

Proposed Committee Substitute by the Committee on Appropriations (Appropriations Subcommittee on Finance and Tax)

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to impact fees; amending s. 163.31801, F.S.; revising the minimum requirements for impact fees; prohibiting the application of impact fee provisions to water and sewer connection fees; amending s. 163.3245, F.S.; prohibiting local governments from requiring certain conditions in development orders, except under certain conditions; specifying the process for the local government review and approval of detailed specific area plans or related development orders; 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 163.31801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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163.31801 Impact fees; short title; intent; minimum requirements; audits; challenges definitions; ordinances levying impact fees. -

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(1) This section may be cited as the "Florida Impact Fee Act."

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(2) The Legislature finds that impact fees are an important source of revenue for a local government to use in funding the infrastructure necessitated by new growth. The Legislature further finds that impact fees are an outgrowth of the home rule power of a local government to provide certain services within



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its jurisdiction. Due to the growth of impact fee collections and local governments' reliance on impact fees, it is the intent of the Legislature to ensure that, when a county or municipality adopts an impact fee by ordinance or a special district adopts an impact fee by resolution, the governing authority complies with this section.

- (3) At a minimum, impact fees An impact fee adopted by ordinance of a county or municipality or by resolution of a special district must, at minimum satisfy the following conditions:
- (a) Require that The calculation of the impact fees must fee be based on the most recent and localized data.
- (b) The local government must provide for accounting and reporting of impact fee collections and expenditures. If a local governmental entity imposes an impact fee to address its infrastructure needs, the entity shall account for the revenues and expenditures of such impact fee in a separate accounting fund.
- (c) Limit Administrative charges for the collection of impact fees must be limited to actual costs.
- (d) Require that Notice must be provided no less than 90 days before the effective date of an ordinance or resolution imposing a new or increased impact fees fee. A county or municipality is not required to wait 90 days to decrease, suspend, or eliminate an impact fees fee.
- (e) Collection of the impact fees may not occur earlier than the issuance of the building permit for the property that is subject to the fee.
 - (f) The impact fee must be reasonably connected to, or have



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a rational nexus with, the need for additional capital facilities and the increased impact generated by the new residential or commercial construction.

- . (g) The impact fee must be reasonably connected to, or have a rational nexus with, the expenditures of the funds collected and the benefits accruing to the new residential or commercial construction.
- (h) The local government must specifically earmark funds collected by the impact fees for use in acquiring capital facilities to benefit the new residents.
- (i) The collection or expenditure of the impact fee revenues may not be used, in whole or part, to pay existing debt or be used for prior approved projects unless the expenditure is reasonably connected to, or has a rational nexus with, the increased impact generated by the new residential or commercial construction.
- (4) Audits of financial statements of local governmental entities and district school boards which are performed by a certified public accountant pursuant to s. 218.39 and submitted to the Auditor General must include an affidavit signed by the chief financial officer of the local governmental entity or district school board stating that the local governmental entity or district school board has complied with this section.
- (5) In any action challenging an impact fee, the government has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the imposition or amount of the fee meets the requirements of state legal precedent or this section. The court may not use a deferential standard.
 - . (6) This section does not apply to water and sewer



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connection fees.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and subsection (4) of section 163.3245, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 163.3245 Sector plans.-

- (3) Sector planning encompasses two levels: adoption pursuant to s. 163.3184 of a long-term master plan for the entire planning area as part of the comprehensive plan, and adoption by local development order of two or more detailed specific area plans that implement the long-term master plan and within which s. 380.06 is waived.
- (b)1. In addition to the other requirements of this chapter, except for those that are inconsistent with or superseded by the planning standards of this paragraph, the detailed specific area plans must shall be consistent with the long-term master plan and must include conditions and commitments that provide for:
- a.1. Development or conservation of an area of at least 1,000 acres consistent with the long-term master plan. The local government may approve detailed specific area plans of less than 1,000 acres based on local circumstances if it is determined that the detailed specific area plan furthers the purposes of this part and part I of chapter 380.
- b.2. Detailed identification and analysis of the maximum and minimum densities and intensities of use and the distribution, extent, and location of future land uses.
- c.3- Detailed identification of water resource development and water supply development projects and related infrastructure and water conservation measures to address water needs of development in the detailed specific area plan.



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d.4. Detailed identification of the transportation facilities to serve the future land uses in the detailed specific area plan.

e.5. Detailed identification of other regionally significant public facilities, including public facilities outside the jurisdiction of the host local government, impacts of future land uses on those facilities, and required improvements consistent with the long-term master plan.

f.6- Public facilities necessary to serve development in the detailed specific area plan, including developer contributions in a 5-year capital improvement schedule of the affected local government.

q.7. Detailed analysis and identification of specific measures to ensure the protection and, as appropriate, restoration and management of lands within the boundary of the detailed specific area plan identified for permanent preservation through recordation of conservation easements consistent with s. 704.06, which easements shall be effective before or concurrent with the effective date of the detailed specific area plan and other important resources both within and outside the host jurisdiction. Any such conservation easement may be based on digital orthophotography prepared by a surveyor and mapper licensed under chapter 472 and may include a right of adjustment authorizing the grantor to modify portions of the area protected by a conservation easement and substitute other lands in their place if the lands to be substituted contain no less gross acreage than the lands to be removed; have equivalent values in the proportion and quality of wetlands, uplands, and wildlife habitat; and are contiguous to other lands protected by



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171 172 the conservation easement. Substitution is accomplished by recording an amendment to the conservation easement as accepted by and with the consent of the grantee, and which consent may not be unreasonably withheld.

h.8. Detailed principles and guidelines addressing the urban form and the interrelationships of future land uses; achieving a more clean, healthy environment; limiting urban sprawl; providing a range of housing types; protecting wildlife and natural areas; advancing the efficient use of land and other resources; creating quality communities of a design that promotes travel by multiple transportation modes; and enhancing the prospects for the creation of jobs.

- i.9. Identification of specific procedures to facilitate intergovernmental coordination to address extrajurisdictional impacts from the detailed specific area plan.
- 2. A detailed specific area plan adopted by local development order pursuant to this section may be based upon a planning period longer than the generally applicable planning period of the local comprehensive plan and shall specify the projected population within the specific planning area during the chosen planning period. A detailed specific area plan adopted pursuant to this section is not required to demonstrate need based upon projected population growth or on any other basis. All lands identified in the long-term master plan for permanent preservation shall be subject to a recorded conservation easement consistent with s. 704.06 before or concurrent with the effective date of the final detailed specific area plan to be approved within the planning area. Any such conservation easement may be based on digital



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- 3. In adopting a detailed specific area plan or related development order, a local government may not include or impose as a development order condition a requirement that a developer contribute or pay for land acquisition or construction or expansion of public facilities, or portions thereof, unless the local government has enacted a local ordinance that requires developers of other developments not within a sector planning area to contribute a proportionate share of the funds, land, or public facilities necessary to accommodate any impacts having a rational nexus to the proposed development. When allowed under this section, the obligation to fund or construct new facilities or add to the present system of public facilities must have an essential nexus and be roughly proportionate to the proposed development.
- 4. Within 30 days of receipt of an application for approval of a detailed specific area plan or related development order, a local government must review the application for completeness



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and issue a letter either indicating that all required information has been submitted or specifying, with particularity, any areas that are deficient. If the application is found to be deficient, the applicant must address the deficiencies within 30 days after receiving notice of the deficiencies by submitting the required additional information. The local government must approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application for the detailed specific area plan within 90 days after receipt of the initial or supplemental submission, whichever is later, unless the deadline is waived in writing by the applicant. An approval or denial of the application for approval of a detailed specific area plan or related development order must include written findings supporting the local government decision.

- (4) Upon the long-term master plan becoming legally effective:
- (a) Any long-range transportation plan developed by a metropolitan planning organization pursuant to s. 339.175(7) must be consistent, to the maximum extent feasible, with the long-term master plan, including, but not limited to, the projected population and the approved uses and densities and intensities of use and their distribution within the planning area. The transportation facilities identified in adopted plans pursuant to subparagraph (3)(a)3. and sub-subparagraph (3) (b) 1.d. subparagraphs (3) (a) 3. and (b) 4. must be developed in coordination with the adopted M.P.O. long-range transportation plan.
- (b) The water needs, sources and water resource development, and water supply development projects identified in



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adopted plans pursuant to subparagraph (3)(a)2. and subsubparagraph (3) (b) 1.d. must subparagraphs (3) (a) 2. and (b) 3. shall be incorporated into the applicable district and regional water supply plans adopted in accordance with ss. 373.036 and 373.709. Accordingly, and notwithstanding the permit durations stated in s. 373.236, an applicant may request and the applicable district may issue consumptive use permits for durations commensurate with the long-term master plan or detailed specific area plan, considering the ability of the master plan area to contribute to regional water supply availability and the need to maximize reasonable-beneficial use of the water resource. The permitting criteria in s. 373.223 shall be applied based upon the projected population and the approved densities and intensities of use and their distribution in the long-term master plan; however, the allocation of the water may be phased over the permit duration to correspond to actual projected needs. This paragraph does not supersede the public interest test set forth in s. 373.223.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.