#### CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

Representative(s) Johnson offered the following:

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## Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause, and insert: Section 1. Subsection (32) of section 163.3164, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3164 Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act; definitions.--As used in this act:

(32) "Financial feasibility" means that sufficient revenues are currently available or will be available from committed funding sources for the first 3 years, or will be available from committed or planned funding sources for years 4 and 5, of a 5-year capital improvement schedule for financing capital improvements, such as ad valorem taxes, bonds, state and federal funds, tax revenues, impact fees, and developer contributions, which are adequate to fund the projected costs of the capital improvements identified in the comprehensive plan 841619

necessary to ensure that adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and maintained within the period covered by the 5-year schedule of capital improvements. The requirement that level-of-service standards be achieved and maintained shall not apply if the proportionate fair-share mitigation proportionate share process set forth in s. 163.3180(12) and (16) is used.

- Section 2. Subsection (2), paragraph (b) of subsection (3), and paragraph (c) of subsection (13) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, are amended 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 financially feasible. Financial Feasibility shall be determined using professionally accepted methodologies.

(3)

(b)1. The capital improvements element shall be reviewed on an annual basis and modified as necessary in accordance with s. 163.3187 or s. 163.3189 in order to maintain a financially feasible 5-year schedule of capital improvements. Corrections and modifications concerning costs; revenue sources; or acceptance of facilities pursuant to dedications which are consistent with the plan may be accomplished by ordinance and shall not be deemed to be amendments to the local comprehensive plan. A copy of the ordinance shall be transmitted to the state land planning agency. An amendment to the comprehensive plan is required to update the schedule on an annual basis or to 841619

47 eliminate, defer, or delay the construction for any facility listed in the 5-year schedule. An affected person may challenge 48 the addition of a facility, or the elimination, deferral, or 49 50 delay of a project, only when the facility is first added to the 5-year schedule of capital improvements or when the project is 51 proposed to be eliminated, deferred, or delayed. All public 52 facilities shall be consistent with the capital improvements 53 54 element. Amendments to implement this section must be adopted and transmitted no later than December 1, 2007. Thereafter, a 55 local government may not amend its future land use map, except 56 57 for plan amendments to meet new requirements under this part and emergency amendments pursuant to s. 163.3187(1)(a), after 58 59 December 1, 2007, and every year thereafter, unless and until the local government has adopted the annual update and it has 60 61 been transmitted to the state land planning agency. If an affected party challenges the 5-year schedule of capital 62 improvements, a local government may continue to adopt plan 63 amendments to the future land use map during the pendency of the 64 challenge and any related litigation. 65

- 2. Capital improvements element amendments adopted after the effective date of this act shall require only a single public hearing before the governing board which shall be an adoption hearing as described in s. 163.3184(7). Such amendments are not subject to the requirements of s. 163.3184(3)-(6).
- (13) Local governments are encouraged to develop a community vision that provides for sustainable growth, recognizes its fiscal constraints, and protects its natural resources. At the request of a local government, the applicable

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Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)
regional planning council shall provide assistance in the
development of a community vision.

- (c) As part of the workshops and public meetings, the local government must discuss strategies for addressing the topics discussed under paragraph (b), including:
- 1. Strategies to preserve open space and environmentally sensitive lands, and to encourage a healthy agricultural economy, including innovative planning and development strategies, such as the transfer of development rights;
- 2. Incentives for mixed-use development, including increased height and intensity standards for buildings that provide residential use in combination with office or commercial space;
  - 3. Incentives for workforce housing;
- 4. Designation of an urban service boundary pursuant to subsection (14)  $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$ ; and
- 5. Strategies to provide mobility within the community and to protect the Strategic Intermodal System, including the development of a transportation corridor management plan under s. 337.273.
- Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2), subsections (6) and (7), paragraph (a) of subsection (9), paragraphs (d), (e), (f), and (g) of subsection (13), and paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (e), and (f) of subsection (16) of section 163.3180, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (f) of subsection (5) of that section is amended and paragraphs (h), (i), and (j) are added to that subsection, to read:

163.3180 Concurrency.--

103 (2)

(c) Consistent with the public welfare, and except as otherwise provided in this section, transportation facilities needed to serve new development shall be in place or under actual construction or programmed for construction to commence in the Department of Transportation's work program or the local government's schedule of capital improvements within 3 years after the local government approves a building permit or its functional equivalent that results in traffic generation.

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Prior to the designation of a concurrency exception (f) area, the Department of Transportation shall be consulted by the local government to assess the impact that the proposed exception area is expected to have on the adopted level-ofservice standards established for Strategic Intermodal System facilities, as defined in s. 339.64, and roadway facilities funded in accordance with s. 339.2819. Further, the local government shall, in cooperation with the Department of Transportation, develop a plan to mitigate any impacts to the Strategic Intermodal System, including, if appropriate, the development of a long-term concurrency management system pursuant to subsection (9) and s. 163.3177(3)(d). 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. By October 1, 2006, the Department of Transportation, after publicly noticed workshops, shall publish and distribute to local governments a policy guideline containing criteria and options to assist local governments in 841619

- planning to assess and mitigate the impacts of a proposed concurrency exception area as described in this paragraph.
  - (h) It is a high state priority that urban infill and redevelopment be promoted and provided incentives. By promoting the revitalization of existing communities of this state, a more efficient maximization of space and facilities may be achieved and urban sprawl discouraged. If a local government creates a long-term vision for its community that includes adequate funding, services, and multimodal transportation options, the transportation facilities concurrency requirements of paragraph (2)(c) are waived:
  - 1.a. For urban infill and redevelopment areas designated
    in the comprehensive plan under s. 163.2517; or
  - b. For areas designated in the comprehensive plan prior to January 1, 2006, as urban infill development, urban redevelopment, or downtown revitalization.

- The local government and the Department of Transportation shall cooperatively establish a plan for maintaining the adopted level-of-service standards established by the Department of Transportation for Strategic Intermodal System facilities, as defined in s. 339.64.
- 2. For municipalities that are built-out. For purposes of this exemption:
- a. The term "built-out" means that 90 percent of the property within the municipality's boundaries, excluding lands that are designated as conservation, preservation, recreation, or public facilities categories, have been developed or are the subject of an approved development order that has received a 841619

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building permit and the municipality has an average density of five units per acre for residential developments.

- b. The municipality must have adopted an ordinance that provides the methodology for determining its built-out percentage, declares that transportation concurrency requirements are waived within its municipal boundary or within a designated area of the municipality, and addresses multimodal options and strategies, including alternative modes of transportation within the municipality. Prior to the adoption of the ordinance, the local government shall consult with the Department of Transportation to assess the impact that the waiver of the transportation concurrency requirements 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 government shall cooperatively establish a plan for maintaining the adopted level-of-service standards established by the department for Strategic Intermodal System facilities, as described in s. 339.64.
  - c. If a municipality annexes any property, the municipality must recalculate its built-out percentage pursuant to the methodology set forth in its ordinance to verify whether the annexed property may be included within the exemption.
  - d. If transportation concurrency requirements are waived under this subparagraph, the municipality must adopt a comprehensive plan amendment pursuant to s. 163.3187(1)(c), which updates its transportation element to reflect the transportation concurrency requirements waiver, and must submit

- a copy of its ordinance, adopted in sub-subparagraph b., to the state land planning agency.
  - (i) An areawide development of regional impact granted to a municipality under s. 380.06(25) is exempt from the requirements of transportation facilities concurrency if the development of regional impact's boundaries have not been increased after July 1, 2005, and a mitigation plan with identified funding has been submitted and approved by the Department of Transportation to address transportation deficiencies, if the approved development order did not address such deficiencies. New applications for development approval that are located outside of but are adjacent and contiguous to the specified exempt development-of-regional-impact boundaries shall not include the trips generated by such exempt development of regional impact as part of their transportation facilities concurrency calculations.
  - (j) A development of regional impact granted to a downtown development authority under s. 380.06(22) is exempt from the requirements of transportation facilities concurrency if the development of regional impact's boundaries have not been increased after July 1, 2005, and a mitigation plan with identified funding has been submitted and approved by the Department of Transportation to address transportation deficiencies, if the approved development order did not address such deficiencies. New applications for development approval that are located outside of but are adjacent and contiguous to the specified exempt development-of-regional-impact boundaries shall not include the trips generated by such exempt development

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of regional impact as part of their transportation facilities concurrency calculations.

The Legislature finds that a de minimis impact is consistent with this part. A de minimis impact is an impact that would not affect more than 1 percent of the maximum volume at the adopted level of service of the affected transportation facility as determined by the local government. No impact will be de minimis if the sum of existing roadway volumes and the projected volumes from approved projects on a transportation facility would exceed 110 percent of the maximum volume at the 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. 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 criterion is not exceeded. Each local government shall submit annually, with its updated capital improvements element, a summary of the de minimis records. If the state land planning agency determines that the 110-percent criterion has been exceeded, the state land planning agency shall notify the local government of the exceedance and that no further de minimis exceptions for the applicable roadway may be granted until such time as the volume is reduced below the 110 percent. The local government shall provide proof of this reduction to the state land planning agency before issuing further de minimis exceptions.

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247 In order to promote infill development and 248 redevelopment, one or more transportation concurrency management areas may be designated in a local government comprehensive 249 250 plan. A transportation concurrency management area must be a compact geographic area with an existing network of roads where 251 252 multiple, viable alternative travel paths or modes are available 253 for common trips. A local government may establish an areawide 254 level-of-service standard for such a transportation concurrency 255 management area based upon an analysis that provides for a justification for the areawide level of service, how urban 256 257 infill development or redevelopment will be promoted, and how mobility will be accomplished within the transportation 258 259 concurrency management area. Prior to the designation of a concurrency management area, the Department of Transportation 260 261 shall be consulted by the local government to assess the impact that the proposed concurrency management area is expected to 262 have on the adopted level-of-service standards established for 263 264 Strategic Intermodal System facilities, as defined in s. 339.64, and roadway facilities funded in accordance with s. 339.2819. 265 Further, the local government shall, in cooperation with the 266 Department of Transportation, develop a plan to mitigate any 267 268 impacts to the Strategic Intermodal System, including, if appropriate, the development of a long-term concurrency 269 management system pursuant to subsection (9) and s. 270 163.3177(3)(d). Transportation concurrency management areas 271 existing prior to July 1, 2005, shall meet, at a minimum, the 272 273 provisions of this section by July 1, 2006, or at the time of 274 the comprehensive plan update pursuant to the evaluation and 275 appraisal report, whichever occurs last. The state land planning 841619

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agency shall amend chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, to be consistent with this subsection. By October 1, 2006, the Department of Transportation, after publicly noticed workshops, shall publish and distribute to local governments a policy guideline containing criteria and options to assist local governments in planning to assess and mitigate the impacts of a proposed concurrency management area as described in this paragraph.

(9)(a) Each local government may adopt as a part of its plan, long-term transportation and school concurrency management systems with a planning period of up to 10 years for specially designated districts or areas where significant backlogs exist. The plan may include interim level-of-service standards on certain facilities and shall rely on the local government's schedule of capital improvements for up to 10 years as a basis for issuing development orders that authorize commencement of construction in these designated districts or areas. The concurrency management system must be designed to correct existing deficiencies and set priorities for addressing backlogged facilities. The concurrency management system must be financially feasible and consistent with other portions of the adopted local plan, including the future land use map. If a long-term concurrency management system is adopted pursuant to this paragraph for specially designated districts or areas where significant backlog exists, then such plan shall be deemed concurrent throughout the duration of the plan even if, in any particular year, such transportation improvements are not concurrent.

- districtwide basis and shall include all public schools in the district and all portions of the district, whether located in a municipality or an unincorporated area unless exempt from the public school facilities element pursuant to s. 163.3177(12). The application of school concurrency to development shall be based upon the adopted comprehensive plan, as amended. All local governments within a county, except as provided in paragraph (f), shall adopt and transmit to the state land planning agency the necessary plan amendments, along with the interlocal agreement, for a compliance review pursuant to s. 163.3184(7) and (8). The minimum requirements for school concurrency are the following:
- (d) Financial feasibility.--The Legislature recognizes that financial feasibility is an important issue because the premise of concurrency is that the public facilities will be provided in order to achieve and maintain the adopted level-of-service standard. This part and chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, contain specific standards to determine the financial feasibility of capital programs. These standards were adopted to make concurrency more predictable and local governments more accountable.
- 1. A comprehensive plan amendment seeking to impose school concurrency shall contain appropriate amendments to the capital improvements element of the comprehensive plan, consistent with the requirements of s. 163.3177(3) and rule 9J-5.016, Florida Administrative Code. The capital improvements element shall set forth a financially feasible public school capital facilities program, established in conjunction with the school board, that 841619

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.
- 4. School capacity shall not be the basis to find any amendment to a local government comprehensive plan not in compliance pursuant to s. 163.3184 until the date established pursuant to s. 163.3177(12)(i), provided data and analysis are submitted to the state land planning agency demonstrating coordination between the school board and the local government to plan on addressing capacity issues.
- (e) Availability standard.--Consistent with the public welfare, a local government may not deny an application for site plan, final subdivision approval, or the functional equivalent for a development or phase of a development authorizing residential development for failure to achieve and maintain the level-of-service standard for public school capacity in a local school concurrency management system where adequate school facilities will be in place or under actual construction within 3 years after the issuance of final subdivision or site plan 841619

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approval, or the functional equivalent. School concurrency shall be satisfied if the developer executes a legally binding commitment to provide proportionate fair-share mitigation proportionate to the demand for public school facilities to be created by actual development of the property, including, but not limited to, the options described in subparagraph 1. Options for proportionate fair-share proportionate share mitigation of impacts on public school facilities shall be established in the public school facilities element and the interlocal agreement pursuant to s. 163.31777.

Appropriate proportionate fair-share mitigation options include the contribution of land; the construction, expansion, or payment for land acquisition or construction of a public school facility; or the creation of mitigation banking based on the construction of a public school facility in exchange for the right to sell capacity credits. Such options must include execution by the applicant and the local government of a binding development agreement that constitutes a legally binding commitment to pay proportionate fair-share proportionate-share mitigation for the additional residential units approved by the local government in a development order and actually developed on the property, taking into account residential density allowed on the property prior to the plan amendment that increased overall residential density. The district school board shall be a party to such an agreement. As a condition of its entry into such a development agreement, the local government may require the landowner to agree to continuing renewal of the agreement upon its expiration.

- 2. If the education facilities plan and the public educational facilities element authorize a contribution of land; the construction, expansion, or payment for land acquisition; or the construction or expansion of a public school facility, or a portion thereof, as proportionate fair-share 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 value.
- 3. Any proportionate fair-share 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.
- 4. This paragraph does not limit the authority of a local government to deny a development permit or its functional equivalent pursuant to its home rule regulatory powers, except as provided in this part.
  - (f) Intergovernmental coordination. --
- 1. When establishing concurrency requirements for public schools, a local government shall satisfy the requirements for intergovernmental coordination set forth in s. 163.3177(6)(h)1. and 2., except that a municipality is not required to be a signatory to the interlocal agreement required by ss. 163.3177(6)(h)2. and 163.31777(6), as a prerequisite for imposition of school concurrency, and as a nonsignatory, shall not participate in the adopted local school concurrency system,

if the municipality meets all of the following criteria for having no significant impact on school attendance:

- a. The municipality has issued development orders for fewer than 50 residential dwelling units during the preceding 5 years, or the municipality has generated fewer than 25 additional public school students during the preceding 5 years.
- b. The municipality has not annexed new land during the preceding 5 years in land use categories which permit residential uses that will affect school attendance rates.
- c. The municipality has no public schools located within its boundaries.
- 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. 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 841619

447 satisfies the requirements in ss. 163.3177(6)(h)1. and 2. and 448 163.31777 and the requirements of this subsection. The interlocal agreement shall acknowledge both the school board's 449 450 constitutional and statutory obligations to provide a uniform system of free public schools on a countywide basis, and the 451 452 land use authority of local governments, including their authority to approve or deny comprehensive plan amendments and 453 454 development orders. The interlocal agreement shall be submitted 455 to the state land planning agency by the local government as a part of the compliance review, along with the other necessary 456 457 amendments to the comprehensive plan required by this part. In addition to the requirements of ss. 163.3177(6)(h) and 458 459 163.31777, the interlocal agreement shall meet the following requirements: 460

- 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 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. Specify uniform, districtwide level-of-service standards for public schools of the same type and the process for modifying the adopted level-of-service standards.
- 4. Establish a process for the preparation, amendment, and joint approval by each local government and the school board of 841619

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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. Define the geographic application of school concurrency. If school concurrency is to be applied on a less than districtwide basis in the form of concurrency service areas, the agreement shall establish criteria and standards for the establishment and modification of school concurrency service areas. The agreement shall also establish a process and schedule for the mandatory incorporation of the school concurrency service areas and the criteria and standards for establishment of the service areas into the local government comprehensive plans. The agreement shall ensure maximum utilization of school capacity, taking into account transportation costs and courtapproved desegregation plans, as well as other factors. The agreement shall also ensure the achievement and maintenance of the adopted level-of-service standards for the geographic area of application throughout the 5 years covered by the public school capital facilities plan and thereafter by adding a new fifth year during the annual update.
- 6. 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, impact on levels of service, and programmed improvements for affected schools and any options to 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. Include provisions relating to amendment of the agreement.
- 8. A process and uniform methodology for determining <u>fair-share</u> proportionate-share mitigation pursuant to subparagraph (e)1.
- (16) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide a method by which the impacts of development on transportation facilities can be mitigated by the cooperative efforts of the public and private sectors. The methodology used to calculate proportionate fair-share mitigation under this section shall be as provided for in subsection (12).
- (a) By December 1, 2006, each local government shall adopt by ordinance a methodology for assessing proportionate fairshare mitigation options. A local government that fails to adopt a methodology for assessing proportionate fair-share mitigation options by December 1, 2006, shall be subject to the sanctions described in s. 163.3184(11)(a) imposed by the Administration Commission. By December 1, 2005, the Department of Transportation shall develop a model transportation concurrency management ordinance with methodologies for assessing proportionate fair-share mitigation options.
- (b)1. In its transportation concurrency management system, a local government shall, by December 1, 2006, include methodologies that will be applied to calculate proportionate 841619 5/4/2006 8:37:56 AM

533 fair-share mitigation. A local government that fails to include such methodologies by December 1, 2006, shall be subject to the 534 sanctions described in s. 163.3184(11)(a) imposed by the 535 536 Administration Commission. A developer may choose to satisfy all transportation concurrency requirements by contributing or 537 538 paying proportionate fair-share mitigation if transportation facilities or facility segments identified as mitigation for 539 540 traffic impacts are specifically identified for funding in the 5-year schedule of capital improvements in the capital 541 improvements element of the local plan or the long-term 542 543 concurrency management system or if such contributions or payments to such facilities or segments are reflected in the 5-544 545 year schedule of capital improvements in the next regularly scheduled update of the capital improvements element. Updates to 546 547 the 5-year capital improvements element which reflect 548 proportionate fair-share contributions may not be found not in compliance based on ss.  $163.3164(32) \frac{163.164(32)}{32}$  and 163.3177(3)549 550 if additional contributions, payments or funding sources are reasonably anticipated during a period not to exceed 10 years to 551 552 fully mitigate impacts on the transportation facilities.

- 2. Proportionate fair-share mitigation shall be applied as a credit against impact fees to the extent that all or a portion of the proportionate fair-share mitigation is used to address the same capital infrastructure improvements contemplated by the local government's impact fee ordinance.
- (c) Proportionate fair-share mitigation includes, without limitation, separately or collectively, private funds, contributions of land, and construction and contribution of facilities and may include public funds as determined by the 841619

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local government. The fair market value of the proportionate fair-share mitigation shall not differ based on the form of mitigation. A local government may not require a development to pay more than its proportionate fair-share <u>mitigation</u> contribution regardless of the method of mitigation.

- (e) Mitigation for development impacts to facilities on the Strategic Intermodal System made pursuant to this subsection requires the concurrence of the Department of Transportation.

  The department has 60 days from the date of submission by the applicable local government to concur or withhold concurrence with the mitigation of development impacts to facilities on the Strategic Intermodal System. If the department does not respond within the 60-day period, the department is deemed to have concurred with the mitigation.
- If <del>In the event the</del> funds in an adopted 5-year capital (f) improvements element are insufficient to fully fund construction of a transportation improvement required by the local government's concurrency management system, a local government and a developer may still enter into a binding proportionate fair-share mitigation proportionate share agreement authorizing the developer to construct that amount of development on which the proportionate fair-share mitigation proportionate share is calculated if the proportionate fair-share mitigation proportionate-share amount in such agreement is sufficient to pay for one or more improvements which will, in the opinion of the governmental entity or entities maintaining the transportation facilities, significantly benefit the impacted transportation system. The improvement or improvements funded by the proportionate fair-share mitigation proportionate share 841619

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component must be adopted into the 5-year capital improvements schedule of the comprehensive plan at the next annual capital improvements element update.

Section 4. Subsection (17) of section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3184 Process for adoption of comprehensive plan or plan amendment.--

(17)A local government that has adopted a community vision and urban service boundary under s. 163.3177(13) 163.31773(13) and (14) may adopt a plan amendment related to map amendments solely to property within an urban service boundary in the manner described in subsections (1), (2), (7), (14), (15), and (16) and s. 163.3187(1)(c)1.d. and e., 2., and 3., such that state and regional agency review is eliminated. The department may not issue an objections, recommendations, and comments report on proposed plan amendments or a notice of intent on adopted plan amendments; however, affected persons, as defined by paragraph (1)(a), may file a petition for administrative review pursuant to the requirements of s. 163.3187(3)(a) to challenge the compliance of an adopted plan amendment. This subsection does not apply to any amendment within an area of critical state concern, to any amendment that increases residential densities allowable in high-hazard coastal areas as defined in s. 163.3178(2)(h), or to a text change to the goals, policies, or objectives of the local government's comprehensive plan. Amendments submitted under this subsection are exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments in s. 163.3187.

- Section 5. Paragraph (p) is added to subsection (1) of section 163.3187, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 163.3187 Amendment of adopted comprehensive plan. --
  - (1) Amendments to comprehensive plans adopted pursuant to this part may be made not more than two times during any calendar year, except:
  - (p)1. For municipalities that are more than 90 percent built-out, any municipality's comprehensive plan amendments may be approved without regard to limits imposed by law on the frequency of consideration of amendments to the local comprehensive plan only if the proposed amendment involves a use of 100 acres or fewer and:
  - <u>a.</u> The cumulative annual effect of the acreage for all amendments adopted pursuant to this paragraph does not exceed 500 acres.
  - b. The proposed amendment does not involve the same property granted a change within the prior 12 months.
  - c. The proposed amendment does not involve the same owner's property within 200 feet of property granted a change within the prior 12 months.
  - d. The proposed amendment does not involve a text change to the goals, policies, and objectives of the local government's comprehensive plan but only proposes a land use change to the future land use map for a site-specific small scale development activity.
  - e. The property that is the subject of the proposed amendment is not located within an area of critical state concern.

- 2. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "built-out" means 90 percent of the property within the municipality's boundaries, excluding lands that are designated as conservation, preservation, recreation, or public facilities categories, have been developed or are the subject of an approved development order that has received a building permit and the municipality has an average density of five units per acre for residential development.
- 3.a. A local government that proposes to consider a plan amendment pursuant to this paragraph is not required to comply with the procedures and public notice requirements of s.

  163.3184(15)(c) for such plan amendments if the local government complies with the provisions of s. 166.041(3)(c). If a request for a plan amendment under this paragraph is initiated by other than the local government, public notice of the amendment is required.
- b. The local government shall send copies of the notice and amendment to the state land planning agency, the regional planning council, and any other person or entity requesting a copy. This information shall also include a statement identifying any property subject to the amendment that is located within a coastal high hazard area as identified in the local comprehensive plan.
- 4. Amendments adopted pursuant to this paragraph require only one public hearing before the governing board, which shall be an adoption hearing as described in s. 163.3184(7), and are not subject to the requirements of s. 163.3184(3)-(6) unless the local government elects to have them subject to those requirements

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- 5. This paragraph shall not apply if a municipality annexes unincorporated property that decreases the percentage of build-out to an amount below 90 percent.
- 6. A municipality shall notify the state land planning agency in writing of the municipality's built-out percentage prior to the submission of any comprehensive plan amendments under this subsection.
- Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 163.3247, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 163.3247 Century Commission for a Sustainable Florida. --
- (3) CENTURY COMMISSION FOR A SUSTAINABLE FLORIDA; CREATION; ORGANIZATION.--The Century Commission for a Sustainable Florida is created as a standing body to help the citizens of this state envision and plan their collective future with an eye towards both 25-year and 50-year horizons.
- The commission shall consist of 15 members, 5 (a) appointed by the Governor, 5 appointed by the President of the Senate, and 5 appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Appointments shall be made no later than October 1, 2005. The membership must represent local governments, school boards, developers and homebuilders, the business community, the agriculture community, the environmental community, and other appropriate stakeholders. The membership shall reflect the demographic makeup of the state. One member shall be designated by the Governor as chair of the commission. Any vacancy that occurs on the commission must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment and shall be for the unexpired term of that commission seat. Members shall serve 4year terms, except that, initially, to provide for staggered 841619

terms, the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each appoint one member to serve a 2-year term, two members to serve 3-year terms, and two members to serve 4-year terms. All subsequent appointments shall be for 4-year terms. An appointee may not serve more than 6 years.

Section 7. Subsection (2) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 339.2819, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 339.2819 Transportation Regional Incentive Program.--

- (2) The percentage of matching funds provided from the Transportation Regional Incentive Program shall be 50 percent of project costs, or up to 50 percent of the nonfederal share of the eligible project cost for a public transportation facility project.
- (4)(a) Projects to be funded with Transportation Regional Incentive Program funds shall, at a minimum:
- 1. Support those transportation facilities that serve national, statewide, or regional functions and function as an integrated regional transportation system.
- 2. Be identified in the capital improvements element of a comprehensive plan that has been determined to be in compliance with part II of chapter 163, after July 1, 2005, or to implement a long-term concurrency management system adopted by a local government in accordance with s. <a href="mailto:163.3180(9)">163.3177(9)</a>. Further, the project shall be in compliance with local government comprehensive plan policies relative to corridor management.
- 3. Be consistent with the Strategic Intermodal System Plan developed under s. 339.64.

- 4. Have a commitment for local, regional, or private financial matching funds as a percentage of the overall project cost.
  - Section 8. Subsection (10) of section 339.55, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
    - 339.55 State-funded infrastructure bank.--
  - (10) Funds paid into the State Transportation Trust Fund pursuant to s. 201.15(1)(d) for the purposes of the State Infrastructure Bank are hereby annually appropriated for expenditure to support that program.
  - Section 9. Paragraphs (1), (m), and (n) of subsection (24) of section 380.06, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (28) is added to that section, to read:
    - 380.06 Developments of regional impact. --
    - (24) STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS. --
  - (1) Any proposed development within an urban service boundary established under s. 163.3177(14) is exempt from the provisions of this section if the local government having jurisdiction over the area where the development is proposed has adopted the urban service boundary, and has entered into a binding agreement with adjacent jurisdictions that would be impacted and with the Department of Transportation regarding the mitigation of impacts on state and regional transportation facilities, and has adopted a proportionate fair-share mitigation share methodology pursuant to s. 163.3180(16).
  - (m) Any proposed development within a rural land stewardship area created under s. 163.3177(11)(d) is exempt from the provisions of this section if the local government that has adopted the rural land stewardship area has entered into a 841619

binding agreement with jurisdictions that would be impacted and the Department of Transportation regarding the mitigation of impacts on state and regional transportation facilities, and has adopted a proportionate <u>fair-share mitigation</u> share methodology pursuant to s. 163.3180(16).

- (n) Any proposed development or redevelopment within an area designated as an urban infill and redevelopment area under s. 163.2517 is exempt from the provisions of this section if the local government has entered into a binding agreement with jurisdictions that would be impacted and the Department of Transportation regarding the mitigation of impacts on state and regional transportation facilities, and has adopted a proportionate fair-share mitigation share methodology pursuant to s. 163.3180(16).
  - (28) PARTIAL STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS. --
- (a) If the binding agreement referenced under paragraph (24)(1) for urban service boundaries is not entered into within 12 months after establishment of the urban service boundary, the development-of-regional-impact review for projects within the urban service boundary must address transportation impacts only.
- (b) If the binding agreement referenced under paragraph (24)(n) for designated urban infill and redevelopment areas is not entered into within 12 months after the designation of the area or July 1, 2007, whichever occurs later, the development-of-regional-impact review for projects within the urban infill and redevelopment area must address transportation impacts only.
- (c) If the binding agreement referenced under paragraph (24) (m) for rural land stewardship areas is not entered into within 12 months after the designation of a rural land 841619

- stewardship area, the development-of-regional-impact review for
   projects within the rural land stewardship area must address
   transportation impacts only.
  - (d) A local government that does not wish to enter into a binding agreement or that is unable to agree on the terms of the agreement referenced under paragraph (24)(1), paragraph (24)(m), or paragraph (24)(n) shall provide written notification to the state land planning agency of the desire not to enter into a binding agreement or a failure to enter into a binding agreement within the 12-month period referenced in paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c). Following the notification of the state land planning agency, the development-of-regional-impact review for projects within the urban service boundary under paragraph (24)(1), within a rural land stewardship area under paragraph (24)(m), or for an urban infill and redevelopment area under paragraph (24)(n) must address transportation impacts only.
  - Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 1013.65, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 1013.65 Educational and ancillary plant construction funds; Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund; allocation of funds.--
  - (2)(a) The Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund shall be comprised of the following sources, which are hereby appropriated to the trust fund:
  - 1. Proceeds, premiums, and accrued interest from the sale of public education bonds and that portion of the revenues accruing from the gross receipts tax as provided by s. 9(a)(2),

- Art. XII of the State Constitution, as amended, interest on investments, and federal interest subsidies.
  - 2. General revenue funds appropriated to the fund for educational capital outlay purposes.
  - 3. All capital outlay funds previously appropriated and certified forward pursuant to s. 216.301.
    - 4.a. Funds paid pursuant to s. 201.15(1)(d).
  - b. The sum of  $\frac{$75}{41.75}$  million of such funds shall be appropriated annually for expenditure to fund the Classrooms for Kids Program created in s. 1013.735 and shall be distributed as provided by that section.
  - c. The sum of \$30 million of such funds shall be appropriated each year for expenditure to fund the High Growth District Capital Outlay Assistance Grant Program created in s. 1013.738 and shall be distributed as provided in that section.
  - Section 11. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 1013.738, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 1013.738 High Growth District Capital Outlay Assistance Grant Program.--
  - (2) In order to qualify for a grant, a school district must meet the following criteria:
  - (a) The district must have levied the full 2 mills of nonvoted discretionary capital outlay millage authorized in s. 1011.71(2) for each of the past 3 4 fiscal years or currently receive an amount from the school capital outlay surtax authorized in s. 212.055(6) that, when added to the nonvoted discretionary capital outlay millage collected, equals the amount that would be generated if the full 2 mills of nonvoted

- 848 <u>discretionary capital outlay millage had been collected over the</u> 849 past 3 fiscal years.
  - (b) The district must receive, in the current fiscal year, revenue from the collection of an impact fee specifically for schools and revenue from the collection of one of the following:
  - 1. A local government infrastructure sales surtax authorized in s. 212.055(2) in which a portion is dedicated for the construction of schools in the current fiscal year.
  - 2. A school capital outlay surtax authorized in s.

    212.055(6). If the school capital outlay surtax is used to meet
    the conditions of paragraph (a), the amount of the school
    capital outlay surtax collected must be in excess of the amount
    in paragraph (a).
  - 3. A local bond referendum as authorized in ss. 1010.40-1010.55. Fifty percent of the revenue derived from the 2 mill nonvoted discretionary capital outlay millage for the past 4 fiscal years, when divided by the district's growth in capital outlay FTE students over this period, produces a value that is less than the average cost per student station calculated pursuant to s. 1013.72(2), and weighted by statewide growth in capital outlay FTE students in elementary, middle, and high schools for the past 4 fiscal years.
  - (c) The district must have equaled or exceeded three times twice the statewide average of growth in capital outlay FTE students over this same 3-year 4 year period.
  - (d) The district must not have received an appropriation from the special facilities construction program in the current fiscal year. The Commissioner of Education must have released all funds allocated to the district from the Classrooms First 841619

Program authorized in s. 1013.68, and these funds were fully expended by the district as of February 1 of the current fiscal year.

- (e) The total capital outlay FTE students of the district is greater than 15,000 students.
- (3) The funds provided in the General Appropriations Act shall be allocated pursuant to the following methodology:
- (a) Each eligible district school board shall receive an amount from the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service

  Trust Fund to be calculated by computing the capital outlay full-time equivalent membership as determined by the department. Such membership must include, but is not limited to:
- 1. K-12 students, except hospital and homebound part-time students; and
- 2. Students who are career education students and adult disabled students and who are enrolled in school district career centers. For each eligible district, the Department of Education shall calculate the value of 50 percent of the revenue derived from the 2-mill nonvoted discretionary capital outlay millage for the past 4 fiscal years divided by the increase in capital outlay FTE students for the same period.
- (b) The capital outlay full-time equivalent membership shall be determined for kindergarten through grade 12 and for career centers by averaging the unweighted full-time equivalent membership for the second and third surveys and comparing the results on a school-by-school basis with the Florida Inventory for School Houses. The capital outlay full-time equivalent membership by grade-level organization shall be used in making the following calculation: the capital outlay full-time 841619

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equivalent membership by grade-level organization for the prior year must be used to compute the growth over the highest of the 3 years preceding the prior year. The Department of Education shall determine, for each eligible district, the amount that must be added to the value calculated pursuant to paragraph (a) to produce the weighted average value per student station calculated pursuant to paragraph (2) (b).

The total amount appropriated by the Legislature pursuant to this subsection shall be allocated among the growth capital outlay full-time equivalent membership. The allocation shall be prorated to the districts based upon each district's percentage of growth capital outlay full-time equivalent membership. The most recent 4-year capital outlay full-time equivalent membership data shall be used in each subsequent year's calculation for the allocation of funds pursuant to this subsection. If a change, correction, or recomputation of data during any year results in a reduction or increase of the calculated amount previously allocated to a district, the allocation to that district shall be adjusted correspondingly. If such recomputation results in an increase or decrease of the calculated amount, such additional or reduced amounts shall be added to or reduced from the district's future appropriations. However, no change, correction, or recomputation of data shall be made subsequent to 2 years following the initial annual allocation. The value calculated for each eligible district pursuant to paragraph (b) shall be multiplied by the average increase in capital outlay FTE students for the past 4 fiscal years to determine the maximum amount of a grant that may be awarded to a district pursuant to this section.

- (d) In the event the funds provided in the General Appropriations Act are insufficient to fully fund the maximum grants calculated pursuant to paragraph (c), the Department of Education shall allocate the funds based on each district's prorated share of the total maximum award amount calculated for all eligible districts.
- Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 27 of chapter 2005-290, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

  Section 27.
- (2) The following appropriations are made for the 2005-2006 fiscal year only on a nonrecurring basis:
- (a) From the State Transportation Trust Fund in the Department of Transportation:
- 1. One hundred seventy-five Two hundred million dollars for the purposes specified in sections 339.61, 339.62, 339.63, and 339.64, Florida Statutes.
- 2. Two hundred seventy-five million dollars for the purposes specified in section 339.2819, Florida Statutes.
- 3. One hundred million dollars for the purposes specified in section 339.55, Florida Statutes.
- 4. Twenty-five million for the purposes specified in section 339.2817, Florida Statutes.
- Section 13. The Legislature finds that local governments should have the ability to require all new development to mitigate the development's impact on transportation facilities, regardless of the size or type of development, by payment of a per-trip fee as an alternative to the adoption by the local government of impact fees for transportation facilities or the implementation of proportionate fair-share mitigation.

964 Therefore, the Legislature hereby directs that the Department of Transportation shall conduct a study to determine if a per-trip 965 fee would provide local government with an effective method of 966 967 ensuring that the cost of transportation facilities is equitable and equally distributed. Such fees would be imposed on roadways 968 and paid at the time of the issuance of a building permit or its 969 functional equivalent. The revenues derived from such fees would 970 971 be used to fund new facilities or to fix existing deficiencies 972 on transportation facilities. The department shall submit a 973 report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of 974 975 Representatives by December 1, 2006.

Section 14. Effective upon this act becoming a law, the \$30 million appropriated in s. 1013.65(2)(a)4.c., Florida

Statutes, as provided by section 25 of chapter 2005-290, Laws of Florida, which was vetoed for the 2005-2006 fiscal year, which sum is in the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service

Trust Fund in the Department of Education, is appropriated for the 2005-2006 fiscal year on a nonrecurring basis to the High Growth District Capital Outlay Assistance Grant Program created in s. 1013.738, Florida Statutes.

Section 15. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.

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========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========

Remove the entire title, and insert:

An act relating to growth management; amending s.

163.3164, F.S.; revising a definition; amending s.

991 163.3177, F.S.; deleting a requirement that the entire

comprehensive plan be financially feasible; specifying

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limitations on challenges to certain changes in a 5-year schedule of capital improvements; authorizing local governments to continue adopting land use plan amendments during challenges to the plan; correcting a crossreference; amending s. 163.3180, F.S.; revising concurrency requirements and procedures; providing sanctions; providing for a waiver of transportation facilities concurrency requirements for certain urban infill, redevelopment, and downtown revitalization areas and certain built-out municipalities; requiring local governments and the Department of Transportation to establish a plan for maintaining certain level-of-service standards; providing requirements for the waiver for such built-out municipalities; exempting certain areas from certain transportation concurrency requirements; deleting recordkeeping and reporting requirements related to transportation de minimis impacts; providing that school capacity is not a basis for finding a comprehensive plan amendment not in compliance; deleting a requirement to incorporate the school concurrency service areas and criteria and standards for establishment of the service areas into the local government comprehensive plan; amending s. 163.3184, F.S.; correcting a cross-reference; amending s. 163.3187, F.S.; authorizing approval of certain small scale amendments to a comprehensive plan for certain built-out municipalities; providing criteria, requirements, and procedures; providing for nonapplication under certain circumstances; amending s. 163.3247, F.S.; providing a requirement on the makeup of the Century

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Commission for a Sustainable Florida; amending s. 339.2819, F.S.; revising criteria for matching funds for the Transportation Regional Incentive Program; correcting a cross-reference; amending s. 339.55, F.S.; deleting an annual appropriation from the State Transportation Trust Fund for State Infrastructure Bank purposes; amending s. 380.06, F.S.; revising certain statutory exemption provisions for developments of regional impact; revising an exemption from development of regional impact review for certain developments within an urban service boundary; limiting development-of-regional-impact review of certain urban service boundaries, urban infill and redevelopment areas, and rural land stewardship areas to transportation impacts only under certain circumstances; amending s. 1013.65, F.S.; revising the sum appropriated for the Classrooms for Kids Program; providing a continuing appropriation for the High Growth District Capital Outlay Assistance Grant Program; amending s. 1013.738, F.S.; revising the eligibility criteria for the High Growth District Capital Outlay Assistance Grant Program; revising provisions for allocation of funds; providing calculations; amending s. 27, ch. 2005-290, Laws of Florida; revising an appropriation from the State Transportation Trust Fund for Florida Strategic Intermodal System purposes; providing legislative findings; requiring the Department of Transportation to conduct a study of per-trip fees on certain transportation facilities for certain purposes; providing study criteria; requiring a report to the Governor and Legislature; providing an

# HOUSE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 7167

# Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

1051	appropriation from the Public Education Capital Outlay and
1052	Debt Service Trust Fund to the High Growth District
1053	Capital Outlay Assistance Grant Program; providing an
1054	effective date.