.
- (c) Upon completion of the repairs of the dwelling unit or premises, the landlord must offer the tenant the first right to return to the dwelling unit at the same rent and under a rental agreement of substantially the same terms, subject to the landlord's right to obtain a rent increase for capital improvements.

## Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 83.60, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 83.60 Defenses to action for rent or possession; procedure.—
- (2) In an action by the landlord for possession of a dwelling unit, if the tenant interposes any defense other than payment, including, but not limited to, the defense of a defective 3-day notice, the tenant <u>must shall</u> pay into the registry of the court the accrued rent as alleged in the complaint or as determined by the court and the rent that accrues during the pendency of the proceeding, when due. The clerk shall notify the tenant of such requirement in the

Page 31 of 70

summons. Failure of the tenant to pay the rent into the registry of the court or to file a motion to determine the amount of rent to be paid into the registry within 5 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after the date of service of process constitutes an absolute waiver of the tenant's defenses other than payment, and the landlord is entitled to an immediate default judgment for removal of the tenant with a writ of possession to issue without further notice or hearing thereon. If a motion to determine rent is filed, documentation in support of the allegation that the rent as alleged in the complaint is in error is required. Public housing tenants or tenants receiving rent subsidies are required to deposit only that portion of the full rent for which they are responsible pursuant to the federal, state, or local program in which they are participating.

## Section 13. Section 83.626, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 83.626 Court records of eviction proceedings.-
- (1) A tenant, mobile home owner, mobile home tenant, or mobile home occupant who is a defendant in an eviction proceeding under this part or s. 723.061 may file a motion with the court to have the records of such proceeding sealed and to have his or her name substituted with "tenant" or "occupant" on the progress docket if any of the following conditions are satisfied:

Page 32 of 70

(a) The parties file a joint stipulation requesting relief under this section.

(b) The case was dismissed.

- (c) The case was resolved by settlement or stipulation of the parties and the defendant has complied with the terms of the agreement.
- (d) A default judgment was entered against the defendant and the defendant has satisfied any monetary award included in the judgment. This paragraph does not apply if the action was brought under s. 83.56(2)(a) or s. 723.061(1)(c) for material noncompliance, other than nonpayment of rent, because of the defendant's intentional destruction, damage, or misuse of the landlord's property.
- (e) A judgment was entered against the defendant on the merits at least 5 years before the motion was filed under this subsection and the defendant has satisfied any monetary award included in the judgment. This paragraph does not apply if the action was brought under s. 83.56(2)(a) or s. 723.061(1)(c) for material noncompliance, other than nonpayment of rent, because of the defendant's intentional destruction, damage, or misuse of the landlord's property.
- (2) (a) The court shall grant such motion without a hearing if the requirements in paragraph (1) (a) or paragraph (1) (b) are satisfied.
  - (b) If the defendant files a motion on the basis of

Page 33 of 70

paragraph (1)(c), paragraph (1)(d), or paragraph (1)(e) being satisfied, the defendant must also serve a copy of the motion on all parties to the proceeding. If a written objection is filed by a party within 30 days after such service, the court must schedule a hearing. If a written objection is not filed within 30 days after such service, or the court determines after a hearing that the defendant is eligible for relief, the court must grant the motion.

- (3) A tenant, mobile home owner, mobile home tenant, or mobile home occupant is entitled to relief under subsection (2) only once. When a tenant, mobile home owner, mobile home tenant, or mobile home occupant files a motion under subsection (1), he or she must also submit a sworn statement under penalty of perjury affirming that he or she has not previously received such relief from a court in this state.
- (4) In an eviction proceeding under this part or s.

  723.061, the court must substitute a defendant's name on the progress docket with "tenant" or "occupant" if a judgment is entered in favor of the defendant.
- (5) A defendant is not eligible for relief under this section if:
- (a) During any 12-month period, the defendant has had a judgment entered against him or her in two or more eviction proceedings; or
  - (b) During any 24-month period, the defendant has had a

Page 34 of 70

judgment entered against him or her in three or more eviction proceedings.

(6) This section applies to any judgment entered before, on, or after July 1, 2025.

Section 14. Section 83.63, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

83.63 Casualty damage.—If the premises are damaged or destroyed other than by the wrongful or negligent acts of the tenant so that the enjoyment of the premises is substantially impaired, the tenant may terminate the rental agreement and immediately vacate the premises. The tenant may vacate the part of the premises rendered unusable by the casualty, in which case the tenant's liability for rent shall be reduced by the fair rental value of that part of the premises damaged or destroyed. If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall comply with s. 83.49(4) s. 83.49(3).

Section 15. Section 83.67, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

83.67 Prohibited practices.-

(1) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may shall not cause, directly or indirectly, the termination or interruption of any utility service furnished to the tenant, including, but not limited to, water, heat, light, electricity, gas, elevator, garbage collection, or refrigeration, whether or not the utility service is under the control of, or payment is

Page 35 of 70

876 made by, the landlord.

- (2) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may shall not prevent the tenant from gaining reasonable access to the dwelling unit by any means, including, but not limited to, changing the locks or using any bootlock or similar device.
- (3) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may shall not discriminate against a servicemember in offering a dwelling unit for rent or in any of the terms of the rental agreement.
- (4) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may not discriminate against a person in offering a dwelling unit for rent or in any of the terms of the rental agreement based on the person's race; color; religion; sex; pregnancy; national origin; age; physical, mental, or developmental disability; HIV status; familial status; sexual orientation; gender identity; source of income; or credit score. For purposes of this subsection, the term:
- (a) "Familial status" means the makeup of a person's family, including whether there is a child under the age of 18 living with the person or whether the person is seeking custody of a child under the age of 18.
- (b) "Gender identity" means the identity, appearance, or behavior of a person, regardless of whether such identity, appearance, or behavior is different from that traditionally associated with the person's physiology or assigned sex at

Page 36 of 70

901 birth.

- (c) "Sexual orientation" means a person's heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality.
- (5) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may not harass or intimidate a tenant for the purpose of coercing the tenant into terminating the rental agreement.
- (6) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may not refuse to show the dwelling unit, either in person or through photographs, to a prospective tenant until the prospective tenant signs a rental agreement.
- (7) Unless otherwise required by law, a landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may not inquire into or consider a prospective tenant's criminal history on a rental application or rental agreement. A landlord may inquire into or consider a prospective tenant's criminal history only after the landlord otherwise determines that the prospective tenant otherwise qualifies to rent a dwelling unit.
- (8) If a landlord requires a prospective tenant to complete a rental application before residing in a dwelling unit, the landlord may not charge an excessive rental application fee. If, after a prospective tenant submits a rental application and rental application fee, a dwelling unit is not available, the landlord must refund the application fee to the prospective tenant.
  - (9) (4) A landlord may shall not prohibit a tenant from

Page 37 of 70

926

927

928

929

930

931

932

933

934

935

936

937

938

939

940

941

942

943

944

945

946

947

948

949950

displaying one portable, removable, cloth or plastic United States flag, not larger than 4 and 1/2 feet by 6 feet, in a respectful manner in or on the dwelling unit regardless of any provision in the rental agreement dealing with flags or decorations. The United States flag shall be displayed in accordance with s. 83.52(6). The landlord is not liable for damages caused by a United States flag displayed by a tenant. Any United States flag may not infringe upon the space rented by any other tenant.

(10) (5) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may shall not remove the outside doors, locks, roof, walls, or windows of the unit except for purposes of maintenance, repair, or replacement; and the landlord may shall not remove the tenant's personal property from the dwelling unit unless such action is taken after surrender, abandonment, recovery of possession of the dwelling unit due to the death of the last remaining tenant in accordance with s. 83.59(3)(d), or a lawful eviction. If provided in the rental agreement or a written agreement separate from the rental agreement, upon surrender or abandonment by the tenant, the landlord is not required to comply with s. 715.104 and is not liable or responsible for storage or disposition of the tenant's personal property; if provided in the rental agreement, there must be printed or clearly stamped on such rental agreement a legend in substantially the following form:

## Page 38 of 70

BY SIGNING THIS RENTAL AGREEMENT, THE TENANT AGREES THAT UPON SURRENDER, ABANDONMENT, OR RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF THE DWELLING UNIT DUE TO THE DEATH OF THE LAST REMAINING TENANT, AS PROVIDED BY CHAPTER 83, FLORIDA STATUTES, THE LANDLORD IS SHALL NOT BE LIABLE OR RESPONSIBLE FOR STORAGE OR DISPOSITION OF THE TENANT'S PERSONAL PROPERTY.

For the purposes of this section, abandonment <u>is determined</u> shall be as provided set forth in s. 83.59(3)(c).

(11)(6) A landlord who violates any provision of this section is shall be liable to the tenant for actual and consequential damages or 3 months' rent, whichever is greater, and costs, including attorney attorney's fees. Subsequent or repeated violations that are not contemporaneous with the initial violation are shall be subject to separate awards of damages.

 $\underline{(12)}$  (7) A violation of this section constitutes irreparable harm for the purposes of injunctive relief.

(13) (8) The remedies provided by this section are not exclusive and do not preclude the tenant from pursuing any other remedy at law or equity that the tenant may have. The remedies provided by this section shall also apply to a servicemember or person who is a prospective tenant who has been discriminated against under subsection (3) or subsection (4).

Page 39 of 70

Section 16. Section 83.675, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

83.675 Tenant opportunity to purchase.

- (1) For purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Bona fide offer of sale" means an offer for a price, and, including other material terms, that is at least as favorable as what would be accepted by a purchaser in an arm's length third-party contract, that is comparable to that at which a willing seller and a willing buyer would sell and purchase the dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located, or that is the appraised value of the dwelling unit or premises.
- (b) "Highest and best use" means the reasonable legal use of a dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located that is physically possible, appropriately supported, and financially feasible and that results in the highest value of the dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located.
- (c) "Matter-of-right" means the appropriate land use, development density, or building requirements of the dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located under zoning regulations and law.
- (2) Before a landlord may sell a dwelling unit or the premises on which a dwelling unit is located or issue a notice to vacate the dwelling unit or premises for purposes of

Page 40 of 70

demolition or discontinuance of housing use, the landlord must give the tenant an opportunity to purchase the dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located at a price and with material terms that represent a bona fide offer of sale.

- (3) A landlord shall provide the tenant a copy of the offer of sale, in the preferred language of the tenant, by hand delivery, e-mail, or certified mail. A landlord may not retain a percentage of ownership in the dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located in the offer of sale.
- (4) The sales price contained in the offer of sale may not be more than a price that is comparable to that at which a willing seller and a willing buyer would sell and purchase the dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located or that is the appraised value of the dwelling unit or premises.
- (5) The appraised value must be based on rights a landlord has as a matter-of-right as of the date of the offer of sale, including any existing right a landlord may have to convert the dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located to another use. The appraised value may take into consideration the highest and best use of the dwelling unit or premises.
- (6) A tenant may challenge an offer of sale as not being a bona fide offer of sale and request a determination of the

Page 41 of 70

| 1026 | appraised value by an independent licensed appraiser, as defined |
|------|--|
| 1027 | in s. 475.611, at his or her expense, by providing written       |
| 1028 | notice to the landlord and the Division of Consumer Services     |
| 1029 | within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services by    |
| 1030 | hand delivery, e-mail, or certified mail within 30 days after    |
| 1031 | receipt of the offer of sale.                                    |
| 1032 | (7) The landlord has the burden of proof to establish that       |
| 1033 | an offer of sale under this section is a bona fide offer of      |
| 1034 | sale.  |
| 1035 | Section 17. Section 83.676, Florida Statutes, is created         |
| 1036 | to read:   |
| 1037 | 83.676 Early termination of rental agreement by a victim         |
| 1038 | of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or       |
| 1039 | stalking; lock changing  |
| 1040 | (1) As used in this section, the term:                           |
| 1041 | (a) "Dating violence" has the same meaning as in s.              |
| 1042 | 784.046(1)(d).   |
| 1043 | (b) "Domestic violence" has the same meaning as in s.            |
| 1044 | 741.28.  |
| 1045 | (c) "Sexual violence" has the same meaning as in s.              |
| 1046 | 784.046(1)(c).   |
| 1047 | (d) "Stalking," as described in s. 784.048(2), means             |
| 1048 | willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly following, harassing, or  |
| 1049 | cyberstalking another person.                                    |
| 1050 | (2) A landlord may not terminate a rental agreement or           |

Page 42 of 70

evict a tenant for an incident involving actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking if the tenant or the tenant's minor child is the victim of such actual or threatened violence or stalking. A rental agreement may not include a provision deeming that early termination of a rental agreement because of an incident involving actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking, in which the tenant or the tenant's minor child is a victim and not the perpetrator, is a breach of the rental agreement.

- (3) (a) If a tenant or a tenant's minor child is a victim of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking during the term of a rental agreement, the tenant may, without penalty, terminate the rental agreement at any time by providing the landlord with written notice of the tenant's intent to terminate the rental agreement and to vacate the premises because of such incident. The termination of the rental agreement is effective immediately upon delivery of the written notice and documentation specified in paragraph (b), if applicable, to the landlord.
- (b) Unless the landlord notifies the tenant that documentation is not needed, a notice of termination from the tenant required under paragraph (a) must be accompanied by documentation verifying the tenant's or the tenant's minor child's status as a victim of actual or threatened domestic

Page 43 of 70

violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking, which
may include:

- 1. A copy of an injunction for protection against domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking issued to the tenant as the victim or as parent of a minor victim;
- 2. A copy of an order of no contact or a criminal conviction entered by a court in a criminal case in which the defendant was charged with a crime relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking against the tenant or the tenant's minor child;
- 3. A written verification from a domestic violence center certified under chapter 39 or a rape crisis center as defined in s. 794.055(2) which states that the tenant or the tenant's minor child is a victim of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking; or
- 4. A copy of a law enforcement report documenting an incident of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking against the tenant or the tenant's minor child.
- (c) A notice of termination from the tenant required under paragraph (a) must be provided by certified mail or hand delivery to the landlord, a person authorized to receive notices on behalf of the landlord under s. 83.50, a resident manager, or the person or entity that collects the rent on behalf of the landlord.

Page 44 of 70

(d) If a rental agreement with a specific duration is terminated by a tenant under this subsection less than 30 days before the end of the rental agreement, the tenant is liable for the rent for the remaining period of the rental agreement. If a rental agreement with a specific duration is terminated by a tenant under this subsection 30 or more days before the end of the rental agreement, the tenant is liable for prorated rent for a period of 30 days immediately following delivery of the notice of termination. After compliance with this paragraph, the tenant is released from any further obligation to pay rent, concessions, damages, fees, or penalties, and the landlord is not entitled to the remedies provided in s. 83.595.

- (e) If a rental agreement is terminated by a tenant under this subsection, the landlord must comply with s. 83.49(3). A tenant who terminates a rental agreement under this subsection does not forfeit any deposit money or advance rent paid to the landlord.
- (f) This subsection does not affect a tenant's liability for unpaid rent or other amounts owed to the landlord before the termination of the rental agreement under this subsection.
- violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking is also a tenant under the same rental agreement as the tenant who is a victim, or whose minor child is a victim, of such actual or threatened violence or stalking, neither the perpetrator's

Page 45 of 70

liability for rent nor his or her other obligations under the
rental agreement are terminated under this subsection, and the
landlord is entitled to the rights and remedies provided by this
part against the perpetrator.

- (4) (a) A tenant or a tenant's minor child who is a victim of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking and who wishes to remain in the dwelling unit may make a written request to the landlord accompanied by any one of the documents listed in paragraph (3) (b), and the landlord shall, within 24 hours after receipt of the request, change the locks of the tenant's dwelling unit and provide the tenant with a key to the new locks.
- (b) If the landlord fails to change the locks within 24 hours, the tenant may change the locks without the landlord's permission, notwithstanding any contrary provision in the rental agreement or other applicable rules or regulations imposed by the landlord, if all of the following conditions have been met:
- 1. The locks are changed in like manner as if the landlord had changed the locks, with locks of similar or better quality than the original locks.
- 2. The landlord is notified within 24 hours after the changing of the locks.
- $\underline{\mbox{3. The landlord is provided a key to the new locks within}}$  a reasonable time.
  - (c) If the locks are changed under this subsection, the

Page 46 of 70

1151 <u>landlord is not liable to any person who does not have access to</u>
1152 the dwelling unit.

- (5) A landlord may not refuse to enter into a rental agreement for a dwelling unit, refuse to negotiate for the rental of a dwelling unit, make a dwelling unit unavailable, or retaliate in the rental of a dwelling unit because:
- (a) The tenant, prospective tenant, or minor child of the tenant or prospective tenant is a victim of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking; or
- (b) The tenant or prospective tenant has previously terminated a rental agreement because of an incident involving actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking in which the tenant, prospective tenant, or minor child of the tenant or prospective tenant was a victim.

However, the landlord may refuse to enter into a rental agreement, negotiate for the rental of a dwelling unit, or make a dwelling unit available if the tenant or prospective tenant fails to comply with the landlord's request for documentation of an incident of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking that occurred before termination of a prior rental agreement. A landlord's request for documentation is satisfied upon the tenant's or prospective tenant's provision of any one of the documents listed in

Page 47 of 70

1176 paragraph (3)(b).

- (6) All information provided to a landlord under subsections (3), (4), and (5), including the fact that a tenant, prospective tenant, or a tenant's or prospective tenant's minor child is or was a victim of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking, and including the tenant's forwarding address, is confidential. The landlord may not enter such information into any shared database or provide the information to any other person or entity, except to the extent such disclosure is:
- (a) Made to a person specified in paragraph (3)(c) solely for a legitimate business purpose;
- (b) Requested, or consented to, in writing by the tenant or the tenant's legal guardian;
  - (c) Required for use in a judicial proceeding; or
  - (d) Otherwise required by law.
- (7) A tenant or prospective tenant, on his or her own behalf or on behalf of his or her minor child, may file a civil action against a landlord for a violation of this section. A landlord who violates subsection (5) or subsection (6) is civilly liable to the victim for \$1,000 for punitive damages, actual and consequential damages, and court costs, including reasonable attorney fees, unless the landlord can show that this was the landlord's first violation and the violation was not committed in bad faith. Subsequent or repeated violations that

Page 48 of 70

are not contemporaneous with the initial violation are subject

| 1202 | to separate awards of damages.                               |
|------|--|
| 1203 | (8) The provisions of this section may not be waived or      |
| 1204 | modified by a rental agreement.                              |
| 1205 | Section 18. Section 83.685, Florida Statutes, is created     |
| 1206 | to read:   |
| 1207 | 83.685 Conversion of single-family homes to rental           |
| 1208 | property; ownership quotas prohibited                        |
| 1209 | (1) A person may not purchase a single-family home for a     |
| 1210 | purpose other than residential use if the person owns 100 or |
| 1211 | more single-family homes that are used primarily for rental  |
| 1212 | purposes.  |
| 1213 | (2)(a) The Attorney General may conduct civil                |
| 1214 | investigations and bring civil actions pursuant to this      |
| 1215 | subsection. In an action brought by the Attorney General     |

1201

1216

1217

1218

1219

1220

1221

1222

1223

1224

1225

(b) A person aggrieved by a violation of this section may bring an action in the circuit court against a person who acquires a single-family home in violation of this section. A court may impose civil penalties on a person that violates this section not to exceed \$100 per day for each single-family home acquired in violation of this section and may award to a plaintiff that prevails in an action brought pursuant to this subsection one or more of the following remedies:

pursuant to this subsection, the court may award or impose any

Page 49 of 70

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

relief available under this subsection.

| L226 | 1. | Equitable | relief. |
|------|----|-----------|---------|

- 2. Damages.
- 3. Costs and fees, including reasonable attorney fees.
- 1229 <u>4. Exemplary damages in an amount equal to \$50,000 or</u>
  1230 <u>three times the total of damages, costs, and fees, whichever is</u>
  1231 greater.
  - (c) A court may award to a defendant who prevails in an action brought pursuant to this subsection costs and fees, including reasonable attorney fees, if the court finds the action was not well grounded in fact and warranted by existing law or was interposed for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation.
  - (d) In an action arising under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), the court shall grant a motion by the Attorney General or a person aggrieved under this section for joinder of any affiliate of a defendant named in the litigation for purposes of:
  - 1. Ensuring a proper accounting regarding the total number of single-family homes owned by the named defendant and any affiliates.
    - 2. Authorizing proper enforcement, remedies, and damages.
  - (e) If a party is unable to pay an amount awarded by the court pursuant to paragraph (b), the court may find any interested party joined pursuant to paragraph (d) jointly and severally liable for violation of this section and make the

Page 50 of 70

1251 award recoverable against any or all of the joined interested
1252 parties.

- (f) This subsection does not limit rights and remedies available to this state or to any person under any other law and does not alter or restrict the Attorney General's authority under this section with regard to conduct involving assertions of violations of this section.
  - (3) For purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Affiliate" means a person, other than an individual, which wholly or substantially owns, is wholly or substantially owned by, or is under common ownership with another person.
- (b) "Person" means a fiduciary, a firm, an association, a partnership, a limited liability company, a corporation, or any other business entity or group acting as a unit. The term includes an officer or employee of a corporation; a member, a manager, or an employee of a limited liability company; and a member or an employee of a partnership who, as officer, employee, member, or manager, acts on behalf of the business entity with whom they are associated or an affiliate of that business entity. The term does not include a governmental entity.

Section 19. Subsection (14) is added to section 163.31801, Florida Statutes, to read:

1274 163.31801 Impact fees; short title; intent; minimum
1275 requirements; audits; challenges.—

Page 51 of 70

| 1276 | (14) A local government may adopt by ordinance or a              |
|------|--|
| 1277 | special district may adopt by resolution an impact fee that is   |
| 1278 | charged to a developer when residents are displaced from their   |
| 1279 | homes due to gentrification by the developer. The revenue        |
| 1280 | generated from the impact fee must be used for affordable        |
| 1281 | housing in the county, municipality, or special district that    |
| 1282 | adopted such impact fee.   |
| 1283 | Section 20. Section 166.0452, Florida Statutes, is created       |
| 1284 | to read:   |
| 1285 | 166.0452 Community Land Bank Program.—                           |
| 1286 | (1) For purposes of this section, the term:                      |
| 1287 | (a) "Affordable" has the same meaning as in s. 420.0004.         |
| 1288 | (b) "Community housing development organization" has the         |
| 1289 | same meaning as in s. 420.503.                                   |
| 1290 | (c) "Community land bank plan" or "plan" means a plan            |
| 1291 | adopted by the governing body of a municipality to implement a   |
| 1292 | community land bank program.                                     |
| 1293 | (d) "Community land bank program" or "program" means the         |
| 1294 | program created by a governing body of a municipality under this |
| 1295 | section.   |
| 1296 | (e) "Land bank" means an entity established or approved by       |
| 1297 | the governing body of a municipality for the purpose of          |
| 1298 | acquiring, holding, and transferring unimproved real property    |
| 1299 | under this section.  |
| 1300 | (f) "Low-income household" has the same meaning as in s.         |

Page 52 of 70

1301 420.9071.

- (g) "Qualified organization" means a community housing
  development organization that meets all of the following
  criteria:
- 1. Contains within its designated geographical boundaries of operation, as set forth in its application for certification filed with and approved by the municipality, a portion of the property that a land bank is offering for sale.
- 2. Has built at least three single-family homes or duplexes or one multifamily residential dwelling of four or more housing units in compliance with all applicable building codes within the preceding 2-year period and within its designated geographical boundaries of operation.
- 3. Has developed or rehabilitated housing units within the preceding 3-year period that are within a 2-mile radius of the property that a land bank is offering for sale.
- (h) "Qualified participating developer" means a developer that meets all of the following criteria:
- 1. Has developed three or more housing units within the 3-year period preceding its submission of a proposal to the land bank seeking to acquire real property from a land bank.
- 2. Has a development plan approved by the governing body of the municipality for the property acquired from a land bank.
- 3. Any other requirements adopted by the governing body of the municipality in its community land bank plan.

Page 53 of 70

1326 1327 The term includes a qualified organization. 1328 "Very-low-income household" has the same meaning as in (i) 1329 s. 420.9071. 1330 (2) The governing body of a municipality may create a community land bank program in which the person charged with 1331 1332 selling real property pursuant to a foreclosure judgment may 1333 sell certain eligible real property by private sale for purposes 1334 of affordable housing developments. The governing body of a 1335 municipality that adopts a community land bank program shall 1336 establish or approve a land bank for the purpose of acquiring, 1337 holding, and transferring unimproved real property under this 1338 section. 1339 (3) (a) The governing body of a municipality that creates a 1340 community land bank program shall operate the program in 1341 conformance with a community land bank plan that the 1342 municipality adopts annually. The plan may be amended as needed. 1343 In developing the plan, the governing body of a 1344 municipality shall consider other housing plans adopted by the 1345 governing body, including the comprehensive plan submitted to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development 1346 1347 and all fair housing plans and policies adopted or agreed to by 1348 the governing body. The plan must include, at a minimum, all of the 1349 1350 following:

Page 54 of 70

| 1. A list of community housing development organizations        |
|---|
| eligible to participate in the right of first refusal under     |
| subsection (6). The plan must also include the time period      |
| during which the right of first refusal may be exercised, which |
| time period must be at least 9 months but not more than 26      |
| months after the date of the deed of conveyance of the property |
| to the land bank.   |

- 2. A right of first refusal for any other nonprofit corporation exempted from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code if the preeminent right of first refusal is provided to qualified organizations as provided in subsection (6).
- 3. A list of the parcels of real property that may be eligible for sale to the land bank during the next year.
- 4. The municipality's plan for the development of affordable housing on those parcels of real property.
- 5. The sources and amounts of money the municipality anticipates to be available for subsidies for the development of affordable housing in the municipality, including any money specifically available for housing developed under the program, as approved by the governing body of the municipality at the time the plan is adopted.
- 6. The amount of additional time, if any, that a property may be held in the land bank once an offer has been received from a qualified participating developer and accepted by the

Page 55 of 70

1376 land bank.

- (4) (a) Before the adoption of a plan, the governing body of a municipality must hold a public hearing on the proposed plan.
- (b) The city manager or his or her designee must provide notice of the public hearing to all community housing development organizations and to the neighborhood associations identified by the governing body of the municipality as serving the neighborhoods in which properties anticipated to be available for sale to the land bank under this section are located.
- (c) The city manager or his or her designee must make copies of the proposed plan available to the public at least 60 days before the date of the public hearing.
- (5) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (f), property that is ordered sold pursuant to a foreclosure judgment may be sold in a private sale to a land bank by the person charged with the sale of the property without first offering the property for sale as otherwise provided in chapter 45 if all of the following apply:
- 1. The market value of the property as specified in the judgment of foreclosure is less than the total amount due under the judgment, including all taxes, penalties, and interest, plus the value of nontax liens held by a taxing unit and awarded by the judgment, court costs, and the cost of the sale.

Page 56 of 70

|      | 2.   | The | property | is | not | improved | with | а | building | or |
|------|------|-----|----------|----|-----|----------|------|---|----------|----|
| buil | ding | s.  |          |    |     |          |      |   |          |    |

- 3. There are delinquent taxes on the property for a total of at least 5 years.
- 4. The governing body of the municipality has executed an interlocal agreement with the other taxing units that are parties to the foreclosure proceeding which enables those taxing units to agree to participate in the program while retaining the right to withhold consent to the sale of the specific properties to the land bank.
- (b) A sale of property for use in connection with the program is a sale for a public purpose.
- (c) If the person being sued in a foreclosure proceeding does not contest the market value of the property in the proceeding, the person waives the right to challenge the amount of the market value determined by the court for purposes of the sale of the property under s. 45.031.
- (d) For any sale of property under this section, the person charged with the sale of the property must provide each person who was a defendant to the judgment, or that person's attorney, written notice at least 90 days before the date of the proposed sale of the property. Such notice must be given in accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (e) After receipt of the notice required under paragraph
  (d) and before the date of the proposed sale, the owner of the

Page 57 of 70

property subject to the sale may file with the person charged

with the sale a written request that the property not be sold in

the manner provided under this section.

- (f) If the person charged with the sale receives a written request as provided in paragraph (e), the person must sell the property as otherwise provided in chapter 45.
- (g) The owner of the property subject to the sale may not receive any proceeds of a sale under this section and does not have any personal liability for a deficiency of the judgment as a result of a sale under this section.
- (h) If consent is given by the taxing units that are a party to the judgment, property may be sold to a land bank for less than the market value of the property as specified in the judgment or less than the total of all taxes, penalties, and interest, plus the value of nontax liens held by a taxing unit and awarded by the judgment, court costs, and the cost of the sale.
- (i) The deed of conveyance of the property sold to a land bank under this section conveys to the land bank the right, title, and interest in the property acquired or held by each taxing unit that was a party to the judgment, subject to the right of redemption.
- (6) After receiving the deed of conveyance of the property, a land bank must first offer the property for sale to qualified organizations.

Page 58 of 70

|       | (a)  | А    | land  | bank  | must  | provi  | de noti | ce t       | to qu | alifie | <u>d</u> |       |   |
|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|---|
| organ | izat | cion | ıs by | cert  | ified | mail,  | returr  | re         | ceipt | reque  | sted     | , at  |   |
| least | . 60 | day  | s be  | fore  | the b | eginni | ng of t | the t      | time  | period | in       | which | a |
| right | of   | fir  | st r  | efusa | l may | be ex  | ercised | dac        | cordi | ng to  | <u>a</u> |       |   |
| munic | ipal | lity | 7's c | ommun | ity l | and ba | nk plar | 1 <b>.</b> |       |        |          |       |   |

- (b) If a land bank conveys the property to a qualified organization before the expiration of the time period specified by the community land bank plan, the interlocal agreement executed under subparagraph (5)(a)4. must provide tax abatement for the property until the expiration of the time period.
- (c) During the right of first refusal time period, a land bank may not sell the property to a qualified participating developer other than a qualified organization. If all qualified organizations notify the land bank that they are declining to exercise their right of first refusal during the applicable time period, the land bank may sell the property to any other qualified participating developer at the same price that the land bank offered the property to the qualified organizations.
- (d) If more than one qualified organization expresses an interest in exercising its right of first refusal, the organization that has the most geographically compact area encompassing a portion of the property as designated it its application for certification is given priority.
- (e) A land bank is not required to provide a right of first refusal to qualified organizations under this section if

Page 59 of 70

the land bank is selling property that reverted to the land bank as provided under subsection (7).

- (7) Each subsequent resale of property acquired by a land bank under this section must comply with the conditions of this subsection.
- (a) A land bank must sell a property to a qualified participating developer within 3 years after receiving the deed of conveyance of the property for the purpose of construction of affordable housing for sale or rent to low-income households or very-low-income households. If the land bank has not sold the property within those 3 years, the property must be transferred from the land bank back to the taxing units that were parties to the foreclosure judgment for disposition as otherwise allowed under law.
- (b) The number of properties acquired by a qualified participating developer under this section on which development has not been completed may not at any time exceed three times the annual average residential production completed by the qualified participating developer during the preceding 2-year period, as determined by the governing body of the municipality. In its community land bank plan, the governing body of the municipality may increase the number of properties a qualified participating developer may acquire.
- (c) The deed conveying a property sold by a land bank must include a right of reverter so that, if the qualified

Page 60 of 70

participating developer does not apply for a construction permit and close on any construction financing within 2 years after the date of the conveyance of the property from the land bank to the qualified participating developer, the property reverts to the land bank for subsequent resale to another qualified participating developer or conveyance to the taxing units as required under paragraph (a).

- (d) The proceeds from sales under this section must be reinvested back into the community land bank program.
- (8) (a) A land bank must impose deed restrictions on property sold to qualified participating developers requiring the development and sale or rental of the property to low-income households and very-low-income households.
- (b) At least 25 percent of a land bank's properties sold during any given fiscal year to be developed for sale must be deed restricted for sale to households whose total annual household income does not exceed 60 percent of the area median income, adjusted for household size, for the metropolitan statistical area in which the municipality is located, as determined annually by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- (c)1. If the property sold is to be developed for rental units, the deed restrictions must last for at least 20 years and prohibit the exclusion of a person or family from admission to the development based solely on the participation of the person

Page 61 of 70

or family in the Housing Choice Voucher Program under s. 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended. Additionally, the deed restrictions must require:

- a. That 100 percent of the rental units be occupied by and affordable to households whose total annual household income does not exceed 60 percent of the area median income, adjusted for household size, for the metropolitan statistical area in which the municipality is located, as determined annually by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development;
- b. That 40 percent of the rental units be occupied by and affordable to households whose total annual household income does not exceed 50 percent of the area median income, adjusted for household size, for the metropolitan statistical area in which the municipality is located, as determined annually by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development; or
- c. That 20 percent of the rental units be occupied by and affordable to households whose total annual household income does not exceed 30 percent of the area median income, adjusted for household size, for the metropolitan statistical area in which the municipality is located, as determined annually by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- 2. The owner of a development with deed restrictions required under this paragraph must file an annual occupancy report with the municipality on a form adopted by the governing body of the municipality.

Page 62 of 70

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this section, if the deed restrictions imposed under this subsection are for a number of years, the deed restrictions must renew automatically.

- (e) A land bank or the governing body of a municipality may modify or add to the deed restrictions imposed under this subsection. Any modifications or additions made by the governing body of the municipality must be adopted by the governing body as part of its community land bank plan and must comply with the restrictions in this subsection.
- (9) (a) A land bank must keep accurate minutes of its meetings and accurate records and books of account that conform with generally accepted principles of accounting and that clearly reflect the income and expenses of the land bank and all transactions in relation to its property.
- (b) A land bank must maintain in its records for inspection a copy of the sale settlement statement for each property sold by a qualified participating developer and a copy of the first page of the mortgage note with the interest rate and indicating the volume and page number of the instrument as filed with the county clerk.
- (c) Within 90 days after the close of its fiscal year, a land bank must file with the municipality an annual audited financial statement prepared by a certified public accountant. The financial transactions of the land bank are subject to audit by the municipality.

Page 63 of 70

| 1576 | (d) For purposes of evaluating the effectiveness of the          |
|------|--|
| 1577 | program, a land bank must submit an annual performance report to |
| 1578 | the municipality by November 1 of each year in which the land    |
| 1579 | bank acquires or sells property under this section. The          |
| 1580 | performance report must include all of the following:            |
| 1581 | 1. A complete and detailed written accounting of all money       |
| 1582 | and properties received and disbursed by the land bank during    |
| 1583 | the preceding fiscal year.                                       |
| 1584 | 2. For each property acquired by the land bank during the        |
| 1585 | preceding fiscal year:   |
| 1586 | a. The street address of the property.                           |
| 1587 | b. The legal description of the property.                        |
| 1588 | c. The date on which the land bank took title to the             |
| 1589 | property.  |
| 1590 | d. The full name and street address of the property owner        |
| 1591 | of record at the time of the foreclosure proceeding.             |
| 1592 | 3. For each property sold by the land bank to a qualified        |
| 1593 | participating developer during the preceding fiscal year:        |
| 1594 | a. The street address of the property.                           |
| 1595 | b. The legal description of the property.                        |
| 1596 | c. The full name and mailing address of the developer.           |
| 1597 | d. The purchase price paid by the developer.                     |
| 1598 | e. The maximum incomes allowed for the households by the         |
| 1599 | terms of the sale.   |
| 1600 | f. The source and amount of any public subsidy provided by       |

Page 64 of 70

| 1001 | the municipality to facilitate the safe of fental of the         |
|------|--|
| 1602 | property to a household within the targeted income range.        |
| 1603 | 4. For each property sold by a qualified participating           |
| 1604 | developer during the preceding fiscal year, the buyer's          |
| 1605 | household income and a description of all use and sale           |
| 1606 | restrictions.  |
| 1607 | 5. For each property developed for rental units with an          |
| 1608 | active deed restriction, a copy of the most recent annual report |
| 1609 | filed by the owner of the land bank.                             |
| 1610 | (e) A land bank must provide copies of the performance           |
| 1611 | report to the taxing units that were parties to the judgment of  |
| 1612 | foreclosure and provide notice of the availability of the        |
| 1613 | performance report for review to the organizations and           |
| 1614 | neighborhood associations identified by the governing body of    |
| 1615 | the municipality as serving the neighborhoods in which           |
| 1616 | properties sold to the land bank under this section are located. |
| 1617 | (f) The land bank and municipality must maintain copies of       |
| 1618 | all performance reports and make such reports available for      |
| 1619 | public review.   |
| 1620 | (10) This section does not apply to property acquired            |
|      |  |

- through an eminent domain action.
- Section 21. Subsection (1) of section 196.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 196.061 Rental of homestead to constitute abandonment.—
  - (1) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the rental of

Page 65 of 70

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

1621

1622

1623

1624

1625

all or substantially all of a dwelling previously claimed to be a homestead for tax purposes shall constitute the abandonment of such dwelling as a homestead, and the abandonment continues until the dwelling is physically occupied by the owner. However, such abandonment of the homestead after January 1 of any year does not affect the homestead exemption for tax purposes for that particular year unless the property is rented for more than 30 days per calendar year for 2 consecutive years.

(b) The rental of any portion of a dwelling previously claimed to be a homestead for tax purposes does not constitute abandonment if the owner resides on the property.

Section 22. Section 201.025, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 201.025 Tax on deeds relating to residential property purchased by private equity firms.—
- (1) When a deed, an instrument, or any other writing for a residential single-family dwelling, a manufactured home, or an apartment complex is granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to a purchaser that is a private equity firm or corporation that has at least \$20 million in assets, the tax is \$100 on each \$100 of the consideration.
- (2) All documentary stamp tax revenues generated under this section must be deposited into the Florida Affordable Housing Trust Fund.
  - (3) Taxes imposed by this section do not apply to an

Page 66 of 70

| 1651 | assignment, a deed, a transfer, a conveyance, or any other      |
|------|---|
| 1652 | disposition that arises out of a transfer of real property if   |
| 1653 | the purchaser is:   |
| 1654 | (a) A nonprofit organization as defined in s. 201.02(6).        |
| 1655 | (b) A government entity as defined in s. 768.295(2).            |
| 1656 | (c) A person purchasing such real property pursuant to a        |
| 1657 | government program to provide housing to low-income persons as  |
| 1658 | defined in s. 420.0004(11).                                     |
| 1659 | Section 23. Section 220.1851, Florida Statutes, is created      |
| 1660 | to read:  |
| 1661 | 220.1851 Retail-to-residence tax credit.—                       |
| 1662 | (1) As used in this section, the term:                          |
| 1663 | (a) "Credit period" means the period of 5 years beginning       |
| 1664 | with the year a project is completed.                           |
| 1665 | (b) "Designated project" means a qualified project              |
| 1666 | designated pursuant to s. 420.50931 to receive the tax credit   |
| 1667 | under this section.   |
| 1668 | (c) "Qualified project" means a project to redevelop a          |
| 1669 | structure that was originally developed as a shopping center to |
| 1670 | provide appropriate and affordable workforce housing.           |
| 1671 | (d) "Shopping center" means an area designed to provide         |
| 1672 | space for multiple storefronts within a single building or      |
| 1673 | sharing a common parking lot.                                   |
| 1674 | (2)(a) There shall be allowed a tax credit of up to 9           |
|      |   |

Page 67 of 70

percent, but no more than necessary to make the project

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

1675

feasible, of the total cost of a designated project for each
year of the credit period against any tax due for a taxable year
under this chapter.

- (b) The tax credit shall be allocated among designated projects by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation as provided in s. 420.50931.
- (c) A tax credit allocated to a designated project may be subject to transfer by the recipient. Such transferred credits may not be transferred again. The department shall adopt rules necessary to administer this paragraph.

Section 24. Section 420.50931, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

420.50931 Retail-to-residence Tax Credit Program.-

- (1) There is created the Retail-to-residence Tax Credit Program for the purpose of redeveloping shopping centers into appropriate and affordable workforce housing.
- (2) The corporation shall determine those qualified projects, as defined in s. 220.1851(1), which shall be considered designated projects under s. 220.1851 and eligible for the corporate tax credit under that section. The corporation shall establish procedures necessary for proper allocation and distribution of tax credits, including the establishment of criteria for ensuring that the housing is appropriate and affordable for the workers of the state, and may exercise all powers necessary to administer the allocation of such credits.

Page 68 of 70

The board of directors of the corporation shall administer the allocation procedures and determine allocations on behalf of the corporation. The corporation shall prepare an annual plan, which must be approved by the Governor, containing general guidelines for the allocation of tax credits to designated projects.

- ensure that tax credits are used in a fair manner, taking into consideration the timeliness of the application, the location of the proposed project, the relative need in the area for appropriate and affordable workforce housing and the availability of such housing, the economic feasibility of the proposed project, and the ability of the applicant to complete the proposed project in the calendar year for which the tax credit is sought.
- (4) (a) A taxpayer who wishes to participate in the Retailto-residence Tax Credit Program must submit an application for tax credit to the corporation. The application must identify the proposed project and the location of the proposed project and include evidence that the proposed project is a qualified project as defined in s. 220.1851(1). The corporation may request any information from an applicant necessary to enable the corporation to allocate tax credits pursuant to the procedures adopted under subsection (3).
- (b) The corporation's approval of an application for a project must be in writing and include a statement of the

Page 69 of 70

| 1726 | maximum tax credit that may be granted to the applicant.         |
|------|--|
| 1727 | Section 25. Section 420.5098, Florida Statutes, is created       |
| 1728 | to read:   |
| 1729 | 420.5098 Affordable Housing Construction Loan Program            |
| 1730 | (1) The Affordable Housing Construction Loan Program is          |
| 1731 | created to encourage the new construction of affordable homes    |
| 1732 | for purchase by low-income to moderate-income homebuyers by      |
| 1733 | providing a revolving line of construction funding.              |
| 1734 | (2) The corporation may provide loans under the program to       |
| 1735 | applicants for construction of affordable housing. Applicants    |
| 1736 | may draw from the loan up to five times per home. All homes must |
| 1737 | meet the requirements of the Florida Building Code or, if more   |
| 1738 | stringent, local amendments to the Florida Building Code.        |
| 1739 | (3) Qualified homebuyers of homes built under this program       |
| 1740 | must be first-time homebuyers who earn no more than 120 percent  |
| 1741 | of the area median income.                                       |
| 1742 | (4) The corporation shall develop a loan application             |
| 1743 | process for the program.   |
| 1744 | (5) The corporation may adopt rules pursuant to ss.              |
| 1745 | 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this section.                 |
| 1746 | Section 26 This act shall take effect July 1 2025                |

Page 70 of 70