CHAMBER ACTION

The State Infrastructure Council recommends the following:

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Council/Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to growth management incentives; providing a popular name; amending s. 20.18, F.S.; changing the name of the Department of Community Affairs to the Department of Community Assistance; amending s. 163.3164, F.S.; revising a definition to conform; defining the term "financial feasibility"; creating s. 163.3172, F.S.; providing legislative determinations; limiting the effect of certain charter county charter provisions, ordinances, or land development regulations under certain circumstances; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; revising criteria for the capital improvements element of comprehensive plans; providing for subjecting certain local governments to sanctions by the Administration Commission under certain circumstances; requiring certain local governments to adopt a long-term capital improvements schedule to a long-term concurrency management system and annually update such schedule; deleting obsolete provisions; requiring local governments Page 1 of 102

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to adopt a transportation concurrency management system by ordinance; providing a methodology requirement; requiring the Department of Transportation to develop a model transportation concurrency management ordinance; specifying ordinance assessment authority; providing additional requirements for a general water element of comprehensive plans; requiring a work plan; specifying cooperation between certain entities relating to developing water supply facilities; revising public educational facilities element requirements; revising requirements for rural land stewardship areas; exempting rural land stewardship areas from developments of regional impact provisions; requiring counties and municipalities to adopt consistent public school facilities and enter into certain interlocal agreements; authorizing the state land planning agency to grant waivers under certain circumstances; providing additional requirements for public school facilities elements of comprehensive plans; requiring the state land planning agency to adopt phased schedules for adopting a public school facilities element; providing requirements; encouraging local governments to develop a community vision for certain purposes; providing for assistance by regional planning councils; amending s. 163.31777, F.S.; applying public schools interlocal agreement provisions to school boards and nonexempt municipalities; deleting a scheduling requirement for public schools interlocal agreements; providing additional requirements for updates and amendments to such interlocal Page 2 of 102

52 agreements; revising procedures for public school elements 53 implementing school concurrency; revising exemption 54 criteria for certain municipalities; amending s. 163.3180, 55 F.S.; including schools and water supplies under concurrency provisions; revising a transportation 56 57 facilities scheduling requirement; requiring local 58 governments and the Department of Transportation to cooperatively establish a plan for maintaining certain 59 level-of-service standards for certain facilities within 60 61 certain areas; revising criteria for local government 62 authorization to grant exceptions from concurrency 63 requirements for transportation facilities; providing for 64 waiving certain transportation facilities concurrency requirements for certain projects under certain 65 66 circumstances; providing criteria and requirements; 67 revising provisions authorizing local governments to adopt 68 long-term transportation management systems to include long-term school concurrency management systems; revising 69 70 requirements; requiring periodic evaluation of long-term 71 concurrency systems; providing criteria; revising 72 requirements for roadway facilities on the Strategic 73 Intermodal System; providing additional level-of-service standards requirements; revising requirements for 74 75 developing school concurrency; requiring adoption of a public school facilities element for effectiveness of a 76 77 school concurrency requirement; providing an exception; 78 revising service area requirements for concurrency 79 systems; requiring local governments to apply school Page 3 of 102

80 concurrency on a less than districtwide basis under 81 certain circumstances for certain purposes; revising 82 provisions prohibiting a local government from denying a 83 development order or a functional equivalent authorizing 84 residential developments under certain circumstances; 85 specifying conditions for satisfaction of school 86 concurrency requirements by a developer; providing for 87 mediation of disputes; specifying options for 88 proportionate-share mitigation of impacts on public school 89 facilities; providing criteria and requirements; providing 90 legislative intent relating to mitigation of impacts of 91 development on transportation facilities; authorizing 92 local governments to create mitigation banks for 93 transportation facilities for certain purposes; providing 94 requirements; specifying conditions for satisfaction of 95 transportation facilities concurrency by a developer; 96 providing for mitigation; providing for mediation of disputes; providing criteria for transportation mitigation 97 98 contributions; providing for enforceable development agreements for certain projects; specifying conditions for 99 100 satisfaction of concurrency requirements of a local 101 comprehensive plan by a development; amending s. 163.3184, F.S.; authorizing instead of requiring the state land 102 103 planning agency to review plan amendments; amending s. 104 163.3187, F.S.; providing additional criteria for small 105 scale amendments to adopted comprehensive plans; providing 106 an additional exception to a limitation on amending an 107 adopted comprehensive plan by certain local governments; Page 4 of 102

108 providing procedures and requirements; providing for 109 notice and public hearings; providing for nonapplication; amending s. 163.3191, F.S.; revising requirements for 110 111 evaluation and assessment of the coordination of a 112 comprehensive plan with certain schools; providing additional assessment criteria for certain counties and 113 municipalities; requiring certain counties and 114 115 municipalities to adopt appropriate concurrency goals, 116 objectives, and policies in plan amendments under certain 117 circumstances; revising reporting requirements for 118 evaluation and assessment of water supply sources; 119 providing for a prohibition on plan amendments for failure 120 to timely adopt updating comprehensive plan amendments; 121 creating s. 163.3247, F.S.; providing a popular name; 122 providing legislative findings and intent; creating the 123 Century Commission for a Sustainable Florida for certain 124 purposes; providing for appointment of commission members; 125 providing for terms; providing for meetings and votes of 126 members; requiring members to serve without compensation; 127 providing for per diem and travel expenses; providing 128 powers and duties of the commission; requiring the 129 creation of a joint select committee of the Legislature; providing purposes; requiring the Secretary of Community 130 Assistance to select an executive director of the 131 132 commission; requiring the Department of Community 133 Assistance to provide staff for the commission; providing 134 for other agency staff support for the commission; 135 amending s. 339.135, F.S.; revising provisions relating to Page 5 of 102

136	funding and developing a tentative work program; creating
137	s. 339.28171, F.S.; creating the Local Government
138	Concurrency Program for a Sustainable Florida; providing
139	program requirements; requiring the Department of
140	Transportation to develop criteria to assist local
141	governments in evaluating concurrency management system
142	backlogs; specifying criteria requirements; providing
143	requirements for local governments; specifying percentages
144	for apportioning matching funds among grant applicants;
145	authorizing the department to adopt rules to administer
146	the program; creating s. 339.2820, F.S.; creating the Off-
147	System Bridge Program for Sustainable Transportation
148	within the Department of Transportation for certain
149	purposes; providing for funding certain project costs;
150	requiring the department to allocate funding for the
151	program for certain projects; specifying criteria for
152	projects to be funded from the program; amending s.
153	380.06, F.S.; providing additional exemptions from
154	development of regional impact provisions for certain
155	projects in proposed developments or redevelopments within
156	an area designated in a comprehensive plan and for
157	proposed developments within certain rural land
158	stewardship areas; amending s. 380.115, F.S.; revising
159	provisions relating to preserving vested rights and duties
160	under development of regional impact guidelines and
161	standards; revising procedures and requirements for
162	governance and rescission of development-of-regional-
163	impact development orders under changing guidelines and Page 6 of 102

164	standards; requiring the Office of Program Policy Analysis
165	and Government Accountability to conduct a study on
166	adjustments to boundaries of regional planning councils,
167	water management districts, and transportation districts;
168	providing purposes; requiring a study report to the
169	Governor and Legislature; amending s. 1013.33, F.S.;
170	revising provisions relating to coordination of
171	educational facilities planning pursuant to certain
172	interlocal agreements; revising procedures and
173	requirements for updated agreements and agreement
174	amendments; creating s. 1013.352, F.S.; creating a Charter
175	School Incentive Program for Sustainable Schools;
176	providing purposes; specifying conditions for eligibility
177	for state funds; authorizing the Commissioner of Education
178	to waive certain requirements and distribute certain funds
179	to charter schools under certain circumstances;
180	prohibiting the commissioner from distributing funds to
181	certain schools under certain circumstances; providing for
182	ineligibility of certain schools for charter school outlay
183	funding under certain circumstances; repealing s.
184	163.31776, F.S., relating to the public educational
185	facilities element; providing for funding for sustainable
186	water supplies; providing an appropriation; providing for
187	allocation of the appropriation; specifying uses of
188	appropriations; providing for funding for sustainable
189	schools; providing an appropriation; providing for
190	allocation of the appropriation; specifying uses of the
191	appropriation; providing for Statewide Technical Page 7 of 102

Assistance for a Sustainable Florida; providing an appropriation; specifying uses; requiring the Department of Community Assistance to report to the Governor and Legislature; specifying report requirements; providing an appropriation to the Department of Community Assistance for certain staffing purposes; requiring the Division of Statutory Revision of the Office of Legislative Services to develop proposed legislation to change references in the Florida Statutes to the Department of Community Affairs to the Department of Community assistance; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, the Legislature finds and declares that the state's population has increased by approximately 3 million individuals each decade since 1970 to nearly 16 million individuals in 2000, and

WHEREAS, increased populations have resulted in greater density concentrations in many areas around the state and created growth issues that increasingly overlap multiple local government jurisdictional and state agency district boundaries, and

WHEREAS, development patterns throughout areas of the state, in conjunction with the implementation of growth management policies, have increasingly caused urban flight which has resulted in urban sprawl and cause capacity issues related to transportation facilities, public educational facilities, and water supply facilities, and

219 WHEREAS, the Legislature recognizes that urban infill and 220 redevelopment is a high state priority, and 221 WHEREAS, consequently, the Legislature determines it in the 222 best interests of the people of the state to undertake action to 223 address these issues and work towards a sustainable Florida 224 where facilities are planned and available concurrent with existing and projected demands while protecting Florida's 225 226 natural and environmental resources, rural and agricultural 227 resources, and maintaining a viable and sustainable economy, and 228 WHEREAS, the Legislature enacts measures in the law and 229 earmarks funds for the 2005-2006 fiscal year intended to result in a reemphasis on urban infill and redevelopment, achieving and 230 231 maintaining concurrency with transportation and public 232 educational facilities, and instilling a sense of intergovernmental cooperation and coordination, and 233 234 WHEREAS, the Legislature will establish a standing 235 commission tasked with helping Floridians envision and plan their collective future with an eye towards both 25-year and 50-236 year horizons, NOW, THEREFORE, 237 238 239 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 240 241 Popular name. -- This act may be cited as the "Sustainable Florida Act of 2005." 242 243 Section 2. Subsections (1), (2), (3), (5), and (6) of 244 section 20.18, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 245 20.18 Department of Community Assistance Affairs. -- There

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is created a Department of Community Assistance Affairs.

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(1) The head of the Department of Community <u>Assistance</u> Affairs is the Secretary of Community <u>Assistance</u> Affairs. The secretary shall be appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the Senate. The secretary shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

- (2) The following units of the Department of Community Assistance Affairs are established:
 - (a) Division of Emergency Management.

- (b) Division of Housing and Community Development.
- (c) Division of Community Planning.
- (3) Unless otherwise provided by law, the Secretary of Community Assistance Affairs shall appoint the directors or executive directors of any commission or council assigned to the department, who shall serve at his or her pleasure as provided for division directors in s. 110.205. The appointment or termination by the secretary will be done with the advice and consent of the commission or council; and the director or executive director may employ, subject to departmental rules and procedures, such personnel as may be authorized and necessary.
- (5) The role of state government required by part I of chapter 421 (Housing Authorities Law), chapter 422 (Housing Cooperation Law), and chapter 423 (tax exemption of housing authorities) is the responsibility of the Department of Community Assistance Affairs; and the department is the agency of state government responsible for the state's role in housing and urban development.
- (6) The Office of Urban Opportunity is created within the Department of Community $\frac{Assistance}{Page 10 \text{ of } 102}$. The purpose of the

office is to administer the Front Porch Florida initiative, a comprehensive, community-based urban core redevelopment program that enables urban core residents to craft solutions to the unique challenges of each designated community.

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- Section 3. Subsection (20) of section 163.3164, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (32) is added to said section, to read:
- 163.3164 Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act; definitions.—As used in this act:
- (20) "State land planning agency" means the Department of Community Assistance Affairs.
- (32) "Financial feasibility" means sufficient revenues are currently available or will be available from committed or planned funding sources available for financing capital improvements, such as ad valorem taxes, bonds, state and federal funds, tax revenues, impact fees, and developer contributions, which are adequate to fund the projected costs of the capital improvements and as otherwise identified within this act necessary to ensure that adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and maintained within the 5-year schedule of capital improvements.

Section 4. Section 163.3172, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

163.3172 Urban infill and redevelopment.--In recognition that urban infill and redevelopment is a high state priority, the Legislature determines that local governments should not adopt charter provisions, ordinances, or land development regulations that discourage this state priority. Higher density

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303 urban development is appropriate in urban core areas and should be encouraged in such locations. Conversely, it is appropriate 304 305 to discourage greater height and density as a development form 306 in areas outside the urban core where such development forms are 307 incompatible with existing land uses. Notwithstanding chapter 308 125 and s. 163.3171, any existing or future charter county 309 charter provision, ordinance, land development regulation, or 310 countywide special act that governs the use and development of 311 land shall not be effective within any municipality of the 312 county unless the charter provision, ordinance, land development 313 regulation, or countywide special act is approved by a majority 314 vote of a countywide referendum or a majority vote of the 315 municipality's governing board. However, in the event of a 316 conflict of a countywide ordinance or a municipal ordinance that 317 regulates expressive conduct, the more restrictive ordinance shall govern. In addition, the requirements of this section 318 319 restricting charter county charter provisions, ordinances, or 320 land development regulations concerning building height 321 restrictions shall not apply in the case of any areas of 322 critical state concern designated pursuant to s. 380.05-323 380.0555. 324 Section 5. Subsection (3), paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and 325 (h) of subsection (6), paragraph (d) of subsection (11), and 326 subsection (12) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, are 327 amended, and subsection (13) is added to said section, to read: 328 163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive 329 plan; studies and surveys. --

(3)(a) The comprehensive plan shall contain a capital improvements element designed to consider the need for and the location of public facilities in order to encourage the efficient utilization of such facilities and set forth:

- 1. A component which outlines principles for construction, extension, or increase in capacity of public facilities, as well as a component which outlines principles for correcting existing public facility deficiencies, which are necessary to implement the comprehensive plan. The components shall cover at least a 5-year period.
- 2. Estimated public facility costs, including a delineation of when facilities will be needed, the general location of the facilities, and projected revenue sources to fund the facilities.
- 3. Standards to ensure the availability of public facilities and the adequacy of those facilities including acceptable levels of service.
 - 4. Standards for the management of debt.
- 5. A schedule of capital improvements which includes publicly funded projects and which may include privately funded projects.
- 6. The schedule of transportation improvements included in the applicable metropolitan planning organization's transportation improvement program adopted pursuant to s.

 339.175(7) to the extent that such improvements are relied upon to ensure concurrency and financial feasibility. The schedule must also be coordinated with the applicable metropolitan

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planning organization's long-range transportation plan adopted

pursuant to s. 339.175(6).

(b)1. The capital improvements element shall be reviewed

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(b)1. The capital improvements element shall be reviewed on an annual basis and modified as necessary in accordance with s. 163.3187 or s. 163.3189 in order to maintain a financially feasible 5-year schedule of capital improvements., except that Corrections, updates, and modifications concerning costs; revenue sources; acceptance of facilities pursuant to dedications which are consistent with the plan; or the date of construction of any facility enumerated in the capital improvements element may be accomplished by ordinance and shall not be deemed to be amendments to the local comprehensive plan. A copy of the ordinance shall be transmitted to the state land planning agency. All public facilities shall be consistent with the capital improvements element. Amendments to implement this section must be transmitted no later than December 1, 2007. Thereafter, a local government may not amend its future land use map, except for plan amendments to meet new requirements under this part, and emergency amendments pursuant to s. 163.3187(1)(a), after December 1, 2007, and every year thereafter, until the local government has adopted the annual update and the annual update to the schedule of capital improvements is found to be in compliance.

2. Capital improvements element amendments adopted after the effective date of this act shall require only a single public hearing before the governing board which shall be an adoption hearing as described in s. 163.3184(7). Such amendments are not subject to the requirements of s. 163.3184(3)-(6).

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Capital improvements element amendments adopted after the effective date of this act shall not be subject to challenge by an affected party. If the department finds an amendment pursuant to this subparagraph not in compliance, the local government may challenge that determination pursuant to s. 163.3184(10).

- (c) If a local government adopts a long-term concurrency management system pursuant to s. 163.3180(9), it shall also adopt a long-term capital improvements schedule covering up to a 10-year or 15-year period and shall update the long-term schedule annually. The long-term schedule of capital improvements must be financially feasible for the 5-year schedule of capital improvements.
- (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections (1)-(5), the comprehensive plan shall include the following elements:
- (a) A future land use plan element designating proposed future general distribution, location, and extent of the uses of land for residential uses, commercial uses, industry, agriculture, recreation, conservation, education, public buildings and grounds, other public facilities, and other categories of the public and private uses of land. Counties are encouraged to designate rural land stewardship areas, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (11)(d), as overlays on the future land use map. Each future land use category must be defined in terms of uses included, and must include standards to be followed in the control and distribution of population densities and building and structure intensities. The proposed distribution, location, and extent of the various categories of Page 15 of 102

land use shall be shown on a land use map or map series which
shall be supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable
objectives. The future land use plan shall be based upon
surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, including the
amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth; the
projected population of the area; the character of undeveloped
land; the availability of water supplies, public facilities, and
services; the need for redevelopment, including the renewal of
blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming uses which
are inconsistent with the character of the community; the
compatibility of uses on lands adjacent to or closely proximate
to military installations; and, in rural communities, the need
for job creation, capital investment, and economic development
that will strengthen and diversify the community's economy. The
future land use plan may designate areas for future planned
development use involving combinations of types of uses for
which special regulations may be necessary to ensure development
in accord with the principles and standards of the comprehensive
plan and this act. The future land use plan element shall
include criteria to be used to achieve the compatibility of
adjacent or closely proximate lands with military installations.
In addition, for rural communities, the amount of land
designated for future planned industrial use shall be based upon
surveys and studies that reflect the need for job creation,
capital investment, and the necessity to strengthen and
diversify the local economies, and shall not be limited solely
by the projected population of the rural community. The future
land use plan of a county may also designate areas for possible Page 16 of 102

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future municipal incorporation. The land use maps or map series shall generally identify and depict historic district boundaries and shall designate historically significant properties meriting protection. The future land use element must clearly identify the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. When delineating the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a local government shall include in the categories sufficient land proximate to residential development to meet the projected needs for schools in coordination with public school boards and may establish differing criteria for schools of different type or size. Each local government shall include lands contiguous to existing school sites, to the maximum extent possible, within the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. All comprehensive plans must comply with the school siting requirements of this paragraph no later than October 1, 1999. The failure by a local government to comply with these school siting requirements by October 1, 1999, will result in the prohibition of the local government's ability to amend the local comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments described in s. 163.3187(1)(b), until the school siting requirements are met. Amendments proposed by a local government for purposes of identifying the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use or for adopting or amending the school-siting maps pursuant to s. 163.31776(3) are exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments contained in s. 163.3187. The future land use element shall include criteria that encourage the location of schools proximate to urban residential Page 17 of 102

areas to the extent possible and shall require that the local government seek to collocate public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, with schools to the extent possible and to encourage the use of elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods. For schools serving predominantly rural counties, defined as a county with a population of 100,000 or fewer, an agricultural land use category shall be eligible for the location of public school facilities if the local comprehensive plan contains school siting criteria and the location is consistent with such criteria. Local governments required to update or amend their comprehensive plan to include criteria and address compatibility of adjacent or closely proximate lands with existing military installations in their future land use plan element shall transmit the update or amendment to the department by June 30, 2006.

(b) A traffic circulation element consisting of the types, locations, and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares and transportation routes, including bicycle and pedestrian ways. Transportation corridors, as defined in s. 334.03, may be designated in the traffic circulation element pursuant to s. 337.273. If the transportation corridors are designated, the local government may adopt a transportation corridor management ordinance. By December 1, 2006, each local government shall adopt by ordinance a transportation concurrency management system which shall include a methodology for assessing proportionate share mitigation options. By December 1, 2005, the Department of Transportation shall develop a model transportation concurrency management ordinance with

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methodologies for assessing proportionate share options. The transportation concurrency management ordinance may assess a concurrency impact area by districts or systemwide.

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A general sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, and natural groundwater aquifer recharge element correlated to principles and guidelines for future land use, indicating ways to provide for future potable water, drainage, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and aquifer recharge protection requirements for the area. The element may be a detailed engineering plan including a topographic map depicting areas of prime groundwater recharge. The element shall describe the problems and needs and the general facilities that will be required for solution of the problems and needs. The element shall also include a topographic map depicting any areas adopted by a regional water management district as prime groundwater recharge areas for the Floridan or Biscayne aquifers, pursuant to s. 373.0395. These areas shall be given special consideration when the local government is engaged in zoning or considering future land use for said designated areas. For areas served by septic tanks, soil surveys shall be provided which indicate the suitability of soils for septic tanks. By December 1, 2006, The element must incorporate projects selected pursuant to s. 373.0361, to the extent applicable consider the appropriate water management district's regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.0361. The element must identify current water supply sources, projected water use needs for the planning period of the comprehensive plan, irrigation and reclaimed water needs, and conservation and reuse strategies to reduce water

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525	supply demand. The element shall include a work plan covering at
526	least a 10-year planning period for building water supply
527	facilities, including development of alternative water supplies
528	as defined in s. 373.1961(2)(i) that are necessary to meet
529	existing and projected water use demand over the work plan
530	planning period. The work plan shall also describe how the water
531	supply needs will be met over the course of the planning period
532	from any other providers of water, if applicable. The
533	information provided to the appropriate water management
534	district for each project, pursuant to s. 373.0361, shall be
535	annually incorporated into the work plan include a work plan,
536	covering at least a 10-year planning period, for building water
537	supply facilities that are identified in the element as
538	necessary to serve existing and new development and for which
539	the local government is responsible. The work plan shall be
540	updated, at a minimum, every 5 years within 12 months after the
541	governing board of a water management district approves an
542	updated regional water supply plan. Local government utilities
543	and land use planners, private utilities, regional water supply
544	authorities, and water management districts are expected to
545	cooperatively plan for the development of multijurisdictional
546	water supply facilities that are sufficient to meet projected
547	demands for established planning periods, including the
548	development of alternative sources of water supplies to
549	supplement traditional sources of ground and surface water
550	supplies. Amendments to incorporate the work plan do not count
551	toward the limitation on the frequency of adoption of amendments
552	to the comprehensive plan. Consistent with s. 373.2234, local

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governments, public and private utilities, regional water supply
authorities, and water management districts are expected to
cooperatively plan for the development of multijurisdictional
water supply facilities that are sufficient to meet projected
demands for established planning periods, including the
development of alternative water sources to supplement
traditional sources of ground and surface water supplies.

- (h)1. An intergovernmental coordination element showing relationships and stating principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards and other units of local government or regional water authorities providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land, with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, with the state comprehensive plan and with the applicable regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.0361, as the case may require and as such adopted plans or plans in preparation may exist. This element of the local comprehensive plan shall demonstrate consideration of the particular effects of the local plan, when adopted, upon the development of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, or upon the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require.
- a. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for procedures to identify and implement joint planning areas, especially for the purpose of annexation, municipal incorporation, and joint infrastructure service areas.

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b. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for recognition of campus master plans prepared pursuant to s. 1013.30.

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- c. The intergovernmental coordination element may provide for a voluntary dispute resolution process as established pursuant to s. 186.509 for bringing to closure in a timely manner intergovernmental disputes. A local government may develop and use an alternative local dispute resolution process for this purpose.
- The intergovernmental coordination element shall further state principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards and other units of local government providing facilities and services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land. In addition, the intergovernmental coordination element shall describe joint processes for collaborative planning and decisionmaking on population projections and public school siting, the location and extension of public facilities subject to concurrency, and siting facilities with countywide significance, including locally unwanted land uses whose nature and identity are established in an agreement. Within 1 year of adopting their intergovernmental coordination elements, each county, all the municipalities within that county, the district school board, and any unit of local government service providers in that county shall establish by interlocal or other formal agreement executed by all affected entities, the joint processes described

in this subparagraph consistent with their adopted intergovernmental coordination elements.

- 3. To foster coordination between special districts and local general-purpose governments as local general-purpose governments implement local comprehensive plans, each independent special district must submit a public facilities report to the appropriate local government as required by s. 189.415.
- 4.a. Local governments adopting a public educational facilities element pursuant to s. 163.31776 must execute an interlocal agreement with the district school board, the county, and nonexempt municipalities pursuant to s. 163.31777, as defined by s. 163.31776(1), which includes the items listed in s. 163.31777(2). The local government shall amend the intergovernmental coordination element to provide that coordination between the local government and school board is pursuant to the agreement and shall state the obligations of the local government under the agreement.
- b. Plan amendments that comply with this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).
- 5. The state land planning agency shall establish a schedule for phased completion and transmittal of plan amendments to implement subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. from all jurisdictions so as to accomplish their adoption by December 31, 1999. A local government may complete and transmit its plan amendments to carry out these provisions prior to the scheduled date established by the state land planning agency. The plan amendments are exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).

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6. By January 1, 2004, any county having a population greater than 100,000, and the municipalities and special districts within that county, shall submit a report to the Department of Community Assistance Affairs which:

- a. Identifies all existing or proposed interlocal service-delivery agreements regarding the following: education; sanitary sewer; public safety; solid waste; drainage; potable water; parks and recreation; and transportation facilities.
- b. Identifies any deficits or duplication in the provision of services within its jurisdiction, whether capital or operational. Upon request, the Department of Community

 <u>Assistance</u> Affairs shall provide technical assistance to the local governments in identifying deficits or duplication.
- 7. Within 6 months after submission of the report, the Department of Community Assistance Affairs shall, through the appropriate regional planning council, coordinate a meeting of all local governments within the regional planning area to discuss the reports and potential strategies to remedy any identified deficiencies or duplications.
- 8. Each local government shall update its intergovernmental coordination element based upon the findings in the report submitted pursuant to subparagraph 6. The report may be used as supporting data and analysis for the intergovernmental coordination element.
- 9. By February 1, 2003, representatives of municipalities, counties, and special districts shall provide to the Legislature recommended statutory changes for annexation, including any

changes that address the delivery of local government services in areas planned for annexation.

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- The department, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Environmental Protection, water management districts, and regional planning councils, shall provide assistance to local governments in the implementation of this paragraph and rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code. Implementation of those provisions shall include a process by which the department may authorize local governments to designate all or portions of lands classified in the future land use element as predominantly agricultural, rural, open, open-rural, or a substantively equivalent land use, as a rural land stewardship area within which planning and economic incentives are applied to encourage the implementation of innovative and flexible planning and development strategies and creative land use planning techniques, including those contained herein and in rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code. Assistance may include, but is not limited to:
- a. Assistance from the Department of Environmental Protection and water management districts in creating the geographic information systems land cover database and aerial photogrammetry needed to prepare for a rural land stewardship area;
- b. Support for local government implementation of rural land stewardship concepts by providing information and assistance to local governments regarding land acquisition Page 25 of 102

programs that may be used by the local government or landowners to leverage the protection of greater acreage and maximize the effectiveness of rural land stewardship areas; and

- c. Expansion of the role of the Department of Community

 Assistance Affairs as a resource agency to facilitate

 establishment of rural land stewardship areas in smaller rural

 counties that do not have the staff or planning budgets to

 create a rural land stewardship area.
- 2. The department shall encourage participation by local governments of different sizes and rural characteristics in establishing and implementing rural land stewardship areas. It is the intent of the Legislature that rural land stewardship areas be used to further the following broad principles of rural sustainability: restoration and maintenance of the economic value of rural land; control of urban sprawl; identification and protection of ecosystems, habitats, and natural resources; promotion of rural economic activity; maintenance of the viability of Florida's agricultural economy; and protection of the character of rural areas of Florida. Rural land stewardship areas may be multicounty in order to encourage coordinated regional stewardship planning.
- 3. A local government, in conjunction with a regional planning council, a stakeholder organization of private land owners, or another local government, shall notify the department in writing of its intent to designate a rural land stewardship area. The written notification shall describe the basis for the designation, including the extent to which the rural land stewardship area enhances rural land values, controls urban Page 26 of 102

sprawl, provides necessary open space for agriculture and protection of the natural environment, promotes rural economic activity, and maintains rural character and the economic viability of agriculture.

- 4. A rural land stewardship area shall be not less than 10,000 acres and shall be located outside of municipalities and established urban growth boundaries, and shall be designated by plan amendment. The plan amendment designating a rural land stewardship area shall be subject to review by the Department of Community Assistance Affairs pursuant to s. 163.3184 and shall provide for the following:
- a. Criteria for the designation of receiving areas within rural land stewardship areas in which innovative planning and development strategies may be applied. Criteria shall at a minimum provide for the following: adequacy of suitable land to accommodate development so as to avoid conflict with environmentally sensitive areas, resources, and habitats; compatibility between and transition from higher density uses to lower intensity rural uses; the establishment of receiving area service boundaries which provide for a separation between receiving areas and other land uses within the rural land stewardship area through limitations on the extension of services; and connection of receiving areas with the rest of the rural land stewardship area using rural design and rural road corridors.
- b. Goals, objectives, and policies setting forth the innovative planning and development strategies to be applied

within rural land stewardship areas pursuant to the provisions of this section.

- c. A process for the implementation of innovative planning and development strategies within the rural land stewardship area, including those described in this subsection and rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code, which provide for a functional mix of land uses and which are applied through the adoption by the local government of zoning and land development regulations applicable to the rural land stewardship area.
- d. A process which encourages visioning pursuant to s. 163.3167(11) to ensure that innovative planning and development strategies comply with the provisions of this section.
- e. The control of sprawl through the use of innovative strategies and creative land use techniques consistent with the provisions of this subsection and rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code.
- 5. A receiving area shall be designated by the adoption of a land development regulation. Prior to the designation of a receiving area, the local government shall provide the Department of Community Assistance Affairs a period of 30 days in which to review a proposed receiving area for consistency with the rural land stewardship area plan amendment and to provide comments to the local government.
- 6. Upon the adoption of a plan amendment creating a rural land stewardship area, the local government shall, by ordinance, establish the methodology for the creation, conveyance, and use of transferable rural land use credits, otherwise referred to as stewardship credits, the application of assign to the area a

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certain number of credits, to be known as "transferable rural land use credits," which shall not constitute a right to develop land, nor increase density of land, except as provided by this section. The total amount of transferable rural land use credits within assigned to the rural land stewardship area must enable the realization of the long-term vision and goals for correspond to the 25-year or greater projected population of the rural land stewardship area. Transferable rural land use credits are subject to the following limitations:

- a. Transferable rural land use credits may only exist within a rural land stewardship area.
- b. Transferable rural land use credits may only be used on lands designated as receiving areas and then solely for the purpose of implementing innovative planning and development strategies and creative land use planning techniques adopted by the local government pursuant to this section.
- c. Transferable rural land use credits assigned to a parcel of land within a rural land stewardship area shall cease to exist if the parcel of land is removed from the rural land stewardship area by plan amendment.
- d. Neither the creation of the rural land stewardship area by plan amendment nor the assignment of transferable rural land use credits by the local government shall operate to displace the underlying density of land uses assigned to a parcel of land within the rural land stewardship area; however, if transferable rural land use credits are transferred from a parcel for use within a designated receiving area, the underlying density assigned to the parcel of land shall cease to exist.

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e. The underlying density on each parcel of land located within a rural land stewardship area shall not be increased or decreased by the local government, except as a result of the conveyance or use of transferable rural land use credits, as long as the parcel remains within the rural land stewardship area.

- f. Transferable rural land use credits shall cease to exist on a parcel of land where the underlying density assigned to the parcel of land is utilized.
- g. An increase in the density of use on a parcel of land located within a designated receiving area may occur only through the assignment or use of transferable rural land use credits and shall not require a plan amendment.
- h. A change in the density of land use on parcels located within receiving areas shall be specified in a development order which reflects the total number of transferable rural land use credits assigned to the parcel of land and the infrastructure and support services necessary to provide for a functional mix of land uses corresponding to the plan of development.
- i. Land within a rural land stewardship area may be removed from the rural land stewardship area through a plan amendment.
- j. Transferable rural land use credits may be assigned at different ratios of credits per acre according to the natural resource or other beneficial use characteristics of the land and according to the land use remaining following the transfer of credits, with the highest number of credits per acre assigned to the most environmentally valuable land, or in locations where

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the retention of and a lesser number of credits to be assigned to open space and agricultural land is a priority, to such lands.

- k. The use or conveyance of transferable rural land use credits must be recorded in the public records of the county in which the property is located as a covenant or restrictive easement running with the land in favor of the county and either the Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, a water management district, or a recognized statewide land trust.
- 7. Owners of land within rural land stewardship areas should be provided incentives to enter into rural land stewardship agreements, pursuant to existing law and rules adopted thereto, with state agencies, water management districts, and local governments to achieve mutually agreed upon conservation objectives. Such incentives may include, but not be limited to, the following:
- a. Opportunity to accumulate transferable mitigation credits.
 - b. Extended permit agreements.
 - c. Opportunities for recreational leases and ecotourism.
- d. Payment for specified land management services on publicly owned land, or property under covenant or restricted easement in favor of a public entity.
- e. Option agreements for sale to public entities or private land conservation entities, in either fee or easement, upon achievement of conservation objectives.

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8. The department shall report to the Legislature on an annual basis on the results of implementation of rural land stewardship areas authorized by the department, including successes and failures in achieving the intent of the Legislature as expressed in this paragraph.

- 9. In recognition of the benefits of conceptual long-range planning, restoration and maintenance of the economic value of rural land; control of urban sprawl; identification and protection of ecosystems, habitats, and natural resources; promotion of rural economic activity; maintenance of the viability of the agricultural economy of this state; and protection of the character of rural areas of this state that will result from a rural land stewardship area, and to further encourage the innovative planning and development strategies in a rural land stewardship area, development within a rural land stewardship area is exempt from the requirements of s. 380.06.
- (12) A public school facilities element adopted to implement a school concurrency program shall meet the requirements of this subsection.
- (a) In order to enact a public school facilities element, each county and each municipality within the county must adopt a consistent public school facilities element and enter an interlocal agreement pursuant to s. 163.31777. The state land planning agency may provide a waiver to a county and to the municipalities within the county if the utilization rate for all schools within the district is less than 100 percent and the projected 5-year capital outlay full-time equivalent student growth rate is less than 10 percent. At its discretion, the

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state land planning agency may grant a waiver to a county or municipality for a single school to exceed the 100 percent limitation if it can be demonstrated that the capacity for that single school is not greater than 105 percent. A municipality in a nonexempt county is exempt if the municipality meets all of the following criteria for having no significant impact on school attendance:

- 1. 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.
- 2. The municipality has not annexed new land during the preceding 5 years in land use categories that permit residential uses that will affect school attendance rates.
- 3. The municipality has no public schools located within its boundaries.
- 4. At least 80 percent of the developable land within the boundaries of the municipality has been developed.

(b)(a) A public school facilities element shall be based upon data and analyses that address, among other items, how level-of-service standards will be achieved and maintained. Such data and analyses must include, at a minimum, such items as: the interlocal agreement adopted pursuant to s. 163.31777 and the 5-year school district facilities work program adopted pursuant to s. 1013.35; the educational plant survey prepared pursuant to s. 1013.31 and an existing educational and ancillary plant map or map series; information on existing development and development anticipated for the next 5 years and the long-term planning Page 33 of 102

period; an analysis of problems and opportunities for existing schools and schools anticipated in the future; an analysis of opportunities to collocate future schools with other public facilities such as parks, libraries, and community centers; an analysis of the need for supporting public facilities for existing and future schools; an analysis of opportunities to locate schools to serve as community focal points; projected future population and associated demographics, including development patterns year by year for the upcoming 5-year and long-term planning periods; and anticipated educational and ancillary plants with land area requirements.

- (c)(b) The element shall contain one or more goals which establish the long-term end toward which public school programs and activities are ultimately directed.
- (d)(e) The element shall contain one or more objectives for each goal, setting specific, measurable, intermediate ends that are achievable and mark progress toward the goal.
- (e)(d) The element shall contain one or more policies for each objective which establish the way in which programs and activities will be conducted to achieve an identified goal.
- $\underline{(f)}$ (e) The objectives and policies shall address items such as:
 - 1. The procedure for an annual update process;
 - 2. The procedure for school site selection;
 - 3. The procedure for school permitting;
- 4. Provision of supporting infrastructure necessary to support proposed schools, including potable water, wastewater, drainage, solid waste, transportation, and means by which to

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941 ensure safe access to schools, including sidewalks, bicycle 942 paths, turn lanes, and signalization;

- 5. Provision of colocation of other public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, in proximity to public schools;
- 6. Provision of location of schools proximate to residential areas and to complement patterns of development, including the location of future school sites so they serve as community focal points;
- $\underline{7.}$ Measures to ensure compatibility of school sites and surrounding land uses;
- <u>8.</u> Coordination with adjacent local governments and the school district on emergency preparedness issues, including the use of public schools to serve as emergency shelters; and
 - 9. Coordination with the future land use element; and
- 10. Ensuring 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.
- (g)(f) The element shall include one or more future conditions maps which depict the anticipated location of educational and ancillary plants, including the general location of improvements to existing schools or new schools anticipated over the 5-year or long-term planning period. The maps will of necessity be general for the long-term planning period and more specific for the 5-year period. Maps indicating general

locations of future schools or school improvements may not prescribe a land use on a particular parcel of land.

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- The state land planning agency shall establish phased schedules for adoption of the public school facilities element and the required updates to the public schools interlocal interlocal agreement pursuant to s. 163.31777. The schedule for the updated public schools interlocal agreement shall provide for each county and local government within the county to submit the agreement no later than December 1, 2006. The schedule for the public schools facilities element shall be transmitted to the state land planning agency by December 1, 2008. The state land planning agency may grant a 1-year extension for the adoption of the element if a request is justified by good and sufficient cause as determined by the agency. The state land planning agency shall set the same date for all governmental entities within a school district. However, if the county where the school district is located contains more than 20 municipalities, the state land planning agency may establish staggered due dates for the submission of interlocal agreements by these municipalities. Plan amendments to adopt a public school facilities element are exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).
- (13) Each local government is encouraged to develop a community vision that provides for sustainable growth, recognizes the local government's fiscal constraints, and protects the local government's natural resources. At the request of a local government, the applicable regional planning council shall provide assistance in the development of a long-

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range community vision. The community vision must reflect the community's shared concept for growth and development of the community, including visual representations depicting the desired land-use patterns and character of the community during a 10-year planning timeframe.

Section 6. Section 163.31777, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.31777 Public schools interlocal agreement. --

- (1)(a) The <u>school board</u>, county, and <u>nonexempt</u> municipalities located within the geographic area of a school district shall enter into an interlocal agreement with the district school board which jointly establishes the specific ways in which the plans and processes of the district school board and the local governments are to be coordinated. The interlocal agreements shall be submitted to the state land planning agency and the Office of Educational Facilities and the SMART Schools Clearinghouse in accordance with a schedule published by the state land planning agency.
- (b) The schedule must establish staggered due dates for submission of interlocal agreements that are executed by both the local government and the district school board, commencing on March 1, 2003, and concluding by December 1, 2004, and must set the same date for all governmental entities within a school district. However, if the county where the school district is located contains more than 20 municipalities, the state land planning agency may establish staggered due dates for the submission of interlocal agreements by these municipalities. The schedule must begin with those areas where both the number of

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districtwide capital-outlay full-time-equivalent students equals 80 percent or more of the current year's school capacity and the projected 5-year student growth is 1,000 or greater, or where the projected 5-year student growth rate is 10 percent or greater.

(b)(c) If the student population has declined over the 5year period preceding the due date for submittal of an interlocal agreement by the local government and the district school board, the local government and the district school board may petition the state land planning agency for a waiver of one or more requirements of subsection (2). The waiver must be granted if the procedures called for in subsection (2) are unnecessary because of the school district's declining school age population, considering the district's 5-year facilities work program prepared pursuant to s. 1013.35. The state land planning agency may modify or revoke the waiver upon a finding that the conditions upon which the waiver was granted no longer exist. The district school board and local governments must submit an interlocal agreement within 1 year after notification by the state land planning agency that the conditions for a waiver no longer exist.

(c)(d) Interlocal agreements between local governments and district school boards adopted pursuant to s. 163.3177 before the effective date of this section must be updated and executed pursuant to the requirements of this section, if necessary.

Amendments to interlocal agreements adopted pursuant to this section must be submitted to the state land planning agency within 30 days after execution by the parties for review

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consistent with this section. Local governments and the district school board in each school district are encouraged to adopt a single updated interlocal agreement to which all join as parties. The state land planning agency shall assemble and make available model interlocal agreements meeting the requirements of this section and notify local governments and, jointly with the Department of Education, the district school boards of the requirements of this section, the dates for compliance, and the sanctions for noncompliance. The state land planning agency shall be available to informally review proposed interlocal agreements. If the state land planning agency has not received a proposed interlocal agreement for informal review, the state land planning agency shall, at least 60 days before the deadline for submission of the executed agreement, renotify the local government and the district school board of the upcoming deadline and the potential for sanctions.

- (2) At a minimum, The interlocal agreement shall acknowledge 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 must address the following issues:
- (a) 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.

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(b) 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.

- (c) 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.
- (d) A process for establishing a financially feasible public school capital facilities program and a process and schedule for incorporation of the public school capital facilities program into the local government comprehensive plans on an annual basis.
- (e) 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 courtapproved desegregation plans, as well as other applicable factors.
- (f) Establish a uniform districtwide procedure for implementing school concurrency which provides for:

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1. Informing the local government regarding the effect of comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings on school capacity. The capacity reporting must be consistent with laws and rules relating to measurement of school facility capacity and must also identify how the district school board will meet the public school demand based on the facilities work program adopted pursuant to s. 1013.35.

- 2. The evaluation of development applications for compliance with school concurrency requirements, including information provided by the school board on affected schools.
- 3. 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.
- 4. The monitoring and evaluation of the school concurrency system.
- (g) A process and uniform methodology for determining proportionate-share mitigation pursuant to s. 380.06.
- $\underline{\text{(h)}(a)}$ A process by which each local government and the district school board agree and base their plans on consistent projections of the amount, type, and distribution of population growth and student enrollment. The geographic distribution of jurisdiction-wide growth forecasts is a major objective of the process.
- (i)(b) A process to coordinate and share information relating to existing and planned public school facilities, including school renovations and closures, and local government plans for development and redevelopment.

(j)(e) Participation by affected local governments with the district school board in the process of evaluating potential school closures, significant renovations to existing schools, and new school site selection before land acquisition. Local governments shall advise the district school board as to the consistency of the proposed closure, renovation, or new site with the local comprehensive plan, including appropriate circumstances and criteria under which a district school board may request an amendment to the comprehensive plan for school siting.

(k) A process for determining the need for and timing of onsite and offsite improvements to support new, proposed expansion, or redevelopment of existing schools. The process must address identification of the party or parties responsible for the improvements.

(e) A process for the school board to inform the local government regarding school capacity. The capacity reporting must be consistent with laws and rules relating to measurement of school facility capacity and must also identify how the district school board will meet the public school demand based on the facilities work program adopted pursuant to s. 1013.35.

(1)(f) Participation of the local governments in the preparation of the annual update to the district school board's 5-year district facilities work program and educational plant survey prepared pursuant to s. 1013.35.

 $\underline{\text{(m)}(g)}$ A process for determining where and how joint use of either school board or local government facilities can be shared for mutual benefit and efficiency.

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1162 (n) (h) A procedure for the resolution of disputes between the district school board and local governments, which may include the dispute resolution processes contained in chapters 164 and 186.

- (o)(i) An oversight process, including an opportunity for public participation, for the implementation of the interlocal agreement.
- (p) A process for development of a public school facilities element pursuant to 163.3177(12).
- (q) Provisions for siting and modification or enhancements to existing school facilities so as to encourage urban infill and redevelopment.
- (r) A process for the use and conversion of historic school facilities that are no longer suitable for educational purposes as determined by the district school board.

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For those local governments that receive a waiver pursuant to s. 163.3177(2)(a), the interlocal agreement shall not include the issues provided for in paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (p). For counties or municipalities that do not have a public schools interlocal agreement or public school facility element, the assessment shall determine whether the local government continues to meet the criteria of s. 163.3177(12). If the county or municipality determines that it no longer meets the criteria, the county or municipality must adopt appropriate school concurrency goals, objectives, and policies in its plan amendments pursuant to the requirements of the public school

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facility element and enter into the existing interlocal

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agreement required by ss. 163.3177(6)(h)2. and 163.31777 in order to fully participate in the school concurrency system. A signatory to the interlocal agreement may elect not to include a provision meeting the requirements of paragraph (e); however, such a decision may be made only after a public hearing on such election, which may include the public hearing in which a district school board or a local government adopts the interlocal agreement. An interlocal agreement entered into pursuant to this section must be consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan and land development regulations of any local government that is a signatory.

(3)(a) The updated interlocal agreement, adopted pursuant to the schedule adopted in accordance with s. 163.3177(12)(h), and any subsequent amendments must be submitted to the state land planning agency and the Office of Educational Facilities within 30 days after execution by the parties for review consistent with this section. The office and SMART Schools Clearinghouse shall submit any comments or concerns regarding the executed interlocal agreement or amendments to the state land planning agency within 30 days after receipt of the executed interlocal agreement or amendments. The state land planning agency shall review the updated executed interlocal agreement to determine whether it is consistent with the requirements of subsection (2), the adopted local government comprehensive plan, and other requirements of law. Within 60 days after receipt of an updated executed interlocal agreement or amendment, the state land planning agency shall publish a notice on the agency's Internet website that states of intent in

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the Florida Administrative Weekly and shall post a copy of the notice on the agency's Internet site. The notice of intent must state whether the interlocal agreement is consistent or inconsistent with the requirements of subsection (2) and this subsection, as appropriate.

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(b) The state land planning agency's notice is subject to challenge under chapter 120; however, an affected person, as defined in s. 163.3184(1)(a), has standing to initiate the administrative proceeding, and this proceeding is the sole means available to challenge the consistency of an interlocal agreement required by this section with the criteria contained in subsection (2) and this subsection. In order to have standing, each person must have submitted oral or written comments, recommendations, or objections to the local government or the school board before the adoption of the interlocal agreement by the school board and local government. The district school board and local governments are parties to any such proceeding. In this proceeding, when the state land planning agency finds the interlocal agreement to be consistent with the criteria in subsection (2) and this subsection, the interlocal agreement shall be determined to be consistent with subsection (2) and this subsection if the local government's and school board's determination of consistency is fairly debatable. When the state planning agency finds the interlocal agreement to be inconsistent with the requirements of subsection (2) and this subsection, the local government's and school board's determination of consistency shall be sustained unless it is

shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the interlocal agreement is inconsistent.

- (c) If the state land planning agency enters a final order that finds that the interlocal agreement is inconsistent with the requirements of subsection (2) or this subsection, it shall forward it to the Administration Commission, which may impose sanctions against the local government pursuant to s. 163.3184(11) and may impose sanctions against the district school board by directing the Department of Education to withhold from the district school board an equivalent amount of funds for school construction available pursuant to ss. 1013.65, 1013.68, 1013.70, and 1013.72.
- (4) If an <u>updated</u> executed interlocal agreement is not timely submitted to the state land planning agency for review, the state land planning agency shall, within 15 working days after the deadline for submittal, issue to the local government and the district school board a Notice to Show Cause why sanctions should not be imposed for failure to submit an executed interlocal agreement by the deadline established by the agency. The agency shall forward the notice and the responses to the Administration Commission, which may enter a final order citing the failure to comply and imposing sanctions against the local government and district school board by directing the appropriate agencies to withhold at least 5 percent of state funds pursuant to s. 163.3184(11) and by directing the Department of Education to withhold from the district school board at least 5 percent of funds for school construction

1272 available pursuant to ss. 1013.65, 1013.68, 1013.70, and 1273 1013.72.

- (5) Any local government transmitting a public school element to implement school concurrency pursuant to the requirements of s. 163.3180 before July 1, 2005 the effective date of this section is not required to amend the element or any interlocal agreement to conform with the provisions of this section if the element is adopted prior to or within 1 year after the effective date of this section and remains in effect.
- (6) Except as provided in subsection (7), municipalities meeting the exemption criteria in s. 163.3177(12) having no established need for a new school facility and meeting the following criteria are exempt from the requirements of subsections (1), (2), and (3).÷
- (a) The municipality has no public schools located within its boundaries.
- (b) The district school board's 5-year facilities work program and the long-term 10-year and 20-year work programs, as provided in s. 1013.35, demonstrate that no new school facility is needed in the municipality. In addition, the district school board must verify in writing that no new school facility will be needed in the municipality within the 5-year and 10-year timeframes.
- (7) At the time of the evaluation and appraisal report, each exempt municipality shall assess the extent to which it continues to meet the criteria for exemption under \underline{s} . $\underline{163.3177(12)}$ subsection (6). If the municipality continues to meet these criteria and the district school board verifies in

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writing that no new school facilities will be needed within the 5-year and 10-year timeframes, the municipality shall continue to be exempt from the interlocal-agreement requirement. Each municipality exempt under $\underline{s.\ 163.3177(12)}$ subsection (6) must comply with the provisions of this section within 1 year after the district school board proposes, in its 5-year district facilities work program, a new school within the municipality's jurisdiction.

Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1), paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (2), paragraph (c) of subsection (4), subsections (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), and (13), and paragraph (c) of subsection (15) of section 163.3180, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (16) and (17) are added to said section, to read:

163.3180 Concurrency. --

(1)(a) Sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, parks and recreation, schools, and transportation facilities, including mass transit, where applicable, are the only public facilities and services subject to the concurrency requirement on a statewide basis. Additional public facilities and services may not be made subject to concurrency on a statewide basis without appropriate study and approval by the Legislature; however, any local government may extend the concurrency requirement so that it applies to additional public facilities within its jurisdiction.

(2)(a) Consistent with public health and safety, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, <u>adequate water supplies</u>, and potable water facilities shall be in place and available to

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serve new development no later than the issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent.

(c) Consistent with the public welfare, and except as otherwise provided in this section, transportation facilities designated as part of the Florida Intrastate Highway System needed to serve new development shall be in place or under actual construction within 3 not more than 5 years after issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent. Other transportation facilities needed to serve new development shall be in place or under actual construction no more than 3 years after issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent.

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The concurrency requirement, except as it relates to 1343 1344 transportation facilities, as implemented in local government 1345 comprehensive plans, may be waived by a local government for 1346 urban infill and redevelopment areas designated pursuant to s. 1347 163.2517 if such a waiver does not endanger public health or 1348 safety as defined by the local government in its local 1349 government comprehensive plan. The waiver shall be adopted as a plan amendment pursuant to the process set forth in s. 1350 1351 163.3187(3)(a). A local government may grant a concurrency 1352 exception pursuant to subsection (5) for transportation facilities located within these urban infill and redevelopment 1353 1354 areas. Within designated urban infill and redevelopment areas, 1355 the local government and Department of Transportation shall

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cooperatively establish a plan for maintaining the adopted level-of-service standards established by the Department of Transportation for Strategic Intermodal System facilities, as defined in s. 339.64.

- (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 transportation facilities is the discouragement of urban 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,

- 3. Downtown revitalization, or
- 4. Urban infill and redevelopment under s. 163.2517.

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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 <u>Strategic Intermodal System impacts on the Florida Intrastate Highway System</u>, as defined in s. 338.001. The exceptions may be available only within the specific geographic area of the 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.
- (e) It is a high state priority that urban infill and redevelopment be promoted and provided incentives. By promoting the revitalization of existing communities of this state, a more efficient maximization of space and facilities may be achieved and urban sprawl will be discouraged. If a local government creates a long-term vision for its community that includes adequate funding and services, the transportation facilities concurrency requirement of paragraph (2)(c) are waived for:

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1411 <u>1. Urban infill development as designated in the</u> 1412 comprehensive plan;

- 2. Urban redevelopment as designated in the comprehensive plan;
- 3. Downtown revitalization as designated in the comprehensive plan;
- 4. Urban infill and redevelopment under s. 163.2517 as designated in the comprehensive plan; or
- 5. Municipalities that are at least 90 percent built-out.

 "Built-out" means 90 percent of a local government's developable land is currently developed. However, any newly annexed property shall not be exempt from transportation facilities concurrency requirements unless the annexed property is at least 90 percent built out.

- The local government and Department of Transportation shall cooperatively establish a plan for maintaining the adopted level-of-service standards established by the Department of Transportation for Strategic Intermodal System facilities, as defined in s. 339.64.
- (6) The Legislature finds that a de minimis impact is consistent with this part. A de minimis impact is an impact that would not affect more than 1 percent of the maximum volume at the adopted level of service of the affected transportation facility as determined by the local government. No impact will be de minimis if the sum of existing roadway volumes and the projected volumes from approved projects on a transportation facility would exceed 110 percent of the maximum volume at the Page 52 of 102

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adopted level of service of the affected transportation facility; provided however, that an impact of a single family home on an existing lot will constitute a de minimis impact on all roadways regardless of the level of the deficiency of the roadway. Local governments are encouraged to adopt methodologies to encourage de minimis impacts on transportation facilities within an existing urban service area. Further, no impact will be de minimis if it would exceed the adopted level-of-service standard of any affected designated hurricane evacuation routes. Each local government shall annually adjust its concurrency management system calculation of existing background traffic to reflect projects permitted under the de minimis exemption.

In order to promote infill development and redevelopment, one or more transportation concurrency management areas may be designated in a local government comprehensive plan. A transportation concurrency management area must be a compact geographic area with an existing network of roads where multiple, viable alternative travel paths or modes are available for common trips. A local government may establish an areawide level-of-service standard for such a transportation concurrency management area based upon an analysis that provides for a justification for the areawide level of service, how urban infill development or redevelopment will be promoted, and how mobility will be accomplished within the transportation concurrency management area. Within designated urban infill and redevelopment areas, the local government and Department of Transportation shall cooperatively establish a plan for maintaining the adopted level-of-service standards established

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by the Department of Transportation for Strategic Intermodal

System facilities pursuant to s. 339.64. The state land planning agency shall amend chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, to be consistent with this subsection.

- (9)(a) Each local government may adopt as a part of its plan a long-term transportation and school concurrency management systems system with a planning period of up to 10 years for specially designated districts or areas where significant backlogs exist. The plan may include interim level-of-service standards on certain facilities and shall may rely on the local government's schedule of capital improvements for up to 10 years as a basis for issuing development orders that authorize commencement of construction permits in these designated districts or areas. The concurrency management system. It must be designed to correct existing deficiencies and set priorities for addressing backlogged facilities. The concurrency management system It must be financially feasible and consistent with other portions of the adopted local plan, including the future land use map.
- (b) If a local government has a transportation or school facility backlog for existing development which cannot be adequately addressed in a 10-year plan, the state land planning agency may allow it to develop a plan and long-term schedule of capital improvements covering of up to 15 years for good and sufficient cause, based on a general comparison between that local government and all other similarly situated local jurisdictions, using the following factors:
 - 1. The extent of the backlog.

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2. <u>For roads</u>, whether the backlog is on local or state roads.

3. The cost of eliminating the backlog.

- 4. The local government's tax and other revenue-raising efforts.
- (c) The local government may issue approvals to commence construction, notwithstanding s. 163.3180, consistent with and in areas that are subject to a long-term concurrency management system.
- (d) If the local government adopts a long-term concurrency management system, the government must evaluate the system periodically. At a minimum, the local government must assess its progress toward improving levels of service within the long-term concurrency management district or area in the evaluation and appraisal report and determine any changes that are necessary to accelerate progress in meeting acceptable levels of service or providing other methods of transportation.
- Highway System as defined in s. 338.001, with concurrence from the Department of Transportation, the level-of-service standard for general lanes in urbanized areas, as defined in s. 334.03(36), may be established by the local government in the comprehensive plan. For the Strategic Intermodal System and all other facilities on the Florida Intrastate Highway System, local governments shall adopt the level-of-service standard that has been established by the Department of Transportation by rule. For all other roads on the State Highway System, local governments shall establish an adequate level-of-service

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standard that need not be consistent with any level-of-service standard established by the Department of Transportation. In establishing adequate level-of-service standards for any arterial roads or collector roads, as appropriate, which traverse multiple jurisdictions, local governments shall consider compatibility with the roadway facility's adopted level-of-service standards in adjacent jurisdictions. Each local government within a county shall use a professionally accepted methodology for measuring impacts on transportation facilities for the purposes of implementing its concurrency management system. Counties are encouraged to coordinate with adjacent counties and municipalities in such counties for the purpose of using common methodologies for implementing their concurrency management systems.

with s. 163.3177(12)(h), 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 unless exempt from the public school facilities element pursuant to s. 163.3177(12), except that this subsection shall not apply to the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind. The development of school concurrency shall be accomplished through a coordinated process including the local school district, the county, and all non-exempt municipalities within the county and shall be reflected in the public school facilities element adopted pursuant to the schedule provided for in s. 163.3177(12)(h). The school concurrency requirement shall

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not be effective until the adoption of the public school facilities element. 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:

- (a) Public school facilities element.—A local 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 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 Page 57 of 102

other to establish jointly adequate level-of-service standards, as defined in chapter 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 <u>charter</u>, 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.
- 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 interests, preserve the constitutional concept of uniformity, and avoid disruption of existing educational and growth management processes, local governments are encouraged to <u>initially</u> apply school concurrency to development <u>only</u> on a districtwide basis so that a Page 58 of 102

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concurrency determination for a specific development will be based upon the availability of school capacity districtwide. To ensure that development is coordinated with schools having available capacity, within 5 years after adoption of school concurrency local governments shall apply school concurrency on a less than districtwide basis, such as using school attendance zones or concurrency service areas, as provided in subparagraph 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 courtapproved 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 and, included as supporting data and analysis for, 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 Page 59 of 102

the adopted level-of-service standard cannot be met in a particular service area as applied to an application for a development permit through mitigation or other measures 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 may not shall be denied on the basis of school concurrency, and if issued, development impacts shall be shifted to contiguous service areas with schools having available capacity 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.

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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.

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- 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.
- Availability standard. -- Consistent with the public welfare, a local government may not deny an application for site plan or final subdivision approval, or a functional equivalent for a development or phase of 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 management system where adequate school facilities will be in place or under actual construction within 3 years after the permit issuance by the local government of site plan or final subdivision approval or its functional equivalent. School concurrency shall be satisfied if the developer executes a legally binding commitment to provide mitigation proportionate to the demand for public school facilities to be created by actual development of the property, including, but not limited to, the options described in subparagraph 1. Approval of a funding agreement shall not be unreasonably withheld. Any dispute shall be mediated pursuant to

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s. 120.573. Options for proportionate-share mitigation of
impacts on public school facilities shall be established in the
interlocal agreement pursuant to s. 163.31777.

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- 1. Appropriate mitigation options include the contribution of land; the construction, expansion, or payment for land acquisition or construction of a public school facility; or the creation of mitigation banking based on the construction of a public school facility in exchange for the right to sell capacity credits. Such options must include execution by the applicant and the local government of a binding development agreement that constitutes a legally binding commitment to pay proportionate-share mitigation for the additional residential units approved by the local government in a development order and actually developed on the property, taking into account residential density allowed on the property prior to the plan amendment that increased overall residential density. Mitigation for development impacts to public schools requires the concurrence of the local school board. As a condition of its entry into such a development agreement, the local government may require the landowner to agree to continuing renewal of the agreement upon its expiration.
- 2. If the education facilities plan and the public educational facilities element authorize a contribution of land; the construction, expansion, or payment for land acquisition; or the construction or expansion of a public school facility, or a portion of such facility, as proportionate-share mitigation, the local government shall credit such a contribution, construction, expansion, or payment toward any other impact fee or exaction

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imposed by local ordinance for the same need, on a dollar-for-dollar basis at fair market value.

- 3. Any proportionate-share mitigation must be directed by the school board toward a school capacity improvement that is identified in the financially feasible 5-year district work plan and that will be provided in accordance with a legally binding agreement.
 - (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 ss. s. 163.3177(6)(h)2. and 163.31777(6), 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.

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d. At least 80 percent of the developable land within the boundaries of the municipality has been built upon.

- 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 <u>pursuant to s. 163.31777(6)</u>. 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 <u>ss. s.</u> 163.3177(6)(h)2. <u>and 163.31777</u>, 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

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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.

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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 courtapproved 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:

a. The evaluation of development applications for 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

c. The monitoring and evaluation of the school concurrency system.

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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.

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Local governments may establish multimodal level-of-(C) service standards that rely primarily on nonvehicular modes of transportation within the district, when justified by an analysis demonstrating that the existing and planned community design will provide an adequate level of mobility within the district based upon professionally accepted multimodal level-ofservice methodologies. Within designated urban infill and redevelopment areas, the local government and Department of Transportation shall cooperatively establish a plan for maintaining the adopted level-of-service standards established by the Department of Transportation for Strategic Intermodal System facilities, as defined in s. 339.64. The analysis must take into consideration the impact on the Florida Intrastate Highway System. The analysis must also demonstrate that the capital improvements required to promote community design are financially feasible over the development or redevelopment timeframe for the district and that community design features within the district provide convenient interconnection for a multimodal transportation system. Local governments may issue development permits in reliance upon all planned community design capital improvements that are financially feasible over the development or redevelopment timeframe for the district, without regard to the period of time between development or Page 67 of 102

redevelopment and the scheduled construction of the capital improvements. A determination of financial feasibility shall be based upon currently available funding or funding sources that could reasonably be expected to become available over the planning period.

- (16)(a) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide a method by which the impacts of development on transportation facilities can be mitigated by the cooperative efforts of the public and private sectors.
- (b) When authorized in a local government comprehensive plan, local governments may create mitigation banks for transportation facilities to satisfy the concurrency provisions of this section, using the process and methodology developed in accordance with s. 163.3177(6)(b).
- (c) Mitigation contributions shall be used to satisfy the transportation concurrency requirements of this section and may be applied as a credit against impact fees. Mitigation for development impacts to facilities on the Strategic Intermodal System made pursuant to this subsection requires the concurrence of the Department of Transportation. However, this does not authorize the Department of Transportation to arbitrarily charge a fee or require additional mitigation. Concurrence by the Department of Transportation may not be withheld unduly.
- (d) Transportation facilities concurrency shall be satisfied if the developer executes a legally binding commitment to provide mitigation proportionate to the demand for transportation facilities to be created by actual development of the property, including, but not limited to, the options for

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1885	mitigation established in the transportation element or traffic
1886	circulation element. Approval of a funding agreement shall not
1887	be unreasonably withheld. Any dispute shall be mediated pursuant
1888	to s. 120.573. Appropriate transportation mitigation
1889	contributions may include public or private funds; the
1890	contribution of right-of-way; the construction of a
1891	transportation facility or payment for the right-of-way or
1892	construction of a transportation facility or service; or the
1893	provision of transit service. Such options shall include
1894	execution of an enforceable development agreement for projects
1895	to be funded by a developer.
1896	(17) A development may satisfy the concurrency
1897	requirements of the local comprehensive plan, the local
1898	government's land development regulations, and s. 380.06 by
1899	entering into a legally binding commitment to provide mitigation
1900	proportionate to the direct impact of the development. A local
1901	government may not require a development to pay more than its
1902	proportionate-share contribution regardless of the method
1903	mitigation.
1904	Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1), subsection
1905	(4), and paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 163.3184,
1906	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1907	163.3184 Process for adoption of comprehensive plan or
1908	nlan amendment

(1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:

(b) "In compliance" means consistent with the requirements of \underline{s} . \underline{ss} . 163.3177, $\underline{163.31776}$, when a local government adopts an educational facilities element, 163.3178, 163.3180, 163.3191,

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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and 163.3245, with the state comprehensive plan, with the appropriate strategic regional policy plan, and with chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, where such rule is not inconsistent with this part and with the principles for guiding development in designated areas of critical state concern and with part III of chapter 369, where applicable.

- INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW. -- The governmental agencies specified in paragraph (3)(a) shall provide comments to the state land planning agency within 30 days after receipt by the state land planning agency of the complete proposed plan amendment. If the plan or plan amendment includes or relates to the public school facilities element pursuant to s. 163.3177 163.31776, the state land planning agency shall submit a copy to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education for review and comment. The appropriate regional planning council shall also provide its written comments to the state land planning agency within 30 days after receipt by the state land planning agency of the complete proposed plan amendment and shall specify any objections, recommendations for modifications, and comments of any other regional agencies to which the regional planning council may have referred the proposed plan amendment. Written comments submitted by the public within 30 days after notice of transmittal by the local government of the proposed plan amendment will be considered as if submitted by governmental agencies. All written agency and public comments must be made part of the file maintained under subsection (2).
 - (6) STATE LAND PLANNING AGENCY REVIEW.-- Page 70 of 102

(a) The state land planning agency <u>may shall</u> review a proposed plan amendment upon request of a regional planning council, affected person, or local government transmitting the plan amendment. The request from the regional planning council or affected person must be received within 30 days after transmittal of the proposed plan amendment pursuant to subsection (3). A regional planning council or affected person requesting a review shall do so by submitting a written request to the agency with a notice of the request to the local government and any other person who has requested notice.

Section 9. Paragraphs (c) and (l) of subsection (l) of section 163.3187, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (o) is added to said subsection, 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:
- (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:
- 1. 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:

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(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. Amendments adopted pursuant to paragraph (k) shall not be counted toward the acreage limitations for small scale amendments under this paragraph.

- (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.
- b. The proposed amendment does not involve the same property granted a change within the prior 12 months.
- c. 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

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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, unless the project subject to the proposed amendment involves the construction of affordable housing units meeting the criteria of s. 420.0004(3), and is located within an area of critical state concern designated by s. 380.0552 or by the Administration Commission pursuant to s. 380.05(1). Such amendment is not subject to the density limitations of subsubparagraph f., and shall be reviewed by the state land planning agency for consistency with the principles for guiding development applicable to the area of critical state concern where the amendment is located and shall not become effective until a final order is issued under s. 380.05(6).
- 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 involving the construction of affordable

 housing units meeting the criteria of s. 420.0004(3) on property which will be the subject of a land use restriction agreement or extended use agreement recorded in conjunction with the issuance of tax exempt bond financing or an allocation of federal tax credits issued through the Florida Housing Finance Corporation or a local housing finance authority authorized by the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration, or small scale amendments described in sub-sub-subparagraph a.(I) that are designated in the local comprehensive plan for urban infill, Page 73 of 102

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 the notice 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.

(1) A comprehensive plan amendment to adopt a public educational facilities element pursuant to s. $\underline{163.3177}$ $\underline{163.31776}$ and future land-use-map amendments for school siting may be approved notwithstanding statutory limits on the frequency of adopting plan amendments.

- (o)1. For local governments that are more than 90 percent built-out, which for purposes of this paragraph means 90 percent of a local government's developable land is currently developed, any local government comprehensive plan amendments may be approved without regard to statutory limits on the frequency of consideration of amendments to the local comprehensive plan only if the proposed amendment involves a use of 100 acres or fewer and:
- <u>a. The cumulative annual effect of the acreage for all</u>
 amendments adopted pursuant to this paragraph does not exceed
 500 acres.
- b. The proposed amendment does not involve the same property granted a change within the prior 12 months.
- c. 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.

- 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 of s. 125.66(4)(a) for a county or of 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 the notice 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. 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.
- 4. This paragraph shall not apply if a municipality annexes unincorporated property that decreases the percentage of build-out to an amount below 90 percent.

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Section 10. Paragraphs (k) and (1) of subsection (2) and subsection (10) of section 163.3191, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (o) is added to subsection (2) of said section, to read:

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- 163.3191 Evaluation and appraisal of comprehensive plan. --
- (2) The report shall present an evaluation and assessment of the comprehensive plan and shall contain appropriate statements to update the comprehensive plan, including, but not limited to, words, maps, illustrations, or other media, related to:
- The coordination of the comprehensive plan with existing public schools and those identified in the applicable educational facilities plan adopted pursuant to s. 1013.35. The assessment shall address, where relevant, the success or failure of the coordination of the future land use map and associated planned residential development with public schools and their capacities, as well as the joint decisionmaking processes engaged in by the local government and the school board in regard to establishing appropriate population projections and the planning and siting of public school facilities. For counties or municipalities that do not have a public schools interlocal agreement or public school facility element, the assessment shall determine whether the local government continues to meet the criteria of s. 163.3177(12). If the county or municipality determines that it no longer meets the criteria, the county or municipality must adopt appropriate school concurrency goals, objectives, and policies in its plan amendments pursuant to the requirements of the public school

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facility element and enter into the existing interlocal
agreement required by ss. 163.3177(6)(h)2. and 163.31777 in
order to fully participate in the school concurrency system ##
the issues are not relevant, the local government shall
demonstrate that they are not relevant.

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- The extent to which the report evaluates whether the local government has been successful in identifying water supply sources, including conservation and reuse, necessary to meet existing and projected water use demand for the comprehensive plan's water supply work plan. The water supply sources evaluated in the report must be consistent with evaluation must consider the appropriate water management district's regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.0361. The report must evaluate the degree to which the local government has implemented the work plan for water supply facilities included in the potable water element. The potable water element must be revised to include a work plan, covering at least a 10-year planning period, for building any water supply facilities that are identified in the element as necessary to serve existing and new development and for which the local government is responsible.
- (o) The extent to which a concurrency exception area over 20,000 acres that has been designated pursuant to s.

 163.3180(5)(a)-(d), s. 163.3180(7), or s. 163.3180(15) or a special act, has achieved the purpose for which it was created and otherwise complies with the provisions of s. 163.3180.
- (10) The governing body shall amend its comprehensive plan based on the recommendations in the report and shall update the Page $78\,0\mathrm{f}$ 102

2160 comprehensive plan based on the components of subsection (2), 2161 pursuant to the provisions of ss. 163.3184, 163.3187, and 2162 163.3189. Amendments to update a comprehensive plan based on the 2163 evaluation and appraisal report shall be adopted within 18 2164 months after the report is determined to be sufficient by the 2165 state land planning agency, except the state land planning agency may grant an extension for adoption of a portion of such 2166 2167 amendments. The state land planning agency may grant a 6-month extension for the adoption of such amendments if the request is 2168 2169 justified by good and sufficient cause as determined by the 2170 agency. An additional extension may also be granted if the 2171 request will result in greater coordination between 2172 transportation and land use, for the purposes of improving 2173 Florida's transportation system, as determined by the agency in 2174 coordination with the Metropolitan Planning Organization 2175 program. Failure to timely adopt updating amendments to the 2176 comprehensive plan based on the evaluation and appraisal report 2177 shall result in a local government being prohibited from 2178 adopting amendments to the comprehensive plan until the 2179 evaluation and appraisal report updating amendments have been 2180 adopted and transmitted to the state land planning agency. The 2181 prohibition on plan amendments shall commence when the updating amendments to the comprehensive plan are past due. The 2182 2183 comprehensive plan as amended shall be in compliance as defined in s. 163.3184(1)(b). Within 6 months after the effective date 2184 2185 of the updating amendments to the comprehensive plan, the local 2186 government shall provide to the state land planning agency and

2107	to all agencies designated by lute a complete copy of the
2188	updated comprehensive plan.
2189	Section 11. Section 163.3247, Florida Statutes, is created
2190	to read:
2191	163.3247 Century Commission for a Sustainable Florida
2192	(1) POPULAR NAME This section may be cited as the
2193	"Century Commission for a Sustainable Florida Act."
2194	(2) FINDINGS AND INTENT The Legislature finds and
2195	declares that the population of this state is expected to more
2196	than double over the next 100 years, with commensurate impacts
2197	to the state's natural resources and public infrastructure.
2198	Consequently, it is in the best interests of the people of the
2199	state to ensure sound planning for the proper placement of this
2200	growth and protection of the state's land, water, and other
2201	natural resources since such resources are essential to our
2202	collective quality of life and a strong economy. The state's
2203	growth management system should foster economic stability
2204	through regional solutions and strategies, urban renewal and
2205	infill, and the continued viability of agricultural economies,
2206	while allowing for rural economic development and protecting the
2207	unique characteristics of rural areas, and should reduce the
2208	complexity of the regulatory process while carrying out the
2209	intent of the laws and encouraging greater citizen
2210	participation.
2211	(3) CENTURY COMMISSION FOR A SUSTAINABLE FLORIDA;
2212	CREATION; ORGANIZATION The Century Commission for a
2213	Sustainable Florida is created as a standing body to help the

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2214 <u>citizens of this state envision and plan their collective future</u>
2215 with an eye towards both 20-year and 50-year horizons.

- (a) The commission shall consist of nine members, three appointed by the Governor, three appointed by the President of the Senate, and three appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Appointments shall be made no later than October 1, 2005. One member shall be designated by the Governor as chair of the commission. Any vacancy that occurs on the commission must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment and shall be for the unexpired term of that commission seat. Members shall serve 4-year terms, except that, initially, to provide for staggered terms, three of the appointees, one each by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall serve 2-year terms, three shall serve 3-year terms, and three shall serve 4-year terms. All subsequent appointments shall be for 4-year terms. An appointee may not serve more than 6 years.
- (b) The first meeting of the commission shall be held no later than December 1, 2005, and shall meet at the call of the chair but not less frequently than three times per year in different regions of the state to solicit input from the public or any other individuals offering testimony relevant to the issues to be considered.
- (c) Each member of the commission is entitled to one vote and actions of the commission are not binding unless taken by a three-fifths vote of the members present. A majority of the members is required to constitute a quorum, and the affirmative vote of a quorum is required for a binding vote.

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(d) Members of the commission shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to receive per diem and travel expenses in accordance with s. 112.061 while in performance of their duties.

- (4) POWERS AND DUTIES. -- The commission shall:
- (a) Annually conduct a process through which the commission envisions the future for the state and then develops and recommends policies, plans, action steps, or strategies to assist in achieving the vision.
- (b) Continuously review and consider statutory and regulatory provisions, governmental processes, and societal and economic trends in its inquiry of how state, regional, and local governments and entities and citizens of this state can best accommodate projected increased populations while maintaining the natural, historical, cultural, and manmade life qualities that best represent the state.
- (c) Bring together people representing varied interests to develop a shared image of the state and its developed and natural areas. The process should involve exploring the impact of the estimated population increase and other emerging trends and issues; creating a vision for the future; and developing a strategic action plan to achieve that vision using 20-year and 50-year intermediate planning timeframes.
- (d) Focus on essential state interests, defined as those interests that transcend local or regional boundaries and are most appropriately conserved, protected, and promoted at the state level.

2269 (e) Serve as an objective, nonpartisan repository of 2270 exemplary community-building ideas and as a source to recommend 2271 strategies and practices to assist others in working 2272 collaboratively to problem solve on issues relating to growth 2273 management. 2274 (f) Annually, beginning January 16, 2007, and every year thereafter on the same date, provide to the Governor, the 2275 2276 President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of 2277 Representatives a written report containing specific 2278 recommendations for addressing growth management in the state, 2279 including executive and legislative recommendations. Further, 2280 the report shall contain discussions regarding the need for 2281 intergovernmental cooperation and the balancing of environmental 2282 protection and future development and recommendations on issues, 2283 including, but not limited to, recommendations regarding dedicated sources of funding for sewer facilities, water supply 2284 2285 and quality, transportation facilities that are not adequately 2286 addressed by the Strategic Intermodal System, and educational 2287 infrastructure to support existing development and projected 2288 population growth. This report shall be verbally presented to a 2289 joint session of both houses annually as scheduled by the 2290 President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of 2291 Representatives. 2292 (g) Beginning with the 2007 Regular Session of the 2293 Legislature, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the 2294 House of Representatives shall create a joint select committee,

the task of which shall be to review the findings and

recommendations of the Century Commission for a Sustainable Florida for potential action.

- (5) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR; STAFF AND OTHER ASSISTANCE.--
- (a) The Secretary of Community Assistance shall select an executive director of the commission, and the executive director shall serve at the pleasure of the secretary under the supervision and control of the commission.
- (b) The Department of Community Assistance shall provide staff and other resources necessary to accomplish the goals of the commission based upon recommendations of the Governor.
- (c) All agencies under the control of the Governor are directed, and all other agencies are requested, to render assistance to, and cooperate with, the commission.
- Section 12. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 339.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 339.135 Work program; legislative budget request; definitions; preparation, adoption, execution, and amendment.--
 - (4) FUNDING AND DEVELOPING A TENTATIVE WORK PROGRAM. --
- (b)1. A tentative work program, including the ensuing fiscal year and the successive 4 fiscal years, shall be prepared for the State Transportation Trust Fund and other funds managed by the department, unless otherwise provided by law. The tentative work program shall be based on the district work programs and shall set forth all projects by phase to be undertaken during the ensuing fiscal year and planned for the successive 4 fiscal years. The total amount of the liabilities accruing in each fiscal year of the tentative work program may not exceed the revenues available for expenditure during the Page 84 of 102

respective fiscal year based on the cash forecast for that respective fiscal year.

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- 2. The tentative work program shall be developed in accordance with the Florida Transportation Plan required in s. 339.155 and must comply with the program funding levels contained in the program and resource plan.
- The department may include in the tentative work program proposed changes to the programs contained in the previous work program adopted pursuant to subsection (5); however, the department shall minimize changes and adjustments that affect the scheduling of project phases in the 4 common fiscal years contained in the previous adopted work program and the tentative work program. The department, in the development of the tentative work program, shall advance by 1 fiscal year all projects included in the second year of the previous year's adopted work program, unless the secretary specifically determines that it is necessary, for specific reasons, to reschedule or delete one or more projects from that year. Such changes and adjustments shall be clearly identified, and the effect on the 4 common fiscal years contained in the previous adopted work program and the tentative work program shall be shown. It is the intent of the Legislature that the first 5 years of the adopted work program for facilities designated as part of the Florida Intrastate Highway System and the first 3 years of the adopted work program stand as the commitment of the state to undertake transportation projects that local governments may rely on for planning and concurrency purposes

and in the development and amendment of the capital improvements elements of their local government comprehensive plans.

- 4. The tentative work program must include a balanced 36-month forecast of cash and expenditures and a 5-year finance plan supporting the tentative work program.
- Section 13. Section 339.28171, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 339.28171 Local Government Concurrency Program for Sustainable Transportation.--
- (1) There is created within the Department of

 Transportation a Local Government Concurrency Program for

 Sustainable Transportation for the purpose of providing grants
 to local governments, to improve a transportation facility or

 system which addresses identified concurrency management system
 backlog and relieves traffic congestion in urban infill and
 redevelopment areas.
- (2) To be eligible for consideration, projects must be consistent, to the maximum extent feasible, with local government comprehensive plans and the Strategic Intermodal System.
- government projects addressing any concurrency management system backlog. The funds shall be distributed by the department to each district, exclusive of the Turnpike District, consistent with the statutory formula pursuant to s. 339.135(4). The district secretary shall use the following criteria to evaluate the project applications:
 - (a) The level of local government funding efforts.

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2379	(b) The level of local funding provided for the proposed
2380	project.
2381	(c) The ability of local government to rapidly address
2382	project construction.
2383	(d) The level of municipal and county cooperation on the
2384	proposed project.
2385	(e) The project location within an urban infill area, a
2386	community redevelopment area or a concurrency management area.
2387	(f) The extent to which the project would foster public-
2388	private partnerships and investment.
2389	(g) The extent to which the project provides or protects
2390	environmentally sensitive areas.
2391	(h) The extent to which new technologies are used to
2392	support urban mobility, a mass transit system, bicycle
2393	facilities, or pedestrian pathways.
2394	(4) As part of the project application, the local
2395	government shall demonstrate a long-term transportation
2396	concurrency system to address the existing capital improvement
2397	program backlog and how this project implements that plan.
2398	(5) The percentage of matching funds available to
2399	applicants shall be based on the following:
2400	(a) For projects that provide capacity on the Strategic
2401	Intermodal System shall be 35 percent.
2402	(b) For projects that provide capacity on the Florida
2403	Intrastate Highway System, the percentage shall be 45 percent.
2404	(c) For local projects that demonstrate capacity

 $\frac{\text{redevelopment are, or provide such capacity replacement to the}}{\text{Page 87 of } 102}$

improvements in the urban service boundary, or urban infill or

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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2407	Florida Intrastate Highway System, the percentage shall be 65
2408	percent.
2409	(6) The department may adopt rules to administer the
2410	program.
2411	Section 14. Section 339.2820, Florida Statutes, is created
2412	to read:
2413	339.2820 Off-System Bridge Program for Sustainable
2414	Transportation
2415	(1) There is created within the Department of
2416	Transportation an Off-System Bridge Program for Sustainable
2417	Transportation for the purpose of providing funds to improve the
2418	sufficiency rating of local bridges.
2419	(2) The percentage of matching funds provided from the
2420	Off-System Bridge Program for Sustainable Transportation may
2421	fund up to 50 percent of project costs.
2422	(3) The department shall allocate funding available for
2423	the Off-System Bridge Program for Sustainable Transportation for
2424	projects to replace, rehabilitate, paint, or install scour
2425	countermeasures to highway bridges located on public roads,
2426	other than those on a federal-aid highway.
2427	(4) Projects to be funded from the Off-System Bridge
2428	Program for Sustainable Transportation shall, at a minimum:
2429	(a) Be classified as a structurally deficient bridge with
2430	a poor condition rating for either the deck, superstructure, or
2431	substructure component, or culvert.
2432	(b) Have a sufficiency rating of 35 or below.
2433	(c) Have average daily traffic of at least 500 vehicles.

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2435	Special consideration shall be given to bridges that are closed
2436	to all traffic or that have a load restriction of less than 10
2437	tons.
2438	Section 15. Paragraphs (1) and (m) are added to subsection
2439	(24) of section 380.06, Florida Statutes, to read:
2440	380.06 Developments of regional impact
2441	(24) STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS
2442	(1) Any proposed development or redevelopment within an
2443	area designated in the comprehensive plan for:
2444	1. Urban infill development;
2445	2. Urban redevelopment;
2446	3. Downtown revitalization; or
2447	4. Urban infill and redevelopment under s. 163.2517,
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2449	is exempt from the provisions of this section.
2450	(m) Any proposed development within a rural land
2451	stewardship area created pursuant to s. 163.3177(11)(d) is
2452	exempt from the provisions of this section.
2453	Section 16. Section 380.115, Florida Statutes, is amended
2454	to read:
2455	380.115 Vested rights and duties; effect of size
2456	reduction; changes in guidelines and standards chs. 2002-20 and
2457	2002-296
2458	(1) A change in a development of regional impact guideline
2459	or standard does not abridge or modify Nothing contained in this
2460	act abridges or modifies any vested or other right or any duty
2461	or obligation pursuant to any development order or agreement
2462	that is applicable to a development of regional impact on the

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effective date of this act. A development that has received a development-of-regional-impact development order pursuant to s. 380.06, but would is no longer be required to undergo development-of-regional-impact review by operation of a change in the guidelines and standards or has reduced its size below the thresholds in s. 380.0651 this act, shall be governed by the following procedures:

- (a) The development shall continue to be governed by the development-of-regional-impact development order and may be completed in reliance upon and pursuant to the development order unless the developer or landowner has followed the procedures for rescission in paragraph (b). The development-of-regional-impact development order may be enforced by the local government as provided by ss. 380.06(17) and 380.11.
- (b) If requested by the developer or landowner, the development-of-regional-impact development order shall may be rescinded by the local government with jurisdiction upon a showing by clear and convincing evidence that all required mitigation relating to the amount of development existing on the date of rescission has been completed abandoned pursuant to the process in s. 380.06(26).
- (2) A development with an application for development approval pending, and determined sufficient pursuant to s. 380.06(10), on the effective date of a change to the guidelines and standards this act, or a notification of proposed change pending on the effective date of a change to the guidelines and standards this act, may elect to continue such review pursuant to s. 380.06. At the conclusion of the pending review, including Page 90 of 102

any appeals pursuant to s. 380.07, the resulting development order shall be governed by the provisions of subsection (1).

Section 17. The Office of Program Policy Analysis and
Government Accountability shall conduct a study on adjustments
to the boundaries of regional planning councils, water
management districts, and transportation districts. The purpose
of the study is to organize these regional boundaries, without
eliminating any regional agency, to be more coterminous with one
another, creating a more unified system of regional boundaries.
The study must be completed by December 31, 2005, and a study
report submitted to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of
the House of Representatives, and the Governor and the Century
Commission for a Sustainable Florida by January 15, 2006.

Section 18. Subsections (2), (3), (6), and (12) of section 1013.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1013.33 Coordination of planning with local governing bodies.--

(2)(a) The school board, county, and nonexempt municipalities located within the geographic area of a school district shall enter into an interlocal agreement that jointly establishes the specific ways in which the plans and processes of the district school board and the local governments are to be coordinated. Any updated The interlocal agreements and amendments to such agreements shall be submitted to the state land planning agency and the Office of Educational Facilities and the SMART Schools Clearinghouse in accordance with a schedule published by the state land planning agency pursuant to s. 163.3177(12)(h).

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(b) The schedule must establish staggered due dates for submission of interlocal agreements that are executed by both the local government and district school board, commencing on March 1, 2003, and concluding by December 1, 2004, and must set the same date for all governmental entities within a school district. However, if the county where the school district is located contains more than 20 municipalities, the state land planning agency may establish staggered due dates for the submission of interlocal agreements by these municipalities. The schedule must begin with those areas where both the number of districtwide capital-outlay full-time-equivalent students equals 80 percent or more of the current year's school capacity and the projected 5-year student growth rate is 1,000 or greater, or where the projected 5-year student growth rate is 10 percent or greater.

(b)(e) If the student population has declined over the 5-year period preceding the due date for submittal of an interlocal agreement by the local government and the district school board, the local government and district school board may petition the state land planning agency for a waiver of one or more of the requirements of subsection (3). The waiver must be granted if the procedures called for in subsection (3) are unnecessary because of the school district's declining school age population, considering the district's 5-year work program prepared pursuant to s. 1013.35. The state land planning agency may modify or revoke the waiver upon a finding that the conditions upon which the waiver was granted no longer exist. The district school board and local governments must submit an Page 92 of 102

interlocal agreement within 1 year after notification by the state land planning agency that the conditions for a waiver no longer exist.

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(c) (d) Interlocal agreements between local governments and district school boards adopted pursuant to s. 163.3177 before the effective date of subsections (2)-(9) must be updated and executed pursuant to the requirements of subsections (2)-(9), if necessary. Amendments to interlocal agreements adopted pursuant to subsections (2)-(9) must be submitted to the state land planning agency within 30 days after execution by the parties for review consistent with subsections (3) and (4). Local governments and the district school board in each school district are encouraged to adopt a single updated interlocal agreement in which all join as parties. The state land planning agency shall assemble and make available model interlocal agreements meeting the requirements of subsections (2)-(9) and shall notify local governments and, jointly with the Department of Education, the district school boards of the requirements of subsections (2)-(9), the dates for compliance, and the sanctions for noncompliance. The state land planning agency shall be available to informally review proposed interlocal agreements. If the state land planning agency has not received a proposed interlocal agreement for informal review, the state land planning agency shall, at least 60 days before the deadline for submission of the executed agreement, renotify the local government and the district school board of the upcoming deadline and the potential for sanctions.

(3) At a minimum, The interlocal agreement must address the following issues required in s. 163.31777.÷

- (a) A process by which each local government and the district school board agree and base their plans on consistent projections of the amount, type, and distribution of population growth and student enrollment. The geographic distribution of jurisdiction-wide growth forecasts is a major objective of the process.
- (b) A process to coordinate and share information relating to existing and planned public school facilities, including school renovations and closures, and local government plans for development and redevelopment.
- (c) Participation by affected local governments with the district school board in the process of evaluating potential school closures, significant renovations to existing schools, and new school site selection before land acquisition. Local governments shall advise the district school board as to the consistency of the proposed closure, renovation, or new site with the local comprehensive plan, including appropriate circumstances and criteria under which a district school board may request an amendment to the comprehensive plan for school siting.
- (d) A process for determining the need for and timing of onsite and offsite improvements to support new construction, proposed expansion, or redevelopment of existing schools. The process shall address identification of the party or parties responsible for the improvements.

2601 (e) A process for the school board to inform the local 2602 government regarding school capacity. The capacity reporting 2603 must be consistent with laws and rules regarding measurement of 2604 school facility capacity and must also identify how the district school board will meet the public school demand based on the 2605 2606 facilities work program adopted pursuant to s. 1013.35. 2607 (f) Participation of the local governments in the 2608 preparation of the annual update to the school board's 5-year 2609 district facilities work program and educational plant survey prepared pursuant to s. 1013.35. 2610 2611 (g) A process for determining where and how joint use of 2612 either school board or local government facilities can be shared 2613 for mutual benefit and efficiency. 2614 (h) A procedure for the resolution of disputes between the 2615 district school board and local governments, which may include the dispute resolution processes contained in chapters 164 and 2616 186. 2617 2618 (i) An oversight process, including an opportunity for 2619 public participation, for the implementation of the interlocal 2620 agreement. 2621 2622 A signatory to the interlocal agreement may elect not to include 2623 a provision meeting the requirements of paragraph (e); however, such a decision may be made only after a public hearing on such 2624 2625 election, which may include the public hearing in which a district school board or a local government adopts the 2626

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interlocal agreement. An interlocal agreement entered into

pursuant to this section must be consistent with the adopted

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comprehensive plan and land development regulations of any local government that is a signatory.

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- (6) Any local government transmitting a public school element to implement school concurrency pursuant to the requirements of s. 163.3180 before <u>July 1, 2005</u>, the effective date of this section is not required to amend the element or any interlocal agreement to conform with the provisions of subsections (2)-(8) if the element is adopted prior to or within 1 year after the effective date of subsections (2)-(8) and remains in effect.
- (12) As early in the design phase as feasible and consistent with an interlocal agreement entered pursuant to subsections (2)-(8), but no later than 120 90 days before commencing construction, the district school board shall in writing request a determination of consistency with the local government's comprehensive plan. The local governing body that regulates the use of land shall determine, in writing within 45 days after receiving the necessary information and a school board's request for a determination, whether a proposed educational facility is consistent with the local comprehensive plan and consistent with local land development regulations. If the determination is affirmative, school construction may commence and further local government approvals are not required, except as provided in this section. Failure of the local governing body to make a determination in writing within 90 days after a district school board's request for a determination of consistency shall be considered an approval of the district school board's application. Campus master plans and Page 96 of 102

development agreements must comply with the provisions of ss. 1013.30 and 1013.63.

- Section 19. Section 1013.352, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 2661 1013.352 Charter School Incentive Program for Sustainable Schools.--
 - Program for Sustainable Schools." Recognizing that there is an increasing deficit in educational facilities in this state, the Legislature believes that there is a need for creativeness in planning and development of additional educational facilities.

 To assist with the development of educational facilities, those charter schools whose charters are approved within 18 months after the effective date of this act shall be eligible for state funds under the following conditions:
 - (a) The charter school is created to address school overcapacity issues or growth demands within the county.
 - (b) A joint letter from the district school board and the charter school has been submitted with the proposed charter school charter that provides that the school board authorized the charter school as a result of school overcrowding or growth demands within the county and the school board requests that the requirement of s. 1013.62(1)(a)1. are waived.
 - (c) The charter school has received an in-kind contribution or equivalent from an outside source other than the district school board that has been, at a minimum, equally matched by the district school board.

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2685	Notwithstanding s. 1013.62(7), if the above conditions apply,
2686	the Commissioner of Education, in consultation with the
2687	Department of Community Assistance shall distribute up to \$3
2688	million per charter school based upon the amount of the in-kind
2689	contribution or equivalent from an outside source that has been
2690	matched by the district school board, or contribution or
2691	equivalent by the district school board, whichever amount is
2692	greater, up to \$3 million. Under no conditions may the
2693	Commissioner of Education distribute funds to a newly chartered
2694	charter school that has not received an in-kind contribution or
2695	equivalent from an outside source other than the district school
2696	board and which has not been, at a minimum, equally matched by
2697	the district school board.
2698	(2) A newly created charter school that receives
2699	distribution of funds under this program shall not be eligible
2700	for charter schools outlay funding under s. 1013.62.
2701	Section 20. Section 163.31776, Florida Statutes, is
2702	repealed.
2703	Section 21. Effective July 1, 2005, the sum of \$500
2704	million is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the
2705	Department of Transportation to be used as follows:
2706	(1) The sum of \$450 million shall be used for the Local
2707	Government Concurrency Program for Sustainable Transportation
2708	created pursuant to s. 339.28171, Florida Statutes.
2709	(2) The sum of \$50 million shall be used for the Off-
2710	System Bridge Program for Sustainable Transportation created
2711	pursuant to s. 339.2820, Florida Statutes.
2712	Section 22. Funding for Sustainable Water Supplies

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(1) Effective July 1, 2005, the sum of \$100 million is appropriated to the Department of Environmental Protection to provide funding for the development of alternative water supplies. The department shall deposit such revenues into the alternative water supply trust fund accounts created by each district for the purpose of alternative supply development under the following funding formula:

- (a) Forty percent to the South Florida Water Management District.
- (b) Twenty-five percent to the Southwest Florida Water Management District.
- (c) Twenty-five percent to the St. Johns River Water Management District.
- (d) Five percent to the Suwannee River Water Management District.
- (e) Five percent to the Northwest Florida Water Management District.
- (2) The financial assistance for alternative water supply development contained in each district's economic incentives plan as required in s. 373.196(3), Florida Statutes, shall be deposited along with the state funds into an alternative water supply trust account created by each district and used to fund the local capital costs of alternative water supply projects approved pursuant to this section. For purposes of this section, the term "alternative water supplies" means saltwater; brackish, surface, and ground water; surface water captured predominantly during wet weather flows; sources made available through addition of new storage capacity for surface or ground water;

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2741 water that has been reclaimed after one or more public supply, municipal, industrial, commercial, or agricultural uses; the 2742 downstream augmentation of water bodies with reclaimed water; 2743 2744 stormwater; and any other water supply source that is designated 2745 as nontraditional for a water supply planning region in the applicable regional water supply plan. The term "capital costs" means planning, design, engineering, and project construction costs. Any use of bond proceeds to pay such costs that would cause all or any portion of the interest of such bonds to lose 2750 the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purpose is prohibited.

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- (3) All funds provided by the state for the purpose of funding alternative water supply grants, shall, at a minimum, require a 50-percent match by the water management districts and grant applicant.
- Section 23. Funding for Sustainable Schools. -- In order to provide for innovative approaches to meet school capacity demands, effective July 1, 2005, the sum of \$50 million is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Education to be used as follows:
- The sum of \$35 million shall be used for the Charter (1)School Incentive Program for Sustainable Schools created pursuant to section 1013.352, Florida Statutes.
- (2) The sum of \$15 million shall be used for educational facilities benefit districts as provided in s. 1013.356(3), Florida Statutes, as follows: for construction and capital maintenance costs not covered by the funds provided under s. 1013.356(1), Florida Statutes, in fiscal year 2005-2006, an

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amount contributed by the state equal to 25 percent of the remaining costs of construction and capital maintenance of the educational facilities, up to \$2 million. Any construction costs above the cost-per-student criteria established for the SIT Program in s. 1013.72(2), Florida Statutes, shall be funded exclusively by the educational facilities benefit district or the community development district. Funds contributed by a district school board shall not be used to fund operational costs. Funds not committed by March 31, 2006, revert to the Charter School Incentive Program for Sustainable Schools created pursuant to s. 1013.352, Florida Statutes.

Section 24. Statewide Technical Assistance for a

Sustainable Florida. -- In order to assist local governments and school boards to implement the provisions of this act, effective July 1, 2005, the sum of \$3 million is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Community Assistance.

The department shall provide a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by February 1, 2006, on the progress made toward implementing this act and a recommendation of whether additional funds should be appropriated to provide additional technical assistance to implement this act.

Section 25. Effective July 1, 2005, the sum of \$250,000 is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Community Assistance to provide the necessary staff and other assistance to the Century Commission for a Sustainable Florida required by section 11.

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Section 26. The Division of Statutory Revision of the
Office of Legislative Services shall prepare proposed
legislation for introduction in the 2006 Regular Session to
amend provisions of the Florida Statutes to change references to
the Department of Community Affairs to the Department of
Community Assistance in conformance with the provisions of this
act.
Section 27. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.