

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Community Affairs

BILL: SB 750

INTRODUCER: Senator Gruters

SUBJECT: Impact Fees

DATE: March 23, 2021

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Hackett	Ryon	CA	Pre-meeting
2.			FT	
3.			AP	

I. Summary:

SB 750 makes several changes regarding impact fees imposed by local governments to fund local infrastructure to meet the demands of population growth.

The bill defines the terms “infrastructure” and “public facilities” to specify that impact fees may be utilized only for fixed capital expenditures or fixed capital outlays for major capital improvements.

In addition to local governments, the bill requires special districts to credit against the collection of impact fees any contribution related to public facilities. All credits against impact fee collections must be made regardless of any provision in local government or special district charter, comprehensive plan policy, ordinance, resolution, or development order or permit.

The bill provides that a local government, school district, or special district may not increase impact fee rates by more than 3 percent annually. Additionally, an impact fee may not be increased retroactively for a previous or current fiscal or calendar year.

The bill provides that a local government may only collect an impact fee if it has already planned or funded capital improvements within the applicable impact fee assessment district.

The bill revises a current affidavit requirement by providing that a local government, school district, or special district must submit with its annual financial report or its financial audit report an affidavit signed by its chief financial officer attesting that all impact fees were collected and expended in full compliance with the statute, the reporting entity complied with the spending period provision in the local ordinance or resolution, and that the funds were expended only for the uses allowed under the statute.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2021.

II. Present Situation:

Local Government Authority

The Florida Constitution grants local governments broad home rule authority. Specifically, non-charter county governments may exercise those powers of self-government that are provided by general or special law.¹ Those counties operating under a county charter have all powers of self-government not inconsistent with general law or special law approved by the vote of the electors.² Likewise, municipalities have those governmental, corporate, and proprietary powers that enable them to conduct municipal government, perform their functions and provide services, and exercise any power for municipal purposes, except as otherwise provided by law.³

Local Government Impact Fees

Pursuant to home rule authority, counties and municipalities may impose proprietary fees,⁴ regulatory fees, and special assessments⁵ to pay the cost of providing a facility or service or regulating an activity. As one type of regulatory fee, impact fees are charges imposed by local governments against new development to pay for the cost of capital facilities made necessary by such growth.⁶ Impact fee calculations vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and from fee to fee. Impact fees also vary extensively depending on local costs, capacity needs, resources, and the local government's determination to charge the full cost or only part of the cost of the infrastructure improvement through utilization of the impact fee.

Section 163.31801(3), F.S., provides requirements and procedures for the adoption of an impact fee. An impact fee adopted by ordinance of a county or municipality or by resolution of a special district must, at minimum, meet the following criteria:

- The fee must be calculated using the most recent and localized data.
- The local government adopting the impact fee must account for and report impact fee collections and expenditures. If the fee is imposed for a specific infrastructure need, the local government must account for those revenues and expenditures in a separate accounting fund.
- Charges imposed for the collection of impact fees must be limited to the actual costs.
- All local governments must give notice of a new or increased impact fee at least 90 days before the new or increased fee takes effect, but need not wait 90 days before decreasing, suspending, or eliminating an impact fee. Unless the result reduces total mitigation costs or impact fees on an applicant, new or increased impact fees may not apply to current or pending applications submitted before the effective date of an ordinance or resolution imposing a new or increased impact fee.
- A local government may not require payment of the impact fee before the date of issuing a building permit for the property that is subject to the fee.

¹ FLA. CONST. art. VIII, s. 1(f).

² FLA. CONST. art. VIII, s. 1(g).

³ FLA. CONST. art. VIII, s. 2(b); s. 166.021(1), F.S.

⁴ Office of Economic and Demographic Research, The Florida Legislature, *2019 Local Government Financial Handbook*, available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/local-government/reports/lgfih19.pdf> (last visited Feb. 12, 2020). Examples of proprietary fees include admissions fees, franchise fees, user fees, and utility fees.

⁵ *Id.* Special assessments are typically used to construct and maintain capital facilities or to fund certain services.

⁶ *See supra* note 4 at p. 13.

- The impact fee must be reasonably connected to, or have a rational nexus with the need for additional capital facilities and the increased impact generated by the new residential or commercial construction.
- The impact fee must be reasonably connected to, or have a rational nexus with, the expenditures of the revenues generated and the benefits accruing to the new residential or commercial construction.
- The local government must specifically earmark revenues generated by the impact fee to acquire, construct, or improve capital facilities to benefit new users.
- The local government may not use revenues generated by the impact fee to pay existing debt or for previously 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.

The amount of the impact fee must have a rational nexus both to the need for additional capital facilities and to the expenditures of funds collected and the benefits accruing to the new construction.⁷ Meeting this criterion requires the local government ordinance or resolution imposing the impact fee to earmark the funds collected for acquiring the new capital facilities necessary to benefit the new residents.

Some local governments impose impact fees specifically for local school facilities.⁸ School districts have authority to impose ad valorem taxes within the district for school purposes⁹ but are not general purpose governments with home rule power¹⁰ and are not expressly authorized to impose impact fees.¹¹ Local governments imposing specific impact fees for education capital improvements typically collect the fees for deposit directly into an account segregated for funding those improvements.¹²

Section 163.31801(4), F.S., provides that a local government must credit against the collection of an education-based impact fee any contribution for public education facilities on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

⁷ See s. 163.31801(3)(f)-(i), F.S. (Under long-standing court decisions, impact fees must have a reasonable connection, or nexus, between the need for additional capital facilities and the population growth generated by the project, and expenditures of the funds collected from the impact fees and the benefits accruing to the subdivision or project. This is known as the dual rational nexus test. See *St. Johns County v. Northeast Florida Builders Association, Inc.*, 583 So. 2d 635, 637 (Fla. 1991) (citing *Hollywood, Inc. v. Broward County*, 431 So. 2d 606, 611-612 (Fla. 4th DCA (1983), rev. den. 440 So. 2d 352 (Fla. 1983)).

⁸ See, e.g., Miami-Dade County Code of Ordinances ch. 33K, *Educational Facilities Impact Fee Ordinance* and Orange County Code of Ordinances ch. 23, art. V, *School Impact Fees*.

⁹ FLA. CONST. art. VII, s. 9(a), and art. IX, s. 4(b); See s. 1011.71, F.S.

¹⁰ See FLA. CONST. art. VIII, ss. 1(f)-(g) and 2

¹¹ Section 163.31801(2), F.S.

¹² In Miami-Dade County, the education facility impact fee is paid to the County Planning & Zoning Director, who must then deposit that amount into a specific trust fund maintained by the county. See Miami-Dade County Code of Ordinances, ss. 33K-7(a), 33K-10(c). In Orange County, the school impact fee is paid to the county or municipality (if the land being developed is within a municipality), which then transfers the funds collected at least quarterly to the Orange County School District. The District is responsible for maintaining the trust into which the impact fee revenues must be deposited. See Orange County Code of Ordinances, s. 23-142.

Section 163.31801(5), F.S., provides that if a local government increases its impact fee rates, the holder of any impact fee credits, whether such credits are granted under concurrency, developments of regional impact, or otherwise,¹³ which were in existence before the increase, is entitled to the full benefit of the intensity or density prepaid by the credit balance as of the date it was first established.¹⁴

Financial Reporting

Counties, district school boards, municipalities with revenues or total expenditures and expenses exceeding \$250,000, and special districts with revenues or total expenditures and expenses exceeding \$100,000 must have an annual financial audit prepared either by the Auditor General or an independent certified public accountant.¹⁵ Municipalities with revenues or total expenditures and expenses between \$100,000 and \$250,000, and special districts with revenues or total expenditures and expenses between \$50,000 and \$100,000, must have a financial audit prepared every three years.¹⁶ Municipalities with revenues or total expenditures and expenses less than \$100,000 and special districts with revenues or total expenditures and expenses of less than \$50,000 are not required to have their financial statements audited.¹⁷ All local governmental entities are required to file an annual financial report with the Department of Financial Services no later than nine months from the end of the entity's fiscal year.¹⁸

The financial audit report of a county, municipality, special district, or district school board filed with the Auditor General must include an affidavit signed by the chief financial officer¹⁹ of the reporting entity that the local governmental entity or district school board has complied with the requirements of the impact fee statute.²⁰

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Definitions

The bill defines “infrastructure” as a fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay, excluding the cost of repairs or maintenance, associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of public facilities with a life expectancy of at least 5 years; related land acquisition, land improvement, design, engineering, and permitting costs; and other related construction costs required to bring the public facility into service. For the independent special fire control districts, the term includes “new facilities” as stated in the independent special fire

¹⁵ Section 218.39(1), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 218.39(1), F.S.

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¹⁶ Section 218.39(1), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 218.39(1), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 218.39(1), F.S.

¹⁹ The term “chief financial officer” for a local government is not defined in statute. For counties, the county commission may designate a county budget officer, typically either the county comptroller or the clerk of the circuit court. Section 129.025, F.S. The finances of a municipality are under the authority of the governing body, which may designate a municipal budget officer. Section 166.241, F.S. Special district boards are responsible for district financial management. Section 189.016(3), F.S. District school boards are responsible to manage and oversee district finances. Section 1001.42(12), F.S.

²⁰ Section 163.31801(6), F.S.

control district statute.²¹ The bill also defines “public facilities” as major capital improvements, including transportation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, educational, parks, and recreational facilities, and expressly includes emergency medical, fire, and law enforcement facilities.

Impact Fee Collection

The bill provides that a local government may only collect an impact fee if it has already planned or funded capital improvements within the applicable impact fee assessment district.

Impact Fee Credits

In addition to local governments, the bill requires special districts to credit against the collection of impact fees any contribution related to public facilities. All credits against impact fee collections must be made regardless of any provision in a local government’s or special district’s charter, comprehensive plan policy, ordinance, resolution, or development order or permit.

Impact Fee Increases

The bill provides that impact fee rate increases must be limited to 3 percent annually. Additionally, impact fee rate increases must be forward-looking, and may not increase impact fees for a previous or current fiscal or calendar year.

Financial Statement Audits

The bill provides that a local government, school district, or special district must submit with its annual financial report or its financial audit report an affidavit signed by its CFO attesting that all impact fees were collected and expended in full compliance with the statute, that the reporting entity complied with the spending period provision in the local ordinance or resolution, and that the funds were expended only for the uses allowed under the statute: acquiring, constructing, or improving the specific infrastructure needs.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2021.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Article VII, s. 18(b) of the Florida Constitution provides that except upon the approval of each house of the Legislature by a two-thirds vote of the membership, the Legislature may not enact, amend, or repeal any general law if the anticipated effect of doing so would be to reduce the authority that cities or counties have to raise revenue in the aggregate, as such authority existed on February 1, 1989. However, the mandate requirement does not apply to laws having an insignificant impact, which for Fiscal Year 2020-2021, is forecast at \$2.2 million.

²¹ Section 191.009(4), F.S.

The mandate provisions may apply because the bill limits the ability of a county or municipality to increase its impact fees by more than 3 percent each year. If the outcome of such limitation is determined to exceed \$2.2 million in the aggregate, final passage of the bill would require approval by two-thirds of the membership of each house of the Legislature.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

The Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) has not reviewed this bill, but did review a similar bill (CS/HB 337) proposing to limit annual impact fee increases on a gradual basis. Due to uncertainties in the effects of that bill, REC adopted a negative indeterminate fiscal impact to local governments and school districts.²²

B. Private Sector Impact:

Private developers may avoid large future increases in local government impact fees with the 3 percent increase limitation in the bill.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Local governments seeking to increase impact fees in order to fund infrastructure improvements associated with new development will be limited to a 3 percent increase each year.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

²² Revenue Estimating Conference, March 12, 2021, available at: http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2021/_pdf/page173-195.pdf (last accessed March 22, 2021).

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 163.31801, F.S.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

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

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
