By Senator Grall

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to resilience districts; creating s. 190.101, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 190.102, F.S.; providing legislative findings; creating s. 190.103, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 190.104, F.S.; declaring that the act constitutes the sole authority for resilience districts; creating s. 190.105, F.S.; authorizing the establishment of infrastructure resilience districts through a petition by certain persons; specifying the requirements for the petition; requiring the petitioner to submit copies of the petition to specified counties and municipalities and pay a certain fee; authorizing petitioners to engage in certain meetings before the filing of the petition; requiring certain counties and municipalities to conduct public hearings; specifying a timeframe for conducting such hearings; authorizing counties or municipalities to express support of or objection to the resilience district by resolution in a certain manner; requiring that the public hearing on a petition be conducted in a certain manner; requiring the petitioner to publish certain notice of the hearing; authorizing the local government to consider specified factors in granting or denying a petition for an infrastructure resilience district; specifying certain requirements if the petition is denied on a specified basis; requiring that an interlocal agreement be signed in certain circumstances; authorizing the establishment of condominium

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resilience districts through a petition by certain persons; requiring counties to develop a process to receive such petitions by a certain date; specifying the requirements of the petition; requiring the petitioner to submit a petition to a specified county and to pay certain fees; requiring the county to provide certain notifications; requiring the county to conduct a public hearing under certain circumstances; specifying a timeframe and requirements for such hearing; authorizing counties to express support of or objection to the resilience district by resolution in a certain manner; requiring that the hearing be conducted in a certain manner; requiring the petitioner to publish certain notice of the hearing; specifying factors the county is required to consider in granting or denying a petition for a condominium resilience district; creating s. 190.1052, F.S.; specifying requirements for resilience districts and condominium resilience districts; requiring a resilience district to have the agreement of the local general-purpose government in certain circumstances; prohibiting certain district configurations; requiring the dissolution of other special taxing districts and the transfer of certain funds in certain circumstances; specifying that the resilience district includes certain consolidated property in certain circumstances; creating s. 190.1054, F.S.; specifying acceptable uses of infrastructure resilience districts and condominium resilience districts; prohibiting

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certain condominiums from using resilience districts; providing limitations on the use of resilience districts; requiring that additional projects be approved through an amended petition; creating s. 190.1056, F.S.; authorizing the payment of certain fees for project management of infrastructure resilience districts; requiring the provision of a certain fee to the property appraiser for certain administration; requiring that all fees be factored into the loan amount; creating s. 190.106, F.S.; specifying the composition, length of terms, and procedure for filling vacancies of the board of supervisors of an infrastructure resilience district; specifying the powers, composition, procedure for filling vacancies, and elections of the board of supervisors of a condominium resilience district; prohibiting board members from receiving compensation and performing the work of the district; requiring board members to be residents of this state and citizens of the United States; creating s. 190.108, F.S.; requiring each resilience district to publish and provide to certain persons an annual budget; requiring the district to provide certain financial reports; authorizing the local government to review and submit comments regarding a district's annual budget; creating s. 190.111, F.S.; providing the powers of a resilience district; creating s. 190.133, F.S.; requiring resilience districts to follow specified procurement processes; creating s. 190.136,

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F.S.; authorizing a resilience district to recover unpaid fees, rental charges, or penalties; creating s. 190.146, F.S.; specifying the circumstances in which the district can be expanded or reduced; providing for the termination of an infrastructure resilience district or a condominium resilience district in certain circumstances; creating s. 190.148, F.S.; requiring a specified disclosure for sales of real property located in a resilience district; creating s. 190.149, F.S.; requiring the district to record a specified notice of establishment of a resilience district within a specified timeframe; amending ss. 190.002, 190.003, 190.046, and 190.048, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing a directive to the Division of Law Revision; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 190.101, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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190.101 Short title.—Sections 190.101-190.149 may be cited as the "Resilience District Act of 2025."

112 read:

(1)

190.102 Legislative findings.—The Legislature finds that:

Section 2. Section 190.102, Florida Statutes, is created to

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There is a need for uniform, focused, and fair procedures in state law to provide financial mechanisms to help

116 communities mitigate the risk from rising sea levels and

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increased flooding while improving the quality of life for their residents.

- (2) Local governments need support to address these challenges in a timely manner, including providing new, resident-focused solutions to solve infrastructure problems.
- (3) Even though more than half of this state's municipalities have fewer than 6,000 residents, current financing mechanisms disproportionately benefit larger and more affluent communities.
- (4) There is a need to provide condominiums with long-term financing mechanisms to solve their large infrastructure problems and to comply with statutory mandates requiring condominium associations to maintain fully funded reserves.
- (5) Allowing current special districts to exist in perpetuity, long after their functional responsibilities and initial debt financing are over, is not in the state's best interest.
- Section 3. Section 190.103, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 190.103 Definitions.—As used in ss. 190.101-190.149, the term:
- (1) "Board" or "board of supervisors" has the same meaning as in s. 190.003.
  - (2) "Bond" means any general obligation bond, assessment bond, refunding bond, revenue bond, and other such obligation in the nature of a bond as is provided for in this act.
    - (3) "District" means a resilience district.
  - (4) "District boundaries" means a continuous geographic area with common interest.

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(5) "Infrastructure" means any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital costs associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of facilities that have a life expectancy of 5 or more years and any land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs related thereto.

- (6) "Landowner" means the owner of a freehold estate as it appears by the deed record, including a trustee, a private corporation, and an owner of a condominium unit. The term does not include a reversioner, remainderman, mortgagee, or any governmental entity that may not be counted and need not be notified of proceedings under this act. The term includes the owner of a ground lease from a governmental entity, which leasehold interest has a remaining term, excluding all renewal options, in excess of 50 years.
- (7) "Parcel" means any quantity of land capable of being described with such definiteness that its location and boundaries may be established, which is designated by its owner or developer as land to be used or developed as a unit, or which has been used or developed as a unit.
- (8) "Resilience district" means a citizen-initiated financing district created pursuant to this act and limited to the performance of those specialized functions authorized by this act which solve infrastructure and resilience problems affecting the district's geographic area, specifically for public infrastructure or condominiums.
- (9) "Taxpayer" means any person or corporation paying property taxes for property owned within the district boundary.
- Section 4. Section 190.104, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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190.104 Sole authority.—This act constitutes the sole authorization for the future establishment of resilience districts that have any of the specialized functions and powers provided by this act.

Section 5. Section 190.105, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 190.105 Establishment of district.

- (1) The exclusive and uniform method for the establishment of an infrastructure resilience district to address infrastructure problems is through a petition from the taxpayers who own real property within the district boundaries. A local government may not initiate the creation of the infrastructure resilience district without such petition.
- (a) A petition for the establishment of an infrastructure resilience district must be filed by the petitioner with the desired local government, which will serve as the project manager for the district, unless the district hires a private individual to provide this service. The petition must contain all of the following:
- 1. A metes and bounds description of the boundaries of the district. Any real property within the boundaries of the district which is to be excluded from the district must be specifically described, and the last known address of all owners of such real property must be listed. The petition must also address the impact of the proposed district on any real property within the external boundaries of the district which is to be excluded from the district.
- 2. The written consent to the establishment of the district by 70 percent of the landowners whose real property is to be

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included in the district or documentation demonstrating that the petitioner has control by deed, trust agreement, contract, or option of 100 percent of the real property to be included in the district. When real property to be included in the district is owned by a governmental entity and subject to a ground lease as described in s. 190.103(6), the governmental entity must provide its written consent. The petitioner must verify ownership of property with the county property appraiser.

- 3. The proposed name of the district.
- 4. Identification of the proposed district as an acceptable use of the district pursuant to s. 190.1054(1).
  - 5. A written description of the necessity for the district.
- 6. Designation of five persons to be the initial members of the district's board of supervisors, who will serve in that office until replaced by members as provided in s. 190.106.
- 7. Based upon available data, the proposed budget of the district and the timeline for expenditure of the funds. The proposed budget and expenditure timeline must be submitted in good faith but are not binding and may be revised as needed. The proposed budget must include the overall cost of the infrastructure project, years of repayment, probable cost per property, and any fees being paid to a local general-purpose government in support of the development and operation of the district.
- (b) The petitioner must submit a copy of the petition to the local government that will serve as the project manager, along with an application fee of \$500, and to each municipality or county with boundaries that are contiguous with, or contain all or a portion of, the land within the boundaries of the

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proposed resilience district. In cases where conflicts arise over the formation of a resilience district, the petitioner may engage the local government in meetings before the petition is filed in order to find a resolution that is mutually agreeable to all parties.

- (c) Each county and municipality required under this section to receive a petition must conduct a public hearing to consider the merits of the petition and the factors specified in paragraph (d).
- 1. The public hearing must be conducted within 90 days after the date the petition is filed, unless an extension of time is requested by the petitioner and granted by the county or municipality. The county or municipality holding the public hearing may express its support of or objection to the creation of the district by resolution. The resolution must base any objection to the granting of the petition upon the factors specified in paragraph (d) and be adopted by a supermajority vote of the governing body of the county or municipality.
- 2. The public hearing on the petition must be conducted in accordance with local regulations regarding public hearings. The hearing must be held at an accessible location of the local government that receives the petition for the resilience district. The petitioner must publish a notice of the hearing for 4 successive weeks on a publicly accessible website as provided in s. 50.0311 and mail a notice to every landowner within the proposed boundaries of the district at least 30 days before the hearing. Such notice must provide the time and place for the hearing, a description of the area to be included in the district, a map clearly showing such area, and any other

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relevant information the county or municipality requires. All affected units of the local general-purpose government and the general public must be given an opportunity to appear at the hearing and present oral or written comments on the petition.

- (d) The local general-purpose government where the petition is filed may consider any of the following factors in granting or denying the petition for the establishment of an infrastructure resilience district:
- 1. Whether all statements contained in the petition have been found to be true and correct.
- 2. Whether the proposed district boundaries are in compliance with s. 190.1052.
- 3. Whether the local general-purpose government has committed to funding the infrastructure project proposed by the district and to implementing the project within the next 5 years. The project must be clearly defined in a capital improvement plan.
- 4. Whether an independent licensed engineering professional, free of conflict and hired by the local general-purpose government, has determined that the proposed plan will not improve the identified problem in a meaningful way.
- 5. Whether the district would primarily serve one parcel or owner or numerous parcels that have related owners through familial or business interests other than for the redevelopment of nonresilient housing as described in s. 190.1054(1)(d).
- 6. Whether the infrastructure improvements being proposed are outside the jurisdictional authority of any local government included as a cooperative partner in the project.
  - 7. Whether the proposed improvements would have a

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significant negative impact on other property owners outside the proposed district and whether a remedy exists to mitigate such impact.

- 8. Whether the operation and maintenance of the proposed infrastructure would create an undue burden on the local general-purpose government.
- 9. Whether the establishment of the district is inconsistent with any applicable element or portion of the local general-purpose government's comprehensive plan.
- (e) If the local general-purpose government denies the petition because the proposed district boundaries are not in compliance with s. 190.1052, the local general-purpose government must, upon the petitioner's request, work with the petitioner to determine an acceptable boundary for the formation of the district and allow the petitioner to revise the petition accordingly.
- (f) If the local general-purpose government denies the petition based upon consideration of the factor provided in subparagraph (d)3. and then fails to implement the infrastructure improvement or eliminates funding for it at any time within 5 years, the local general purpose-government must rehear the petition within 45 days and may not deny the petition based upon consideration of that factor. In this case, the local general-purpose government, if selected as the project manager, may not receive a project management fee and is responsible for the amount of any increased costs above the petitioner's previously submitted cost estimate for the infrastructure project.
  - (g) If the local general-purpose government denies the

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petition based upon consideration of any factor provided in paragraph (d) without working with the petitioner to attempt to modify the petition or to find an agreeable alternative, the local general-purpose government must commence the infrastructure project, or an appropriate alternative, at the local general-purpose government's cost within 180 days and may not create an unreasonable delay in the completion of the project.

- (h) If lands within the proposed district overlap the boundaries of more than one local general-purpose government, the affected local general-purpose governments must enter into an interlocal agreement with the local government receiving the petition. The interlocal agreement must be in place within 120 days after the approval of the district and before the commencement of any work of the resilience district.
- (2) The exclusive and uniform method for the establishment of a condominium resilience district for a condominium association is through a petition from residents and taxpayers who are unit owners of the condominiums located within the district boundaries. All counties must develop a process to receive such petitions by December 15, 2025. A local government may not initiate the creation of a condominium resilience district without such petition.
- (a) A petition for the establishment of a condominium resilience district must be filed by the petitioner with the county in which a majority of the condominium units are located. The petition must contain:
- 1. A metes and bounds description of the boundaries of the district. Any real property within the boundaries of the

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district which is to be excluded from the district must be
specifically described, and the last known address of all owners
of such real property must be listed. The petition must also
address the impact of the proposed district on any real property
within the external boundaries of the district which is to be
excluded from the district.

- 2. The written consent to the establishment of the district by 70 percent of the unit owners to be included in the district or documentation demonstrating that the petitioner has control by deed, trust agreement, contract, or option of 100 percent of the real property to be included in the district. When real property to be included in the district is owned by a governmental entity and subject to a ground lease as described in s. 190.103(6), the governmental entity must provide its written consent. The petitioner must verify ownership of property with the county property appraiser.
  - 3. The proposed name of the district.
  - 4. A written description of the necessity for the district.
- 5. Designation of the existing board of the condominium to be the district's board of supervisors, who will serve until replaced by elected members as provided in s. 190.106.
- 6. Based upon available data, the proposed budget of the district and the timeline for expenditure of the funds. The proposed budget and expenditure timeline must be submitted in good faith but are not binding and may be revised as needed. The proposed budget must include the overall cost of the infrastructure project, years of repayment, probable cost per property, and any fees being paid to a local general-purpose government in support of the development and operation of the

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district.

7. Proof of notification to all unit owners of the plan to create a district and the condominium association meeting minutes in which the creation of the district was approved by the board of the condominium association.

- 8. A letter of recommendation for each condominium, signed by the president or chair of the association board.
- (b) The petitioner must submit a copy of the petition to the county in which a majority of the condominium units are located, along with an application fee of \$200 plus \$2 per unit within the district to cover the cost of notification.
- (c) The county must notify all affected residents by mail of the petition to create the resilience district and notify them of their rights under paragraph (d).
- (d) The county must conduct a public hearing to consider the merits of the petition and the factors specified in paragraph (e) if at least 10 percent of the unit owners impacted request such a hearing in writing within 45 days after the county receives the initial petition.
- 1. The public hearing must be conducted within 90 days after receipt of such hearing request, unless an extension of time is requested by the petitioner and granted by the county.

  The county may express its support of or objection to the creation of the district by resolution. The resolution must base any objection to the granting of the petition upon the factors specified in paragraph (e) and be adopted by a supermajority vote of the governing body of the county.
- 2. A public hearing on the petition must be conducted in accordance with local regulations regarding public hearings. The

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hearing must be held at an accessible location in the county.

The petitioner must publish a notice of the hearing for 4

successive weeks on a publicly accessible website as provided in s. 50.0311 and provide a mailed notice to every unit owner within the proposed boundaries of the district at least 30 days before the hearing. Such notice must provide the time and place for the hearing, a description of the area to be included in the district, a map clearly showing such area, and any other relevant information the county requires. All affected unit owners and the general public must be given an opportunity to appear at the hearing and present oral or written comments on the petition.

- (e) The county must consider the following factors in deciding whether to grant or deny a petition for the establishment of a condominium resilience district:
- 1. Whether all statements contained in the petition have been found to be true and correct.
- 2. Whether the proposed district boundaries are in compliance with s. 190.1052.
- 3. Whether the district would primarily serve one owner or numerous parcels that have related owners through familial or business interests.
- 4. Whether the district would create an undue burden on affected residents because other alternatives exist to fund and develop proposed infrastructure improvements at a lower cost.
- Section 6. Section 190.1052, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 190.1052 District boundaries.—
  - (1) A resilience district must be compact and the smallest

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size necessary to solve the identified problem, yet sufficient in size to encompass the properties that will benefit from the proposed infrastructure improvements.

- (2) A condominium resilience district must include an entire building or group of related buildings that are adjacent and share common areas such as a pool, a clubhouse, or other common facilities.
- (3) A resilience district must have the agreement of the local general-purpose government if more than 5 percent of the land area of the district is within the boundaries of the local general-purpose government. The land area calculation may not include rights-of-way or other publicly accessible lands used for infrastructure.
  - (4) A resilience district may not:
- (a) Have one owner with more than 10 percent of the area of the district without the consent of that owner.
- (b) Include state or federal property, including submerged lands, without the consent of the state or Federal Government, as applicable.
  - (c) Include federal Indian reservation lands.
- (5) If a resilience district is identical to, or shares more than 90 percent of the geography of, any existing special taxing district that primarily serves a similar function, the existing district must be dissolved and reconstituted as a resilience district as defined under this act, and all existing funds serving the existing district must be transferred to the resilience district. This subsection applies to resilience districts under this act which have the same boundary as existing resilience districts.

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(6) If a property within the district consolidates with an adjacent unit or property, the district includes the entirety of the consolidated property.

Section 7. Section 190.1054, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

190.1054 Uses of the district.

- (1) Acceptable uses of infrastructure resilience districts include, but are not limited to, all of the following:
- (a) Projects that mitigate the risk of flooding and sea level rise as described in s. 380.093, including the costs of design, permitting, and other preconstruction activities, as well as harmonization of the project with private property. Exclusions on the use of the funds provided under s. 380.093 do not apply to resilience districts.
- (b) Infrastructure that improves access to property during flood or storm events. This may include the cost of design, permitting, and other preconstruction activities, as well as harmonization of the infrastructure with private property.
- (c) Septic to sewer conversion. If infrastructure improvement outside of the district is necessary to provide sewer service, the entity providing such service may include the cost of the proportional benefit to the residents of the district, if such costs have been similarly charged to expand sewer service. This may include the cost of design, permitting, and other preconstruction activities, as well as harmonization of the sewer service with private property.
- (d) Redevelopment of nonresilient housing stock and related infrastructure improvements.
  - 1. Nonresilient housing stock includes, but is not limited

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to, mobile home parks, manufactured housing, and areas where 90 percent or greater of the properties have a first finished floor elevation below the designated base flood elevation.

- 2. For redevelopments where the average income of the current residents is below the county's median household income, a developer must provide all of the following:
- <u>a. An affordable housing unit, as defined by the Florida</u>
  Housing Finance Corporation, for every existing structure or unit.
- b. The first right of refusal to the residents of the district for rental or purchase of new units developed.
- c. For residents who desire to stay in the district during redevelopment, a clear plan for the nondisplacement or temporary relocation of existing residents during construction. The cost of relocation and additional cost of any housing must be covered by the district. For residents who desire to leave the district during redevelopment, the developer must pay for relocation costs, including housing placement assistance and rental support for the difference in costs, based on average market rent for at least 12 months.
- (e) Servicing the debt of any existing special taxing district authorized under statute, if that district is dissolved.
- (2) An infrastructure resilience district may not be created with the purpose of taking over public lands.
- (3) Acceptable uses of a condominium resilience district include, but are not limited to, all of the following:
  - (a) Fully funding the condominium's reserves.
  - 1. To create a district for this purpose, the board of the

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condominium association must provide the current approved budget and a written plan on how to continue to fund the reserves beyond any initial loan as part of the creation of the district.

- 2. Any funds borrowed under this section must be held in an escrow account limited to use for the designed repairs required as part of the reserve or unexpected repairs costing more than \$10,000.
- (b) Making structural or other improvements that would otherwise require assessing the unit owners more than one-quarter of the sum of the total assessment collected by the association annually based on the previous 3 years of collections.
- (c) Executing mandates of the Florida Building Code, Florida Fire Prevention Code, or local building codes.
- (4) A condominium resilience district may not be used by a condominium association when more than 40 percent of the units are owned by a single owner or group of related owners or if the association is in formal negotiations to sell all units and dissolve the association. All debt service must be paid off and the district dissolved before the transfer of ownership of any condominium to a single owner or group of related owners.
- (5) Resilience districts may not exist in perpetuity and must be created with a specific purpose allowed under this section. Districts may not add additional projects beyond those approved as part of the petition under s. 190.105 unless the additional projects are identified, within 5 years after the creation of the district, as required supplements to the initial project which fix a deficiency expected to compromise the intent and purpose of the initial project. Additional projects require

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the approval of 70 percent of the unit owners within the
district through an amended petition under s. 190.105. The
amended petition must be verified by the local property
appraiser.

Section 8. Section 190.1056, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

190.1056 Management and service fees.-

- (1) If the local government is acting as the project manager for an infrastructure resilience district, the district may pay up to a 5 percent project management fee based on the total cost of design and construction. Half of the fee must be paid to the local government acting as the project manager at the commencement of the project and the remainder at the completion of the project. If an outside firm manages the project, the actual cost of project management may be charged if approved as part of the creation of the district but may not exceed 10 percent of the total cost of design and construction. The project manager must be a professional engineer licensed in this state and employed by a company that is authorized to do business in this state.
- (2) The local property appraiser must receive up to a 2 percent administrative fee or the actual cost of administration, whichever is less, based on the annual amount of collection for the district for any debt service.
- (3) All fees must be factored into any overall loan amount reflected in the budget as a part of the petition approval process.
- Section 9. Section 190.106, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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190.106 Board of supervisors; members and meetings.-

- (1) For infrastructure resilience districts:
- (a) The district board of supervisors shall be composed of a minimum of three and no more than seven members, or two members for each local government that is a party to the district plus one member, whichever is greater.
- (b) Members of the board shall be appointed by the governing body of the local general-purpose government. The board shall include one elected official from each local government that received a copy of the petition, but a majority of the members of the board must be property owners from within the district. Local government elected officials are not considered property owners from within the district, even if they own property within the district.
  - (c) A term on the board may not be for more than 5 years.
- (d) Vacancies must be filled by the governing body of the local general-purpose government that created the district. If the local general-purpose government fails to fill a vacancy within 60 days, the board may appoint an interim member in a publicly noticed meeting in accordance with this chapter.
  - (2) For condominium resilience districts:
- (a) The district board of supervisors exercises the powers granted to the district pursuant to this act.
- (b) The board of the condominium association shall serve as the district board of supervisors. However, if a member of the board of the condominium association cannot comply with the requirements to serve on the district board, a substitute member may be elected to the district board during the elections of the condominium association board.

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(c) Vacancies must be filled and elections held in accordance with the bylaws of the association, which must be publicly available and provided.

- (3) District board members shall follow all applicable local, state, and federal laws.
- $\underline{\mbox{(4)}}$  District board members may not be compensated for their service.
- (5) District board members may not perform any of the work of the district.
- (6) District board members must be residents of this state and citizens of the United States.
- Section 10. Section 190.108, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 190.108 Budget; reports and reviews.-
- (1) Each resilience district shall publish an annual budget that must be provided to each resident and landowner or unit owner within the district.
- (2) A condominium resilience district shall also provide the district's annual budget to the local building official and local property appraiser.
- (3) The district shall provide financial reports in such form and such manner as prescribed pursuant to this section and s. 190.009.
- (4) The local general-purpose government may review the proposed annual budget and any long-term financial plan or program and may submit written comments to the resilience district board of supervisors for its assistance and information in adopting the district annual budget and long-term financial plan or program.

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Section 11. Section 190.111, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 190.111 General powers.—A resilience district has, and its board of supervisors may exercise, all of the following powers:
- (1) To borrow money and issue bonds, certificates, warrants, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness as hereinafter provided; to levy such tax and special assessments as may be authorized; and to charge, collect, and enforce fees and other charges.
- (2) To contract for the services of consultants to perform planning, engineering, legal, or other appropriate services of a professional nature. Such contracts are subject to public bidding or competitive negotiation requirements as provided in s. 190.133.
- (3) To cooperate with, or contract with, other governmental agencies as may be necessary, convenient, incidental, or proper in connection with any of the powers, duties, or purposes authorized by this act.
- (4) To exercise such special powers as may be authorized by this act.
- Section 12. Section 190.133, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 190.133 Bids required.—
- (1) An infrastructure resilience district must follow applicable procurement processes of the local government that manages the district or engage in procurement under a process provided in s. 287.055. Project services may be procured under a continuing contract with the approval of the district board of supervisors.

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(2) Condominium resilience districts must receive at least three bids for each project. The district board of supervisors must vote on the rationale supporting the selection of the firm chosen. The three bids and rationale must be filed with the local property appraiser or other entity as required by the Department of Commerce. All bids and the outcome of the board vote on the rationale supporting the selection of the firm chosen must be provided to all unit owners.

Section 13. Section 190.136, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

190.136 Recovery of delinquent charges.—In the event that any fees, rental charges, or delinquent penalties are not paid when due and are in default for 60 days or more, the unpaid balance thereof and all interest accrued thereon, together with reasonable attorney fees and costs, may be recovered by the district in a civil action.

Section 14. Section 190.146, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 190.146 Reduction, expansion, or termination of district.—
- (1) The boundaries of the resilience district may only be expanded or reduced as provided in s. 190.1052.
- (2) For an infrastructure resilience district, upon completion of the project, the appropriate local general-purpose government shall take over ownership of all infrastructure built by the district, and the district thereafter only exists to service the debt incurred for the infrastructure project. The district automatically terminates after all debt is paid.
- (3) For a condominium resilience district, a unit owner may petition to terminate the district by submitting to the board of

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supervisors a petition supported by 70 percent of the unit owners of the district. The petition must contain the same information as required by s. 190.105(2)(a), and the petitioner must follow the procedure set forth in s. 190.105(2)(b). All debts must be paid before the district may be terminated. A condominium resilience district automatically terminates after the initially approved loan amount is used and all debt is paid.

Section 15. Section 190.148, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

190.148 Sale of real estate within a district; required <u>disclosure to purchaser.</u>—After the establishment of a resilience district under s. 190.105, each contract for the initial sale of a parcel of real property and each contract for the initial sale of a residential unit within the district must include, printed immediately above the space reserved in the contract for the signature of the purchaser, the following disclosure statement in boldface and conspicuous type that is larger than the type in the remaining text of the contract: "THE RESILIENCE DISTRICT (NAME OF DISTRICT) IMPOSES AND LEVIES ASSESSMENTS ON THIS PROPERTY. THESE ASSESSMENTS PAY THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION COSTS OF CERTAIN INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS AND ARE BASED ON THE PETITION THAT CREATED THIS DISTRICT. THESE ASSESSMENTS ARE IN ADDITION TO COUNTY AND OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS AND ALL OTHER TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS PROVIDED FOR BY LAW."

Section 16. Section 190.149, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

190.149 Notice of establishment.—Within 30 days after the establishment of a resilience district under s. 190.105, the

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district shall record in the property records of the county in which it is located a "Notice of Establishment of a Resilience District." The notice must, at a minimum, include the legal description of the district and a copy of the disclosure statement specified in s. 190.148.

Section 17. Subsection (3) of section 190.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

190.002 Legislative findings, policies, and intent.-

(3) It is the legislative intent and purpose, based upon, and consistent with, its findings of fact and declarations of policy, to authorize a uniform procedure by general law to establish an independent special district as an alternative method to manage and finance basic services for community development. It is further the legislative intent and purpose to provide by general law for the uniform operation, exercise of power, and procedure for termination of any such independent district. It is further the purpose and intent of the Legislature that a district created under s. 190.005 this chapter not have or exercise any zoning or development permitting power, that the establishment of the independent community development district as provided in this act not be a development order within the meaning of chapter 380, and that all applicable planning and permitting laws, rules, regulations, and policies control the development of the land to be serviced by the district. It is further the purpose and intent of the Legislature that no debt or obligation of a district constitute a burden on any local general-purpose government without its consent.

Section 18. Section 190.003, Florida Statutes, is amended

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to read:

190.003 Definitions.—As used in  $\underline{ss. 190.001-190.049}$  this chapter, the term:

- (1) "Ad valorem bonds" means bonds which are payable from the proceeds of ad valorem taxes levied on real and tangible personal property and which are generally referred to as general obligation bonds.
- (2) "Assessable improvements" means, without limitation, any and all public improvements and community facilities that the district is empowered to provide in accordance with this act.
- (3) "Assessment bonds" means special obligations of the district which are payable solely from proceeds of the special assessments levied for an assessable project.
- (4) "Board" or "board of supervisors" means the governing board of the district or, if such board has been abolished, the board, body, or commission succeeding to the principal functions thereof or to whom the powers given to the board by this act have been given by law.
- (5) "Bond" includes "certificate," and the provisions which are applicable to bonds are equally applicable to certificates. The term "bond" includes any general obligation bond, assessment bond, refunding bond, revenue bond, and other such obligation in the nature of a bond as is provided for in this act, as the case may be.
- (6) "Community development district" means a local unit of special-purpose government which is created pursuant to this act and limited to the performance of those specialized functions authorized by this act; the governing head of which is a body

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created, organized, and constituted and authorized to function specifically as prescribed in this act for the purpose of the delivery of urban community development services; and the formation, powers, governing body, operation, duration, accountability, requirements for disclosure, and termination of which are as required by general law.

- (7) "Compact, urban, mixed-use district" means a district located within a municipality and within a community redevelopment area created pursuant to s. 163.356, that consists of a maximum of 75 acres, and has development entitlements of at least 400,000 square feet of retail development and 500 residential units.
- (8) "Cost," when used with reference to any project, includes, but is not limited to:
- (a) The expenses of determining the feasibility or practicability of acquisition, construction, or reconstruction.
- (b) The cost of surveys, estimates, plans, and specifications.
  - (c) The cost of improvements.
  - (d) Engineering, fiscal, and legal expenses and charges.
- (e) The cost of all labor, materials, machinery, and equipment.
- (f) The cost of all lands, properties, rights, easements, and franchises acquired.
  - (g) Financing charges.
  - (h) The creation of initial reserve and debt service funds.
  - (i) Working capital.
- (j) Interest charges incurred or estimated to be incurred on money borrowed prior to and during construction and

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acquisition and for such reasonable period of time after completion of construction or acquisition as the board may determine.

- (k) The cost of issuance of bonds pursuant to this act, including advertisements and printing.
- (1) The cost of any election held pursuant to this act and all other expenses of issuance of bonds.
  - (m) The discount, if any, on the sale or exchange of bonds.
  - (n) Administrative expenses.
- (o) Such other expenses as may be necessary or incidental to the acquisition, construction, or reconstruction of any project or to the financing thereof, or to the development of any lands within the district.
- (p) Payments, contributions, dedications, fair share or concurrency obligations, and any other exactions required as a condition to receive any government approval or permit necessary to accomplish any district purpose.
  - (9) "District" means the community development district.
  - (10) "District manager" means the manager of the district.
- (11) "District roads" means highways, streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, landscaping, storm drains, bridges, and thoroughfares of all kinds and descriptions.
  - (12) "Elector" means a landowner or qualified elector.
- (13) "General obligation bonds" means bonds which are secured by, or provide for their payment by, the pledge, in addition to those special taxes levied for their discharge and such other sources as may be provided for their payment or pledged as security under the resolution authorizing their issuance, of the full faith and credit and taxing power of the

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district and for payment of which recourse may be had against the general fund of the district.

- appears by the deed record, including a trustee, a private corporation, and an owner of a condominium unit; it does not include a reversioner, remainderman, mortgagee, or any governmental entity, which may who shall not be counted and need not be notified of proceedings under this act. Landowner shall also means mean the owner of a ground lease from a governmental entity, which leasehold interest has a remaining term, excluding all renewal options, in excess of 50 years.
- (15) "Local general-purpose government" means a county, municipality, or consolidated city-county government.
- (16) "Project" means any development, improvement, property, utility, facility, works, enterprise, or service now existing or hereafter undertaken or established under the provisions of this act.
- (17) "Qualified elector" means any person at least 18 years of age who is a citizen of the United States, a legal resident of Florida and of the district, and who registers to vote with the supervisor of elections in the county in which the district land is located.
- (18) "Refunding bonds" means bonds issued to refinance outstanding bonds of any type and the interest and redemption premium thereon. Refunding bonds shall be issuable and payable in the same manner as the refinanced bonds, except that no approval by the electorate shall be required unless required by the State Constitution.
  - (19) "Revenue bonds" means obligations of the district

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which are payable from revenues derived from sources other than ad valorem taxes on real or tangible personal property and which do not pledge the property, credit, or general tax revenue of the district.

- (20) "Sewer system" means any plant, system, facility, or property, and additions, extensions, and improvements thereto at any future time constructed or acquired as part thereof, useful or necessary or having the present capacity for future use in connection with the collection, treatment, purification, or disposal of sewage, including, without limitation, industrial wastes resulting from any process of industry, manufacture, trade, or business or from the development of any natural resource. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the term "sewer system" includes treatment plants, pumping stations, lift stations, valves, force mains, intercepting sewers, laterals, pressure lines, mains, and all necessary appurtenances and equipment; all sewer mains, laterals, and other devices for the reception and collection of sewage from premises connected therewith; and all real and personal property and any interest therein, rights, easements, and franchises of any nature relating to any such system and necessary or convenient for operation thereof.
- (21) "Water management and control facilities" means any lakes, canals, ditches, reservoirs, dams, levees, sluiceways, floodways, curbs, gutters, pumping stations, or any other works, structures, or facilities for the conservation, control, development, utilization, and disposal of water, and any purposes appurtenant, necessary, or incidental thereto. The term "water management and control facilities" includes all real and

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personal property and any interest therein, rights, easements, and franchises of any nature relating to any such water management and control facilities or necessary or convenient for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, operation, or maintenance thereof.

(22) "Water system" means any plant, system, facility, or property and additions, extensions, and improvements thereto at any future time constructed or acquired as part thereof, useful or necessary or having the present capacity for future use in connection with the development of sources, treatment, or purification and distribution of water. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the term "water system" includes dams, reservoirs, storage, tanks, mains, lines, valves, hydrants, pumping stations, chilled water distribution systems, laterals, and pipes for the purpose of carrying water to the premises connected with such system, and all rights, easements, and franchises of any nature relating to any such system and necessary or convenient for the operation thereof.

Section 19. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 190.046, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

190.046 Termination, contraction, or expansion of district.—

(4) (a) To achieve economies of scale, reduce costs to affected district residents and businesses in areas with multiple existing districts, and encourage the merger of multiple districts, up to five districts that were established by the same local general-purpose government and whose board memberships are composed entirely of qualified electors may merge into one surviving district through adoption of an

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ordinance by the local general-purpose government, notwithstanding the acreage limitations otherwise set forth for the establishment of a district in  $\underline{s.\ 190.005}$  this chapter. The filing of a petition by the majority of the members of each district board of supervisors seeking to merge constitutes consent of the landowners within each applicable district.

Section 20. Section 190.048, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

190.048 Sale of real estate within a district; required disclosure to purchaser. - Subsequent to the establishment of a district under s. 190.005 this chapter, each contract for the initial sale of a parcel of real property and each contract for the initial sale of a residential unit within the district shall include, immediately prior to the space reserved in the contract for the signature of the purchaser, the following disclosure statement in boldfaced and conspicuous type which is larger than the type in the remaining text of the contract: "THE ... (Name of District)... COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT MAY IMPOSE AND LEVY TAXES OR ASSESSMENTS, OR BOTH TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, ON THIS PROPERTY. THESE TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS PAY THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE COSTS OF CERTAIN PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF THE DISTRICT AND ARE SET ANNUALLY BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE DISTRICT. THESE TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS ARE IN ADDITION TO COUNTY AND OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS AND ALL OTHER TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS PROVIDED FOR BY LAW."

Section 21. The Division of Law Revision is directed to change the title of chapter 190, Florida Statutes, from "Community Development Districts" to "Community Development and

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958	Resi	lience D	istri	cts."								
959		Section	22.	This	act	shall	take	effect	July	1,	2025.	