#### Bill No. <u>CS for SB 336</u>

Amendment No. \_\_\_\_

	CHAMBER ACTION
	Senate · House
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11	Senator Meadows moved the following amendment:
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13	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
14	On page 3, line 9,
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16	insert:
17	Section 1. Subsections (1) and (5) of section
18	163.3180, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (12)
19	and (13) are added to said section, to read:
20	163.3180 Concurrency
21	(1) <del>(a)</del> Roads, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage,
22	potable water, parks and recreation, and mass transit, where
23	applicable, are the only public facilities and services
24	subject to the concurrency requirement on a statewide basis.
25	Additional public facilities and services may not be made
26	subject to concurrency on a statewide basis without
27	appropriate study and approval by the Legislature; however,
28	any local government may extend the concurrency requirement so
29	that it applies to additional public facilities within its
30	jurisdiction.
31	(b) If a local government elects to extend the
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29 30 concurrency requirement to public schools, it should first conduct a study to determine how the requirement would be met and shared by all affected parties. The local government shall provide an opportunity for full participation in this study by the school board. The state land planning agency may provide technical assistance to local governments that study and prepare for extension of the concurrency requirement to public schools. When establishing concurrency requirements for public schools, a local government shall comply with the following criteria for any proposed plan or plan amendment transmitted pursuant to s. 163.3184(3) after July 1, 1995:

- 1. Adopt level-of-service standards for public schools with the agreement of the school board. Public school level-of-service standards shall be adopted as part of the capital improvements element in the local government comprehensive plan, which shall contain a financially feasible public school capital facilities program established in conjunction with the school board that will provide educational facilities at an adequate level of service necessary to implement the adopted local government comprehensive plan.
- 2. Satisfy the requirement for intergovernmental coordination set forth in s. 163.3177(6)(h)1. and 2.
- (5)(a) The Legislature finds that under limited circumstances dealing with transportation facilities, countervailing planning and public policy goals may come into conflict with the requirement that adequate public facilities and services be available concurrent with the impacts of such development. The Legislature further finds that often the unintended result of the concurrency requirement for 31 | transportation facilities is the discouragement of urban

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infill development and redevelopment. Such unintended results directly conflict with the goals and policies of the state comprehensive plan and the intent of this part. Therefore, exceptions from the concurrency requirement for transportation facilities may be granted as provided by this subsection.

- (b) A local government may grant an exception from the concurrency requirement for transportation facilities if the proposed development is otherwise consistent with the adopted local government comprehensive plan and is a project that promotes public transportation or is located within an area designated in the comprehensive plan for:
  - 1. Urban infill development,
  - 2. Urban redevelopment, or
  - 3. Downtown revitalization, or  $\overline{\cdot}$
  - 4. Urban infill and redevelopment under s. 163.2517.
- (c) The Legislature also finds that developments located within urban infill, urban redevelopment, existing urban service, or downtown revitalization areas or areas designated as urban infill and redevelopment areas under s. 163.2517 which pose only special part-time demands on the transportation system should be excepted from the concurrency requirement for transportation facilities. A special part-time demand is one that does not have more than 200 scheduled events during any calendar year and does not affect the 100 highest traffic volume hours.
- (d) A local government shall establish guidelines for granting the exceptions authorized in paragraphs (b) and (c) in the comprehensive plan. These guidelines must include consideration of the impacts on the Florida Intrastate Highway System, as defined in s. 338.001. The exceptions may be 31 | available only within the specific geographic area of the

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jurisdiction designated in the plan. Pursuant to s. 163.3184, any affected person may challenge a plan amendment establishing these guidelines and the areas within which an exception could be granted.

- (12) School concurrency, if imposed by local option, shall be established on a districtwide basis and shall include all public schools in the district and all portions of the district, whether located in a municipality or an unincorporated area. The application of school concurrency to development shall be based upon the adopted comprehensive plan, as amended. All local governments within a county, except as provided in paragraph (f), shall adopt and transmit to the state land planning agency the necessary plan amendments, along with the interlocal agreement, for a compliance review pursuant to s. 163.3184(7) and (8). School concurrency shall not become effective in a county until all local governments, except as provided in paragraph (f), have adopted the necessary plan amendments, which together with the interlocal agreement, are determined to be in compliance with the requirements of this part. The minimum requirements for school concurrency are the following:
- government shall adopt and transmit to the state land planning agency a plan or plan amendment which includes a public school facilities element which is consistent with the requirements of s. 163.3177(12) and which is determined to be in compliance as defined in s. 163.3184(1)(b). All local government public school facilities plan elements within a county must be consistent with each other as well as the requirements of this part.
  - (b) Level of service standards.--The Legislature

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recognizes that an essential requirement for a concurrency management system is the level of service at which a public facility is expected to operate.

- 1. Local governments and school boards imposing school concurrency shall exercise authority in conjunction with each other to establish jointly adequate level of service standards, as defined in rule 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, necessary to implement the adopted local government comprehensive plan, based on data and analysis.
- 2. Public school level of service standards shall be included and adopted into the capital improvements element of the local comprehensive plan and shall apply districtwide to all schools of the same type. Types of schools may include elementary, middle, and high schools as well as special-purpose facilities such as magnet schools.
- 3. Local governments and school boards shall have the option to utilize tiered level of service standards to allow time to achieve an adequate and desirable level of service as circumstances warrant.
- (c) Service areas. -- The Legislature recognizes that an essential requirement for a concurrency system is a designation of the area within which the level of service will be measured when an application for a residential development permit is reviewed for school concurrency purposes. This delineation is also important for purposes of determining whether the local government has a financially feasible public school capital facilities program that will provide schools which will achieve and maintain the adopted level of service standards.
- 1. In order to balance competing <u>interests</u>, <u>preserve</u> 31 the constitutional concept of uniformity, and avoid disruption

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of existing educational and growth management processes, local governments are encouraged to apply school concurrency to development on a districtwide basis so that a concurrency determination for a specific development will be based upon the availability of school capacity districtwide.

- 2. For local governments applying school concurrency on a less than districtwide basis, such as utilizing school attendance zones or larger school concurrency service areas, local governments and school boards shall have the burden to demonstrate that the utilization of school capacity is maximized to the greatest extent possible in the comprehensive plan and amendment, taking into account transportation costs and court-approved desegregation plans, as well as other factors. In addition, in order to achieve concurrency within the service area boundaries selected by local governments and school boards, the service area boundaries, together with the standards for establishing those boundaries, shall be identified, included, and adopted as part of the comprehensive plan. Any subsequent change to the service area boundaries for purposes of a school concurrency system shall be by plan amendment and shall be exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments in s. 163.3187(1).
- 3. Where school capacity is available on a districtwide basis but school concurrency is applied on a less than districtwide basis in the form of concurrency service areas, if the adopted level of service standard cannot be met in a particular service area as applied to an application for a development permit and if the needed capacity for the particular service area is available in one or more contiguous service areas, as adopted by the local government, then the development order shall be issued and mitigation measures

shall not be exacted.

- (d) Financial feasibility.--The Legislature recognizes that financial feasibility is an important issue because the premise of concurrency is that the public facilities will be provided in order to achieve and maintain the adopted level of service standard. This part and chapter 9J-5, Florida

  Administrative Code, contain specific standards to determine the financial feasibility of capital programs. These standards were adopted to make concurrency more predictable and local governments more accountable.
- 1. A comprehensive plan amendment seeking to impose school concurrency shall contain appropriate amendments to the capital improvements element of the comprehensive plan, consistent with the requirements of s. 163.3177(3) and rule 9J-5.016, Florida Administrative Code. The capital improvements element shall set forth a financially feasible public school capital facilities program, established in conjunction with the school board, that demonstrates that the adopted level of service standards will be achieved and maintained.
- 2. Such amendments shall demonstrate that the public school capital facilities program meets all of the financial feasibility standards of this part and chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, that apply to capital programs which provide the basis for mandatory concurrency on other public facilities and services.
- 3. When the financial feasibility of a public school capital facilities program is evaluated by the state land planning agency for purposes of a compliance determination, the evaluation shall be based upon the service areas selected by the local governments and school board.

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- (e) Availability standard. -- Consistent with the public welfare, a local government may not deny a development permit authorizing residential development for failure to achieve and maintain the level of service standard for public school capacity in a local option school concurrency system where adequate school facilities will be in place or under actual construction within 3 years after permit issuance. (f) Intergovernmental coordination. --1. When establishing concurrency requirements for
- public schools, a local government shall satisfy the requirements for intergovernmental coordination set forth in s. 163.3177(6)(h)1. and 2., except that a municipality is not required to be a signatory to the interlocal agreement required by s. 163.3177(6)(h)2. as a prerequisite for imposition of school concurrency, and as a nonsignatory shall not participate in the adopted local school concurrency system, if the municipality meets all of the following criteria for having no significant impact on school attendance:
- a. The municipality has issued development orders for fewer than 50 residential dwelling units during the preceding 5 years, or the municipality has generated fewer than 25 additional public school students during the preceding 5 years.
- b. The municipality has not annexed new land during the preceding 5 years in land use categories which permit residential uses that will affect school attendance rates.
- c. The municipality has no public schools located within its boundaries.
- d. At least 80 percent of the developable land within 31 the boundaries of the municipality has been built upon.

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- 2. A municipality which qualifies as having no significant impact on school attendance pursuant to the criteria of subparagraph 1. must review and determine at the time of its evaluation and appraisal report pursuant to s. 163.3191 whether it continues to meet the criteria. If the municipality determines that it no longer meets the criteria, it must adopt appropriate school concurrency goals, objectives, and policies in its plan amendments based on the evaluation and appraisal report, and enter into the existing interlocal agreement required by s. 163.3177(6)(h)2., in order to fully participate in the school concurrency system. If such a municipality fails to do so, it will be subject to the enforcement provisions of s. 163.3191.
- (g) Interlocal agreement for school concurrency.--When establishing concurrency requirements for public schools, a local government must enter into an interlocal agreement which satisfies the requirements in s. 163.3177(6)(h)1. and 2. and the requirements of this subsection. The interlocal agreement shall acknowledge both the school board's constitutional and statutory obligations to provide a uniform system of free public schools on a countywide basis, and the land use authority of local governments, including their authority to approve or deny comprehensive plan amendments and development orders. The interlocal agreement shall be submitted to the state land planning agency by the local government as a part of the compliance review, along with the other necessary amendments to the comprehensive plan required by this part. In addition to the requirements of s. 163.3177(6)(h), the interlocal agreement shall meet the following requirements:
- 1. Establish the mechanisms for coordinating the development, adoption, and amendment of each local

government's public school facilities element with each other and the plans of the school board to ensure a uniform districtwide school concurrency system.

- 2. Establish a process by which each local government and the school board shall agree and base their plans on consistent projections of the amount, type, and distribution of population growth and coordinate and share information relating to existing and planned public school facilities projections and proposals for development and redevelopment, and infrastructure required to support public school facilities.
- 3. Establish a process for the development of siting criteria which encourages the location of public schools proximate to urban residential areas to the extent possible and seeks to collocate schools with other public facilities such as parks, libraries, and community centers to the extent possible.
- 4. Specify uniform, districtwide level of service standards for public schools of the same type and the process for modifying the adopted levels of service standards.
- 5. Establish a process for the preparation, amendment, and joint approval by each local government and the school board of a public school capital facilities program which is financially feasible, and a process and schedule for incorporation of the public school capital facilities program into the local government comprehensive plans on an annual basis.
- 6. Define the geographic application of school concurrency. If school concurrency is to be applied on a less than districtwide basis in the form of concurrency service areas, the agreement shall establish criteria and standards

for the establishment and modification of school concurrency service areas. The agreement shall also establish a process and schedule for the mandatory incorporation of the school concurrency service areas and the criteria and standards for establishment of the service areas into the local government comprehensive plans. The agreement shall ensure maximum utilization of school capacity, taking into account transportation costs and court-approved desegregation plans, as well as other factors. The agreement shall also ensure the achievement and maintenance of the adopted level of service standards for the geographic area of application throughout the 5 years covered by the public school capital facilities plan and thereafter by adding a new fifth year during the annual update.

- 7. Establish a uniform districtwide procedure for implementing school concurrency which provides for:
- <u>a. The evaluation of development applications for</u>
  compliance with school concurrency requirements;
- b. An opportunity for the school board to review and comment on the effect of comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings on the public school facilities plan; and
- <u>c.</u> The monitoring and evaluation of the school concurrency system.
- 8. Include provisions relating to termination, suspension, and amendment of the agreement. The agreement shall provide that if the agreement is terminated or suspended, the application of school concurrency shall be terminated or suspended.
- (13) The state land planning agency shall, by October 1, 1998, adopt by rule minimum criteria for the review and determination of compliance of a public school facilities

element adopted by a local government for purposes of 2 imposition of school concurrency. 3 Section 2. Sections 163.2511, 163.2514, 163.2517, 4 163.2520, 163.2523, and 163.2526, Florida Statutes, are 5 created to read: 6 163.2511 Urban infill and redevelopment.--7 (1) Sections 163.2511-163.2526 may be cited as the "Urban Infill and Redevelopment Act." 8 (2) It is found and declared that: 9 10 (a) Fiscally strong urban centers are beneficial to regional and state economies and resources, are a method for 11 12 reduction of future urban sprawl, and should be promoted by 13 state, regional, and local governments. (b) The health and vibrancy of the urban cores benefit 14 their respective regions and the state. Conversely, the 15 16 deterioration of those urban cores negatively impacts the 17 surrounding area and the state. (c) In recognition of the interwoven destiny between 18 the urban center, the suburbs, the region, and the state, the 19 respective governments need to establish a framework and work 20 21 in partnership with communities and the private sector to 22 revitalize urban centers. (d) State urban policies should guide the state, 23 24 regional agencies, local governments, and the private sector 25 in preserving and redeveloping existing urban centers and promoting the adequate provision of infrastructure, human 26 27 services, safe neighborhoods, educational facilities, and

centers is dependent on addressing, through an integrated and

coordinated community effort, a range of varied components

economic development to sustain these centers into the future.

(e) Successfully revitalizing and sustaining the urban

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1	essential to a healthy urban environment, including cultural,
2	educational, recreational, economic, transportation, and
3	social service components.
4	(f) Infill development and redevelopment are
5	recognized as one of the important components and useful
6	mechanisms to promote and sustain urban centers. State and
7	regional entities and local governments should provide
8	incentives to promote urban infill and redevelopment. Existing
9	programs and incentives should be integrated to the extent
10	possible to promote urban infill and redevelopment and to
11	achieve the goals of the state urban policy.
12	163.2514 DefinitionsAs used in ss.
13	163.2511-163.2526:
14	(1) "Local government" means any county or
15	municipality.
16	(2) "Urban infill and redevelopment area" means an
17	area or areas designated by a local government for the
18	development of vacant, abandoned, or significantly
19	underutilized parcels located where:
20	(a) Public services such as water and wastewater,
21	transportation, schools, and recreation are already available
22	or are scheduled to be provided in an adopted 5-year schedule
23	of capital improvements and are located within the existing
24	urban service area as defined in the local government's
25	comprehensive plan;
26	(b) The area contains not more than 10 percent
27	developable vacant land;
28	(c) The residential density is at least five dwelling
29	units per acre and the average nonresidential intensity is at
30	least a floor area ratio of 1.00; and

(d) The land area designated as an urban infill and

redevelopment area does not exceed 2 percent of the land area 2 of the local government jurisdiction or a total area of 3 square miles, whichever is greater. 3 4 163.2517 Designation of urban infill and redevelopment 5 area.--6 (1) A local government may designate a geographic area 7 or areas within its jurisdiction as an urban infill and redevelopment area for the purpose of targeting economic, job 8 creation, housing, transportation, and land-use incentives to 9 10 encourage urban infill and redevelopment within the urban 11 core. (2) A local government seeking to designate a 12 13 geographic area within its jurisdiction as an urban infill and 14 redevelopment area shall first prepare a plan that describes 15 the infill and redevelopment objectives of the local 16 government within the proposed area. In lieu of preparing a 17 new plan, the local government may demonstrate that an 18 existing plan or combination of plans associated with a community development area, Florida Main Street program, 19 sustainable community, enterprise zone, or neighborhood 20 21 improvement district includes the factors listed in paragraphs 22 (a)-(j), or amend such existing plans to include the factors listed in paragraphs (a)-(j). The plan shall demonstrate the 23 24 local government and community's commitment to comprehensively 25 addressing the urban problems within the urban infill and redevelopment area and identify activities and programs to 26 27 accomplish locally identified goals such as code enforcement; improved educational opportunities; reduction in crime; 28 29 provision of infrastructure needs, including mass transit and 30 multimodal linkages; and mixed-use planning to promote

and commercial quality of life in the area. The plan shall also:

- (a) Contain a map depicting the geographic area or areas to be included within the designation.
- (b) Identify the relationship between the proposed area and the existing urban service area defined in the local government's comprehensive plan.
- (c) Identify existing enterprise zones, community redevelopment areas, community development corporations, brownfield areas, downtown redevelopment districts, safe neighborhood improvement districts, historic preservation districts, and empowerment zones located within the area proposed for designation as an urban infill and redevelopment area and provide a framework for coordinating infill and redevelopment programs within the urban core.
- (d) Identify a memorandum of understanding between the district school board and the local government jurisdiction regarding public school facilities located within the urban infill and redevelopment area to identify how the school board will provide priority to enhancing public school facilities and programs in the designated area, including the reuse of existing buildings for schools within the area.
- (e) Identify how the local government intends to implement affordable housing programs, including, but not limited to, the State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program, and economic and community development programs administered by the Department of Community Affairs, within the urban infill and redevelopment area.
- (f) If applicable, provide guidelines for the adoption of land development regulations specific to the urban infill and redevelopment area which include, for example, setbacks

and parking requirements appropriate to urban development.

- (g) Identify any existing transportation concurrency exception areas, and any relevant public transportation corridors designated by a metropolitan planning organization in its long-range transportation plans or by the local government in its comprehensive plan for which the local government seeks designation as a transportation concurrency exception area.
- (h) Identify and adopt a package of financial and local government incentives which the local government will offer for new development, expansion of existing development, and redevelopment within the urban infill and redevelopment area. Examples of such incentives include:
  - 1. Waiver of license and permit fees.
  - 2. Waiver of local option sales taxes.
- 3. Waiver of delinquent taxes or fees to promote the return of property to productive use.
  - 4. Expedited permitting.
- 5. Prioritization of infrastructure spending within the urban infill and redevelopment area.
- 6. Local government absorption of developers' concurrency costs.
- (i) Identify how activities and incentives within the urban infill and redevelopment area will be coordinated and what administrative mechanism the local government will use for the coordination.
- (j) Identify performance measures to evaluate the success of the local government in implementing the urban infill and redevelopment plan.
- (3) After the preparation of an urban infill and redevelopment plan or designation of an existing plan and

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before the adoption hearing required for comprehensive plan
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    amendments, the local government must conduct a public hearing
    in the area targeted for designation <u>as an urban infill and</u>
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    redevelopment area to provide an opportunity for public input
    on the size of the area; the objectives for urban infill and
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    redevelopment; coordination with existing redevelopment
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    programs; goals for improving transit and transportation; the
    objectives for economic development; job creation; crime
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    reduction; and neighborhood preservation and revitalization.
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    The purpose of the public hearing is to encourage communities
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    within the proposed urban infill and redevelopment area to
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    participate in the design and implementation of the plan,
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    including a "visioning" of the community core, before
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    redevelopment. Notice for the public hearing must be in the
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    form established in s. 166.041(3)(c)2., for municipalities,
    and s. 125.66(4)(b)2. for counties.
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          (4) In order for a local government to designate an
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    urban infill and redevelopment area, it must amend its
    comprehensive land use plan under s. 163.3187 to adopt the
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    urban infill and redevelopment area plan and delineate the
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    urban infill and redevelopment area within the future land use
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    element of its comprehensive plan. If the local government
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    elects to employ an existing or amended community
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    redevelopment, Florida Main Street program, sustainable
    community, enterprise zone, or neighborhood improvement
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    district plan or plans in lieu of preparation of an urban
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    infill and redevelopment plan, the local government must amend
    its comprehensive land use plan under s. 163.3187 to delineate
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    the urban infill and redevelopment area within the future land
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    use element of its comprehensive plan. An amendment to the
   local comprehensive plan to designate an urban infill and
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redevelopment area is exempt from the twice-a-year amendment limitation of s. 163.3187.

163.2520 Economic incentives; report.--

- (1) A local government with an adopted urban infill and redevelopment plan or plan employed in lieu thereof may exercise the powers granted under s. 163.514 for community redevelopment neighborhood improvement districts, including the authority to levy special assessments.
- (2) State agencies that provide infrastructure funding, cost reimbursement, grants, or loans to local governments, including, but not limited to, the Department of Environmental Protection (Clean Water State Revolving Fund, Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, and the State of Florida Pollution Control Bond Program); the Department of Community Affairs (State Housing Initiatives Partnership, Florida Communities Trust); and the Department of Transportation (Intermodal Transportation Efficiency Act funds), are directed to report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 1999, regarding statutory and rule changes necessary to give urban infill and redevelopment areas identified by local governments under this act an elevated priority in infrastructure funding, loan, and grant programs.

163.2523 Grant program.--

(1) An Urban Infill and Redevelopment Assistance Grant Program is created for local governments with adopted urban infill and redevelopment areas. Ninety percent of the general revenue appropriated for this program shall be available for fifty/fifty matching grants for planning and implementing urban infill and redevelopment projects that further the objectives set forth in the local government's adopted urban

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infill and redevelopment plan or plan employed in lieu
    thereof. The remaining 10 percent of the revenue must be used
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    for outright grants for projects requiring under $50,000.
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    Projects that provide employment opportunities to clients of
    the WAGES program and projects within urban infill and
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    redevelopment areas that include a community redevelopment
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    area, Florida Main Street Program, sustainable community,
    enterprise zone, or neighborhood improvement district must be
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    given an elevated priority in the scoring of competing grant
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    applications. The Division of Housing and Community
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    Development of the Department of Community Affairs shall
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    administer the grant program. The Department of Community
    Affairs shall adopt rules establishing grant review criteria
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    consistent with this section.
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          (2) If the local government fails to implement the
    urban infill and redevelopment plan, the Department of
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    Community Affairs may seek to rescind the economic and
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    regulatory incentives granted to an urban infill and
    redevelopment area, subject to the provisions of chapter 120.
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    The action to rescind may be initiated 90 days after issuing a
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    written letter of warning to the local government.
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           163.2526 Review and evaluation.--Before the 2003
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   Regular Session of the Legislature, the Office of Program
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    Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall perform a
    review and evaluation of ss. 163.2511-163.2526, including the
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    financial incentives listed in s. 163.2520. The report must
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    evaluate the effectiveness of the designation of urban infill
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    and redevelopment areas in stimulating urban infill and
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    redevelopment and strengthening the urban core. A report of
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    the findings and recommendations of the Office of Program
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31 | Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall be

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29 30 submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives before the 2003 Regular Session of the Legislature.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 163.3187, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3187 Amendment of adopted comprehensive plan. --

- (1) Amendments to comprehensive plans adopted pursuant to this part may be made not more than two times during any calendar year, except:
- (a) In the case of an emergency, comprehensive plan amendments may be made more often than twice during the calendar year if the additional plan amendment receives the approval of all of the members of the governing body. "Emergency" means any occurrence or threat thereof whether accidental or natural, caused by humankind, in war or peace, which results or may result in substantial injury or harm to the population or substantial damage to or loss of property or public funds.
- (b) Any local government comprehensive plan amendments directly related to a proposed development of regional impact, including changes which have been determined to be substantial deviations and including Florida Quality Developments pursuant to s. 380.061, may be initiated by a local planning agency and considered by the local governing body at the same time as the application for development approval using the procedures provided for local plan amendment in this section and applicable local ordinances, without regard to statutory or local ordinance limits on the frequency of consideration of amendments to the local comprehensive plan. Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to require favorable consideration 31 | of a plan amendment solely because it is related to a

development of regional impact.

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(c) Any local government comprehensive plan amendments directly related to proposed small scale development activities may be approved without regard to statutory limits on the frequency of consideration of amendments to the local comprehensive plan. A small scale development amendment may be adopted only under the following conditions:

- The proposed amendment involves a use of 10 acres or fewer and:
- a. The cumulative annual effect of the acreage for all small scale development amendments adopted by the local government shall not exceed:
- (I) A maximum of 120 acres in a local government that contains areas specifically designated in the local comprehensive plan for urban infill, urban redevelopment, or downtown revitalization as defined in s. 163.3164, urban infill and redevelopment areas designated under s. 163.2517, transportation concurrency exception areas approved pursuant to s. 163.3180(5), or regional activity centers and urban central business districts approved pursuant to s. 380.06(2)(e); however, amendments under this paragraph may be applied to no more than 60 acres annually of property outside the designated areas listed in this sub-sub-subparagraph.
- (II) A maximum of 80 acres in a local government that does not contain any of the designated areas set forth in sub-sub-subparagraph (I).
- (III) A maximum of 120 acres in a county established pursuant to s. 9, Art. VIII of the State Constitution.
- The proposed amendment does not involve the same property granted a change within the prior 12 months.
  - The proposed amendment does not involve the same

owner's property within 200 feet of property granted a change within the prior 12 months.

- d. The proposed amendment does not involve a text change to the goals, policies, and objectives of the local government's comprehensive plan, but only proposes a land use change to the future land use map for a site-specific small scale development activity.
- e. The property that is the subject of the proposed amendment is not located within an area of critical state concern.
- f. If the proposed amendment involves a residential land use, the residential land use has a density of 10 units or less per acre, except that this limitation does not apply to small scale amendments described in sub-sub-subparagraph a.(I) that are designated in the local comprehensive plan for urban infill, urban redevelopment, or downtown revitalization as defined in s. 163.3164, urban infill and redevelopment areas designated under s. 163.2517, transportation concurrency exception areas approved pursuant to s. 163.3180(5), or regional activity centers and urban central business districts approved pursuant to s. 380.06(2)(e).
- 2.a. A local government that proposes to consider a plan amendment pursuant to this paragraph is not required to comply with the procedures and public notice requirements of s. 163.3184(15)(c) for such plan amendments if the local government complies with the provisions in s. 125.66(4)(a) for a county or in s. 166.041(3)(c) for a municipality. If a request for a plan amendment under this paragraph is initiated by other than the local government, public notice is required.
- b. The local government shall send copies of thenotice and amendment to the state land planning agency, the

regional planning council, and any other person or entity requesting a copy. This information shall also include a statement identifying any property subject to the amendment that is located within a coastal high hazard area as identified in the local comprehensive plan.

- 3. Small scale development amendments adopted pursuant to this paragraph require only one public hearing before the governing board, which shall be an adoption hearing as described in s. 163.3184(7), and are not subject to the requirements of s. 163.3184(3)-(6) unless the local government elects to have them subject to those requirements.
- (d) Any comprehensive plan amendment required by a compliance agreement pursuant to s. 163.3184(16) may be approved without regard to statutory limits on the frequency of adoption of amendments to the comprehensive plan.
- (e) A comprehensive plan amendment for location of a state correctional facility. Such an amendment may be made at any time and does not count toward the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments.
- (f) Any comprehensive plan amendment that changes the schedule in the capital improvements element, and any amendments directly related to the schedule, may be made once in a calendar year on a date different from the two times provided in this subsection when necessary to coincide with the adoption of the local government's budget and capital improvements program.
- (g) A comprehensive plan amendment for the purpose of designating an urban infill and redevelopment area under s.

  163.2517 may be approved without regard to the statutory

  limits on the frequency of amendments to the comprehensive plan.

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Section 4. Subsection (17) of section 187.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

187.201 State Comprehensive Plan adopted.--The Legislature hereby adopts as the State Comprehensive Plan the following specific goals and policies:

- (17) URBAN REDEVELOPMENT AND DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION. --
- (a) Goal. -- In recognition of the importance of Florida's vital urban centers and of the need to develop and redevelop developing and redeveloping downtowns to the state's ability to use existing infrastructure and to accommodate growth in an orderly, efficient, and environmentally acceptable manner, Florida shall encourage the centralization of commercial, governmental, retail, residential, and cultural activities within downtown areas.
  - (b) Policies.--
- 1. Provide incentives to encourage private sector investment in the preservation and enhancement of downtown areas.
- Assist local governments in the planning, financing, and implementation of development efforts aimed at revitalizing distressed downtown areas.
- 3. Promote state programs and investments which encourage redevelopment of downtown areas.
- 4. Promote and encourage communities to engage in a redesign step to include public participation of members of the community in envisioning redevelopment goals and design of the community core before redevelopment.
- 5. Ensure that local governments have adequate flexibility to determine and address their urban priorities 31 within the state urban policy.

6. Enhance the linkages between land use, water use, 1 2 and transportation planning in state, regional, and local 3 plans for current and future designated urban areas. 4 7. Develop concurrency requirements for urban areas 5 that promote redevelopment efforts where the requirements do not compromise public health and safety. 6 7 8. Promote processes for the state, general purpose local governments, school boards, and local community colleges 8 to coordinate and cooperate regarding educational facilities 9 10 in urban areas, including planning functions, the development of joint facilities, and the reuse of existing buildings. 11 12 9. Encourage the development of mass transit systems 13 for urban centers, including multimodal transportation feeder systems, as a priority of local, metropolitan, regional, and 14 15 state transportation planning. 10. Locate appropriate public facilities within urban 16 17 centers to demonstrate public commitment to the centers and to 18 encourage private sector development. 19 11. Integrate state programs that have been developed to promote economic development and neighborhood 20 21 revitalization through incentives to promote the development of designated urban infill areas. 22 12. Promote infill development and redevelopment as an 23 important mechanism to revitalize and sustain urban centers. 24 25 Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (19) of section 26 380.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 27 380.06 Developments of regional impact. --(19) SUBSTANTIAL DEVIATIONS.--28 (b) Any proposed change to a previously approved 29

development of regional impact or development order condition 31 which, either individually or cumulatively with other changes,

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29 30 exceeds any of the following criteria shall constitute a substantial deviation and shall cause the development to be subject to further development-of-regional-impact review without the necessity for a finding of same by the local government:

- 1. An increase in the number of parking spaces at an attraction or recreational facility by 5 percent or 300 spaces, whichever is greater, or an increase in the number of spectators that may be accommodated at such a facility by 5 percent or 1,000 spectators, whichever is greater.
- 2. A new runway, a new terminal facility, a 25-percent lengthening of an existing runway, or a 25-percent increase in the number of gates of an existing terminal, but only if the increase adds at least three additional gates. However, if an airport is located in two counties, a 10-percent lengthening of an existing runway or a 20-percent increase in the number of gates of an existing terminal is the applicable criteria.
- 3. An increase in the number of hospital beds by 5 percent or 60 beds, whichever is greater.
- An increase in industrial development area by 5 percent or 32 acres, whichever is greater.
- An increase in the average annual acreage mined by 5 percent or 10 acres, whichever is greater, or an increase in the average daily water consumption by a mining operation by 5 percent or 300,000 gallons, whichever is greater. An increase in the size of the mine by 5 percent or 750 acres, whichever is less.
- An increase in land area for office development by 5 percent or 6 acres, whichever is greater, or an increase of gross floor area of office development by 5 percent or 60,000 31 gross square feet, whichever is greater.

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- An increase in the storage capacity for chemical or petroleum storage facilities by 5 percent, 20,000 barrels, or 7 million pounds, whichever is greater.
- 8. An increase of development at a waterport of wet storage for 20 watercraft, dry storage for 30 watercraft, or wet/dry storage for 60 watercraft in an area identified in the state marina siting plan as an appropriate site for additional waterport development or a 5-percent increase in watercraft storage capacity, whichever is greater.
- 9. An increase in the number of dwelling units by 5 percent or 50 dwelling units, whichever is greater.
- 10. An increase in commercial development by 6 acres of land area or by 50,000 square feet of gross floor area, or of parking spaces provided for customers for 300 cars or a 5-percent increase of any of these, whichever is greater.
- 11. An increase in hotel or motel facility units by 5 percent or 75 units, whichever is greater.
- An increase in a recreational vehicle park area by 12. 5 percent or 100 vehicle spaces, whichever is less.
- 13. A decrease in the area set aside for open space of 5 percent or 20 acres, whichever is less.
- 14. A proposed increase to an approved multiuse development of regional impact where the sum of the increases of each land use as a percentage of the applicable substantial deviation criteria is equal to or exceeds 100 percent. The percentage of any decrease in the amount of open space shall be treated as an increase for purposes of determining when 100 percent has been reached or exceeded.
- 15. A 15-percent increase in the number of external vehicle trips generated by the development above that which 31 was projected during the original

development-of-regional-impact review.

16. Any change which would result in development of any area which was specifically set aside in the application for development approval or in the development order for preservation or special protection of endangered or threatened plants or animals designated as endangered, threatened, or species of special concern and their habitat, primary dunes, or archaeological and historical sites designated as significant by the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. The further refinement of such areas by survey shall be considered under sub-subparagraph (e)5.b.

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> The substantial deviation numerical standards in subparagraphs 4., 6., 10., 14., excluding residential uses, and 15., are increased by 100 percent for a project certified under s. 403.973 which creates jobs and meets criteria established by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development as to its impact on an area's economy, employment, and prevailing wage and skill levels. The substantial deviation numerical standards in subparagraphs 4., 6., 9., 10., 11., and 14. are increased by 50 percent for a project located wholly within an urban infill and redevelopment area designated on the applicable adopted local comprehensive plan future land use map and not located within the coastal high hazard area.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 163.375, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.375 Eminent domain.--

(1) Any county or municipality, or any community redevelopment agency pursuant to specific approval of the governing body of the county or municipality which established 31 the agency, as provided by any county or municipal ordinance

has the right to acquire by condemnation any interest in real 2 property, including a fee simple title thereto, which it deems 3 necessary for, or in connection with, community redevelopment 4 and related activities under this part. Any county or 5 municipality, or any community redevelopment agency pursuant 6 to specific approval by the governing body of the county or 7 municipality which established the agency, as provided by any county or municipal ordinance may exercise the power of 8 9 eminent domain in the manner provided in chapters 73 and 74 10 and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, or it may exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner now or 11 12 which may be hereafter provided by any other statutory 13 provision for the exercise of the power of eminent domain. Property in unincorporated enclaves surrounded by the 14 15 boundaries of a community redevelopment area may be acquired 16 when it is determined necessary by the agency to accomplish 17 the community redevelopment plan. Property already devoted to 18 a public use may be acquired in like manner. However, no real property belonging to the United States, the state, or any 19 20 political subdivision of the state may be acquired without its 21 consent.

Section 7. Section 171.0413, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

171.0413 Annexation procedures.--Any municipality may annex contiguous, compact, unincorporated territory in the following manner:

(1) An ordinance proposing to annex an area of contiguous, compact, unincorporated territory shall be adopted by the governing body of the annexing municipality pursuant to the procedure for the adoption of a nonemergency ordinance 31 established by s. 166.041. Prior to the adoption of the

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ordinance of annexation, the local governing body shall hold at least two advertised public hearings on the proposed annexation. The first public hearing shall be on a weekday at least 7 days after the day that the first advertisement is published. The second public hearing shall be held on a weekday at least 5 days after the day that the second advertisement is published. The governing body of the annexing municipality may choose to submit the ordinance of annexation to a separate vote of the registered electors of the annexing municipality. Each such ordinance shall propose only one reasonably compact area to be annexed. However, prior to the ordinance of annexation becoming effective, a referendum on annexation shall be held as set out below, and, if approved by the referendum, the ordinance shall become effective 10 days after the referendum or as otherwise provided in the ordinance, but not more than 1 year following the date of the referendum.

(2) Following the final adoption of the ordinance of annexation by the governing body of the annexing municipality, the ordinance shall be submitted to a vote of the registered electors of the area proposed to be annexed. If the proposed ordinance would cause the total area annexed by a municipality pursuant to this section during any one calendar year period cumulatively to exceed more than 5 percent of the total land area of the municipality or cumulatively to exceed more than 5 percent of the municipal population, the ordinance shall be submitted to a separate vote of the registered electors of the annexing municipality and of the area proposed to be annexed. The referendum on annexation shall be called and conducted and the expense thereof paid by the governing body of the annexing 31 municipality.

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- The referendum on annexation shall be held at the next regularly scheduled election following the final adoption of the ordinance of annexation by the governing body of the annexing municipality or at a special election called for the purpose of holding the referendum. However, the referendum, whether held at a regularly scheduled election or at a special election, shall not be held sooner than 30 days following the final adoption of the ordinance by the governing body of the annexing municipality.
- (b) The governing body of the annexing municipality shall publish notice of the referendum on annexation at least once each week for 2 consecutive weeks immediately preceding the date of the referendum in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the referendum is to be held. The notice shall give the ordinance number, the time and places for the referendum, and a brief, general description of the area proposed to be annexed. The description shall include a map clearly showing the area and a statement that the complete legal description by metes and bounds and the ordinance can be obtained from the office of the city clerk.
- (c) On the day of the referendum on annexation there shall be prominently displayed at each polling place a copy of the ordinance of annexation and a description of the property proposed to be annexed. The description shall be by metes and bounds and shall include a map clearly showing such area.
- (d) Ballots or mechanical voting devices used in the referendum on annexation shall offer the choice "For annexation of property described in ordinance number .... of the City of .... and "Against annexation of property described in ordinance number .... of the City of .... in 31 that order.

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- (e) If the referendum is held only in the area proposed to be annexed and receives a majority vote, or if the ordinance is submitted to a separate vote of the registered electors of the annexing municipality and the area proposed to be annexed and there is a separate majority vote for annexation in the annexing municipality and in the area proposed to be annexed, the ordinance of annexation shall become effective on the effective date specified therein. If there is a <del>any</del> majority vote against annexation, the ordinance shall not become effective, and the area proposed to be annexed shall not be the subject of an annexation ordinance by the annexing municipality for a period of 2 years from the date of the referendum on annexation.
- (3) Any parcel of land which is owned by one individual, corporation, or legal entity, or owned collectively by one or more individuals, corporations, or legal entities, proposed to be annexed under the provisions of this act shall not be severed, separated, divided, or partitioned by the provisions of said ordinance, but shall, if intended to be annexed, or if annexed, under the provisions of this act, be annexed in its entirety and as a whole. However, nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting the validity or enforceability of any ordinance declaring an intention to annex land under the existing law that has been enacted by a municipality prior to July 1, 1975. The owner of such property may waive the requirements of this subsection if such owner does not desire all of the tract or parcel included in said annexation.
- (4) Except as otherwise provided in this law, the annexation procedure as set forth in this section shall 31 constitute a uniform method for the adoption of an ordinance

of annexation by the governing body of any municipality in this state, and all existing provisions of special laws which establish municipal annexation procedures are repealed hereby; except that any provision or provisions of special law or laws which prohibit annexation of territory that is separated from the annexing municipality by a body of water or watercourse shall not be repealed.

- (5) If more than 70 percent of the land in an area proposed to be annexed is owned by individuals, corporations, or legal entities which are not registered electors of such area, such area shall not be annexed unless the owners of more than 50 percent of the land in such area consent to such annexation. Such consent shall be obtained by the parties proposing the annexation prior to the referendum to be held on the annexation.
- (6) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), if the area proposed to be annexed does not have any registered electors on the date the ordinance is finally adopted, a vote of electors of the area proposed to be annexed is not required. In addition to the requirements of subsection (5), the area may not be annexed unless the owners of more than 50 percent of the parcels of land in the area proposed to be annexed consent to the annexation. If a referendum of the annexing municipality is not required as well pursuant to subsection (2), then The property owner consents required pursuant to subsection (5) shall be obtained by the parties proposing the annexation prior to the final adoption of the ordinance, and the annexation ordinance shall be effective upon becoming a law or as otherwise provided in the ordinance.

Section 8. <u>Efficiency and accountability in local</u> government services.--

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- (1) The intent of this section is to provide and encourage a process that will:
- (a) Allow municipalities and counties to resolve conflicts among local jurisdictions regarding the delivery and financing of local services.
- (b) Increase local government efficiency and accountability.
- (c) Provide greater flexibility in the use of local revenue sources for local governments involved in the process.
- (2) Any county or combination of counties, and the municipalities therein, may use the procedures provided by this section to develop and adopt a plan to improve the efficiency, accountability, and coordination of the delivery of local government services. The development of such a plan may be initiated by a resolution adopted by a majority vote of the governing body of each of the counties involved, by resolutions adopted by a majority vote of the governing bodies of a majority of the municipalities within each county, or by resolutions adopted by a majority vote of the governing bodies of the municipality or combination of municipalities representing a majority of the municipal population of each county. The resolution shall specify the representatives of the county and municipal governments, of any affected special districts, and of any relevant local government agencies who will be responsible for developing the plan. The resolution shall include a proposed timetable for development of the plan and shall specify the local government support and personnel services which will be made available to the representatives developing the plan.
- (3) Upon adoption of a resolution or resolutions as provided in subsection (2), the designated representatives

shall develop a plan for delivery of local government 1 2 services. The plan shall: 3 (a) Designate the areawide and local government 4 services which are the subject of the plan. 5 (b) Describe the existing organization of such 6 services and the means of financing the services, and create a 7 reorganization of such services and the financing thereof that will meet the goals of this section. 8 9 (c) Designate the local agency that should be 10 responsible for the delivery of each service. 11 (d) Designate those services that should be delivered 12 regionally or countywide. No provision of the plan shall operate to restrict the power of a municipality to finance and 13 deliver services in addition to, or at a higher level than, 14 15 the services designated for regional or countywide delivery 16 under this paragraph. 17 (e) Provide means to reduce the cost of providing 18 local services and enhance the accountability of service 19 providers. 20 (f) Include a multiyear capital outlay plan for 21 infrastructure. (g) Specifically describe any expansion of municipal 22 boundaries that would further the goals of this section. Any 23 24 area proposed to be annexed must meet the standards for annexation provided in chapter 171, Florida Statutes. The plan 25 shall not contain any provision for contraction of municipal 26 27 boundaries or elimination of any municipality. 28 (h) Provide specific procedures for modification or

(4)(a) A plan developed pursuant to this section must

(i) Specify the effective date of the plan.

termination of the plan.

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conform to all comprehensive plans that have been found to be in compliance under part II of chapter 163, Florida Statutes, for the local governments participating in the plan.

- (b) No provision of a plan developed pursuant to this section shall restrict the authority of any state or regional governmental agency to perform any duty required to be performed by that agency by law.
- (5)(a) A plan developed pursuant to this section must be approved by a majority vote of the governing body of each county involved in the plan, and by a majority vote of the governing bodies of a majority of municipalities in each county, and by a majority vote of the governing bodies of the municipality or municipalities that represent a majority of the municipal population of each county.
- (b) After approval by the county and municipal governing bodies as required by paragraph (a), the plan shall be submitted for referendum approval in a countywide election in each county involved. The plan shall not take effect unless approved by a majority of the electors of each county who vote in the referendum, and also by a majority of the electors of the municipalities that represent a majority of the municipal population of each county who vote in the referendum. If approved by the electors as required by this paragraph, the plan shall take effect on the date specified in the plan.
- (6) If a plan developed pursuant to this section includes areas proposed for municipal annexation that meet the standards for annexation provided in chapter 171, Florida

  Statutes, such annexation shall take effect upon approval of the plan as provided in this section, notwithstanding the procedures for approval of municipal annexation specified in chapter 171, Florida Statutes.

1 Section 9. Section 166.251, Florida Statutes, is 2 amended to read: 3 166.251 Service fee for dishonored check.--The 4 governing body of a municipality may adopt a service fee not 5 to exceed the service fees authorized under s. 832.08(5)of 6 \$20 or 5 percent of the face amount of the check, draft, or 7 order, whichever is greater, for the collection of a dishonored check, draft, or other order for the payment of 8 money to a municipal official or agency. The service fee 10 shall be in addition to all other penalties imposed by law. Proceeds from this fee, if imposed, shall be retained by the 11 12 collector of the fee. 13 14 (Redesignate subsequent sections.) 15 16 17 ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== And the title is amended as follows: 18 19 On page 1, lines 2 and 3, delete those lines 20 21 and insert: 22 An act relating to economic and governmental development; amending s. 163.3180, F.S.; 23 24 authorizing exemptions from the transportation 25 facilities concurrency requirement for developments located in an urban infill and 26 27 redevelopment area; requiring a public schools facilities element; providing requirements for 28 level of service standards; providing 29 30 requirements for designation of service areas; 31 providing requirements with respect to

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financial feasibility; specifying an availability standard; requiring that intergovernmental coordination requirements be satisfied and providing that certain municipalities are not required to be a signatory of the required interlocal agreement; providing duties of such municipalities to evaluate their status and enter into the interlocal agreement when required, and providing effect of failure to do so; providing requirements with respect to the interlocal agreement; directing the state land planning agency to adopt by rule minimum criteria for review and determination of compliance of a public schools facilities element; creating ss. 163.2511, 163.2514, 163.2517, 163.2520, 163.2523, and 163.2526, F.S., the Urban Infill and Redevelopment Act; providing legislative findings; providing definitions; authorizing counties and municipalities to designate urban infill and redevelopment areas based on specified criteria; requiring preparation of a plan or designation of an existing plan and providing requirements with respect thereto; requiring a public hearing; providing for amendment of the local comprehensive plan; providing that counties and municipalities that have adopted such plan may exercise powers granted to community redevelopment neighborhood improvement districts; requiring a report by certain state agencies; providing a program for

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grants to counties and municipalities with urban infill and redevelopment areas; providing for review and evaluation of the act and requiring a report; amending s. 163.3187, F.S.; providing that comprehensive plan amendments to designate such areas are not subject to statutory limits on the frequency of plan amendments; including such areas within certain limitations relating to small scale development amendments; amending s. 187.201, F.S.; including policies relating to urban policy in the State Comprehensive Plan; amending s. 380.06, F.S., relating to developments of regional impact; increasing certain numerical standards for determining a substantial deviation for projects located in certain urban infill and redevelopment areas; amending s. 163.375, F.S.; authorizing acquisition by eminent domain of property in unincorporated enclaves surrounded by a community redevelopment area when necessary to accomplish a community development plan; amending s. 171.0413, F.S., relating to municipal annexation procedures; deleting a requirement that a separate referendum be held in the annexing municipality when the annexation exceeds a certain size; providing procedures by which a county or combination of counties and the municipalities therein may develop and adopt a plan to improve the efficiency, accountability, and coordination of the

1	delivery of local government services;
2	providing for initiation of the process by
3	resolution; providing requirements for the
4	plan; requiring approval by the local
5	governments' governing bodies and by
6	referendum; authorizing municipal annexation
7	through such plan; amending s. 166.251, F.S.;
8	revising provisions with respect to service
9	fees for dishonored checks; requiring
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