By the Committee on Community Affairs and Representatives Wiles, Lynn, Ziebarth, Bainter and Feeney

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to coastal redevelopment; 3 amending s. 163.335, F.S.; providing legislative intent for the scope of activities 4 5 included in community redevelopment; amending s. 163.340, F.S.; redefining the terms 6 7 "blighted area," "community redevelopment," and 8 "community redevelopment area"; amending s. 9 163.360, F.S.; providing additional criteria for approval of a community redevelopment; 10 11 creating s. 163.336, F.S.; providing legislative intent; providing for the 12 13 geographical locations of coastal resort area redevelopment pilot projects; providing for 14 administration of the pilot projects; providing 15 16 exemptions to certain coastal construction requirements; providing for the scheduled 17 18 expiration of these provisions; providing an effective date. 19 20 21 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 22 Section 1. Section 163.335, Florida Statutes, is 23 24 amended to read: 163.335 Findings and declarations of necessity. --25 26 (1) It is hereby found and declared that there exist 27 in counties and municipalities of the state slum and blighted 28 areas which constitute a serious and growing menace, injurious 29 to the public health, safety, morals, and welfare of the residents of the state; that the existence of such areas 30

contributes substantially and increasingly to the spread of

disease and crime, constitutes an economic and social liability imposing onerous burdens which decrease the tax base and reduce tax revenues, substantially impairs or arrests sound growth, retards the provision of housing accommodations, aggravates traffic problems, and substantially hampers the elimination of traffic hazards and the improvement of traffic facilities; and that the prevention and elimination of slums and blight is a matter of state policy and state concern in order that the state and its counties and municipalities shall not continue to be endangered by areas which are focal centers of disease, promote juvenile delinquency, and consume an excessive proportion of its revenues because of the extra services required for police, fire, accident, hospitalization, and other forms of public protection, services, and facilities.

- or blighted areas, or portions thereof, may require acquisition, clearance, and disposition subject to use restrictions, as provided in this part, since the prevailing condition of decay may make impracticable the reclamation of the area by conservation or rehabilitation; that other areas or portions thereof may, through the means provided in this part, be susceptible of conservation or rehabilitation in such a manner that the conditions and evils enumerated may be eliminated, remedied, or prevented; and that salvageable slum and blighted areas can be conserved and rehabilitated through appropriate public action as herein authorized and the cooperation and voluntary action of the owners and tenants of property in such areas.
- (3) It is further found and declared that the powers conferred by this part are for public uses and purposes for

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30 31 which public money may be expended and the power of eminent domain and police power exercised, and the necessity in the public interest for the provisions herein enacted is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination.

(4) It is further found that coastal resort and tourist areas or portions thereof which are deteriorating and economically distressed due to building density patterns, inadequate transportation and parking facilities, faulty lot layout, or inadequate street layout could, through the means provided in this part, be revitalized and redeveloped in a manner that would vastly improve the economic and social conditions of the community.

(5) (4) It is further found and declared that the preservation or enhancement of the tax base from which a taxing authority realizes tax revenues is essential to its existence and financial health; that the preservation and enhancement of such tax base is implicit in the purposes for which a taxing authority is established; that tax increment financing is an effective method of achieving such preservation and enhancement in areas in which such tax base is declining; that community redevelopment in such areas, when complete, will enhance such tax base and provide increased tax revenues to all affected taxing authorities, increasing their ability to accomplish their other respective purposes; and that the preservation and enhancement of the tax base in such areas through tax increment financing and the levying of taxes by such taxing authorities therefor and the appropriation of funds to a redevelopment trust fund bears a substantial relation to the purposes of such taxing authorities and is for their respective purposes and concerns. This subsection does

 not apply in any jurisdiction where the community redevelopment agency validated bonds as of April 30, 1984.

(6)(5) It is further found and declared that there exists in counties and municipalities of the state a severe shortage of housing affordable to residents of low or moderate income, including the elderly; that the existence of such condition affects the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of such counties and municipalities and retards their growth and economic and social development; and that the elimination or improvement of such condition is a proper matter of state policy and state concern and is for a valid and desirable public purpose.

Section 2. Subsections (8), (9), and (10) of section 163.340, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

163.340 Definitions.--The following terms, wherever used or referred to in this part, have the following meanings:

- (8) "Blighted area" means either:
- (a) An area in which there are a substantial number of slum, deteriorated, or deteriorating structures and conditions that lead to economic distress or which endanger life or property by fire or other causes or one or more of the following factors that which substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of a county or municipality and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use:
- Predominance of defective or inadequate street layout;
- Faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness;
 - 3. Unsanitary or unsafe conditions;
 - 4. Deterioration of site or other improvements;

5. Inadequate and outdated building density patterns;
6.5. Tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding
the fair value of the land; and

7. Inadequate transportation and parking facilities; and

- 8.6. Diversity of ownership or defective or unusual conditions of title which prevent the free alienability of land within the deteriorated or hazardous area; or
- (b) An area in which there exists faulty or inadequate street layout; inadequate parking facilities; or roadways, bridges, or public transportation facilities incapable of handling the volume of traffic flow into or through the area, either at present or following proposed construction.

However, for purposes of qualifying for the tax credits authorized in chapter 220, "blighted area" means an area described in paragraph (a).

(9) "Community redevelopment" or "redevelopment" means undertakings, activities, or projects of a county, municipality, or community redevelopment agency in a community redevelopment area for the elimination and prevention of the development or spread of slums and blight or for the provision of affordable housing, whether for rent or for sale, to residents of low or moderate income, including the elderly, and may include slum clearance and redevelopment in a community redevelopment area or rehabilitation and revitalization of coastal resort and tourist areas that are

deteriorating and economically distressed, or rehabilitation or conservation in a community redevelopment area, or any combination or part thereof, in accordance with a community

redevelopment plan and may include the preparation of such a plan.

(10) "Community redevelopment area" means a slum area, a blighted area, or an area in which there is a shortage of housing that is affordable to residents of low or moderate income, including the elderly, or a coastal and tourist area that is deteriorating and economically distressed due to outdated building density patterns, inadequate transportation and parking facilities, faulty lot layout or inadequate street layout, or a combination thereof which the governing body designates as appropriate for community redevelopment.

Section 3. Subsection (6) of section 163.360, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.360 Community redevelopment plans.--

- (6) Following such hearing, the governing body may approve the community redevelopment and the plan therefor if it finds that:
- (a) A feasible method exists for the location of families who will be displaced from the community redevelopment area in decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling accommodations within their means and without undue hardship to such families;
- (b) The community redevelopment plan conforms to the general plan of the county or municipality as a whole;
- (c) The community redevelopment plan gives due consideration to the provision of adequate park and recreational areas and facilities that may be desirable for neighborhood improvement, with special consideration for the health, safety, and welfare of children residing in the general vicinity of the site covered by the plans; and

- (d) The community redevelopment plan will afford maximum opportunity, consistent with the sound needs of the county or municipality as a whole, for the rehabilitation or redevelopment of the community redevelopment area by private enterprise; and.
- (e) The community redevelopment plan and resulting revitalization and redevelopment for a coastal tourist area that is deteriorating and economically distressed will reduce or maintain evacuation time, as appropriate and ensure protection for property against exposure to natural disasters.

Section 4. Section 163.336, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

163.336 Coastal resort area redevelopment pilot projects.--

- (1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--
- (a) The Legislature recognizes that some coastal resort and tourist areas are deteriorating and declining as recreation and tourist centers. It is appropriate to undertake pilot projects to determine the feasibility of encouraging redevelopment of economically distressed coastal properties to allow full utilization of existing urban infrastructure such as roads and utility lines. Such activities can have a beneficial impact on local and state economies and provide job opportunities and revitalization of urban areas.
- (b) The Department of Environmental Protection shall administer pilot projects for redevelopment of economically distressed coastal resort and tourist areas. The pilot projects shall be administered in the coastal areas of Florida's Atlantic Coast between the St. Johns River entrance and Ponce de Leon Inlet and the coastal areas of Florida's Gulf of Mexico between St. Andrews Bay and Perdido Bay.

- (2) ADMINISTRATION OF PILOT PROJECTS. --
- (a) To be eligible to participate in the pilot projects, all or a portion of the area must be within:
- 2. A community redevelopment area, enterprise zone, brownfield area, empowerment zone, or other such economically deprived area as designated by the county or municipality with jurisdiction over the area.
- (b) Local governments are encouraged to use the full range of economic and tax incentives available to facilitate and promote redevelopment and revitalization within the areas of the pilot projects.
- (c) The Office of the Governor, the Department of Environmental Protection, and the Department of Community Affairs are directed to provide technical assistance to expedite permitting for redevelopment projects and construction activities within the areas of the pilot projects, consistent with the principles, processes, and timeframes provided in s. 403.973.
- exempt construction activities within the areas of the pilot projects in locations seaward of a coastal construction control line and landward of existing armoring from certain siting and design criteria pursuant to s. 161.053. However, such exemption shall not be deemed to exempt property within the areas of the pilot projects from applicable local land development regulations, including, but not limited to, setback, side lot line, and lot coverage requirements. Such exemption shall apply to construction and redevelopment of structures involving the coverage, excavation, and impervious

surface criteria of s. 161.053, and related adopted rules, as
follows:

- 1. This review by the department of applications for permits for coastal construction within the areas of the pilot projects must apply to construction and redevelopment of structures subject to the coverage, excavation, and impervious surface criteria of s. 161.053, and related adopted rules. It is the intent of these provisions that the areas of the pilot projects be enabled to redevelop in a manner which meets the economic needs of the areas while preserving public safety and existing resources, including natural resources.
- applicable within the areas of the pilot projects, except that the structures within the areas of the pilot projects shall not be subject to specific shore parallel coverage requirements and are allowed to exceed the 50 percent impervious surface requirement. In no case shall stormwater discharge be allowed onto, or seaward of, the frontal dune. Structures are also not bound by the restrictions on excavation unless the construction will adversely affect the integrity of the existing seawall or rigid coastal armoring structure or stability of the existing beach and dune system. It is specifically contemplated that underground structures, including garages, will be permitted. All beach-compatible material excavated under this subparagraph must be maintained on site seaward of the coastal construction control line.
- 3. The review criteria in subparagraph 2. will apply to all construction within the area of the pilot projects lying seaward of the coastal construction control line and landward of an existing viable seawall or rigid coastal armoring structure, if such construction is fronted by a

seawall or rigid coastal armoring structure extending at least 1,000 feet without any interruptions other than beach access points. For purposes of this section, a viable seawall or rigid coastal armoring structure is a structure that has not deteriorated, dilapidated, or been damaged to such a degree that it no longer provides adequate protection to the upland property when considering criteria including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. The top must be at or above the still-water level, including setup, for the design storm of 30-year return storm plus the breaking wave calculated at its highest achievable level based on the maximum eroded beach profile and highest surge level combination, and must be high enough to preclude runup overtopping;
- b. The armoring must be stable under the design storm of 30-year return storm including maximum localized scour, with adequate penetration; and
- c. The armoring must have sufficient continuity or return walls to prevent flooding under the design storm of 30-year return storm from impacting the proposed construction.
- 4. Where there exists a continuous line of rigid coastal armoring structure on either side of unarmored property and the adjacent line of rigid coastal armoring structures are having an adverse effect on or threaten the unarmored property, and the gap does not exceed 100 feet, the department may grant the necessary permits under s. 161.085 to close the gap.
- 5. Structures approved pursuant to this section shall not cause flooding of or result in adverse impacts to existing upland structures or properties and shall comply with all other requirements of s. 161.053 and its implementing rules.

6. Where there exists a continuous line of viable rigid coastal armoring structure on either side of a nonviable rigid coastal armoring structure, the department shall grant the necessary permits under s. 161.085 to replace such nonviable rigid coastal armoring structure with a viable rigid coastal armoring structure as defined herein. This shall not apply to rigid coastal armoring structures constructed after May 1, 1998, unless such structures have been permitted pursuant to s. 161.085(2). (3) EXPIRATION OF PILOT PROJECTS. -- The authorization for the pilot projects and the provisions of this section expire December 31, 2002. The Legislature shall review these requirements before their scheduled expiration. Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.