House



LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate Comm: RCS 03/26/2021

The Committee on Community Affairs (Gruters) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Present subsections (3) through (11) of section 163.31801, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (4) through (12), respectively, a new subsection (3) is added to that section, and present subsections (3) through (6) and (11) of that section are amended, to read:

163.31801 Impact fees; short title; intent; minimum

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11	requirements; audits; challenges
12	(3) For purposes of this section, the term:
13	(a) "Infrastructure" means a fixed capital expenditure or
14	fixed capital outlay, excluding the cost of repairs or
15	maintenance, associated with the construction, reconstruction,
16	or improvement of public facilities that have a life expectancy
17	of at least 5 years; related land acquisition, land improvement,
18	design, engineering, and permitting costs; and other related
19	construction costs required to bring the public facility into
20	service. For independent special fire control and rescue
21	districts, the term "infrastructure" includes new facilities as
22	defined in s. 191.009(4).
23	(b) "Public facilities" has the same meaning as in s.
24	163.3164 and includes emergency medical, fire, and law
25	enforcement facilities.
26	(4) (3) At a minimum, each local government that adopts and
27	collects an impact fee by ordinance and each special district
28	that adopts, collects, and administers an impact fee by
29	resolution must an impact fee adopted by ordinance of a county
30	or municipality or by resolution of a special district must
31	satisfy all of the following conditions:
32	(a) <u>Ensure that</u> the calculation of the impact fee <u>is</u> must
33	be based on the most recent and localized data.
34	(b) The local government must Provide for accounting and
35	reporting of impact fee collections and expenditures and. If a
36	local governmental entity imposes an impact fee to address its
37	infrastructure needs, the entity must account for the revenues
38	and expenditures of such impact fee in a separate accounting
39	fund.
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40 (c) Limit administrative charges for the collection of 41 impact fees must be limited to actual costs.

42 (d) The local government must Provide notice at least not 43 less than 90 days before the effective date of an ordinance or resolution imposing a new or increased impact fee. A local 44 45 government county or municipality is not required to wait 90 days to decrease, suspend, or eliminate an impact fee. Unless 46 47 the result is to reduce the total mitigation costs or impact 48 fees imposed on an applicant, new or increased impact fees may not apply to current or pending permit applications submitted 49 50 before the effective date of an ordinance or resolution imposing 51 a new or increased impact fee.

(e) Ensure that collection of the impact fee may not be required to occur earlier than the date of issuance of the building permit for the property that is subject to the fee.

(f) Ensure that the impact fee is must be proportional and reasonably connected to, or has have a rational nexus with, the need for additional capital facilities and the increased impact generated by the new residential or commercial construction.

(g) Ensure that the impact fee is must be proportional and reasonably connected to, or has have a rational nexus with, the expenditures of the funds collected and the benefits accruing to the new residential or nonresidential construction.

(h) The local government must Specifically earmark funds collected under the impact fee for use in acquiring, constructing, or improving capital facilities to benefit new 66 users.

67 (i) Ensure that revenues generated by the impact fee are may not be used, in whole or in part, to pay existing debt or 68

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69 for previously approved projects unless the expenditure is 70 reasonably connected to, or has a rational nexus with, the 71 increased impact generated by the new residential or 72 nonresidential construction.

73 (5) (4) Notwithstanding any charter provision, comprehensive 74 plan policy, ordinance, development order, development permit, 75 or resolution, the local government or special district must 76 credit against the collection of the impact fee any 77 contribution, whether identified in a proportionate share agreement or other form of exaction, related to public education 78 79 facilities, including land dedication, site planning and design, 80 or construction. Any contribution must be applied to reduce any 81 education-based impact fees on a dollar-for-dollar basis at fair 82 market value.

(6) (5) A local government, school district, or special district may increase an impact fee only as provided in this subsection.

(a) An impact fee may be increased only pursuant to a plan for the imposition, collection, and use of the increased impact fees which complies with this section.

(b) An increase to a current impact fee rate of not more than 25 percent of the current rate must be implemented in two equal annual increments beginning with the date on which the increased fee is adopted.

(c) An increase to a current impact fee rate which exceeds 25 percent but is not more than 50 percent of the current rate must be implemented in four equal installments beginning with the date the increased fee is adopted.

(d) An impact fee increase may not exceed 50 percent of the

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98 current impact fee rate. 99 (e) An impact fee may not be increased more than once every 100 4 years. 101 (f) An impact fee may not be increased retroactively for a 102 previous or current fiscal or calendar year. 103 (g) Notwithstanding paragraphs (b), (c), (d), or (e), a local government, school district, or special district may 104 105 increase an impact fee rate by establishing the need for such 106 increase in full compliance with the requirements of subsection 107 (4). 108 (h) If a local government an impact fee is increased 109 increases its impact fee rates, the holder of any impact fee 110 credits, whether such credits are granted under s. 163.3180, s. 111 380.06, or otherwise, which were in existence before the 112 increase, is entitled to the full benefit of the intensity or 113 density prepaid by the credit balance as of the date it was 114 first established. 115 (i) This subsection shall operate retroactively to January 116 1, 2021 prospectively and not retrospectively. 117 (7) (6) A local government, school district, or special 118 district must submit with its annual financial report under s. 119 218.32 or its financial audit report under s. 218.39 an 120 affidavit signed by its chief financial officer attesting that 121 all impact fees were collected and expended by the local 122 government, school district, or special district, or were 123 collected and expended on its behalf, in full compliance with 124 this section. The affidavit must also attest that the local 125 government, school district, or special district complied with 126 the spending period provision in the local ordinance or

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127 resolution, and that funds expended from each impact fee account were used only to acquire, construct, or improve specific 128 infrastructure needs as defined in this section Audits of 129 130 financial statements of local governmental entities and district school boards which are performed by a certified public 131 accountant pursuant to s. 218.39 and submitted to the Auditor 132 133 General must include an affidavit signed by the chief financial 134 officer of the local governmental entity or district school board stating that the local governmental entity or district 135 136 school board has complied with this section.

(12) (11) In addition to the items that must be reported in the annual financial reports under s. 218.32, a <u>local</u> <u>government, school district</u> county, municipality, or special district must report all of the following <u>information</u> data on all impact fees charged:

(a) The specific purpose of the impact fee, including the specific infrastructure needs to be met, including, but not limited to, transportation, parks, water, sewer, and schools.

(b) The impact fee schedule policy describing the method of calculating impact fees, such as flat fees, tiered scales based on number of bedrooms, or tiered scales based on square footage.

(c) The amount assessed for each purpose and for each type of dwelling.

150 (d) The total amount of impact fees charged by type of 151 dwelling.

(e) Each exception and waiver provided for construction ordevelopment of housing that is affordable.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Florida Senate - 2021 Bill No. SB 750



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157	And the title is amended as follows:
158	Delete everything before the enacting clause
159	and insert:
160	A bill to be entitled
161	An act relating to impact fees; amending s. 163.31801,
162	F.S.; defining the terms "infrastructure" and "public
163	facilities"; requiring local governments and special
164	districts to credit against the collection of impact
165	fees any contribution related to public facilities;
166	providing limitations on impact fee increases;
167	providing for retroactive operation; requiring
168	specified entities to submit an affidavit attesting
169	that impact fees were appropriately collected and
170	expended; requiring school districts to report
171	specified information regarding impact fees; providing
172	an effective date.

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