

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Finance and Tax

BILL: SB 404

INTRODUCER: Senator Simpson

SUBJECT: Improvements to Real Property Damaged by Sinkhole Activity

DATE: March 27, 2015

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>White</u>	<u>Yeatman</u>	<u>CA</u>	Favorable
2.	<u>Billmeier</u>	<u>Knudson</u>	<u>BI</u>	Favorable
3.	<u>Babin</u>	<u>Diez-Arguelles</u>	<u>FT</u>	Favorable
4.	_____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____

I. Summary:

SB 404 authorizes local governments to enter into financing agreements with property owners to finance qualified improvements to property damaged by sinkhole activity. Additionally, the bill expands the definition of “blighted area,” enabling community redevelopment areas to enter into voluntary contracts to redevelop properties damaged by sinkhole activity.

The bill is effective on July 1, 2015.

II. Present Situation:

The Property Assessed Clean Energy Model

The Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Program enables local governments to encourage property owners to reduce energy consumption and increase energy efficiency. The PACE model allows individual residential, commercial, or industrial property owners to contract directly with qualified contractors for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. The local government provides the upfront funding for the project through proceeds from issuing a revenue bond, which are repaid by assessments on participating property owners’ tax bills.¹

Voluntary Energy and Wind Resistant Real Property Improvements

The 2010 Legislature passed an expanded form of the PACE model.² Section 163.08, F.S., provides supplemental authority to local governments regarding qualified improvements to real property. The law provides that if a local government passes an ordinance or adopts a resolution to create a program to provide up-front financing for energy conservation and efficiency,

¹ For more information, See <http://www.pacenow.org> and <http://floridapace.gov/> (last visited Mar. 24, 2015).

² Chapter 2010-139, Laws of Fla.

renewable energy, or wind resistance improvements, a property owner within the jurisdiction of that local government may apply to the local government for funding to finance a qualifying improvement and voluntarily enter into a financing agreement with the local government.³ “Qualifying improvements” include energy conservation and efficiency improvements; renewable energy improvements; and wind resistance improvements.⁴

At least 30 days before entering into the financing agreement, the property owner must provide notice to the mortgage holder or loan servicer of the intent to enter into the agreement, the maximum amount to be financed, and the maximum annual assessment that will be required to repay the amount.⁵ The law provides that an acceleration clause for “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.”⁶ However, the mortgage holder or loan servicer may increase the required monthly escrow by an amount necessary to annually pay the qualifying improvement assessment.

The law authorizes a local government to partner with one or more local governments for the purpose of providing and financing qualifying improvements, levy a non-ad valorem assessment to fund a qualifying improvement, incur debt to provide financing for qualifying improvements, and collect costs incurred from financing qualifying improvements through a non-ad valorem assessment. These non-ad valorem assessments are senior to existing mortgage debt, so if the homeowner defaults or goes into foreclosure, the delinquent payments would be recovered before the mortgage. In 2012, the Legislature clarified that a partnership of local governments may enter into a financing agreement and that the separate legal entity may impose the voluntary special assessments for purposes of the program.⁷

Specific qualifying improvements are determined by the twelve Florida counties where programs exist.⁸ To participate in a program, property owners must have paid property taxes and not been delinquent for the previous three years.⁹ The total assessment cannot be for an amount greater than 20 percent of the just value of the property as determined by the county property appraiser, unless consent is obtained from the mortgage holders.¹⁰ In 2010, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), directed mortgage underwriters Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to not purchase mortgages of homes with a PACE lien due to its senior status above a mortgage.¹¹ Although

³ Section 163.08(4), F.S.

⁴ Section 163.08(2)(b), F.S.

⁵ Section 163.08(13), F.S.

⁶ *Id.*, Section 163.08(15), F.S.

⁷ Chapter 2012-117, Laws of Fla.

⁸ Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency, *Florida PACE Financing*, available at <http://programs.dsireusa.org/system/program/detail/3869> (last visited Mar. 24, 2015).

⁹ Section 163.08(9), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 163.08(12)(a), F.S.

¹¹ Federal Housing Finance Agency, *FHFA Statement on Certain Energy Retrofit Loan Programs* (July, 6, 2010), available at <http://www.fhfa.gov/Media/PublicAffairs/Pages/FHFA-Statement-on-Certain-Energy-Retrofit-Loan-Programs.aspx> (last visited Mar. 24, 2015). *See also* Federal Housing Financial Agency, *Statement of the Federal Housing Finance Agency on Certain Super Priority Liens* (December 22, 2014)(“FHFA wants to make clear to homeowners, lenders, other financial institutions, state officials, and the public that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac’s policies prohibit the purchase of a mortgage where the property has a first-lien PACE loan attached to it”) available at <http://www.fhfa.gov/Media/PublicAffairs/Pages/Statement-of-the-Federal-Housing-Finance-Agency-on-Certain-Super-Priority-Liens.aspx> (last visited March 24, 2015).

residential PACE activity subsided following this directive, some residential PACE programs are now operating with loan loss reserve funds, appropriate disclosures, or other protections meant to address FHFA's concerns.¹²

Community Redevelopment Act

The Community Redevelopment Act of 1969,¹³ authorizes a county or municipality to create community redevelopment areas (CRAs) as a means of redeveloping slums and blighted areas. In accordance with a community redevelopment plan,¹⁴ CRAs can:

- Enter into contracts,
- Disseminate information,
- Acquire property within a slum or blighted area by voluntary methods,
- Demolish and remove buildings and improvements,
- Construct improvements, and
- Dispose of property at fair value.¹⁵

CRAs are not permitted to levy or collect taxes; however, the local governing body is permitted to establish a community redevelopment trust fund that is funded through tax increment financing (TIF).¹⁶ Taxing authorities must annually appropriate an amount representing the calculated increment revenue to the redevelopment trust fund. This revenue is used to repay bonds issued to finance redevelopment projects. School district revenues are not subject to the tax increment mechanism.

Counties and municipalities are prohibited from exercising the community redevelopment authority provided by the Community Redevelopment Act until they adopt an ordinance that declares an area to be a slum or a blighted area.¹⁷

Section 163.340(8), F.S., defines “blighted area” as follows:

An area in which there are a substantial number of deteriorated, or deteriorating structures, in which conditions, as indicated by government-maintained statistics or other studies, are leading to economic distress or endanger life or property, and in which two or more of the following factors are present:

- (a) Predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, parking facilities, roadways, bridges, or public transportation facilities;
- (b) Aggregate assessed values of real property in the area for ad valorem tax purposes have failed to show any appreciable increase over the five years prior to the finding of such conditions;
- (c) Faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness;
- (d) Unsanitary or unsafe conditions;

¹² Commercial PACE programs were not directly affected by FHFA’s actions because Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac do not underwrite commercial mortgages. Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency, *supra* note 6.

¹³ Chapter 163, F.S., part III.

¹⁴ Section 163.360, F.S.

¹⁵ Section 163.370, F.S.

¹⁶ Through tax increment financing, a baseline tax amount is determined and any taxes generated in future years above that baseline amount are transferred into the trust fund. *See* Section 163.387(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁷ Sections 163.355(1) and 163.360(1), F.S.

- (e) Deterioration of site or other improvements;
- (f) Inadequate and outdated building density patterns;
- (g) Falling lease rates per square foot of office, commercial, or industrial space compared to the remainder of the county or municipality;
- (h) Tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land;
- (i) Residential and commercial vacancy rates higher in the area than in the remainder of the county or municipality;
- (j) Incidence of crime in the area higher than in the remainder of the county or municipality;
- (k) Fire and emergency medical service calls to the area proportionately higher than in the remainder of the county or municipality;
- (l) A greater number of violations of the Florida Building Code in the area than the number of violations recorded in the remainder of the county or municipality;
- (m) Diversity of ownership or defective or unusual conditions of title which prevent the free alienability of land within the deteriorated or hazardous area; or
- (n) Governmentally owned property with adverse environmental conditions caused by a public or private entity.

However, the term “blighted area” also means any area in which at least one of the factors identified in paragraphs (a) through (n) are present and all taxing authorities subject to s. 163.387(2)(a), F.S., agree, either by inter-local agreement or agreements with the agency or by resolution, that the area is blighted.

Sinkholes

A sinkhole has been defined as “a landform created by subsidence of soil, sediment, or rock as underlying strata are dissolved by groundwater. A sinkhole forms by collapse into subterranean voids created by dissolution of limestone or dolostone or by subsidence as these strata are dissolved.”¹⁸ Sinkholes are a common feature in Florida’s landscape, due to erosional processes associated with the chemical weathering and dissolution of carbonate rocks.¹⁹ Over geologic periods of time, persistent erosion created extensive underground voids and drainage systems throughout Florida.²⁰ A sinkhole forms when sediments overlying such a void collapse. Because “groundwater that feeds springs is recharged ... through direct conduits such as sinkholes,” the Florida Legislature has expressed a desire to promote good stewardship, effective planning strategies, and best management practices with respect to sinkholes and the springs they recharge, which may be “threatened by actual and potential flow reductions and declining water quality.”²¹

The two most commonly recommended stabilization techniques for sinkholes are grouting and underpinning.²² Under the grouting procedure, a grout mixture (either cement-based or a

¹⁸ Section 627.706(2)(h), F.S.

¹⁹ Such as limestone and dolomite. See, Florida Dep’t of Environmental Protection, *Sinkholes*, available at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/geology/geologictopics/sinkhole.htm> (last visited Feb. 6, 2015).

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ Section 369.315, F.S.

²² Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, *Sinkhole Repairs: Underpinning and Grouting*, (Oct. 30, 2012) available at <https://www.citizensfla.com/shared/sinkhole/documents/GroutVersusUnderpinning.pdf> (last visited on Mar. 24, 2015).

chemical resin that expands into foam) is injected into the ground to stabilize the subsurface soils to minimize further subsidence damage by increasing the density of the soils beneath the building as well as sealing the top of the limestone surface to minimize future raveling.²³ Underpinning consists of steel piers drilled or pushed into the ground to stabilize the building's foundation.²⁴ One end of the steel pipe connects to the foundation of the structure with the other end resting on solid limestone. Underpinning repairs, when performed, are usually combined with grouting.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 163.08, F.S., to allow supplemental authority for financing sinkhole-related improvements to real property. The bill establishes a finding of a compelling state interest in providing local government assistance that enables property owners to finance qualified improvements to property damaged by sinkhole activity. The bill expands the definition of "qualifying improvement" to include stabilization or other repairs to property damaged by sinkhole activity. The bill provides that a sinkhole-related qualifying improvement is deemed affixed to a building or facility; and provides that a disclosure statement to that effect be given to a prospective purchaser of the property.

Section 2 amends s 163.340, F.S., to add certain sinkhole activity to the list of factors that define a "blighted area." Specifically, the definition is expanded to account for land that has a "substantial number or percentage of properties" that have been damaged by sinkhole activity and have not been adequately repaired or stabilized. Thus, the bill would enable a CRA focused on redeveloping land with properties damaged by sinkholes to establish a community redevelopment trust fund that is funded through tax increment financing.

Section 3 amends s. 163.524, F.S., to conform a cross-reference.

Section 4 provides an effective date of July 1, 2015.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

²³ See *id.*

²⁴ See *id.*

D. Other Constitutional Issues:

Section 163.08, F.S., amended by section 1 of this bill, is the subject of litigation in the Florida Supreme Court. In *Florida Bankers Association v. State*, Case No. SC14-1603, the Court is considering whether the statute impairs contractual obligations in violation of art. 1, s. 10, Fla. Const. In *Reynolds v. State*, Case No. SC14-1618, the Court is considering whether a financing agreement created pursuant to s. 163.08, F.S., impairs contractual obligations. The Court has scheduled oral argument in both cases for May 7, 2015.

Section 163.08(8), F.S., provides that an assessment levied to fund a qualifying improvement is senior to existing mortgage debt, so if the homeowner defaults or goes into foreclosure, the delinquent payments would be recovered before the mortgage. An issue in the pending court cases is whether the provision making the assessment senior to existing mortgages impairs the mortgage contracts in violation of Article I, Section 10 of the Florida Constitution.

Section 1 of this bill contains a finding of a compelling government interest in providing local government assistance to enable property owners to effect improvements on property damaged by sinkhole activity. In *Pomponio v. Claridge of Pompano Condo. Inc.*, 378 So.2d 774, 780 (Fla. 1979), the court explained that whether a statute impermissibly impairs contractual obligations is a “balancing process to determine whether the nature and extent of the impairment is constitutionally tolerable in light of the importance of the state’s objective, or whether it unreasonably intrudes into the parties’ bargain to a degree greater than is necessary to achieve that objective.”

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

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Owners of property damaged by sinkhole activity will be able to enter into financing agreements with a local government that passes an ordinance or adopts a resolution to participate in the program established in s. 163.08, F.S.

Community redevelopment agencies will be able to develop a community redevelopment plan utilizing the expanded definition of “blighted area” to include land that has been “damaged by sinkhole activity which have not been adequately repaired or stabilized.” As a result, these areas may receive TIF revenues under the Community Redevelopment Act, and property values in the area may increase as a result of any improvements using TIF.

C. Government Sector Impact:

A municipality or county would be able to develop a community redevelopment plan utilizing the expanded definition of “blighted area” to include land that has a “substantial number or percentage of properties damaged by sinkhole activity which have not been adequately repaired or stabilized.” This could result in a portion of the ad valorem taxes from those lands being used for TIF.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 163.08, 163.340, and 163.524.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

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

None.

B. Amendments:

None.