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### CHAMBER ACTION

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	<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u> .
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11	The Committee on Transportation (Bennett) recommended the
12	following amendment:
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14	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
15	Delete everything after the enacting clause
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17	and insert:
18	Section 1. Subsection (32) is added to section
19	163.3164, Florida Statutes, to read:
20	163.3164 Local Government Comprehensive Planning and
21	Land Development Regulation Act; definitionsAs used in this
22	act:
23	(32) "Financial feasibility" means that sufficient
24	revenues are currently available or will be available from
25	committed or planned funding sources available for financing
26	capital improvements, such as ad valorem taxes, bonds, state
27	and federal funds, tax revenues, and impact fees and developer
28	contributions, which are adequate to fund the projected costs
29	of the capital improvements necessary to ensure that adopted
30	level-of-service standards are achieved and maintained. The
31	revenue sources must be included in the 5-year schedule of 1

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capital	improver	ments	and	be	available	e durin	ig the	established
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planning	g period	of t	he c	ompi	rehensive	plan.		

Section 2. Subsections (2) and (3), paragraphs (a), (c), and (h) of subsection (6), and subsection (12) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (13) and (14) are added to that section, to read:

163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive plan; studies and surveys.--

- (2) Coordination of the several elements of the local comprehensive plan shall be a major objective of the planning process. The several elements of the comprehensive plan shall be consistent, and the comprehensive plan shall be <u>financially</u> economically feasible. <u>Financial feasibility shall be</u> determined using professionally accepted methodologies.
- (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.

1	4. Standards for the management of debt.
2	5. A schedule of capital improvements which recognizes
3	and includes publicly funded projects, and which may include
4	privately funded projects for which the local government has
5	no fiscal responsibility but which are necessary to ensure
6	that adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and
7	maintained. For capital improvements that will be funded by
8	the developer, financial feasibility shall be demonstrated by
9	being guaranteed in an enforceable development agreement or
10	interlocal agreement pursuant to paragraph (10)(h) and shall
11	be reflected in the schedule of capital improvements. If the
12	local government uses planned revenue sources that require
13	referenda or other actions to secure the revenue source, the
14	plan must, in the event the referenda are not passed or
15	actions do not secure the planned revenue source, identify
16	other existing revenue sources that will be used to fund the
17	capital projects or otherwise amend the plan to ensure
18	financial feasibility.
19	6. The schedule must include transportation
20	improvements included in the applicable metropolitan planning
21	organization's transportation improvement program adopted
22	pursuant to s. 339.175(7) to the extent that such improvements
23	are relied upon to ensure concurrency and financial
24	feasibility. The schedule must also be coordinated with the
25	applicable metropolitan planning organization's long-range
26	transportation plan adopted pursuant to s. 339.175(6).
27	(b) The capital improvements element shall be reviewed
28	on an annual basis and modified as necessary in accordance
29	with s. 163.3187 or s. 163.3189, <u>in order to maintain a</u>
30	financially feasible 5-year schedule of capital improvements
31	which are necessary to ensure that adopted level-of-service
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standards are achieved and maintained except that corrections, updates, and modifications concerning costs, t revenue sources, 2. or+ acceptance of facilities pursuant to dedications which are 3 consistent with the plan; or the date of construction of any 5 facility enumerated in the capital improvements element may be accomplished by ordinance and shall not be deemed to be 6 7 amendments to the local comprehensive plan. A copy of the ordinance shall be transmitted to the state land planning 8 agency. An amendment to the comprehensive plan is required to 10 update the schedule on an annual basis or to eliminate, defer, 11 or delay the construction for any facility listed in the 5-year schedule. All public facilities shall be consistent 12 with the capital improvements element. Amendments to implement 13 this section must be filed no later than December 1, 2007. 14 15 Thereafter, a local government may not amend its comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments to update the schedule, plan 16 amendments to meet new requirements under this part, and 17 emergency amendments pursuant to s. 163.3187(1)(a), after 18 19 December 1 of every year and thereafter, unless and until the 20 local government has adopted the annual update and the annual update to the schedule of capital improvements is found in 21 22 compliance. (c) If the local government does not adopt the 23 2.4 required annual update to the schedule of capital improvements or the annual update is found not in compliance, the state 25 land planning agency must notify the Administration 26 Commission. A local government that has a demonstrated lack of 27 commitment to meeting its obligations identified in the 28 29 capital improvement element may be subject to sanctions by the Administration Commission pursuant to s. 163.3184(11). 30 31 (d) If a local government adopts a long-term

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concurrency management system pursuant to s. 163.3180(9), it must also adopt a long-term capital improvements schedule 2 covering up to a 10-year or 15-year period, and must update 3 the long-term schedule annually. The long-term schedule of capital improvements must be financially feasible and 5 consistent with other portions of the adopted local plan, 7 including the future land-use map. (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections 8 9 (1)-(5), the comprehensive plan shall include the following 10 elements: 11 (a) A future land use plan element designating proposed future general distribution, location, and extent of 12 13 the uses of land for residential uses, commercial uses, industry, agriculture, recreation, conservation, education, 14 15 public buildings and grounds, other public facilities, and 16 other categories of the public and private uses of land. Counties are encouraged to designate rural land stewardship 17 areas, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (11)(d), as 18 19 overlays on the future land use map. Each future land use 20 category must be defined in terms of uses included, and must 21 include standards to be followed in the control and 22 distribution of population densities and building and structure intensities. The proposed distribution, location, 23 24 and extent of the various categories of land use shall be shown on a land use map or map series which shall be 25 supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable objectives. 26 The future land use plan shall be based upon surveys, studies, 27 and data regarding the area, including the amount of land 28 29 required to accommodate anticipated growth; the projected population of the area; the character of undeveloped land; the 30

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services; the need for redevelopment, including the renewal of blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming uses which 2 are inconsistent with the character of the community; the 3 compatibility of uses on lands adjacent to or closely proximate to military installations; and, in rural 5 communities, the need for job creation, capital investment, 7 and economic development that will strengthen and diversify the community's economy. The future land use plan may 8 designate areas for future planned development use involving 9 10 combinations of types of uses for which special regulations 11 may be necessary to ensure development in accord with the principles and standards of the comprehensive plan and this 12 13 act. The future land use plan element shall include criteria to be used to achieve the compatibility of adjacent or closely 14 15 proximate lands with military installations. In addition, for rural communities, the amount of land designated for future 16 planned industrial use shall be based upon surveys and studies 17 that reflect the need for job creation, capital investment, 18 19 and the necessity to strengthen and diversify the local 20 economies, and shall not be limited solely by the projected population of the rural community. The future land use plan of 21 22 a county may also designate areas for possible future municipal incorporation. The land use maps or map series shall 23 2.4 generally identify and depict historic district boundaries and shall designate historically significant properties meriting 25 protection. The future land use element must clearly identify 26 the land use categories in which public schools are an 27 28 allowable use. When delineating the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a local government 29 shall include in the categories sufficient land proximate to 30 31 residential development to meet the projected needs for

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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 3 existing school sites, to the maximum extent possible, within the land use categories in which public schools are an 5 allowable use. All comprehensive plans must comply with the school siting requirements of this paragraph no later than 7 October 1, 1999. The failure by a local government to comply 8 with these school siting requirements by October 1, 1999, will 10 result in the prohibition of the local government's ability to 11 amend the local comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments described in s. 163.3187(1)(b), until the school siting 12 requirements are met. Amendments proposed by a local 13 government for purposes of identifying the land use categories 14 15 in which public schools are an allowable use or for adopting or amending the school-siting maps pursuant to s. 163.31776(3) 16 are exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan 17 amendments contained in s. 163.3187. The future land use 18 19 element shall include criteria that encourage the location of 20 schools proximate to urban residential areas to the extent possible and shall require that the local government seek to 21 22 collocate public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and 23 community centers, with schools to the extent possible and to 24 encourage the use of elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods. For schools serving predominantly rural 25 counties, defined as a county with a population of 100,000 or 26 fewer, an agricultural land use category shall be eligible for 27 28 the location of public school facilities if the local 29 comprehensive plan contains school siting criteria and the location is consistent with such criteria. Local governments 30 31 required to update or amend their comprehensive plan to

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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.

(c) 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 be consistent with consider the appropriate water management district's regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.0361. If the local government chooses to prepare its own water supply analysis, it shall submit a description of the data and methodology used to generate the analysis to the state land planning agency with its plan when the plan is due for compliance review unless it has submitted it for advance review. The state land planning agency shall evaluate the

1	application of the methodology used by a local government in
2	preparing its own water supply analysis and determine whether
3	the particular methodology is professionally accepted. If
4	advance review is requested, the state land planning agency
5	shall provide its findings to the local government within 60
6	days. The state land planning agency shall be guided by the
7	applicable water management district in its review of any
8	methodology proposed by a local government. The element must
9	identify the water supply sources, including conservation and
10	reuse, necessary to meet existing and projected water-use
11	demand and must include a work plan, covering the
12	comprehensive plan's established at least a 10-year planning
13	period, for building public, private, and regional water
14	supply facilities, including development of alternative water
15	supplies, which that are identified in the element as
16	necessary to serve existing and new development and for which
17	the local government is responsible. The work plan shall be
18	updated, at a minimum, every 5 years within 12 months after
19	the governing board of a water management district approves an
20	updated regional water supply plan. Amendments to incorporate
21	the work plan do not count toward the limitation on the
22	frequency of adoption of amendments to the comprehensive plan.
23	Local governments, public and private utilities, regional
24	water supply authorities, and water management districts are
25	encouraged to cooperatively plan for the development of
26	multijurisdictional water supply facilities that are
27	sufficient to meet projected demands for established planning
28	periods, including the development of alternative water
29	sources to supplement traditional sources of ground and
30	surface water supplies.
31	(h)1. An intergovernmental coordination element
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showing relationships and stating principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted 2 comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards and other 3 units of local government or regional water supply authorities providing services but not having regulatory authority over 5 the use of land, with the comprehensive plans of adjacent 7 municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, with the state comprehensive plan and with the applicable 8 regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.0361, 10 as the case may require and as such adopted plans or plans in 11 preparation may exist. This element of the local comprehensive plan shall demonstrate consideration of the 12 13 particular effects of the local plan, when adopted, upon the development of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent 14 15 counties, or the region, or upon the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require. 16

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

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further state principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive 2 plan with the plans of school boards and other units of local 3 government providing facilities and services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land. In addition, the 5 intergovernmental coordination element shall describe joint 6 7 processes for collaborative planning and decisionmaking on population projections and public school siting, the location 8 and extension of public facilities subject to concurrency, and 10 siting facilities with countywide significance, including 11 locally unwanted land uses whose nature and identity are established in an agreement. Within 1 year of adopting their 12 13 intergovernmental coordination elements, each county, all the municipalities within that county, the district school board, 14 15 and any unit of local government service providers in that 16 county shall establish by interlocal or other formal agreement executed by all affected entities, the joint processes 17 described in this subparagraph consistent with their adopted 18 19 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

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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).
- 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 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 Affairs shall provide technical assistance to the local governments in identifying deficits or duplication.
- 7. Within 6 months after submission of the report, the 30 31 Department of Community Affairs shall, through the appropriate

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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.
- (12) A public school facilities element adopted to implement a school concurrency program shall meet the requirements of this subsection.
- (a) Each county and each municipality within the county unless exempt or subject to a waiver, must adopt a consistent public school facilities element and enter the interlocal agreement pursuant to s. 163.31777. The state land planning agency shall provide a waiver to a county and to the municipalities within the county if the utilization rate for all schools within the school district is no greater than 100 percent and the projected 5-year capital outlay full-time equivalent student growth rate is less than 10 percent. The state land planning agency may, at its discretion, allow for a single school to exceed the 100-percent limitation if it can be demonstrated that the utilization rate for that single school is not greater than 105 percent. A municipality in a nonexempt county is exempt if the municipality meets all of

1	the following criteria for having no significant impact on
2	school attendance:
3	1. The municipality has issued development orders for
4	fewer than 50 residential dwelling units during the preceding
5	5 years, or the municipality has generated fewer than 25
6	additional public school students during the preceding 5
7	years.
8	2. The municipality has not annexed new land during
9	the preceding 5 years in land use categories that permit
10	residential uses that will affect school attendance rates.
11	3. The municipality has no public schools located
12	within its boundaries.
13	4. At least 80 percent of the developable land within
14	the boundaries of the municipality has been built upon.
15	(b)(a) A public school facilities element shall be
16	based upon data and analyses that address, among other items,
17	how level-of-service standards will be achieved and
18	maintained. Such data and analyses must include, at a minimum,
19	such items as: the interlocal agreement adopted pursuant to s.
20	163.31777 and the 5-year school district facilities work
21	program adopted pursuant to s. 1013.35; the educational plant
22	survey prepared pursuant to s. 1013.31 and an existing
23	educational and ancillary plant map or map series; information
24	on existing development and development anticipated for the
25	next 5 years and the long-term planning period; an analysis of
26	problems and opportunities for existing schools and schools
27	anticipated in the future; an analysis of opportunities to
28	collocate future schools with other public facilities such as
29	parks, libraries, and community centers; an analysis of the
30	need for supporting public facilities for existing and future
31	schools; an analysis of opportunities to locate schools to

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serve as community focal points; projected future population and associated demographics, including development patterns 2 year by year for the upcoming 5-year and long-term planning 3 periods; and anticipated educational and ancillary plants with land area requirements. 5 (c)(b) The element shall contain one or more goals 6 7 which establish the long-term end toward which public school programs and activities are ultimately directed. 8 9 (d) The element shall contain one or more 10 objectives for each goal, setting specific, measurable, 11 intermediate ends that are achievable and mark progress toward the goal. 12 13 (e)(d) The element shall contain one or more policies for each objective which establish the way in which programs 14 15 and activities will be conducted to achieve an identified 16 goal. (f) (e) The objectives and policies shall address items 17 18 such as: 19 1. The procedure for an annual update process; 20 2. The procedure for school site selection; 21 3. The procedure for school permitting; 22 4. Provision for of supporting infrastructure 23 necessary to support proposed schools, including potable 24 water, wastewater, drainage, solid waste, transportation, and means by which to assure safe access to schools, including 25 sidewalks, bicycle paths, turn lanes, and signalization; 26 5. Provision for colocation of other public 27 facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, 28 29 in proximity to public schools;

6. Provision for location of schools proximate to

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1	<u>including the</u> location of future school sites so they serve as
2	community focal points;
3	7. Measures to ensure compatibility of school sites
4	and surrounding land uses;
5	8. Coordination with adjacent local governments and
6	the school district on emergency preparedness issues,
7	including the use of public schools to serve as emergency
8	shelters; and
9	9. Coordination with the future land use element.
10	(g)(f) The element shall include one or more future
11	conditions maps which depict the anticipated location of
12	educational and ancillary plants, including the general
13	location of improvements to existing schools or new schools
14	anticipated over the 5-year, or long-term planning period. The
15	maps will of necessity be general for the long-term planning
16	period and more specific for the 5-year period. $\underline{Maps}$
17	indicating general locations of future schools or school
18	improvements may not prescribe a land use on a particular
19	parcel of land.
20	(h) The state land planning agency shall establish a
21	phased schedule for adoption of the public school facilities
22	element and the required updates to the public schools
23	interlocal agreement pursuant to s. 163.31777. The schedule
24	shall provide for each county and local government within the
25	county to adopt the element and update to the agreement no
26	later than December 1, 2008. Plan amendments to adopt a public
27	school facilities element are exempt from the provisions of s.
28	163.3187(1).
29	(13) Local governments are encouraged to develop a
30	community vision that provides for sustainable growth,
31	recognizes its fiscal constraints, and protects its natural 16

1	resources. At the request of a local government, the
2	applicable regional planning council shall provide assistance
3	in the development of a community vision.
4	(a) As part of the process of developing a community
5	vision under this section, the local government must hold two
6	public meetings with at least one of those meetings before the
7	land planning agency. Before those public meetings, the local
8	government must hold at least one public workshop with
9	stakeholder groups such as neighborhood associations,
10	community organizations, businesses, private property owners,
11	housing and development interests, and environmental
12	organizations.
13	(b) The local government must discuss the following
14	topics as part of the workshops and public meetings required
15	<pre>under paragraph (a):</pre>
16	1. Future growth in the area using population
17	forecasts from the Bureau of Economic and Business Research;
18	2. Priorities for economic development;
19	3. Preservation of open space, environmentally
20	sensitive lands, and agricultural lands;
21	4. Appropriate areas and standards for mixed-use
22	<pre>development;</pre>
23	5. Appropriate areas and standards for high-density
24	commercial and residential development;
25	6. Appropriate areas and standards for
26	economic-development opportunities and employment centers;
27	7. Provisions for adequate workforce housing;
28	8. An efficient, interconnected multimodal
29	transportation system; and
30	9. Opportunities to create land use patterns that
31	accommodate the issues listed in subparagraphs 18.
	Ι/

1	(c) As part of the workshops and public meetings, the
2	local government must discuss strategies for implementing the
3	topics listed under paragraph (b), including:
4	1. Strategies to preserve open space, environmentally
5	sensitive lands, and agricultural lands, including innovative
6	planning and development strategies, such as the transfer of
7	development rights;
8	2. Incentives for mixed-use development, including
9	increased height and intensity standards for buildings that
10	provide residential use in combination with office or
11	<pre>commercial space;</pre>
12	3. Incentives for workforce housing;
13	4. Designation of an urban service boundary pursuant
14	to subsection (2); and
15	5. Strategies to provide mobility within the community
16	and to protect the Strategic Intermodal System, including the
17	development of a transportation corridor management plan under
18	<u>s. 337.273.</u>
19	(d) The community vision must reflect the community's
20	shared concept for growth and development of the community,
21	including visual representations depicting the desired
22	land-use patterns and character of the community during a
23	10-year planning timeframe. The community vision must also
24	take into consideration economic viability of the vision and
25	private property interests.
26	(e) After the workshops and public hearings required
27	under paragraph (a) are held, the local government may amend
28	its comprehensive plan to include the community vision as a
29	component in the plan. This plan amendment must be transmitted
30	and adopted pursuant to the procedures in ss. 163.3184 and
31	163.3189 at public hearings of the governing body other than 18

1	those identified in paragraph (a).
2	(f) Amendments submitted under this subsection are
3	exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments
4	<u>in s. 163.3187.</u>
5	(g) A county that has adopted a community vision as a
6	component of the comprehensive plan and the plan amendment
7	incorporating the vision has been found in compliance may levy
8	a local option fuel tax under s. 336.025(1)(b) by a majority
9	vote of its governing body.
10	(h) A county that has adopted a community vision as a
11	component of the comprehensive plan and the plan amendment
12	incorporating the vision has been found in compliance may levy
13	the ninth-cent fuel tax under s. 336.021(1)(a) by a majority
14	vote of its governing body.
15	(14) Local governments are also encouraged to
16	designate an urban service boundary. This area must be
17	appropriate for compact, contiguous urban development within a
18	10-year planning timeframe. The urban service area boundary
19	must be identified on the future land use map or map series.
20	The local government shall demonstrate that the land included
21	within the urban service boundary is served or is planned to
22	be served with adequate public facilities and services based
23	on the local government's adopted level-of-service standards
24	by adopting a 10-year facilities plan in the capital
25	improvements element which is financially feasible within the
26	10-year planning timeframe. The local government shall
27	demonstrate that the amount of land within the urban service
28	boundary does not exceed the amount of land needed to
29	accommodate the projected population growth at densities
30	consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan within the
31	10-year planning timeframe. 19
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1	(a) As part of the process of establishing an urban
2	service boundary, the local government must hold two public
3	meetings with at least one of those meetings before the land
4	planning agency. Before those public meetings, the local
5	government must hold at least one public workshop with
6	stakeholder groups such as neighborhood associations,
7	community organizations, businesses, private property owners,
8	housing and development interests, and environmental
9	organizations.
10	(b)1. After the workshops and public meetings required
11	under paragraph (a) are held, the local government may amend
12	its comprehensive plan to include the urban service boundary.
13	This plan amendment must be transmitted and adopted pursuant
14	to the procedures in ss. 163.3184 and 163.3189 at meetings of
15	the governing body other than those required under paragraph
16	<u>(a).</u>
17	2. This subsection does not prohibit new development
17 18	outside an urban service boundary. However, a local government
18	outside an urban service boundary. However, a local government
18 19	outside an urban service boundary. However, a local government that establishes an urban service boundary under this
18 19 20	outside an urban service boundary. However, a local government that establishes an urban service boundary under this subsection is encouraged to require a full-cost accounting
18 19 20 21	outside an urban service boundary. However, a local government that establishes an urban service boundary under this subsection is encouraged to require a full-cost accounting analysis for any new development outside the boundary and to
18 19 20 21 22	outside an urban service boundary. However, a local government that establishes an urban service boundary under this subsection is encouraged to require a full-cost accounting analysis for any new development outside the boundary and to consider the results of that analysis when adopting a plan
18 19 20 21 22 23	outside an urban service boundary. However, a local government that establishes an urban service boundary under this subsection is encouraged to require a full-cost accounting analysis for any new development outside the boundary and to consider the results of that analysis when adopting a plan amendment for property outside the established urban service
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	outside an urban service boundary. However, a local government that establishes an urban service boundary under this subsection is encouraged to require a full-cost accounting analysis for any new development outside the boundary and to consider the results of that analysis when adopting a plan amendment for property outside the established urban service boundary.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	outside an urban service boundary. However, a local government that establishes an urban service boundary under this subsection is encouraged to require a full-cost accounting analysis for any new development outside the boundary and to consider the results of that analysis when adopting a plan amendment for property outside the established urban service boundary.  (c) Amendments submitted under this subsection are
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	outside an urban service boundary. However, a local government that establishes an urban service boundary under this subsection is encouraged to require a full-cost accounting analysis for any new development outside the boundary and to consider the results of that analysis when adopting a plan amendment for property outside the established urban service boundary.  (c) Amendments submitted under this subsection are exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	outside an urban service boundary. However, a local government that establishes an urban service boundary under this subsection is encouraged to require a full-cost accounting analysis for any new development outside the boundary and to consider the results of that analysis when adopting a plan amendment for property outside the established urban service boundary.  (c) Amendments submitted under this subsection are exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments in s. 163.3187.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	outside an urban service boundary. However, a local government that establishes an urban service boundary under this subsection is encouraged to require a full-cost accounting analysis for any new development outside the boundary and to consider the results of that analysis when adopting a plan amendment for property outside the established urban service boundary.  (c) Amendments submitted under this subsection are exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments in s. 163.3187.  (d) A county that has adopted a community vision under

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boundary has been found in compliance may levy the charter county transit system surtax under s. 212.055(1) by a majority 2 vote of the governing body. 3 4 (e) A county that has adopted a community vision under subsection (13) and an urban service boundary under this 5 6 subsection and the plan amendment incorporating the vision and 7 the urban service boundary has been found in compliance may levy the local government infrastructure surtax under s. 8 212.055(2) by a majority vote of its governing body. 9 10 (f) A small county that has adopted a community vision 11 under subsection (13) and an urban service boundary under this subsection and the plan amendment incorporating the vision and 12 13 the urban service boundary has been found in compliance may levy the local government infrastructure surtax under s. 14 15 212.055(2) and the small county surtax under s. 212.055(3) by a majority vote of its governing body for a combined rate of 16 up to 2 percent. 17 Section 3. Section 163.31776, Florida Statutes, is 18 19 repealed. Section 4. Subsections (2), (5), (6), and (7) of 20 21 section 163.31777, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 22 163.31777 Public schools interlocal agreement.--23 (2) At a minimum, the interlocal agreement must 24 address <u>interlocal-agreement requirements in s.</u> 163.3180(13)(g), except for exempt local governments as 25 provided in s. 163.3177(12), and must address the following 26 27 issues: (a) A process by which each local government and the 28 district school board agree and base their plans on consistent 29 projections of the amount, type, and distribution of 30 31 population growth and student enrollment. The geographic

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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 11 acquisition. Local governments shall advise the district school board as to the consistency of the proposed closure, 12 13 renovation, or new site with the local comprehensive plan, including appropriate circumstances and criteria under which a 14 15 district school board may request an amendment to the 16 comprehensive plan for school siting.
  - (d) 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 the effect of comprehensive plan amendments 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.
  - (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

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educational plant survey prepared pursuant to s. 1013.35.

- (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.
- (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.
- (i) An oversight process, including an opportunity for public participation, for the implementation of the interlocal agreement.

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.

element to implement school concurrency pursuant to the requirements of s. 163.3180 before 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 until the county conducts its evaluation and appraisal report and identifies changes necessary to more fully conform to the

provisions of this section.

1	(6) Except as provided in subsection (7),
2	municipalities meeting the exemption criteria in s.
3	163.3177(12) having no established need for a new school
4	facility and meeting the following criteria are exempt from
5	the requirements of subsections (1), (2), and (3).÷
6	(a) The municipality has no public schools located
7	within its boundaries.
8	(b) The district school board's 5-year facilities work
9	program and the long-term 10-year and 20-year work programs,
10	as provided in s. 1013.35, demonstrate that no new school
11	facility is needed in the municipality. In addition, the
12	district school board must verify in writing that no new
13	school facility will be needed in the municipality within the
14	5-year and 10-year timeframes.
15	(7) At the time of the evaluation and appraisal
16	report, each exempt municipality shall assess the extent to
17	which it continues to meet the criteria for exemption under $\underline{s}$ .
18	$\frac{163.3177(12)}{163.3177(12)}$ subsection (6). If the municipality continues to
19	meet these criteria <del>and the district school board verifies in</del>
20	writing that no new school facilities will be needed within
21	the 5-year and 10-year timeframes, the municipality shall
22	continue to be exempt from the interlocal-agreement
23	requirement. Each municipality exempt under <u>s. 163.3177(12)</u>
24	subsection (6) must comply with the provisions of this section
25	within 1 year after the district school board proposes, in its
26	5-year district facilities work program, a new school within
27	the municipality's jurisdiction.
28	Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1), subsection
29	(2), paragraph (c) of subsection (4), subsections (5), (6),
30	(7), (9), (10), (13), and (15) of section 163.3180, Florida
31	Statutes, are amended, and subsections (16) and (17) are added
	· 24

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| to that 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, adequate water supplies, and potable water facilities shall be in place and available to serve new development no later than the issuance by the local government's approval to commence construction government of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent.
- otherwise provided in this section, parks and recreation facilities to serve new development shall be in place or under actual construction no later than 1 year after issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent. However, the acreage for such facilities shall be dedicated or be acquired by the local government prior to issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent, or funds in the amount of the developer's fair share shall be committed no later than prior to issuance by the local government of a government's approval to commence construction government of a

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certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent.

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 when the local government approves the commencement of construction of each stage or phase of the development, or the facility must be or under actual construction within 3 not more than 5 years after the date of the local government's approval to commence construction of each stage or phase of the development.

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.

(4)

- (c) The concurrency requirement, except as it relates to transportation facilities, as implemented in local government comprehensive plans, may be waived by a local government for urban infill and redevelopment areas designated pursuant to s. 163.2517 if such a waiver does not endanger public health or safety as defined by the local government in its local government comprehensive plan. The waiver shall be adopted as a plan amendment pursuant to the process set forth in s. 163.3187(3)(a). A local government may grant a concurrency exception pursuant to subsection (5) for transportation facilities located within these urban infill and redevelopment areas.
- (5)(a) The Legislature finds that under limited circumstances dealing with transportation facilities,

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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 3 development. The Legislature further finds that often the unintended result of the concurrency requirement for 5 transportation facilities is the discouragement of urban 7 infill development and redevelopment. Such unintended results directly conflict with the goals and policies of the state 8 comprehensive plan and the intent of this part. Therefore, 9 10 exceptions from the concurrency requirement for transportation 11 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,
- 19 2. Urban redevelopment,

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- 3. Downtown revitalization, or
- 21 4. Urban infill and redevelopment under s. 163.2517.
- (c) The Legislature also finds that developments located within urban infill, urban redevelopment, existing urban service, or downtown revitalization areas or areas designated as urban infill and redevelopment areas under s. 163.2517 which pose only special part-time demands on the transportation system should be excepted from the concurrency 28 requirement for transportation facilities. A special 29 part-time demand is one that does not have more than 200 scheduled events during any calendar year and does not affect 30 the 100 highest traffic volume hours.

1	(d) A local government shall establish guidelines <u>in</u>
2	the comprehensive plan for granting the exceptions authorized
3	in paragraphs (b) and (c) and subsections (7) and (15) shall
4	be consistent with and support a comprehensive strategy
5	adopted in the plan to promote the purpose of the exceptions.
6	(e) The local government shall adopt into the plan and
7	implement strategies to support and fund mobility within the
8	designated exception area, including alternative modes of
9	transportation. The plan amendment shall also demonstrate how
10	strategies will support the purpose of the exception and how
11	mobility within the designated exception area will be
12	provided. In addition, the strategies must address urban
13	design; appropriate land use mixes, including intensity and
14	density; and network connectivity plans needed to promote
15	urban infill, redevelopment, or downtown revitalization. The
16	comprehensive plan amendment designating the concurrency
17	exception area shall be accompanied by data and analysis
18	justifying the size of the area.
19	(f) Prior to the designation of concurrency exception
20	area, the Department of Transportation shall be consulted by
21	the local government to assess the impact that the proposed
22	exception area is expected to have on the adopted level of
23	service standards established for Strategic Intermodal System
24	facilities, as defined in s. 339.64. Further, the local
25	government shall, in cooperation with the Department of
26	Transportation, develop a plan to mitigate any impacts to the
27	Strategic Intermodal System, including, if appropriate, the
28	development of a long-term concurrency management system
29	pursuant to ss. 163.3177(3)(d) and 163.3180(9). in the
30	comprehensive plan. These guidelines must include
31	consideration of the impacts on the Florida Intrastate Highway

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System, 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.

- (g) Transportation concurrency exception areas existing prior to July 1, 2005, shall meet, at a minimum, the provisions of this section by July 1, 2006, or at the time of the comprehensive plan update pursuant to the evaluation and appraisal report, whichever occurs last.
- (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  ${\tt maximum}$  volume at the 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 maintain sufficient records to ensure that the 110-percent criteria is not exceeded. Each local government

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shall submit annually, with its updated capital improvements element, a summary of the de minimus records. If the state 2 land planning agency determines that the 110-percent criteria 3 4 has been exceeded, the state land planning agency shall notify the local government of the exceedance and that no further de 5 6 minimis exceptions for the applicable roadway may be granted 7 until such time as the volume is reduced below the 110 percent. The local government shall provide proof of this 8 reduction to the state land planning agency before issuing 9 10 further de minimis exceptions. 11 (7) In order to promote infill development and redevelopment, one or more transportation concurrency 12 13 management areas may be designated in a local government 14 comprehensive plan. A transportation concurrency management 15 area must be a compact geographic area with an existing 16 network of roads where multiple, viable alternative travel paths or modes are available for common trips. A local 17 18 government may establish an areawide level-of-service standard 19 for such a transportation concurrency management area based 20 upon an analysis that provides for a justification for the 21 areawide level of service, how urban infill development or 22 redevelopment will be promoted, and how mobility will be 23 accomplished within the transportation concurrency management 24 area. Prior to the designation of a concurrency management area, the Department of Transportation shall be consulted by 25 the local government to assess the impact that the proposed 26 management exception area is expected to have on the adopted 27 <u>level</u> of service standards established for Strategic 28 29 Intermodal System facilities, as defined in s. 339.64. Further, the local government shall, in cooperation with the 30 Department of Transportation, develop a plan to mitigate any

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impacts to the Strategic Intermodal System, including, if appropriate, the development of a long-term concurrency 2 management system pursuant to ss. 163.3177(3)(d) and 3 163.3180(9). Transportation concurrency management areas existing prior to July 1, 2005, shall meet, at a minimum, the 5 provisions of this section by July 1, 2006, or at the time of 7 the comprehensive plan update pursuant to the evaluation and appraisal report, whichever occurs last. The state land 8 planning agency shall amend chapter 9J-5, Florida 10 Administrative Code, to be consistent with this subsection. 11 (9)(a) Each local government may adopt as a part of its plan, a long-term transportation and school concurrency 12 13 management systems system with a planning period of up to 10 years for specially designated districts or areas where 14 15 significant backlogs exist. The plan may include interim level-of-service standards on certain facilities and shall may 16 rely on the local government's schedule of capital 17 18 improvements for up to 10 years as a basis for issuing 19 development orders that authorize commencement of construction 20 permits in these <u>designated</u> districts <u>or areas</u>. The concurrency management system. It must be designed to correct 21 22 existing deficiencies and set priorities for addressing 23 backlogged facilities. The concurrency management system It 24 must be financially feasible and consistent with other portions of the adopted local plan, including the future land 25 26 use map. 27 (b) If a local government has a transportation or 28 school facility backlog for existing development which cannot 29 be adequately addressed in a 10-year plan, the state land planning agency may allow it to develop a plan and long-term 30 schedule of capital improvements covering of up to 15 years

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for good and sufficient cause, based on a general comparison between that local government and all other similarly situated 2 local jurisdictions, using the following factors: 3

- 1. The extent of the backlog.
- 2. For roads, whether the backlog is on local or state 5 6 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, it 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.
- (10) With regard to roadway facilities on the Strategic Intermodal Florida Intrastate 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 all other facilities on the Florida Intrastate Highway System, local governments shall adopt the level-of-service standard established by the Department of Transportation by 31 rule. For all other roads on the State Highway System, local

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governments shall establish an adequate level-of-service standard that need not be consistent with any level-of-service standard established by the Department of Transportation. In 3 4 establishing adequate level-of-service standards for any arterial roads, or collector roads as appropriate, which 5 traverse multiple jurisdictions, local governments shall 7 consider compatibility with the roadway facility's adopted level-of-service standards in adjacent jurisdictions. Each 8 local government within a county shall use a common and 9 10 professionally accepted methodology for measuring impacts on 11 transportation facilities for the purposes of implementing its concurrency management system. Counties are encouraged to 12 coordinate with adjacent counties for the purpose of using 13 common methodologies for measuring impacts on transportation 14 15 facilities for the purpose of implementing their concurrency 16 management systems. (13) School concurrency, if imposed by local option, 17 18 shall be established on a districtwide basis and shall include 19 all public schools in the district and all portions of the 20 district, whether located in a municipality or an 21 unincorporated area unless exempt from the public school 22 facilities element pursuant to s. 163.3177(12). The application of school concurrency to development shall be 23 2.4 based upon the adopted comprehensive plan, as amended. All local governments within a county, except as provided in 25 paragraph (f), shall adopt and transmit to the state land 26 planning agency the necessary plan amendments, along with the 27 28 interlocal agreement, for a compliance review pursuant to s. 29 163.3184(7) and (8). School concurrency shall not become effective in a county until all local governments, except as 30 31 provided in paragraph (f), have adopted the necessary plan

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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 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 elementary, middle, and high schools as well as special purpose facilities such as magnet schools.
- 3. Local governments and school boards shall have the 31 option to utilize tiered level-of-service standards to allow

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time to achieve an adequate and desirable level of service as circumstances warrant.

- (c) Service areas. -- The Legislature recognizes that an essential requirement for a concurrency system is a designation of the area within which the level of service will be measured when an application for a residential development permit is reviewed for school concurrency purposes. This delineation is also important for purposes of determining whether the local government has a financially feasible public school capital facilities program that will provide schools which will achieve and maintain the adopted level-of-service standards.
- 1. In order to balance competing 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  $\underline{\text{only}}$  on a districtwide basis so that a 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.
- 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

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plan and amendment, taking into account transportation costs and court-approved desegregation plans, as well as other factors. In addition, in order to achieve concurrency within the service area boundaries selected by local governments and school boards, the service area boundaries, together with the standards for establishing those boundaries, shall be identified 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).

- districtwide basis but school concurrency is applied on a less than districtwide basis in the form of concurrency service areas, if the adopted level-of-service standard cannot be met in a particular service area as applied to an application for a development permit 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

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the financial feasibility of capital programs. These standards were adopted to make concurrency more predictable and local governments more accountable.

- 1. A comprehensive plan amendment seeking to impose school concurrency shall contain appropriate amendments to the capital improvements element of the comprehensive plan, consistent with the requirements of s. 163.3177(3) and rule 9J-5.016, Florida Administrative Code. The capital improvements element shall set forth a financially feasible public school capital facilities program, established in conjunction with the school board, that demonstrates that the adopted level-of-service standards will be achieved and maintained.
- 2. Such amendments shall demonstrate that the public school capital facilities program meets all of the financial feasibility standards of this part and chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, that apply to capital programs which provide the basis for mandatory concurrency on other public facilities and services.
- 3. When the financial feasibility of a public school capital facilities program is evaluated by the state land planning agency for purposes of a compliance determination, the evaluation shall be based upon the service areas selected by the local governments and school board.
- (e) Availability standard.--Consistent with the public welfare, a local government may not deny a development <u>order</u> or its functional equivalent <u>permit</u> authorizing residential development for failure to achieve and maintain the level-of-service standard for public school capacity in a local option school concurrency system where adequate school facilities will be in place or under actual construction

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within 3 years after permit issuance of subdivision or site plan approval, or its functional equivalent. However, in 2. accordance with s. 163.3180(16)(a) where adequate school 3 4 facilities are not in place or under construction within 3 5 years after subdivision or site plan approval, or its functional equivalent, the development order shall be approved 6 7 if the developer executes a development order may be approved if the developer executes a legally binding commitment to 8 provide mitigation proportionate to the demand for public 10 school facilities to be created by actual development of the 11 property, including, but not limited to, the options described in subparagraph 1. Options for proportionate-share mitigation 12 of impacts on public school facilities shall be established in 13 the public school facilities element and the interlocal 14 15 agreement pursuant to s. 163.31777. 16 1. Appropriate mitigation options include the contribution of land; the construction, expansion, or payment 17 for land acquistion or construction of a public school 18 19 facility; or the creation of mitigation banking based on the 20 construction of a public school facility in exchange for the right to sell capacity credits. Such options must include 21 22 execution by the applicant and the local government of a 23 binding development agreement that constitutes a legally 2.4 binding commitment to pay proportionate-share mitigation for the additional residential units approved by the local 2.5 government in a development order and actually developed on 26 the property, taking into account residential density allowed 27 on the property prior to the plan amendment that increased 28 29 overall residential density. The district school board shall be a party to such an agreement. As a condition of its entry 30 into such a development agreement, the local government may

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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 acquistion; or the construction or expansion of a public school facility, or a portion thereof, as proportionate-share mitigation, the local government shall credit such a contribution, construction, expansion, or payment toward any other impact fee or exaction imposed by local ordinance for the same need, on a dollar-for-dollar basis at fair market <u>value.</u>
- 3. Any proportionate-share mitigation must be directed by the school board toward a school capacity improvement identified in a financially feasible 5-year district work plan and which satisfies the demands created by that development in accordance with a binding developer's agreement.
  - (f) Intergovernmental coordination. --
- 19 1. When establishing concurrency requirements for 20 public schools, a local government shall satisfy the requirements for intergovernmental coordination set forth in 21 22 s. 163.3177(6)(h)1. and 2., except that a municipality is not 23 required to be a signatory to the interlocal agreement 2.4 required by <u>ss.</u> s. 163.3177(6)(h)2. <u>and 163.31777(6)</u>, as a prerequisite for imposition of school concurrency, and as a 25 nonsignatory, shall not participate in the adopted local 26 school concurrency system, if the municipality meets all of 27 28 the following criteria for having no significant impact on 29 school attendance:
- a. The municipality has issued development orders for 31 | fewer than 50 residential dwelling units during the preceding

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1 | 5 years, or the municipality has generated fewer than 25 2 additional public school students during the preceding 5 3 years.

- b. The municipality has not annexed new land during the preceding 5 years in land use categories which permit residential uses that will affect school attendance rates.
- c. The municipality has no public schools located within its boundaries.
- d. At least 80 percent of the developable land within 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 pursuant to s. 163.31777(6). 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 ss. s. 163.3177(6)(h)2. and 163.31777, 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 that which satisfies the requirements in ss. s. 163.3177(6)(h)1. and 2. and 163.31777 and the requirements of this subsection. The interlocal agreement shall acknowledge both the school board's constitutional and statutory obligations to provide a

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uniform system of free public schools on a countywide basis, and the land use authority of local governments, including 2 their authority to approve or deny comprehensive plan amendments and development orders. The interlocal agreement shall be submitted to the state land planning agency by the local government as a part of the compliance review, along with the other necessary amendments to the comprehensive plan required by this part. In addition to the requirements of ss. s. 163.3177(6)(h) and 163.31777, 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.

2.3. 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.

3.4. Specify uniform, districtwide level-of-service 31 standards for public schools of the same type and the process

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| for modifying the adopted level-of-service standards.

4.5. 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.

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

- $\underline{6.7.}$  Establish a uniform districtwide procedure for implementing school concurrency which provides for:
- a. The evaluation of development applications for

  compliance with school concurrency requirements, including

  information provided by the school board on affected schools,

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impact on level	s of serv	ice, and p	rogrammed	improvements	for
affected school	a and any	ontions t	o provido	guffigiont	
allected school	is allu ally	Options t	o provide	sufficient	
capacity;					

- 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.
- 7.8. 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.
- 8. A process and uniform methodology for determining proportionate-share mitigation pursuant to subparagraph (e)1.

(15)(a) Multimodal transportation districts may be established under a local government comprehensive plan in areas delineated on the future land use map for which the local comprehensive plan assigns secondary priority to vehicle mobility and primary priority to assuring a safe, comfortable, and attractive pedestrian environment, with convenient interconnection to transit. Such districts must incorporate community design features that will reduce the number of automobile trips or vehicle miles of travel and will support an integrated, multimodal transportation system. Prior to the designation of multimodal transportation districts, the Department of Transportation shall be consulted by the local government to assess the impact that the proposed multimodal district area is expected to have on the adopted level of service standards established for Strategic Intermodal System facilities, as defined in s. 339.64. Further, the local

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government shall, in cooperation with the Department of Transportation, develop a plan to mitigate any impacts to the 2 Strategic Intermodal System, including the development of a 3 4 long-term concurrency management system pursuant to ss. 163.3177(3)(d) and 163.3180(9). Multimodal transportation 5 districts existing prior to July 1, 2005, shall meet, at a 7 minimum, the provisions of this section by July 1, 2006, or at the time of the comprehensive plan update pursuant to the 8 evaluation and appraisal report, whichever occurs last. 9 10 (b) Community design elements of such a district 11 include: a complementary mix and range of land uses, including educational, recreational, and cultural uses; interconnected 12 13 networks of streets designed to encourage walking and bicycling, with traffic-calming where desirable; appropriate 14 15 densities and intensities of use within walking distance of transit stops; daily activities within walking distance of 16 residences, allowing independence to persons who do not drive; 17 18 public uses, streets, and squares that are safe, comfortable, 19 and attractive for the pedestrian, with adjoining buildings 20 open to the street and with parking not interfering with pedestrian, transit, automobile, and truck travel modes. 21 22 (c) Local governments may establish multimodal level-of-service standards that rely primarily on nonvehicular 23 24 modes of transportation within the district, when justified by an analysis demonstrating that the existing and planned 25 community design will provide an adequate level of mobility 26 within the district based upon professionally accepted 27 28 multimodal level-of-service methodologies. The analysis must 29 take into consideration the impact on the Florida Intrastate Highway System. The analysis must also demonstrate that the 30 capital improvements required to promote community design are

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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 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.

- (d) Local governments may reduce impact fees or local access fees for development within multimodal transportation districts based on the reduction of vehicle trips per household or vehicle miles of travel expected from the development pattern planned for the district.
- (16) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide an alternative method by which the impacts of development can be mitigated by the cooperative efforts of the public and private sector with respect to transportation, including transit where applicable, public schools, and parks and recreation. Any methodology used to calculate proportionate share contributions must ensure that a development is only assessed to fund improvements to facilities or services that are reasonably attributable to the impacts of such development.
- (a) The local government shall authorize in its comprehensive plan mitigation methodologies to satisfy concurrency requirements as an alternative to meeting level-of-service standards. Options may include, but are not

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limited to, proportionate share of funds, land or public 2 facilities necessary to accommodate any impacts having a rational nexus to the proposed development and the need to 3 4 construct new facilities or add to the present system of 5 public facilities reasonably attributable to the proposed 6 development. A local government may not approve a development 7 under this subsection unless it can demonstrate that adequate provision to relieve level-of-service pressure on the public 8 facilities needed to accommodate the impacts of the proposed 9 10 development have or can be made within a reasonable time. 11 (b) The local government may authorize in its comprehensive plan, methodologies to ensure that proportionate 12 share contribution is assessed for impacts created by the 13 development prior to a failure to meet level-of-service 14 15 standards. Any such contribution shall be used to fund improvements to facilities or services to ensure that 16 <u>level-of-service standards are maintained.</u> 17 18 (c) The comprehensive plan amendment authorizing the 19 mitigation shall designate the corridor, district, or area subject to the mitigation; shall establish the methodology for 20 21 determining proportionate-share mitigation for development 22 impacts on such facilities; and shall establish the methods by which such mitigation shall be applied to concurrency 23 2.4 requirements and implemented through the capital improvements element. The methodology shall take into account other 2.5 development contributions, such as impact fees, ad valorem 26 27 taxes, and user fees, to ensure fair application of the 28 mitigation requirements. 29 (d) Mitigation for development impacts to facilities on the Strategic Intermodal System or other facilities by the 30 local government, which are subject to the level-of-service

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standard established by the Department of Transportation, shall require the concurrence of the Department of 2 Transportation. 3 4 (e) Mitigation for development impacts to public schools shall require the concurrence of the local school 5 б board. 7 Section 6. Subsection (17) is added to section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, to read: 8 9 163.3184 Process for adoption of comprehensive plan or 10 plan amendment.--11 (17) A local government that has adopted a community vision and urban service boundary under s. 163.31773 may adopt 12 13 a plan amendment related to map amendments solely to property within an urban service boundary in the manner described in 14 ss. 163.3184(1), (2), (7), (14), (15), and (16) and 163.3187, 15 such that state and regional agency review is eliminated. The 16 17 department may not issue an objections, recommendations, and 18 comments report on proposed plan amendments or a notice of 19 intent on adopted plan amendments; however, affected persons, as defined by s. 163.3184(1)(a), may file a petition for 20 administrative review pursuant to the requirements of s. 21 22 163.3187(3)(a) to challenge the compliance of an adopted plan amendment. This subsection does not apply to a text change to 23 2.4 the goals, policies, or objectives of the local government's comprehensive plan. Amendments submitted under this subsection 25 are exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan 26 amendments in s. 163.3187. 27 Section 7. Subsections (2) and (10) of section 28 29 163.3191, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 30 163.3191 Evaluation and appraisal of comprehensive 31 plan.--

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- (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:
- (a) Population growth and changes in land area, including annexation, since the adoption of the original plan or the most recent update amendments.
  - (b) The extent of vacant and developable land.
- (c) The financial feasibility of implementing the comprehensive plan and of providing needed infrastructure to achieve and maintain adopted level-of-service standards and sustain concurrency management systems through the capital improvements element, as well as the ability to address infrastructure backlogs and meet the demands of growth on public services and facilities.
- (d) The location of existing development in relation to the location of development as anticipated in the original plan, or in the plan as amended by the most recent evaluation and appraisal report update amendments, such as within areas designated for urban growth.
- (e) An identification of the major issues for the jurisdiction and, where pertinent, the potential social, economic, and environmental impacts.
- (f) Relevant changes to the state comprehensive plan, the requirements of this part, the minimum criteria contained in chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, and the appropriate strategic regional policy plan since the adoption of the original plan or the most recent evaluation and appraisal report update amendments.
- 31 (g) An assessment of whether the plan objectives

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within each element, as they relate to major issues, have been achieved. The report shall include, as appropriate, an identification as to whether unforeseen or unanticipated changes in circumstances have resulted in problems or opportunities with respect to major issues identified in each element and the social, economic, and environmental impacts of the issue.

- (h) A brief assessment of successes and shortcomings related to each element of the plan.
- (i) The identification of any actions or corrective measures, including whether plan amendments are anticipated to address the major issues identified and analyzed in the report. Such identification shall include, as appropriate, new population projections, new revised planning timeframes, a revised future conditions map or map series, an updated capital improvements element, and any new and revised goals, objectives, and policies for major issues identified within each element. This paragraph shall not require the submittal of the plan amendments with the evaluation and appraisal report.
- (j) A summary of the public participation program and activities undertaken by the local government in preparing the report.
- (k) 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

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board in regard to establishing appropriate population projections and the planning and siting of public school facilities. For those counties or municipalities that do not 3 4 have a public schools interlocal agreement or public school facility element, the assessment shall determine whether the 5 local government continues to meet the criteria of s. 7 163.3177(12). If the county or municipality determines that it no longer meets the criteria, it must adopt appropriate school 8 concurrency goals, objectives, and policies in its plan 10 amendments pursuant to the requirements of the public school 11 facility element, and enter into the existing interlocal agreement required by ss. 163.3177(6)(h)2. and 163.31777 in 12 order to fully participate in the school concurrency system. 13 14 If the issues are not relevant, the local government shall 15 demonstrate that they are not relevant. 16 (1) The report must evaluate whether the local government has been successful in identifying water supply 17 18 sources, including conservation and reuse, necessary to meet 19 existing and projected water use demand for the comprehensive 20 plan's established planning period. The water supply sources evaluated in the report must be consistent with evaluation 21 22 must consider the appropriate water management district's 23 regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.0361. 2.4 The report must evaluate the degree to which the local government has implemented the work plan for water supply 25 facilities included in the potable water element. The potable 26 water element must be revised to include a work plan, covering 27 28 at least a 10-year planning period, for building any water 29 supply facilities that are identified in the element as necessary to serve existing and new development and for which 30 the local government is responsible.

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(m) If any of the jurisdiction of the local government
is located within the coastal high-hazard area, an evaluation
of whether any past reduction in land use density impairs the
property rights of current residents when redevelopment
occurs, including, but not limited to, redevelopment following
a natural disaster. The property rights of current residents
shall be balanced with public safety considerations. The local
government must identify strategies to address redevelopment
feasibility and the property rights of affected residents.
These strategies may include the authorization of
redevelopment up to the actual built density in existence on
the property prior to the natural disaster or redevelopment.
(n) An assessment of whether the criteria adopted
pursuant to s. 163.3177(6)(a) were successful in achieving
compatibility with military installations.

- (o) The extent to which a concurrency exception area designated pursuant to s. 163.3180(5), a concurrency management areas designated pursuant to s. 163.3180(7), or a multimodal district designated pursuant to s. 163.3180(15) has achieved the purpose for which it was created and otherwise complies with the provisions of s. 163.3180.
- (p) An assessment of the extent to which changes are needed to develop a common methodology for measuring impacts on transportation facilities for the purpose of implementing its concurrency management system in coordination with the municipalities and counties, as appropriate pursuant to s. 163.3180(10).
- (10) The governing body shall amend its comprehensive plan based on the recommendations in the report and shall update the comprehensive plan based on the components of 31 subsection (2), pursuant to the provisions of ss. 163.3184,

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1	163.3187, and 163.3189. Amendments to update a comprehensive
2	plan based on the evaluation and appraisal report shall be
3	adopted <u>during a single amendment cycle</u> within 18 months after
4	the report is determined to be sufficient by the state land
5	planning agency, except the state land planning agency may
6	grant an extension for adoption of a portion of such
7	amendments. The state land planning agency may grant a
8	6-month extension for the adoption of such amendments if the
9	request is justified by good and sufficient cause as
10	determined by the agency. An additional extension may also be
11	granted if the request will result in greater coordination
12	between transportation and land use, for the purposes of
13	improving Florida's transportation system, as determined by
14	the agency in coordination with the Metropolitan Planning
15	Organization program. Failure to timely adopt update
16	amendments to the comprehensive plan based on the evaluation
17	and appraisal report shall result in a local government being
18	prohibited from adopting amendments to the comprehensive plan
19	until the evaluation and appraisal report update amendments
20	have been adopted and found in compliance by the state land
21	planning agency. The prohibition on plan amendments shall
22	commence when the update amendments to the comprehensive plan
23	are past due. The comprehensive plan as amended shall be in
24	compliance as defined in s. 163.3184(1)(b). Within 6 months
25	after the effective date of the update amendments to the
26	comprehensive plan, the local government shall provide to the
27	state land planning agency and to all agencies designated by
28	rule a complete copy of the updated comprehensive plan.
29	Section 8. Effective January 1, 2006, subsections (1),
30	(2), (3), and (6) of section 212.055, Florida Statutes, are
31	amended to read:

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212.055 Discretionary sales surtaxes; legislative intent; authorization and use of proceeds.—It is the legislative intent that any authorization for imposition of a discretionary sales surtax shall be published in the Florida Statutes as a subsection of this section, irrespective of the duration of the levy. Each enactment shall specify the types of counties authorized to levy; the rate or rates which may be imposed; the maximum length of time the surtax may be imposed, if any; the procedure which must be followed to secure voter approval, if required; the purpose for which the proceeds may be expended; and such other requirements as the Legislature may provide. Taxable transactions and administrative procedures shall be as provided in s. 212.054.

- (1) CHARTER COUNTY TRANSIT SYSTEM SURTAX. --
- (a)1. Each charter county which adopted a charter prior to January 1, 1984, and each county the government of which is consolidated with that of one or more municipalities, may levy a discretionary sales surtax, subject to approval by a majority vote of the electorate of the county, a majority vote of the governing body, or by a charter amendment approved by a majority vote of the electorate of the county.
- 2. Notwithstanding paragraphs (e) and (f), if a noncharter county or a charter county has updated its capital improvement element no earlier than 2005 and if its comprehensive plan has been determined to be in compliance, the noncharter county or charter county may levy a discretionary sales surtax pursuant to this subsection by majority vote of the membership of its governing body or subject to a referendum. The proceeds of the surtax may be used by the county to fund regionally-significant transportation projects identified in the regional

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transportation plan developed in accordance with an interlocal
agreement entered into pursuant to s. 163.01, subject to the
provisions of subparagraph (d)5. Surtaxes imposed by majority
vote must be used to supplement, not supplant, existing
infrastructure funding. A charter county may levy a surtax
under both this subparagraph and subparagraph 1. for a
combined rate of up to 1 percent.

- (b) The rate shall be 0.5 percent or up to 1 percent.
- (c) The proposal to adopt a discretionary sales surtax as provided in this subsection and to create a trust fund within the county accounts shall be placed on the ballot in accordance with law at a time to be set at the discretion of the governing body.
- (d) Proceeds from the surtax shall be applied to as many or as few of the uses enumerated below in whatever combination the county commission deems appropriate:
- 1. Deposited by the county in the trust fund and shall be used for the purposes of development, construction, equipment, maintenance, operation, supportive services, including a countywide bus system, and related costs of a fixed guideway rapid transit system;
- 2. Remitted by the governing body of the county to an expressway or transportation authority created by law to be used, at the discretion of such authority, for the development, construction, operation, or maintenance of roads or bridges in the county, for the operation and maintenance of a bus system, for the payment of principal and interest on existing bonds issued for the construction of such roads or bridges, and, upon approval by the county commission, such proceeds may be pledged for bonds issued to refinance existing bonds or new bonds issued for the construction of such roads

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- 3. Used by the charter county for the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of roads and bridges in the county; for the expansion, operation, and maintenance of bus and fixed guideway systems; and for the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued for the construction of fixed guideway rapid transit systems, bus systems, roads, or bridges; and such proceeds may be pledged by the governing body of the county for bonds issued to refinance existing bonds or new bonds issued for the construction of such fixed guideway rapid transit systems, bus systems, roads, or bridges and no more than 25 percent used for nontransit uses; and
- 4. Used by the charter county for the planning, development, construction, operation, and maintenance of roads and bridges in the county; for the planning, development, expansion, operation, and maintenance of bus and fixed guideway systems; and for the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued for the construction of fixed guideway rapid transit systems, bus systems, roads, or bridges; and such proceeds may be pledged by the governing body of the county for bonds issued to refinance existing bonds or new bonds issued for the construction of such fixed guideway rapid transit systems, bus systems, roads, or bridges. Pursuant to an interlocal agreement entered into pursuant to chapter 163, the governing body of the charter county may distribute proceeds from the tax to a municipality, or an expressway or transportation authority created by law to be expended for the purpose authorized by this paragraph. If imposed by a majority vote of the governing body and there is no interlocal agreement with a municipality, distribution of the surtax proceeds from subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. and this

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subparagraph shall be according to the formula provided in s. 2 218.62. 5. Used by the county to fund regionally-significant 3 4 transportation projects identified in a regional transportation plan developed in accordance with an interlocal 5 6 agreement entered into pursuant to s. 163.01 by two or more 7 contiguous metropolitan planning organizations; one or more metropolitan planning organizations and one or more contiguous 8 counties that are not members of a metropolitan planning 10 organization; a multicounty regional transportation authority 11 created by or pursuant to law; two or more contiguous counties; or metropolitan planning organizations comprised of 12 13 three or more counties. Projects to be funded shall be in compliance with part II of chapter 163 after the effective 14 15 date of this act or to implement a long-term concurrency management system adopted by a local government in accordance 16 with s. 163.3177(3) or (9). 17 18 (e) Surtaxes imposed by majority vote must be used to 19 supplement, not supplant, existing infrastructure funding. In 20 order to impose the surtax by a majority vote of the governing body, the county must go through the following process: 21 22 1. An advisory board must be created to make recommendations to the board of county commissioners regarding 23 24 infrastructure projects to address the needs of the community. The governing body of the county shall appoint members to the 25 advisory board who represent the diversity of the community 26 27 and shall include individuals having an interest in business, finance and accounting, economic development, the environment, 28 29 transportation, municipal government, education, and public safety and growth management professionals. Based on the 30 estimated amount of the surtax collections, the advisory board Bill No. <u>CS for SB 360</u>

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1	must conduct at least two public workshops to develop a
2	project list. Priority shall be given to projects that address
3	existing infrastructure deficits identified in a long-term
4	concurrency management system adopted by a local government in
5	accordance with s. 163.3177(3) or (9) or identified in the
6	capital improvements element. A quorum shall consist of a
7	majority of the advisory board members and is necessary to
8	take any action regarding recommendations to the governing
9	board of the local government. The board of county
10	commissioners shall provide staff support to the advisory
11	board. All advisory board meetings are open to the public, and
12	minutes of the meetings shall be available to the public.
13	2. After the advisory board submits the project list
14	to the board of county commissioners, it may be amended by the
15	board of county commissioners. A public notice must be given
16	of the intent to add additional projects or remove projects
17	recommended by the advisory board. Actions to amend the
18	project list may be taken at the noticed public hearing. Once
19	amended, the list may not be approved at the same meeting at
20	which it was amended. Notice of the intent to adopt the
21	project list must be given and the list must be approved at a
22	subsequent public meeting that may not be held sooner than 14
23	days after the meeting at which the project list was amended.
24	3. If the board of county commissioners does not amend
25	the recommended project list, it may adopt the proposed
26	project list at a public meeting following public notice of
27	the intent to adopt the recommendations of the advisory board.
28	4. The capital improvement schedule of the local
29	government comprehensive plan shall be updated to reflect the
30	project list pursuant to s. 163.3177(3).
31	5. Once the project list has been adopted, the board 57
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may give notice of the intent to adopt the surtax by ordinance. The board of county commissioners shall conduct a 2 public hearing to allow for public input on the proposed 3 4 surtax. The ordinance enacting the surtax may not be adopted at the same meeting as that at which the project list is 5 6 adopted. 7 6. Once the ordinance adopting the surtax has been enacted, the project list can be amended only in the following 8 manner. The board of county commissioners must give notice of 9 10 the intent to hold a public hearing to discuss adding or 11 removing projects from the list. The board of county commissioners must take public testimony on the proposal. 12 13 Action may not be taken at that meeting with regards to the proposal to amend the project list. Action may be taken at a 14 15 subsequent noticed public meeting that must be held at least 16 14 days after the meeting at which the proposed changes to the project list were discussed. 17 7. If the tax is implemented, the advisory board shall 18 monitor the expenditure of the tax proceeds and shall hold 19 semiannual meetings. The advisory board shall also monitor 20 21 whether the county has maintained or increased the level of 22 infrastructure expenditures over the previous 5 years. (f) A county may not levy the surtax by majority vote 23 24 of the governing body unless it has adopted a community vision and an urban service boundary under s. 163.3177(13) and (14). 25 Municipalities within a charter county that levies the surtax 26 27 by majority vote may not receive surtax proceeds unless they have also completed these requirements. Surtax proceeds may 28 29 only be expended within an urban service boundary. (2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE SURTAX. --30 31 (a)1. The governing authority in each county may levy

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a discretionary sales surtax of 0.5 percent or 1 percent. The levy of the surtax shall be pursuant to ordinance enacted by a majority of the members of the county governing authority or and approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting in a referendum on the surtax. If the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's population adopt uniform resolutions establishing the rate of the surtax and calling for a referendum on the surtax, the levy of the surtax shall be placed on the ballot and shall take effect if approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting in the referendum on the surtax.

- 2. If the surtax was levied pursuant to a referendum held before July 1, 1993, the surtax may not be levied beyond the time established in the ordinance, or, if the ordinance did not limit the period of the levy, the surtax may not be levied for more than 15 years. The levy of such surtax may be extended only by approval of a majority of the electors of the county voting in a referendum on the surtax.
- (b) A statement which includes a brief general description of the projects to be funded by the surtax and which conforms to the requirements of s. 101.161 shall be placed on the ballot by the governing authority of any county which enacts an ordinance calling for a referendum on the levy of the surtax or in which the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's population adopt uniform resolutions calling for a referendum on the surtax. The following question shall be placed on the ballot:

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30 ....FOR the ....-cent sales tax ....-cent sales tax 59 31 ....AGAINST the

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the surtax was collected, according to:

the formula provided in s. 218.62.

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(c) Pursuant to s. 212.054(4), the proceeds of the surtax levied under this subsection shall be distributed to the county and the municipalities within such county in which

1. An interlocal agreement between the county

governing authority and the governing bodies of the

majority of the county's municipal population; or

municipalities representing a majority of the county's

municipal population, which agreement may include a school

district with the consent of the county governing authority

and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a

Any change in the distribution formula must take effect on the

(d)1. The proceeds of the surtax authorized by this

subsection and any interest accrued thereto shall be expended

by the school district or within the county and municipalities

county agreement, within another county, to finance, plan, and

recreation or conservation or protection of natural resources

required to close by order of the Department of Environmental Protection. Any use of such proceeds or interest for purposes

first day of any month that begins at least 60 days after

written notification of that change has been made to the

within the county, or, in the case of a negotiated joint

construct infrastructure and to acquire land for public

and to finance the closure of county-owned or municipally

owned solid waste landfills that are already closed or are

2. If there is no interlocal agreement, according to

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of landfill closure prior to July 1, 1993, is ratified. 12:45 PM 04/15/05

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Neither the proceeds nor any interest accrued thereto shall be used for operational expenses of any infrastructure, except that any county with a population of less than 75,000 that is 3 required to close a landfill by order of the Department of Environmental Protection may use the proceeds or any interest 5 accrued thereto for long-term maintenance costs associated 7 with landfill closure. Counties, as defined in s. 125.011(1), and charter counties may, in addition, use the proceeds and 8 any interest accrued thereto to retire or service indebtedness 10 incurred for bonds issued prior to July 1, 1987, for 11 infrastructure purposes, and for bonds subsequently issued to refund such bonds. Any use of such proceeds or interest for 12 purposes of retiring or servicing indebtedness incurred for 13 such refunding bonds prior to July 1, 1999, is ratified. 14

- 2. For the purposes of this paragraph, "infrastructure" means:
- a. Any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of public facilities which have a life expectancy of 5 or more years and any land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs related thereto.
- b. A fire department vehicle, an emergency medical service vehicle, a sheriff's office vehicle, a police department vehicle, or any other vehicle, and such equipment necessary to outfit the vehicle for its official use or equipment that has a life expectancy of at least 5 years.
- c. Any expenditure for the construction, lease, or maintenance of, or provision of utilities or security for, facilities as defined in s. 29.008.
- 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this 30 31 subsection, a discretionary sales surtax imposed or extended

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after the effective date of this act may provide for an amount not to exceed 15 percent of the local option sales surtax 2 proceeds to be allocated for deposit to a trust fund within 3 the county's accounts created for the purpose of funding economic development projects of a general public purpose 5 targeted to improve local economies, including the funding of 6 7 operational costs and incentives related to such economic development. The ballot statement must indicate the intention 8 to make an allocation under the authority of this 9 10 subparagraph.

- (e) School districts, counties, and municipalities receiving proceeds under the provisions of this subsection may pledge such proceeds for the purpose of servicing new bond indebtedness incurred pursuant to law. Local governments may use the services of the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration pursuant to the State Bond Act to issue any bonds through the provisions of this subsection. In no case may a jurisdiction issue bonds pursuant to this subsection more frequently than once per year. Counties and municipalities may join together for the issuance of bonds authorized by this subsection.
- (f)1. Notwithstanding paragraph (d), a county that has a population of 50,000 or less on April 1, 1992, or any county designated as an area of critical state concern on the effective date of this act, and that imposed the surtax before July 1, 1992, may use the proceeds and interest of the surtax for any public purpose if:
  - a. The debt service obligations for any year are met;
- b. The county's comprehensive plan has been determined to be in compliance with part II of chapter 163; and
  - c. The county has adopted an amendment to the surtax

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ordinance pursuant to the procedure provided in s. 125.66 authorizing additional uses of the surtax proceeds and interest.

- 2. A municipality located within a county that has a population of 50,000 or less on April 1, 1992, or within a county designated as an area of critical state concern on the effective date of this act, and that imposed the surtax before July 1, 1992, may not use the proceeds and interest of the surtax for any purpose other than an infrastructure purpose authorized in paragraph (d) unless the municipality's comprehensive plan has been determined to be in compliance with part II of chapter 163 and the municipality has adopted an amendment to its surtax ordinance or resolution pursuant to the procedure provided in s. 166.041 authorizing additional uses of the surtax proceeds and interest. Such municipality may expend the surtax proceeds and interest for any public purpose authorized in the amendment.
- 3. Those counties designated as an area of critical state concern which qualify to use the surtax for any public purpose may use only up to 10 percent of the surtax proceeds for any public purpose other than for infrastructure purposes authorized by this section.
- (g) Notwithstanding paragraph (d), a county having a population greater than 75,000 in which the taxable value of real property is less than 60 percent of the just value of real property for ad valorem tax purposes for the tax year in which an infrastructure surtax referendum is placed before the voters, and the municipalities within such a county, may use the proceeds and interest of the surtax for operation and maintenance of parks and recreation programs and facilities established with the proceeds of the surtax throughout the

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duration of the surtax levy or while interest earnings accruing from the proceeds of the surtax are available for such use, whichever period is longer.

- (h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a county shall not levy local option sales surtaxes authorized in this subsection and subsections (3), (4), and (5) in excess of a combined rate of 1 percent. However, a small county may levy the local option sales surtax authorized in this subsection and subsection (3) for a combined rate of up to 2 percent. Surtaxes imposed by majority vote must be used to supplement, not supplant, existing infrastructure funding. In order to impose the surtax by a majority vote of the governing body, the county must go through the following process:
- An advisory board must be created to make recommendations to the board of county commissioners regarding infrastructure projects to address the needs of the community. The governing body of the county shall appoint members to the advisory board who represent the diversity of the community and shall include individuals having an interest in business, economic development, the environment, transportation, municipal government, education, and public safety and growth management professionals. Based on the estimated amount of the surtax collections, the advisory board must conduct at least two public workshops to develop a project list. Priority shall be given to projects that address existing infrastructure deficits. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the advisory board members and is necessary to take any action regarding recommendations to the governing board of the local government. The board of county commissioners shall provide

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1	meetings are open to the public, and minutes of the meetings
2	shall be available to the public.
3	2. After the advisory board submits the project list
4	to the board of county commissioners, it may be amended by the
5	board of county commissioners. A public notice must be given
6	of the intent to add additional projects or remove projects
7	recommended by the advisory board. Actions to amend the
8	project list may be taken at the noticed public hearing. Once
9	amended, the project list may not be approved at the same
10	meeting at which it was amended. Notice of the intent to adopt
11	the project list must be given and the list must be approved
12	at a subsequent public meeting that may not be held sooner
13	than 14 days after the meeting at which the list was amended.
14	3. If the board of county commissioners does not amend
15	the recommended project list, it may adopt the proposed
16	project list at a public meeting following public notice of
17	the intent to adopt the recommendations of the advisory board.
18	4. The capital improvement schedule of the local
19	government comprehensive plan shall be updated to reflect the
20	project list pursuant to s. 163.3177(3).
21	5. Once the project list has been adopted, the board
22	may give notice of the intent to adopt the surtax by
23	ordinance. The board of county commissioners shall conduct a
24	public hearing to allow for public input on the proposed
25	surtax. The ordinance enacting the surtax may not be adopted
26	at the same meeting as that at which the project list is
27	adopted.
28	6. Once the ordinance adopting the surtax has been
29	enacted, the project list can be amended only in the following
30	manner. The board of county commissioners must give notice of
31	the intent to hold a public hearing to discuss adding or 65

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- removing projects from the list. The board of county commissioners must take public testimony on the proposal. 2 Action may not be taken at that meeting with regards to the 3 proposal to amend the project list. Action may be taken at a subsequent noticed public meeting that must be held at least 5 14 days after the meeting at which the proposed changes to the 7 project list were discussed.
  - 7. If the tax is implemented, the advisory board shall monitor the expenditure of the tax proceeds and shall hold semiannual meetings. The advisory board shall also monitor whether the county has maintained or increased the level of infrastructure expenditures over the previous 5 years.
  - (j) A county may not levy this surtax by majority vote of the governing body unless it has established an urban service boundary under s. 163.3177(14) and has completed the visioning requirements of s. 163.3177(13). Municipalities within a county that levies the surtax by a majority vote may not receive surtax proceeds unless they have also completed these requirements. Surtax proceeds may only be expended within an urban service boundary.
    - (3) SMALL COUNTY SURTAX. --
- (a) The governing authority in each county that has a population of 50,000 or less on April 1, 1992, may levy a discretionary sales surtax of 0.5 percent or 1 percent. The levy of the surtax shall be pursuant to ordinance enacted by an extraordinary vote of the members of the county governing authority if the surtax revenues are expended for operating purposes. If the surtax revenues are expended for the purpose of servicing bond indebtedness, the surtax shall be approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting in a 31 | referendum on the surtax.

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1 (b) A statement that includes a brief general description of the projects to be funded by the surtax and 2 conforms to the requirements of s. 101.161 shall be placed on 3 the ballot by the governing authority of any county that enacts an ordinance calling for a referendum on the levy of 5 the surtax for the purpose of servicing bond indebtedness. 6 7 The following question shall be placed on the ballot: 8 9 ....FOR the ....-cent sales tax 10 ....AGAINST the ....-cent sales tax 11 (c) Pursuant to s. 212.054(4), the proceeds of the 12 13 surtax levied under this subsection shall be distributed to the county and the municipalities within the county in which 14 15 the surtax was collected, according to: 16 1. An interlocal agreement between the county governing authority and the governing bodies of the 17 municipalities representing a majority of the county's 18 19 municipal population, which agreement may include a school 20 district with the consent of the county governing authority and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a 21 22 majority of the county's municipal population; or 2. If there is no interlocal agreement, according to 23 24 the formula provided in s. 218.62. 25 Any change in the distribution formula shall take effect on 26 the first day of any month that begins at least 60 days after 27 written notification of that change has been made to the 28 department. 29 30 (d)1. If the surtax is levied pursuant to a 31 referendum, the proceeds of the surtax and any interest

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accrued thereto may be expended by the school district or within the county and municipalities within the county, or, in the case of a negotiated joint county agreement, within another county, for the purpose of servicing bond indebtedness to finance, plan, and construct infrastructure and to acquire land for public recreation or conservation or protection of natural resources. However, if the surtax is levied pursuant to an ordinance approved by an extraordinary vote of the members of the county governing authority, the proceeds and any interest accrued thereto may be used for operational expenses of any infrastructure or for any public purpose authorized in the ordinance under which the surtax is levied.

- 2. For the purposes of this paragraph, "infrastructure" means any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital costs associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of public facilities that have a life expectancy of 5 or more years and any land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs related thereto.
- (e) A school district, county, or municipality that receives proceeds under this subsection following a referendum may pledge the proceeds for the purpose of servicing new bond indebtedness incurred pursuant to law. Local governments may use the services of the Division of Bond Finance pursuant to the State Bond Act to issue any bonds through the provisions of this subsection. A jurisdiction may not issue bonds pursuant to this subsection more frequently than once per year. A county and municipality may join together to issue bonds authorized by this subsection.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this 31 section, a county shall not levy local option sales surtaxes

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authorized in this subsection and <u>subsection</u> <del>subsections (2),</del> (4), and (5) in excess of a combined rate of 1 percent. 2

- (6) SCHOOL CAPITAL OUTLAY SURTAX. --
- (a) The school board in each county may levy, pursuant to resolution conditioned to take effect only upon approval by a majority vote of the electors of the county voting in a referendum or by majority vote of the county governing body, a discretionary sales surtax at a rate that may not exceed 0.5 percent.
- (b) The resolution shall include a statement that provides a brief and general description of the school capital outlay projects to be funded by the surtax. The statement shall conform to the requirements of s. 101.161 and shall be placed on the ballot by the governing body of the county. The following question shall be placed on the ballot:

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....FOR THE ....CENTS TAX

18 ....AGAINST THE ....CENTS TAX

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(c) The resolution providing for the imposition of the surtax shall set forth a plan for use of the surtax proceeds for fixed capital expenditures or fixed capital costs associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of school facilities and campuses which have a useful life expectancy of 5 or more years, and any land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs related thereto. Additionally, the plan shall include the costs of retrofitting and providing for technology implementation, including hardware and software, for the various sites within the school district. Surtax revenues may 31 be used for the purpose of servicing bond indebtedness to

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finance projects authorized by this subsection, and any interest accrued thereto may be held in trust to finance such projects. Neither the proceeds of the surtax nor any interest accrued thereto shall be used for operational expenses.

- (d) Any school board <u>receiving proceeds from imposing</u> the surtax shall implement a freeze on noncapital local school property taxes, at the millage rate imposed in the year prior to the implementation of the surtax, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of imposition of the surtax. This provision shall not apply to existing debt service or required state taxes.
- (e) Surtax revenues collected by the Department of Revenue pursuant to this subsection shall be distributed to the school board imposing the surtax in accordance with law.
- (f) Surtaxes imposed by majority vote must be used to supplement, not supplant, existing school capital outlay funding. In order to impose the surtax by a majority vote of the county governing body, the county must go through the following process:
- 1. An advisory board must be created to make recommendations to the board of county commissioners regarding the use of the surtax proceeds for fixed capital expenditures or fixed capital costs associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of school facilities and campuses that have a useful life expectancy of 5 or more years and any land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs related thereto. The governing body of the county shall appoint members to the advisory board who represent the diversity of the community and shall include individuals with an interest in business, economic development, the environment, municipal government, education,

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and public safety and growth management professionals. Based on the estimated amount of the surtax collections, the 2 advisory board will conduct at least two public workshops to 3 develop a project list. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the advisory board members and is necessary to take any 5 action regarding recommendations to the governing board of the 7 local government. The board of county commissioners shall provide staff support to the advisory board. All advisory 8 board meetings are open to the public, and minutes of the 10 meetings shall be available to the public. The advisory board 11 shall submit the project list to the school board and the board of county commissioners. The school board must adopt or 12 13 amend the project list by resolution, and must submit the resolution to the board of county commission. 14 15 2. After the advisory board submits the project list to the board of county commissioners, it may be amended by the 16 board of county commissioners only in the following fashion. A 17 public notice must be given of the intent to add additional 18 19 projects or remove projects recommended by the advisory board. 20 Actions to amend the project list may be taken at the noticed public hearing. Once amended, the project list must be 21 22 approved at a subsequent meeting. Notice of the intent to 23 adopt the project list must be given and the project list must 2.4 be approved at a subsequent public meeting that cannot be held sooner than 14 days after the meeting at which the list was 25 amended. If the school board amends the project list the 26 27 county commission shall take into consideration those 28 recommendations when adding additional projects or removing 29 projects recommended by the advisory board. 30 3. If the board of county commissioners does not amend the recommended project list, it may adopt the proposed 71

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project list at a public meeting following public notice of the intent to adopt the recommendations of the advisory board. 2 4. The capital improvement schedule of the local 3 4 government comprehensive plan shall be updated to reflect the project list pursuant to s. 163.3177(3). 5 6 5. Once the project list has been adopted, the board 7 may give notice of the intent to adopt the surtax by ordinance. The board of county commissioners shall conduct a 8 public hearing to allow for public input on the proposed 10 surtax. Enacting the ordinance for the surtax and adopting the 11 project list may not be accomplished at the same meeting. 6. Once the ordinance adopting the surtax has been 12 enacted, the project list can be amended only in the following 13 manner. The board of county commissioners must give notice of 14 15 the intent to hold a public hearing to discuss adding or removing projects from the list. The board of county 16 commissioners must take public testimony on the proposal. 17 Action may not be taken at that meeting with regards to the 18 proposal to amend the project list. Action may be taken at a 19 subsequent noticed public meeting that must be held at least 20 21 14 days after the meeting at which the proposed changes to the 22 project list were discussed. 7. If the tax is implemented, the advisory board shall 23 2.4 monitor the expenditure of the tax proceeds and shall hold semiannual meetings. The advisory board shall also monitor 25 whether the county has maintained or increased the level of 26 school capital outlay expenditures over the previous 5 years. 27 (g) If the surtax is levied by a majority vote of the 28 29 governing body, the school board shall use due diligence and sound business practices in the design, construction, and use 30 of educational facilities and may not exceed the maximum

1	cost-per-student station established in s. 1013.72(2).
2	Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 206.41, Florida
3	Statutes, is amended to read:
4	206.41 State taxes imposed on motor fuel
5	(1) The following taxes are imposed on motor fuel
6	under the circumstances described in subsection (6):
7	(a) An excise or license tax of 2 cents per net
8	gallon, which is the tax as levied by s. 16, Art. IX of the
9	State Constitution of 1885, as amended, and continued by s.
10	9(c), Art. XII of the 1968 State Constitution, as amended,
11	which is therein referred to as the "second gas tax," and
12	which is hereby designated the "constitutional fuel tax."
13	(b) An additional tax of 1 cent per net gallon, which
14	is designated as the "county fuel tax" and which shall be used
15	for the purposes described in s. 206.60.
16	(c) An additional tax of 1 cent per net gallon, which
17	is designated as the "municipal fuel tax" and which shall be
18	used for the purposes described in s. 206.605.
19	(d) $1.$ An additional tax of 1 cent per net gallon may
20	be imposed by each county on motor fuel, which shall be
21	designated as the "ninth-cent fuel tax." This tax shall be
22	levied and used as provided in s. 336.021.
23	2. Beginning January 1, 2006, and on January 1 of each
24	year thereafter, the tax rate set forth in subparagraph 1.
25	shall be adjusted by the percentage change in the average
26	consumer price index issued by the United States Department of
27	Labor for the most recent 12-month period ending September 30,
28	compared to the base year, which is the 12-month period ending
29	September 30, 2005, and rounded to the nearest tenth of a
30	cent.
31	3. The department shall notify each terminal supplier,
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1	position holder, wholesaler, and importer of the tax rate
2	applicable under this paragraph for the 12-month period
3	beginning January 1.
4	(e) $\underline{1.}$ An additional tax of between 1 cent and 11 cents
5	per net gallon may be imposed on motor fuel by each county,
6	which shall be designated as the "local option fuel tax."
7	This tax shall be levied and used as provided in s. 336.025.
8	2. Beginning January 1, 2006, and on January 1 of each
9	year thereafter, the tax rate set forth in subparagraph 1.
10	shall be adjusted by the percentage change in the average
11	consumer price index issued by the United States Department of
12	Labor for the most recent 12-month period ending September 30,
13	compared to the base year, which is the 12-month period ending
14	September 30, 2005, and rounded to the nearest tenth of a
15	cent.
16	3. The department shall notify each terminal supplier,
17	position holder, wholesaler, and importer of the tax rate
18	applicable under this paragraph for the 12-month period
19	beginning January 1.
20	(f)1. An additional tax designated as the State
21	Comprehensive Enhanced Transportation System Tax is imposed on
22	each net gallon of motor fuel in each county. This tax shall
23	be levied and used as provided in s. 206.608.
24	2. The rate of the tax in each county shall be equal

- 25 to two-thirds of the lesser of the sum of the taxes imposed on motor fuel pursuant to paragraphs (d) and (e) in such county or 6 cents, rounded to the nearest tenth of a cent.
- 3. Beginning January 1, 1992, and on January 1 of each year thereafter, the tax rate provided in subparagraph 2. 30 | shall be adjusted by the percentage change in the average of 31 | the Consumer Price Index issued by the United States

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Department of Labor for the most recent 12-month period ending September 30, compared to the base year average, which is the average for the 12-month period ending September 30, 1990, and rounded to the nearest tenth of a cent.

- 4. The department shall notify each terminal supplier, position holder, wholesaler, and importer of the tax rate applicable under this paragraph for the 12-month period beginning January 1.
- (g)1. An additional tax is imposed on each net gallon of motor fuel, which tax is on the privilege of selling motor fuel and which is designated the "fuel sales tax," at a rate determined pursuant to this paragraph. Before January 1 of 1997, and of each year thereafter, the department shall determine the tax rate applicable to the sale of fuel for the forthcoming 12-month period beginning January 1, rounded to 16 the nearest tenth of a cent, by adjusting the initially established tax rate of 6.9 cents per gallon by the percentage change in the average of the Consumer Price Index issued by the United States Department of Labor for the most recent 12-month period ending September 30, compared to the base year average, which is the average for the 12-month period ending September 30, 1989. However, the tax rate shall not be lower than 6.9 cents per gallon.
  - 2. The department is authorized to adopt rules and adopt such forms as may be necessary for the administration of this paragraph.
  - 3. The department shall notify each terminal supplier, position holder, wholesaler, and importer of the tax rate applicable under this paragraph for the 12-month period beginning January 1.
- 31 Section 10. Effective January 1, 2006, paragraph (a)

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of subsection (1) of section 336.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2 336.021 County transportation system; levy of 3 ninth-cent fuel tax on motor fuel and diesel fuel .--(1)(a) Any county in the state, by majority or 5 6 extraordinary vote of the membership of its governing body or 7 subject to a referendum, may levy the tax imposed by ss. 206.41(1)(d) and 206.87(1)(b). County and municipal 8 governments may use the moneys received under this paragraph 10 only for transportation expenditures as defined in s. 336.025(7). A county may not levy this surtax by majority vote 11 of the governing body unless it has adopted a community vision 12 13 under s. 163.3177(13). Municipalities within a county that levies the surtax by a majority vote may not receive surtax 14 15 proceeds unless they have also completed this requirement. 16 Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 336.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 17 18 336.025 County transportation system; levy of local 19 option fuel tax on motor fuel and diesel fuel .--20 (1)21 (b) In addition to other taxes allowed by law, there 22 may be levied as provided in s. 206.41(1)(e) a 1-cent, 2-cent, 3-cent, 4-cent, or 5-cent local option fuel tax upon every 23 24 gallon of motor fuel sold in a county and taxed under the provisions of part I of chapter 206. The tax shall be levied 25 by an ordinance adopted by a majority or majority plus one 26 vote of the membership of the governing body of the county or 27 by referendum. 28 29 1. All impositions and rate changes of the tax shall be levied before July 1, to be effective January 1 of the 30 following year. However, levies of the tax which were in

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effect on July 1, 2002, and which expire on August 31 of any year may be reimposed at the current authorized rate effective September 1 of the year of expiration.

- 2. The county may, prior to levy of the tax, establish by interlocal agreement with one or more municipalities located therein, representing a majority of the population of the incorporated area within the county, a distribution formula for dividing the entire proceeds of the tax among county government and all eligible municipalities within the county. If no interlocal agreement is adopted before the effective date of the tax, tax revenues shall be distributed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (4). If no interlocal agreement exists, a new interlocal agreement may be established prior to June 1 of any year pursuant to this subparagraph. However, any interlocal agreement agreed to under this subparagraph after the initial levy of the tax or change in the tax rate authorized in this section shall under no circumstances materially or adversely affect the rights of holders of outstanding bonds which are backed by taxes authorized by this paragraph, and the amounts distributed to the county government and each municipality shall not be reduced below the amount necessary for the payment of principal and interest and reserves for principal and interest as required under the covenants of any bond resolution outstanding on the date of establishment of the new interlocal agreement.
- 3. County and municipal governments shall use moneys received pursuant to this paragraph for transportation expenditures needed to meet the requirements of the capital improvements element of an adopted comprehensive plan or for expenditures needed to meet immediate local transportation

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problems and for other transportation-related expenditures that are critical for building comprehensive roadway networks 2 by local governments. For purposes of this paragraph, 3 expenditures for the construction of new roads, the reconstruction or resurfacing of existing paved roads, or the 5 paving of existing graded roads shall be deemed to increase 7 capacity and such projects shall be included in the capital improvements element of an adopted comprehensive plan. 8 Expenditures for purposes of this paragraph shall not include 10 routine maintenance of roads. 11 4. A county may not levy this surtax by majority vote of the governing body unless it has adopted a community vision 12 13 under s. 163.3177(13). Municipalities within a county that levies the surtax by a majority vote may not receive surtax 14 15 proceeds unless they have also completed this requirement. 16 Section 12. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 339.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 17 18 339.135 Work program; legislative budget request; 19 definitions; preparation, adoption, execution, and 20 amendment.--21 (4) FUNDING AND DEVELOPING A TENTATIVE WORK PROGRAM. --(b)1. A tentative work program, including the ensuing 22 fiscal year and the successive 4 fiscal years, shall be 23 24 prepared for the State Transportation Trust Fund and other funds managed by the department, unless otherwise provided by 25 law. The tentative work program shall be based on the 26 district work programs and shall set forth all projects by 27 28 phase to be undertaken during the ensuing fiscal year and 29 planned for the successive 4 fiscal years. The total amount of 30 the liabilities accruing in each fiscal year of the tentative

work program may not exceed the revenues available for

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

- 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.
- 3. 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 79

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36-month forecast of cash and expenditures and a 5-year 2 finance plan supporting the tentative work program. Section 13. The Office of Program Policy Analysis and 3 4 Government Accountability shall perform a study on adjustments to the boundaries of Florida Regional Planning Councils, 5 Florida Water Management Districts, and Department of 7 Transportation Districts. The purpose of this study is to organize these regional boundaries to be more coterminous with 8 one another, creating a more unified system of regional 10 boundaries. This study must be completed by December 31, 2005, 11 and submitted to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor by January 15, 12 13 2006. Section 14. Section 163.3247, Florida Statutes, is 14 15 created to read: 16 163.3247 Century Commission.--(1) POPULAR NAME. -- This section may be cited as the 17 18 "Century Commission Act." 19 (2) FINDINGS AND INTENT. -- The Legislature finds and declares that the population of this state is expected to more 20 than double over the next 100 years, with commensurate impacts 21 22 to the state's natural resources and public infrastructure. Consequently, it is in the best interests of the people of the 23 2.4 state to ensure sound planning for the proper placement of this growth and protection of the state's land, water, and 25 other natural resources since such resources are essential to 26 our collective quality of life and a strong economy. The 27 state's growth management system should foster economic 28 29 stability through regional solutions and strategies, urban renewal and infill, and the continued viability of 30 agricultural economies, while allowing for rural economic 80

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development and protecting the unique characteristics of rural areas, and should reduce the complexity of the regulatory 2 process while carrying out the intent of the laws and 3 4 encouraging greater citizen participation. (3) CENTURY COMMISSION; CREATION; ORGANIZATION. -- The 5 6 Century Commission is created as a standing body to help the 7 citizens of this state envision and plan their collective future with an eye towards both 25-year and 50-year horizons. 8 (a) The 21-member commission shall be appointed by the 9 Governor. Four members shall be members of the Legislature who 10 11 shall be appointed with the advice and consultation of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of 12 Representatives. The Secretary of Community Affairs, the 13 Commissioner of Agriculture, the Secretary of Transportation, 14 15 the Secretary of Environmental Protection, and the Executive Director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, or 16 their designees, shall also serve as voting members. The other 17 18 12 appointments shall reflect the diversity of this state's 19 citizens, and must include individuals representing each of the following interests: growth management, business and 20 economic development, environmental protection, agriculture, 21 22 municipal governments, county governments, regional planning entities, education, public safety, planning professionals, 23 2.4 transportation planners, and urban infill and redevelopment. One member shall be designated by the Governor as chair of the 25 commission. Any vacancy that occurs on the commission must be 26 filled in the same manner as the original appointment and 27 shall be for the unexpired term of that commission seat. 28 29 Members shall serve 4-year terms. (b) The first meeting of the commission shall be held 30 no later than December 1, 2005, and shall meet at the call of 81

1	the chair but not less frequently than three times per year in
2	different regions of the state to solicit input from the
3	public or any other individuals offering testimony relevant to
4	the issues to be considered.
5	(c) Each member of the commission is entitled to one
6	vote and action of the commission is not binding unless taken
7	by a three-fifths vote of the members present. A majority of
8	the members is required to constitute a quorum, and the
9	affirmative vote of a quorum is required for a binding vote.
10	(d) Members of the commission shall serve without
11	compensation but shall be entitled to receive per diem and
12	travel expenses in accordance with s. 112.061 while in
13	performance of their duties.
14	(4) POWERS AND DUTIES The commission shall:
15	(a) Annually conduct a process through which the
16	commission envisions the future for the state, and then
17	develops and recommends policies, plans, action steps, or
18	strategies to assist in achieving the vision.
19	(b) Continuously review and consider statutory and
20	regulatory provisions, governmental processes, and societal
21	and economic trends in its inquiry of how state, regional, and
22	local governments and entities and citizens of this state can
23	best accommodate projected increased populations while
24	maintaining the natural, historical, cultural, and manmade
25	life qualities that best represent the state.
26	(c) Bring together people representing varied
27	interests to develop a shared image of the state and its
28	developed and natural areas. The process should involve
29	exploring the impact of the estimated population increase and
30	other emerging trends and issues; creating a vision for the
31	future; and developing a strategic action plan to achieve that

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1	vision using 25-year and 50-year intermediate planning
2	timeframes.
3	(d) Focus on essential state interests, defined as
4	those interests that transcend local or regional boundaries
5	and are most appropriately conserved, protected, and promoted
6	at the state level.
7	(e) Serve as an objective, nonpartisan repository of
8	exemplary community-building ideas and as a source to
9	recommend strategies and practices to assist others in working
10	collaboratively to solve problems concerning issues relating
11	to growth management.
12	(f) Annually, beginning January 15, 2007, and every
13	year thereafter on the same date, provide to the Governor, the
14	President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of
15	Representatives a written report containing specific
16	recommendations for addressing growth management in the state,
17	including executive and legislative recommendations. This
18	report shall be verbally presented to a joint session of both
19	houses annually as scheduled by the President of the Senate
20	and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
21	(g) Beginning with the 2007 Regular Session of the
22	Legislature, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the
23	House of Representatives shall create a joint select
24	committee, the task of which shall be to review the findings
25	and recommendations of the Century Commission for potential
26	action.
27	(5) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR; STAFF AND OTHER ASSISTANCE
28	(a) The Secretary of Community Affairs shall select an
29	executive director of the commission, and the executive
30	director shall serve at the pleasure of the secretary under
31	the supervision and control of the commission.  83

1	(b) The Department of Community Affairs shall provide
2	staff and other resources necessary to accomplish the goals of
3	the commission based upon recommendations of the Governor.
4	(c) All agencies under the control of the Governor are
5	directed, and all other agencies are requested, to render
6	assistance to, and cooperate with, the commission.
7	Section 15. Effective July 1, 2005, the sum of
8	\$250,000 is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the
9	Department of Community Affairs to provide the necessary staff
10	and other assistance to the Century Commission required by
11	section 163.3247, Florida Statutes, as created by this act.
12	Section 16. Subsections (3), (7) and (8) of section
13	1013.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
14	1013.33 Coordination of planning with local governing
15	bodies
16	(3) At a minimum, the interlocal agreement must
17	address interlocal-agreement requirements in s.
18	163.3180(13)(q), except for exempt local governments as
19	provided in s. 163.3177(12), and must address the following
20	issues:
21	(a) A process by which each local government and the
22	district school board agree and base their plans on consistent
23	projections of the amount, type, and distribution of
24	population growth and student enrollment. The geographic
25	distribution of jurisdiction-wide growth forecasts is a major
26	objective of the process.
27	(b) A process to coordinate and share information
28	relating to existing and planned public school facilities,
29	including school renovations and closures, and local
30	government plans for development and redevelopment.
31	(c) Participation by affected local governments with 84

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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.
- (e) A process for the school board to inform the local government regarding the effect of comprehensive plan amendments on school capacity. The capacity reporting must be consistent with laws and rules regarding 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.
- (f) Participation of the local governments in the preparation of the annual update to the school board's 5-year district facilities work program and educational plant survey prepared pursuant to s. 1013.35.
- (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.
- (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

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1	164 and 186.
2	(i) An oversight process, including an opportunity for
3	public participation, for the implementation of the interlocal
4	agreement.
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6	A signatory to the interlocal agreement may elect not to
7	include a provision meeting the requirements of paragraph (e);
8	however, such a decision may be made only after a public
9	hearing on such election, which may include the public hearing
10	in which a district school board or a local government adopts
11	the interlocal agreement. An interlocal agreement entered into
12	pursuant to this section must be consistent with the adopted
13	comprehensive plan and land development regulations of any
14	<del>local government that is a signatory.</del>
15	(7) Except as provided in subsection (8),
16	municipalities <u>meeting the exemption criteria in s.</u>
17	163.3177(12) having no established need for a new facility and
18	meeting the following criteria are exempt from the
19	requirements of subsections (2), (3), and (4).÷
20	(a) The municipality has no public schools located
21	within its boundaries.
22	(b) The district school board's 5-year facilities work
23	program and the long-term 10-year and 20-year work programs,
24	as provided in s. 1013.35, demonstrate that no new school
25	facility is needed in the municipality. In addition, the
26	district school board must verify in writing that no new
27	school facility will be needed in the municipality within the
28	5-year and 10-year timeframes.
29	(8) At the time of the evaluation and appraisal
30	report, each exempt municipality shall assess the extent to
31	which it continues to meet the criteria for exemption under $\underline{s}$ .

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163.3177(12) subsection (7). If the municipality continues to 2 meet these criteria and the district school board verifies in writing that no new school facilities will be needed within 3 the 5-year and 10-year timeframes, the municipality shall continue to be exempt from the interlocal-agreement 5 requirement. Each municipality exempt under <u>s. 163.3177(12)</u> 7 subsection (7) must comply with the provisions of subsections (2)-(8) within 1 year after the district school board 8 proposes, in its 5-year district facilities work program, a 9 10 new school within the municipality's jurisdiction. 11 Section 17. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2005. 12 13 14 15 ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= 16 And the title is amended as follows: Delete everything before the enacting clause 17 18 19 and insert: A bill to be entitled 20 21 An act relating to infrastructure planning and 22 funding; amending s. 163.3164, F.S.; defining the term "financial feasibility"; amending s. 23 2.4 163.3177, F.S.; revising requirements for the capital improvements element of a comprehensive 25 plan; requiring a schedule of capital 26 improvements; providing a deadline for certain 27 28 amendments; providing an exception; providing 29 requirements for a local government that 30 prepares its own water supply analysis for 31 purposes of an element of the comprehensive

1	plan; authorizing planning for
2	multijurisdictional water supply facilities;
3	providing requirements for counties and
4	municipalities with respect to the public
5	school facilities element; requiring an
6	interlocal agreement; exempting certain
7	municipalities from such requirements;
8	requiring that the state land planning agency
9	establish a schedule for adopting and updating
10	the public school facilities element;
11	encouraging local governments to include a
12	community vision and an urban service boundary
13	component to their comprehensive plans;
14	prescribing taxing authority of local
15	governments doing so; repealing s. 163.31776,
16	F.S., relating to the public educational
17	facilities element; amending s. 163.31777,
18	F.S.; revising the requirements for the public
19	schools interlocal agreement to conform to
20	changes made by the act; requiring the school
21	board to provide certain information to the
22	local government; amending s. 163.3180, F.S.;
23	revising requirements for concurrency;
24	providing for schools to be subject to
25	concurrency requirements; requiring that an
26	adequate water supply be available for new
27	development; revising requirements for
28	transportation facilities; requiring that
29	certain level-of-service standards established
30	by the Department of Transportation be
31	maintained; providing guidelines under which a

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local government may grant an exception to the comprehensive plan; revising criteria and providing guidelines for transportation concurrency exception areas; providing a process to monitor de minimus impacts; revising the requirements for a long-term transportation concurrency management system; providing for a long-term school concurrency management system; requiring that school concurrency be established districtwide; providing certain exceptions; authorizing a local government to approve a development order if the developer executes a commitment to mitigate the impacts on public school facilities; providing requirements for such proportionate-share mitigation; revising requirements for interlocal agreements with respect to public school facilities; providing mitigation options for transportation facilities; amending s. 163.3184, F.S.; prescribing authority of local governments to adopt plan amendments after adopting community vision and an urban service boundary; providing for expedited plan amendment review under certain circumstances; revising agency review and challenge timeframes for certain amendments; amending s. 163.3191, F.S.; providing additional requirements for the evaluation and assessment of the comprehensive plan for counties and municipalities that do not have a public schools interlocal agreement; revising requirements for the evaluation and

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appraisal report; providing time limit for amendments relating to the report; amending s. 212.055, F.S.; revising permissible rates for charter county transit system surtax; revising methods for approving such a surtax; providing for a noncharter county to levy this surtax under certain circumstances; limiting the expenditure of the proceeds to a specified area under certain circumstances; revising methods for approving a local government infrastructure surtax; limiting the expenditure of the proceeds to a specified area under certain circumstances; revising a ceiling on rates of small county surtaxes; revising methods for approving a school capital outlay surtax; amending s. 206.41, F.S.; providing for annual adjustment of the ninth-cent fuel tax and local option fuel tax; amending s. 336.021, F.S.; revising methods for approving such a fuel tax; limiting authority of a county to impose the ninth-cent fuel tax without adopting a community vision; amending s. 336.025, F.S.; limiting authority of a county to impose the local option fuel tax without adopting a community vision; revising methods for approving such a fuel tax; amending s. 339.135, F.S., relating to tentative work programs of the Department of Transportation; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; requiring the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to perform a

study of the boundaries of specified state
entities; requiring a report to the
Legislature; creating s. 163.3247, F.S.;
providing a popular name; providing legislative
findings and intent; creating the Century
Commission for certain purposes; providing for
appointment of commission members; providing
for terms; providing for meetings and votes of
members; requiring members to serve without
compensation; providing for per diem and travel
expenses; providing powers and duties of the
commission; requiring the creation of a joint
select committee of the Legislature; providing
purposes; requiring the Secretary of Community
Affairs to select an executive director of the
commission; requiring the Department of
Community Affairs to provide staff for the
commission; providing for other agency staff
support for the commission; providing an
appropriation; amending s. 1013.33, F.S.;
conforming provisions to changes made by the
act; providing effective dates.