

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

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Senator Bennett moved the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 349 - 946 and insert:

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intensities of use of the industrial, commercial, or residential areas that surround the parcel. This presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence. Each application for a comprehensive plan amendment under this subsection for a parcel larger than 640 acres must include appropriate new urbanism concepts such as clustering, mixed-use development, the creation of rural village and city centers, and the transfer of development rights in order to discourage urban sprawl while protecting landowner rights.

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- (a) The local government and the owner of a parcel of land that is the subject of an application for an amendment shall have 180 days following the date that the local government receives a complete application to negotiate in good faith to reach consensus on the land uses and intensities of use that are consistent with the uses and intensities of use of the industrial, commercial, or residential areas that surround the parcel. Within 30 days after the local government's receipt of such an application, the local government and owner must agree in writing to a schedule for information submittal, public hearings, negotiations, and final action on the amendment, which schedule may thereafter be altered only with the written consent of the local government and the owner. Compliance with the schedule in the written agreement constitutes good faith negotiations for purposes of paragraph (c).
- (b) Upon conclusion of good faith negotiations under paragraph (a), regardless of whether the local government and owner reach consensus on the land uses and intensities of use that are consistent with the uses and intensities of use of the industrial, commercial, or residential areas that surround the parcel, the amendment must be transmitted to the state land planning agency for review pursuant to s. 163.3184. If the local government fails to transmit the amendment within 180 days after receipt of a complete application, the amendment must be immediately transferred to the state land planning agency for such review at the first available transmittal cycle. A plan amendment transmitted to the state land planning agency submitted under this subsection is presumed not to be urban sprawl as defined in s. 163.3164 consistent with rule 9J-

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5.006(5), Florida Administrative Code. This presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.

- (c) If the owner fails to negotiate in good faith, a plan amendment submitted under this subsection is not entitled to the rebuttable presumption under this subsection in the negotiation and amendment process.
- (d) Nothing within this subsection relating to agricultural enclaves shall preempt or replace any protection currently existing for any property located within the boundaries of the following areas:
 - 1. The Wekiva Study Area, as described in s. 369.316; or
- 2. The Everglades Protection Area, as defined in s. 373.4592(2).

Section 6. Section 163.3164, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 163.3164 Community Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act; definitions. - As used in this act:
- (1) "Administration Commission" means the Governor and the Cabinet, and for purposes of this chapter the commission shall act on a simple majority vote, except that for purposes of imposing the sanctions provided in s. $163.3184(8)\frac{(11)}{(11)}$, affirmative action shall require the approval of the Governor and at least three other members of the commission.
- (2) "Affordable housing" has the same meaning as in s. 420.0004(3).
- (3) (33) "Agricultural enclave" means an unincorporated, undeveloped parcel that:
 - (a) Is owned by a single person or entity;

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- (b) Has been in continuous use for bona fide agricultural purposes, as defined by s. 193.461, for a period of 5 years prior to the date of any comprehensive plan amendment application;
- (c) Is surrounded on at least 75 percent of its perimeter by:
- 1. Property that has existing industrial, commercial, or residential development; or
- 2. Property that the local government has designated, in the local government's comprehensive plan, zoning map, and future land use map, as land that is to be developed for industrial, commercial, or residential purposes, and at least 75 percent of such property is existing industrial, commercial, or residential development;
- (d) Has public services, including water, wastewater, transportation, schools, and recreation facilities, available or such public services are scheduled in the capital improvement element to be provided by the local government or can be provided by an alternative provider of local government infrastructure in order to ensure consistency with applicable concurrency provisions of s. 163.3180; and
- (e) Does not exceed 1,280 acres; however, if the property is surrounded by existing or authorized residential development that will result in a density at buildout of at least 1,000 residents per square mile, then the area shall be determined to be urban and the parcel may not exceed 4,480 acres.
- (4) "Antiquated subdivision" means a subdivision that was recorded or approved more than 20 years ago and that has substantially failed to be built and the continued buildout of

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the subdivision in accordance with the subdivision's zoning and land use purposes would cause an imbalance of land uses and would be detrimental to the local and regional economies and environment, hinder current planning practices, and lead to inefficient and fiscally irresponsible development patterns as determined by the respective jurisdiction in which the subdivision is located.

- (5) (2) "Area" or "area of jurisdiction" means the total area qualifying under the provisions of this act, whether this be all of the lands lying within the limits of an incorporated municipality, lands in and adjacent to incorporated municipalities, all unincorporated lands within a county, or areas comprising combinations of the lands in incorporated municipalities and unincorporated areas of counties.
- (6) "Capital improvement" means physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve, or replace a public facility and which are typically large scale and high in cost. The cost of a capital improvement is generally nonrecurring and may require multiyear financing. For the purposes of this part, physical assets that have been identified as existing or projected needs in the individual comprehensive plan elements shall be considered capital improvements.
- (7) "Coastal area" means the 35 coastal counties and all coastal municipalities within their boundaries designated coastal by the state land planning agency.
- (8) "Compatibility" means a condition in which land uses or conditions can coexist in relative proximity to each other in a stable fashion over time such that no use or condition is unduly negatively impacted directly or indirectly by another use or



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- (9) (4) "Comprehensive plan" means a plan that meets the requirements of ss. 163.3177 and 163.3178.
- (10) "Deepwater ports" means the ports identified in s. 403.021(9).
- (11) "Density" means an objective measurement of the number of people or residential units allowed per unit of land, such as residents or employees per acre.
- (12) (5) "Developer" means any person, including a governmental agency, undertaking any development as defined in this act.
- (13) (6) "Development" has the same meaning as given it in s. 380.04.
- (14) (7) "Development order" means any order granting, denying, or granting with conditions an application for a development permit.
- (15) (8) "Development permit" includes any building permit, zoning permit, subdivision approval, rezoning, certification, special exception, variance, or any other official action of local government having the effect of permitting the development of land.
- $(16) \frac{(25)}{(25)}$ "Downtown revitalization" means the physical and economic renewal of a central business district of a community as designated by local government, and includes both downtown development and redevelopment.
- (17) "Floodprone areas" means areas inundated during a 100year flood event or areas identified by the National Flood Insurance Program as an A Zone on flood insurance rate maps or flood hazard boundary maps.

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- (18) "Goal" means the long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed.
- (19) (9) "Governing body" means the board of county commissioners of a county, the commission or council of an incorporated municipality, or any other chief governing body of a unit of local government, however designated, or the combination of such bodies where joint utilization of the provisions of this act is accomplished as provided herein.
 - (20) (10) "Governmental agency" means:
- (a) The United States or any department, commission, agency, or other instrumentality thereof.
- (b) This state or any department, commission, agency, or other instrumentality thereof.
- (c) Any local government, as defined in this section, or any department, commission, agency, or other instrumentality thereof.
- (d) Any school board or other special district, authority, or governmental entity.
- (21) "Intensity" means an objective measurement of the extent to which land may be developed or used, including the consumption or use of the space above, on, or below ground; the measurement of the use of or demand on natural resources; and the measurement of the use of or demand on facilities and services.
- (22) "Internal trip capture" means trips generated by a mixed-use project that travel from one on-site land use to another on-site land use without using the external road network.
 - (23) (11) "Land" means the earth, water, and air, above,

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below, or on the surface, and includes any improvements or structures customarily regarded as land.

(24) (22) "Land development regulation commission" means a commission designated by a local government to develop and recommend, to the local governing body, land development regulations which implement the adopted comprehensive plan and to review land development regulations, or amendments thereto, for consistency with the adopted plan and report to the governing body regarding its findings. The responsibilities of the land development regulation commission may be performed by the local planning agency.

(25) (23) "Land development regulations" means ordinances enacted by governing bodies for the regulation of any aspect of development and includes any local government zoning, rezoning, subdivision, building construction, or sign regulations or any other regulations controlling the development of land, except that this definition does shall not apply in s. 163.3213.

(26) (12) "Land use" means the development that has occurred on the land, the development that is proposed by a developer on the land, or the use that is permitted or permissible on the land under an adopted comprehensive plan or element or portion thereof, land development regulations, or a land development code, as the context may indicate.

(27) "Level of service" means an indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a <u>facility based on and related to the operational characteristics</u> of the facility. Level of service shall indicate the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.

(28) (13) "Local government" means any county or



municipality.

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- (29) (14) "Local planning agency" means the agency designated to prepare the comprehensive plan or plan amendments required by this act.
- (30) (15) A "Newspaper of general circulation" means a newspaper published at least on a weekly basis and printed in the language most commonly spoken in the area within which it circulates, but does not include a newspaper intended primarily for members of a particular professional or occupational group, a newspaper whose primary function is to carry legal notices, or a newspaper that is given away primarily to distribute advertising.
- (31) "New town" means an urban activity center and community designated on the future land use map of sufficient size, population and land use composition to support a variety of economic and social activities consistent with an urban area designation. New towns shall include basic economic activities; all major land use categories, with the possible exception of agricultural and industrial; and a centrally provided full range of public facilities and services that demonstrate internal trip capture. A new town shall be based on a master development plan.
- (32) "Objective" means a specific, measurable, intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal.
- (33) (16) "Parcel of land" means any quantity of land capable of being described with such definiteness that its locations 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.
 - (34) (17) "Person" means an individual, corporation,

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governmental agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal entity.

- (35) "Policy" means the way in which programs and activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal.
- (36) (28) "Projects that promote public transportation" means projects that directly affect the provisions of public transit, including transit terminals, transit lines and routes, separate lanes for the exclusive use of public transit services, transit stops (shelters and stations), office buildings or projects that include fixed-rail or transit terminals as part of the building, and projects which are transit oriented and designed to complement reasonably proximate planned or existing public facilities.
- (37) (24) "Public facilities" means major capital improvements, including, but not limited to, transportation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, educational, parks and recreational, and health systems and facilities, and spoil disposal sites for maintenance dredging located in the intracoastal waterways, except for spoil disposal sites owned or used by ports listed in s. 403.021(9)(b).
- $(38) \frac{(18)}{(18)}$ "Public notice" means notice as required by s. 125.66(2) for a county or by s. 166.041(3)(a) for a municipality. The public notice procedures required in this part are established as minimum public notice procedures.
- (39) (19) "Regional planning agency" means the council created pursuant to chapter 186 agency designated by the state land planning agency to exercise responsibilities under law particular region of the state.

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(40) "Seasonal population" means part-time inhabitants who use, or may be expected to use, public facilities or services, but are not residents and includes tourists, migrant farmworkers, and other short-term and long-term visitors.

(41) (31) "Optional Sector plan" means the an optional process authorized by s. 163.3245 in which one or more local governments engage in long-term planning for a large area and by agreement with the state land planning agency are allowed to address regional development-of-regional-impact issues through adoption of detailed specific area plans within the planning area within certain designated geographic areas identified in the local comprehensive plan as a means of fostering innovative planning and development strategies in s. 163.3177(11)(a) and (b), furthering the purposes of this part and part I of chapter 380, reducing overlapping data and analysis requirements, protecting regionally significant resources and facilities, and addressing extrajurisdictional impacts. The term includes an optional sector plan that was adopted before the effective date of this act.

- (42) (20) "State land planning agency" means the Department of Community Affairs.
- (43) (21) "Structure" has the same meaning as in given it by s. 380.031(19).
- (44) "Suitability" means the degree to which the existing characteristics and limitations of land and water are compatible with a proposed use or development.
- (45) "Transit-oriented development" means a project or projects, in areas identified in a local government comprehensive plan, that is or will be served by existing or

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planned transit service. These designated areas shall be compact, moderate to high density developments, of mixed-use character, interconnected with other land uses, bicycle and pedestrian friendly, and designed to support frequent transit service operating through, collectively or separately, rail, fixed guideway, streetcar, or bus systems on dedicated facilities or available roadway connections.

(46) (30) "Transportation corridor management" means the coordination of the planning of designated future transportation corridors with land use planning within and adjacent to the corridor to promote orderly growth, to meet the concurrency requirements of this chapter, and to maintain the integrity of the corridor for transportation purposes.

(47) (27) "Urban infill" means the development of vacant parcels in otherwise built-up areas where public facilities such as sewer systems, roads, schools, and recreation areas are already in place and the average residential density is at least five dwelling units per acre, the average nonresidential intensity is at least a floor area ratio of 1.0 and vacant, developable land does not constitute more than 10 percent of the area.

(48) (26) "Urban redevelopment" means demolition and reconstruction or substantial renovation of existing buildings or infrastructure within urban infill areas, existing urban service areas, or community redevelopment areas created pursuant to part III.

(49) (29) "Urban service area" means built-up areas identified in the comprehensive plan where public facilities and services, including, but not limited to, central water and sewer

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capacity and roads, are already in place or are identified in the capital improvements element. The term includes any areas identified in the comprehensive plan as urban service areas, regardless of local government limitation committed in the first 3 years of the capital improvement schedule. In addition, for counties that qualify as dense urban land areas under subsection (34), the nonrural area of a county which has adopted into the county charter a rural area designation or areas identified in the comprehensive plan as urban service areas or urban growth boundaries on or before July 1, 2009, are also urban service areas under this definition.

- (50) "Urban sprawl" means a development pattern characterized by low density, automobile-dependent development with either a single use or multiple uses that are not functionally related, requiring the extension of public facilities and services in an inefficient manner, and failing to provide a clear separation between urban and rural uses.
- (32) "Financial feasibility" means that sufficient revenues are currently available or will be available from committed funding sources for the first 3 years, or will be available from committed or planned funding sources for years 4 and 5, of a 5year capital improvement schedule for financing capital improvements, such as ad valorem taxes, bonds, state and federal funds, tax revenues, impact fees, and developer contributions, which are adequate to fund the projected costs of the capital improvements identified in the comprehensive plan necessary to ensure that adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and maintained within the period covered by the 5-year schedule of capital improvements. A comprehensive plan shall be deemed



financially feasible for transportation and school facilities throughout the planning period addressed by the capital improvements schedule if it can be demonstrated that the levelof-service standards will be achieved and maintained by the end of the planning period even if in a particular year such improvements are not concurrent as required by s. 163.3180.

(34) "Dense urban land area" means:

(a) A municipality that has an average of at least 1,000 people per square mile of land area and a minimum total population of at least 5,000;

(b) A county, including the municipalities located therein, which has an average of at least 1,000 people per square mile of land area; or

(c) A county, including the municipalities located therein, which has a population of at least 1 million.

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The Office of Economic and Demographic Research within the Legislature shall annually calculate the population and density criteria needed to determine which jurisdictions qualify as dense urban land areas by using the most recent land area data from the decennial census conducted by the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce and the latest available population estimates determined pursuant to s. 186.901. If any local government has had an annexation, contraction, or new incorporation, the Office of Economic and Demographic Research shall determine the population density using the new jurisdictional boundaries as recorded in accordance with s. 171.091. The Office of Economic and Demographic Research shall submit to the state land planning

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agency a list of jurisdictions that meet the total population and density criteria necessary for designation as a dense urban land area by July 1, 2009, and every year thereafter. The state land planning agency shall publish the list of jurisdictions on its Internet website within 7 days after the list is received. The designation of jurisdictions that qualify or do not qualify as a dense urban land area is effective upon publication on the state land planning agency's Internet website.

Section 7. Section 163.3167, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3167 Scope of act.-

- (1) The several incorporated municipalities and counties shall have power and responsibility:
 - (a) To plan for their future development and growth.
- (b) To adopt and amend comprehensive plans, or elements or portions thereof, to guide their future development and growth.
- (c) To implement adopted or amended comprehensive plans by the adoption of appropriate land development regulations or elements thereof.
- (d) To establish, support, and maintain administrative instruments and procedures to carry out the provisions and purposes of this act.

The powers and authority set out in this act may be employed by municipalities and counties individually or jointly by mutual agreement in accord with the provisions of this act and in such combinations as their common interests may dictate and require.

(2) Each local government shall maintain prepare a

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comprehensive plan of the type and in the manner set out in this part or prepare amendments to its existing comprehensive plan to conform it to the requirements of this part and in the manner set out in this part. In accordance with s. 163.3184, each local government shall submit to the state land planning agency its complete proposed comprehensive plan or its complete comprehensive plan as proposed to be amended.

(3) When a local government has not prepared all of the required elements or has not amended its plan as required by subsection (2), the regional planning agency having responsibility for the area in which the local government lies shall prepare and adopt by rule, pursuant to chapter 120, the missing elements or adopt by rule amendments to the existing plan in accordance with this act by July 1, 1989, or within 1 year after the dates specified or provided in subsection (2) and the state land planning agency review schedule, whichever is later. The regional planning agency shall provide at least 90 days' written notice to any local government whose plan it is required by this subsection to prepare, prior to initiating the planning process. At least 90 days before the adoption by the regional planning agency of a comprehensive plan, or element or portion thereof, pursuant to this subsection, the regional planning agency shall transmit a copy of the proposed comprehensive plan, or element or portion thereof, to the local government and the state land planning agency for written comment. The state land planning agency shall review and comment on such plan, or element or portion thereof, in accordance with s. 163.3184(6). Section 163.3184(6), (7), and (8) shall be applicable to the regional planning agency as if it were a

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governing body. Existing comprehensive plans shall remain in effect until they are amended pursuant to subsection (2), this subsection, s. 163.3187, or s. 163.3189.

(3) (4) A municipality established after the effective date of this act shall, within 1 year after incorporation, establish a local planning agency, pursuant to s. 163.3174, and prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan of the type and in the manner set out in this act within 3 years after the date of such incorporation. A county comprehensive plan shall be deemed controlling until the municipality adopts a comprehensive plan in accord with the provisions of this act. If, upon the expiration of the 3-year time limit, the municipality has not adopted a comprehensive plan, the regional planning agency shall prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan for such municipality.

(4) (5) Any comprehensive plan, or element or portion thereof, adopted pursuant to the provisions of this act, which but for its adoption after the deadlines established pursuant to previous versions of this act would have been valid, shall be valid.

(6) When a regional planning agency is required to prepare or amend a comprehensive plan, or element or portion thereof, pursuant to subsections (3) and (4), the regional planning agency and the local government may agree to a method of compensating the regional planning agency for any verifiable, direct costs incurred. If an agreement is not reached within 6 months after the date the regional planning agency assumes planning responsibilities for the local government pursuant to subsections (3) and (4) or by the time the plan or element, or portion thereof, is completed, whichever is earlier, the

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regional planning agency shall file invoices for verifiable, direct costs involved with the governing body. Upon the failure of the local government to pay such invoices within 90 days, the regional planning agency may, upon filing proper vouchers with the Chief Financial Officer, request payment by the Chief Financial Officer from unencumbered revenue or other tax sharing funds due such local government from the state for work actually performed, and the Chief Financial Officer shall pay such vouchers; however, the amount of such payment shall not exceed 50 percent of such funds due such local government in any one year.

(7) A local government that is being requested to pay costs may seek an administrative hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57 to challenge the amount of costs and to determine if the statutory prerequisites for payment have been complied with. Final agency action shall be taken by the state land planning agency. Payment shall be withheld as to disputed amounts until proceedings under this subsection have been completed.

(5) (8) Nothing in this act shall limit or modify the rights of any person to complete any development that has been authorized as a development of regional impact pursuant to chapter 380 or who has been issued a final local development order and development has commenced and is continuing in good faith.

(6) (9) The Reedy Creek Improvement District shall exercise the authority of this part as it applies to municipalities, consistent with the legislative act under which it was established, for the total area under its jurisdiction.

(7) (10) Nothing in this part shall supersede any provision



of ss. 341.8201-341.842.

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(11) Each local government is encouraged to articulate a vision of the future physical appearance and qualities of its community as a component of its local comprehensive plan. The vision should be developed through a collaborative planning process with meaningful public participation and shall be adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction. Neighboring communities, especially those sharing natural resources or physical or economic infrastructure, are encouraged to create collective visions for greater-than-local areas. Such collective visions shall apply in each city or county only to the extent that each local government chooses to make them applicable. The state land planning agency shall serve as a clearinghouse for creating a community vision of the future and may utilize the Growth Management Trust Fund, created by s. 186.911, to provide grants to help pay the costs of local visioning programs. When a local vision of the future has been created, a local government should review its comprehensive plan, land development regulations, and capital improvement program to ensure that these instruments will help to move the community toward its vision in a manner consistent with this act and with the state comprehensive plan. A local or regional vision must be consistent with the state vision, when adopted, and be internally consistent with the local or regional plan of which it is a component. The state land planning agency shall not adopt minimum criteria for evaluating or judging the form or content of a local or regional vision.

(8) (12) An initiative or referendum process in regard to any development order or in regard to any local comprehensive

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plan amendment or map amendment that affects five or parcels of land is prohibited.

- (9) (13) Each local government shall address in its comprehensive plan, as enumerated in this chapter, the water supply sources necessary to meet and achieve the existing and projected water use demand for the established planning period, considering the applicable plan developed pursuant to s. 373.709.
- (10) (14) (a) If a local government grants a development order pursuant to its adopted land development regulations and the order is not the subject of a pending appeal and the timeframe for filing an appeal has expired, the development order may not be invalidated by a subsequent judicial determination that such land development regulations, or any portion thereof that is relevant to the development order, are invalid because of a deficiency in the approval standards.
- (b) This subsection does not preclude or affect the timely institution of any other remedy available at law or equity, including a common law writ of certiorari proceeding pursuant to Rule 9.190, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, or an original proceeding pursuant to s. 163.3215, as applicable.
- (c) This subsection applies retroactively to any development order granted on or after January 1, 2002.

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======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 17 - 18.