COMMITTEE/SUBC	OMMITTEE	ACTION
ADOPTED	_	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED		(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTI	ON	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT		(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN		(Y/N)
OTHER		

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Energy, Communications & Cybersecurity Subcommittee

Representative Amesty offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment) Remove lines 53-297 and insert:

damage. Improved <u>commercial</u> property <u>constructed or that has</u>

been retrofitted with <u>resiliency qualifying improvements and improved residential property retrofitted with wind resistance qualifying improvements <u>receive receives</u> the special benefit of reducing the property's burden from potential wind damage.

Further, the installation and operation of qualifying improvements not only benefit the affected properties for which the improvements are made, but also assist in fulfilling the goals of the state's energy and hurricane mitigation policies.

In order to make qualifying improvements more affordable and</u>

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assist property owners who wish to undertake such improvements,
the Legislature finds that there is a compelling state interest
in enabling property owners to voluntarily finance such
improvements with local government assistance.

- (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Commercial property" means real property not defined as residential property which will be or has been improved by a qualifying improvement, including, but not limited to, the following:
- 1. A multifamily residential property composed of five or more dwelling units;
 - 2. A commercial real property;
 - 3. An industrial building or property;
 - 4. An agricultural property;
 - 5. A nonprofit-owned property;
- 6. A long-term care facility, including nursing homes and assisted living facilities; or
 - 7. A government commercial property.
- (b) "Government commercial property" means real property
 owned by a local government and leased to a nongovernmental
 lessee where the usage by the lessee meets the definition of
 commercial property.
- (c) "Local government" means a county, a municipality, a dependent special district as defined in s. 189.012, or a separate legal entity created pursuant to s. 163.01(7).

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	(d)	"No	ongover	rnmental	le	ssee"	means	а	person	or	an	entity	
other	than	а	local	governme	ent	which	lease	es	govern	nent	. cc	ommercial	1
prope	rty.												

- (e) (b) "Qualifying improvements": improvement"
- 1. For residential property, includes any:
- <u>a.1.</u> Energy conservation and efficiency improvement, which is a measure to reduce consumption through conservation or a more efficient use of electricity, natural gas, propane, or other forms of energy on the property, including, but not limited to, air sealing; installation of insulation; installation of energy-efficient heating, cooling, or ventilation systems; building modifications to increase the use of daylight; replacement of windows; installation of energy controls or energy recovery systems; installation of electric vehicle charging equipment; and installation of efficient lighting equipment.
- <u>b.2.</u> Renewable energy improvement, which is the installation of any system in which the electrical, mechanical, or thermal energy is produced from a method that uses one or more of the following fuels or energy sources: hydrogen, solar energy, geothermal energy, bioenergy, and wind energy.
- $\underline{\text{c.3.}}$ Wind resistance improvement, which includes, but is not limited to:
 - (I) Improving the strength of the roof deck attachment;

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66	(II) Creating a secondary water barrier to prevent water
67	intrusion;
68	(III) Installing wind-resistant shingles;
69	(IV) Installing gable-end bracing;
70	(V) Reinforcing roof-to-wall connections;
71	(VI) Installing storm shutters; or
72	(VII) Installing opening protections.
73	2. For commercial property, includes any:
74	a. Energy conservation and efficiency improvement, which
75	is a measure to reduce consumption through conservation or a
76	more efficient use of electricity, natural gas, propane, or
77	other forms of energy on the property, including, but not
78	limited to, air sealing; installation of insulation;
79	installation of energy-efficient heating, cooling, or
80	ventilation systems; building modifications to increase the use
81	of daylight; replacement of windows; installation of energy
82	controls or energy recovery systems; installation of electric
83	vehicle charging equipment; installation of efficient lighting
84	equipment; or any other improvements necessary to achieve a
85	sustainable building rating or compliance with a national model
86	green building code.
87	b. Renewable energy improvement, which is the
88	installation of any system in which the electrical, mechanical,
89	or thermal energy is produced from a method that uses one or

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90	more of the following fuels or energy sources: hydrogen, solar
91	energy, geothermal energy, bioenergy, and wind energy.
92	c. Resiliency improvement, which includes, but is not
93	<pre>limited to:</pre>
94	(I) Improving the strength of the roof deck attachment;
95	(II) Creating a secondary water barrier to prevent water
96	<pre>intrusion;</pre>
97	(III) Installing wind-resistant shingles;
98	(IV) Installing gable-end bracing;
99	(V) Reinforcing roof-to-wall connections;
100	(VI) Installing storm shutters; or
101	(VII) Installing opening protections;
102	(VIII) Creating or improving stormwater and flood
103	resiliency, including shoreline improvements; or
104	(IX) Making any other improvements necessary to achieve a
105	sustainable building rating or compliance with a national model
106	resiliency standard and any improvements to a structure to
107	achieve wind or flood insurance rate reductions, including
108	building elevation.
109	(f) "Residential property" means a residential real
110	property of four or fewer dwelling units which will be or has
111	been improved by a qualifying improvement.
112	(4) Subject to local government ordinance or resolution, a
113	residential or commercial property owner may apply to the local
114	government for funding to finance a qualifying improvement and

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115	enter into a financing agreement with the local government.
116	Costs incurred by the local government for such purpose may be
117	collected as a non-ad valorem assessment. A non-ad valorem
118	assessment $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be collected pursuant to s. 197.3632 and,
119	notwithstanding s. 197.3632(8)(a), $\underline{\text{is}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ not $\underline{\text{be}}$ subject to
120	discount for early payment. However, the notice and adoption
121	requirements of s. 197.3632(4) do not apply if this section is
122	used and complied with, and the intent resolution, publication
123	of notice, and mailed notices to the property appraiser, tax
124	collector, and Department of Revenue required by s.
125	197.3632(3)(a) may be provided on or before August 15 in
126	conjunction with any non-ad valorem assessment authorized by
127	this section, if the property appraiser, tax collector, and
128	local government agree. A non-ad valorem assessment on a
129	commercial property securing financing for a qualifying
130	improvement, notwithstanding ss. 192.091(2)(b) and
131	197.3632(8)(c), is subject to a maximum annual fee of 1 percent
132	of the annual non-ad valorem assessment collected or \$5,000,
133	whichever is less. Notwithstanding this subsection, a delinquent
134	assessment pursuant to a financing agreement with a
135	nongovernmental lessee must be enforced in the manner provided
136	by law for taxes and assessments on property owned by
137	nongovernmental lessees of government commercial property.
138	(8) A local government may enter into a financing
139	agreement to finance or refinance a qualifying improvement only

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with the record owner of the affected property. For government
commercial property, the financing agreement must be executed by
the nongovernmental lessee with the written consent of the
governmental lessor. Evidence of such consent must be provided
to the local government. The financing agreement with a
nongovernmental lessee must provide that the nongovernmental
lessee is the only party obligated to pay the assessment. Any
financing agreement entered into pursuant to this section or a
summary memorandum of such agreement $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be recorded in
the public records of the county within which the property is
located by the sponsoring unit of local government within 5 days
after execution of the agreement. The recorded agreement
provides shall provide constructive notice that the assessment
to be levied on the property constitutes a lien of equal dignity
to county taxes and assessments from the date of recordation.

- (9) (a) Before entering into a financing agreement <u>for a residential property</u>, the local government shall reasonably determine that all of the following conditions have been met:
- $\underline{1.}$ that All property taxes and any other assessments levied on the same bill as property taxes are paid and have not been delinquent for the preceding 3 years or the property owner's period of ownership, whichever is less.
- $\underline{2.}$ that There are no involuntary liens, including, but not limited to, construction liens on the property.

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<u>3.</u> ŧ	that No no	otices	of defa	ult o	r oth	er evid	ence of	
property-b	based deb	t delin	quency	have	been	recorde	d during	the
preceding	3 years	or the	propert	y own	er's	period	of owners	ship,
whichever	is less.	<u>.</u>						

- $\underline{4.}$ and that The property owner is current on all mortgage debt on the property.
- (b) Before entering into a financing agreement for a commercial property, the local government shall reasonably determine that all of the following conditions have been met:
- 1. All property taxes and any other assessments levied on the same bill as property taxes are current.
- 2. There are no involuntary liens greater than \$10,000, including, but not limited to, construction liens on the property.
- 3. No notices of default or other evidence of propertybased debt delinquency have been recorded and not released during the preceding 3 years or the property owner's period of ownership, whichever is less.
- 4. The property owner is current on all mortgage debt on the property.
- (10) To constitute an improvement to the building or facility, a qualifying improvement must be shall be affixed to a building or facility that is part of the property and shall constitute an improvement to the building or facility or a fixture attached to the building or facility. A financing

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agreement may be executed for qualifying improvements in the
construction of a commercial property before a certificate of
occupancy or similar evidence of substantial completion of new
construction or improvement is issued. Progress payments, or
payments made before completion, are allowed for commercial
properties, provided that the property owner subsequently
provides, upon request for a final progress payment
disbursement, written verification to the local government
confirming that the qualifying improvements are completed and
operating as intended. An agreement between a local government
and a qualifying residential property owner may not cover wind-
resistant wind-resistance improvements in buildings or
facilities under new construction or construction for which a
certificate of occupancy or similar evidence of substantial
completion of new construction or improvement has not been
issued.

- (12) (a) Without the consent of the holders or loan servicers of any mortgage encumbering or otherwise secured by the <u>residential</u> property, the total amount of any non-ad valorem assessment for a property under this section may not exceed 20 percent of the just value of the property as determined by the county property appraiser.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a non-ad valorem assessment for a qualifying improvement defined in <u>sub-subparagraph</u> (2) (e) 1.a. or sub-subparagraph (2) (e) 1.b. on a

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2.14

- residential property subparagraph (2) (b) 1. or subparagraph (2) (b) 2. that is supported by an energy audit is not subject to the limits in this subsection if the audit demonstrates that the annual energy savings from the qualified improvement equals or exceeds the annual repayment amount of the non-ad valorem assessment.
- (c) Before entering into a financing agreement with a commercial property owner, the local government must be in receipt of the written consent of the current holders or loan servicers of any mortgage that encumbers or is otherwise secured by the commercial property or that will otherwise be secured by the property at the time the financing agreement is executed by the local government.
- agreement, the property owner shall provide to the holders or loan servicers of any existing mortgages that encumber the property, encumbering or that will otherwise be otherwise secured by the property at the time the financing agreement is executed by the local government, a notice of the owner's intent to enter into a financing agreement together with the maximum principal amount to be financed and the maximum annual assessment necessary to repay that amount. A verified copy or other proof of such notice must shall be provided to the local government. A provision in any agreement between a mortgagee or other lienholder and a property owner, or otherwise now or

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hereafter binding upon a property owner, which allows for acceleration of payment of the mortgage, note, or lien or other unilateral modification solely as a result of entering into a financing agreement as provided for in this section is not enforceable. This subsection does not limit the authority of the holder or loan servicer to increase the required monthly escrow by an amount necessary to annually pay the annual qualifying improvement assessment.

(14) At or before the time a purchaser executes a contract for the sale and purchase of any property for which a non-ad valorem assessment has been levied under this section and has an unpaid balance due, the seller shall give the prospective purchaser a written disclosure statement in either of the following forms form, which must shall be set forth in the contract or in a separate writing.

(a) For a residential property:

QUALIFYING IMPROVEMENTS FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY,
RENEWABLE ENERGY, OR WIND RESISTANCE.—The property
being purchased is located within the jurisdiction of
a local government that has placed an assessment on
the property pursuant to s. 163.08, Florida Statutes.
The assessment is for a qualifying improvement to the
property relating to energy efficiency, renewable
energy, or wind resistance, and is not based on the

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264	value of property. You are encouraged to contact the
265	county property appraiser's office to learn more about
266	this and other assessments that may be provided by
267	law.
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269	(b) For a commercial property:
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271	QUALIFYING IMPROVEMENTS FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY,
272	RENEWABLE ENERGY, OR RESILIENCY.—The property being
273	purchased is located within the jurisdiction of a
274	local government that has placed an assessment on the
275	property pursuant to s. 163.08, Florida Statutes. The
276	assessment is for a qualifying improvement to the
277	property relating to energy efficiency, renewable
278	energy, or resiliency, and is not based on the value
279	of property. You are encouraged to contact the county
280	property appraiser's office to learn more about this
281	and other assessments that may be provided by law.
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284	TITLE AMENDMENT
285	Remove lines 16-30 and insert:
286	financing agreement for commercial properties;
287	authorizing a financing agreement to be executed for
288	commercial property under certain circumstances;

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. HB 1151 (2023)

Amendment No. 1

289	restricting what improvements may be covered in
290	certain agreements between local governments and
291	commercial property owners; specifying requirements
292	for a local government before entering into a
293	financing agreement; revising notice requirements
294	regarding an owner's intent to enter into a financing
295	agreement; revising the seller's disclosure statement
296	for commercial properties offered

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