

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

Floor: 2/AD/2R 05/05/2011 12:12 PM

Senator Bennett moved the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 1046 - 5746 and insert:

2 3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

Section 11. Subsections (5), (6), and (9) of section 163.3175, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 163.3175 Legislative findings on compatibility of development with military installations; exchange of information between local governments and military installations.-
- (5) The commanding officer or his or her designee may provide comments to the affected local government on the impact such proposed changes may have on the mission of the military installation. Such comments may include:

15

16

17 18

19

20

21 22

23 24

25

26 27

28 29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41 42



- (a) If the installation has an airfield, whether such proposed changes will be incompatible with the safety and noise standards contained in the Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) adopted by the military installation for that airfield;
- (b) Whether such changes are incompatible with the Installation Environmental Noise Management Program (IENMP) of the United States Army;
- (c) Whether such changes are incompatible with the findings of a Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) for the area if one has been completed; and
- (d) Whether the military installation's mission will be adversely affected by the proposed actions of the county or affected local government.

The commanding officer's comments, underlying studies, and reports are not binding on the local government.

- (6) The affected local government shall take into consideration any comments provided by the commanding officer or his or her designee pursuant to subsection (4) and must also be sensitive to private property rights and not be unduly restrictive on those rights. The affected local government shall forward a copy of any comments regarding comprehensive plan amendments to the state land planning agency.
- (9) If a local government, as required under s. 163.3177(6)(a), does not adopt criteria and address compatibility of lands adjacent to or closely proximate to existing military installations in its future land use plan element by June 30, 2012, the local government, the military installation, the state land planning agency, and other parties

44

45

46 47

48

49

50

51

52 53

54

55

56

57 58

59

60

61 62

63

64

65 66

67

68

69

70

71



as identified by the regional planning council, including, but not limited to, private landowner representatives, shall enter into mediation conducted pursuant to s. 186.509. If the local government comprehensive plan does not contain criteria addressing compatibility by December 31, 2013, the agency may notify the Administration Commission. The Administration Commission may impose sanctions pursuant to s. $163.3184(8)\frac{(11)}{(11)}$. Any local government that amended its comprehensive plan to address military installation compatibility requirements after 2004 and was found to be in compliance is deemed to be in compliance with this subsection until the local government conducts its evaluation and appraisal review pursuant to s. 163.3191 and determines that amendments are necessary to meet updated general law requirements.

Section 12. Section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive plan; studies and surveys.-
- (1) The comprehensive plan shall provide the consist of materials in such descriptive form, written or graphic, as may be appropriate to the prescription of principles, guidelines, and standards, and strategies for the orderly and balanced future economic, social, physical, environmental, and fiscal development of the area that reflects community commitments to implement the plan and its elements. These principles and strategies shall guide future decisions in a consistent manner and shall contain programs and activities to ensure comprehensive plans are implemented. The sections of the comprehensive plan containing the principles and strategies,

73 74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84 85

86 87

88 89

90

91

92

93 94

95

96

97

98

99

100



generally provided as goals, objectives, and policies, shall describe how the local government's programs, activities, and land development regulations will be initiated, modified, or continued to implement the comprehensive plan in a consistent manner. It is not the intent of this part to require the inclusion of implementing regulations in the comprehensive plan but rather to require identification of those programs, activities, and land development regulations that will be part of the strategy for implementing the comprehensive plan and the principles that describe how the programs, activities, and land development regulations will be carried out. The plan shall establish meaningful and predictable standards for the use and development of land and provide meaningful guidelines for the content of more detailed land development and use regulations.

- (a) The comprehensive plan shall consist of elements as described in this section, and may include optional elements.
- (b) A local government may include, as part of its adopted plan, documents adopted by reference but not incorporated verbatim into the plan. The adoption by reference must identify the title and author of the document and indicate clearly what provisions and edition of the document is being adopted.
- (c) The format of these principles and guidelines is at the discretion of the local government, but typically is expressed in goals, objectives, policies, and strategies.
- (d) The comprehensive plan shall identify procedures for monitoring, evaluating, and appraising implementation of the plan.
- (e) When a federal, state, or regional agency has implemented a regulatory program, a local government is not

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113 114

115

116 117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129



required to duplicate or exceed that regulatory program in its local comprehensive plan.

- (f) All mandatory and optional elements of the comprehensive plan and plan amendments shall be based upon relevant and appropriate data and an analysis by the local government that may include, but not be limited to, surveys, studies, community goals and vision, and other data available at the time of adoption of the comprehensive plan or plan amendment. To be based on data means to react to it in an appropriate way and to the extent necessary indicated by the data available on that particular subject at the time of adoption of the plan or plan amendment at issue.
- 1. Surveys, studies, and data utilized in the preparation of the comprehensive plan may not be deemed a part of the comprehensive plan unless adopted as a part of it. Copies of such studies, surveys, data, and supporting documents for proposed plans and plan amendments shall be made available for public inspection, and copies of such plans shall be made available to the public upon payment of reasonable charges for reproduction. Support data or summaries are not subject to the compliance review process, but the comprehensive plan must be clearly based on appropriate data. Support data or summaries may be used to aid in the determination of compliance and consistency.
- 2. Data must be taken from professionally accepted sources. The application of a methodology utilized in data collection or whether a particular methodology is professionally accepted may be evaluated. However, the evaluation may not include whether one accepted methodology is better than another. Original data

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148 149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158



collection by local governments is not required. However, local governments may use original data so long as methodologies are professionally accepted.

- 3. The comprehensive plan shall be based upon resident and seasonal population estimates and projections, which shall either be those provided by the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research or generated by the local government based upon a professionally acceptable methodology. The plan must be based on at least the minimum amount of land required to accommodate the medium projections of the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research for at least a 10-year planning period unless otherwise limited under s. 380.05, including related rules of the Administration Commission.
- (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. Where data is relevant to several elements, consistent data shall be used, including population estimates and projections unless alternative data can be justified for a plan amendment through new supporting data and analysis. Each map depicting future conditions must reflect the principles, guidelines, and standards within all elements and each such map must be contained within the comprehensive plan, and the comprehensive plan shall be financially feasible. Financial feasibility shall be determined using professionally accepted methodologies and applies to the 5-year planning period, except in the case of a long-term transportation or school concurrency management system, in which case a 10-year or 15-year period



applies.

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166 167

168

169

170

171 172

173

174

175

176 177

178 179

180

181

182 183

184

185

- (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 use of such facilities and set forth:
- 1. A component that outlines principles for construction, extension, or increase in capacity of public facilities, as well as a component that outlines principles for correcting existing public facility deficiencies, which are necessary to implement the comprehensive plan. The components shall cover at least a 5year 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 to meet established including acceptable levels of service.
 - 4. Standards for the management of debt.
- 4.5. A schedule of capital improvements which includes any publicly funded projects of federal, state, or local government, and which may include privately funded projects for which the local government has no fiscal responsibility. Projects aunecessary to ensure that any adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and maintained for the 5-year period must be identified as either funded or unfunded and given a level of priority for funding. For capital improvements that will be funded by the developer, financial feasibility shall be demonstrated by being guaranteed in an enforceable development

189

190

191

192 193

194

195

196 197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216



agreement or interlocal agreement pursuant to paragraph (10) (h), or other enforceable agreement. These development agreements and interlocal agreements shall be reflected in the schedule of capital improvements if the capital improvement is necessary to serve development within the 5-year schedule. If the local government uses planned revenue sources that require referenda or other actions to secure the revenue source, the plan must, in the event the referenda are not passed or actions do not secure the planned revenue source, identify other existing revenue sources that will be used to fund the capital projects or otherwise amend the plan to ensure financial feasibility.

5.6. The schedule must include transportation improvements included in the applicable metropolitan planning organization's transportation improvement program adopted pursuant to s. 339.175(8) to the extent that such improvements are relied upon to ensure concurrency and financial feasibility. The schedule must also be coordinated with the applicable metropolitan planning organization's long-range transportation plan adopted pursuant to s. 339.175(7).

(b) 1. The capital improvements element must be reviewed by the local government on an annual basis. Modifications and modified as necessary in accordance with s. 163.3187 or s. 163.3189 in order to update the maintain a financially feasible 5-year capital improvement 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 may shall not be deemed to be amendments to the local comprehensive plan. A copy of the ordinance shall be transmitted

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228 229

230

231

232

233

234 235

236

237 238

239

240 241

242

243

244

245



to the state land planning agency. An amendment to the comprehensive plan is required to update the schedule on an annual basis or to eliminate, defer, or delay the construction for any facility listed in the 5-year schedule. All public facilities must be consistent with the capital improvements element. The annual update to the capital improvements element of the comprehensive plan need not comply with the financial feasibility requirement until December 1, 2011. Thereafter, a local government may not amend its future land use map, except for plan amendments to meet new requirements under this part and emergency amendments pursuant to s. 163.3187(1)(a), after December 1, 2011, and every year thereafter, unless and until the local government has adopted the annual update and it has been transmitted to the state land planning agency.

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).

(c) If the local government does not adopt the required annual update to the schedule of capital improvements, the state land planning agency must notify the Administration Commission. A local government that has a demonstrated lack of commitment to meeting its obligations identified in the capital improvements element may be subject to sanctions by the Administration Commission pursuant to s. 163.3184(11).

(d) If a local government adopts a long-term concurrency management system pursuant to s. 163.3180(9), it must also adopt a long-term capital improvements schedule covering up to a 10-

247

248 249

250

251

252 253

254 255

256

257 258

259

260

261

262

263 264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274



year or 15-year period, and must update the long-term schedule annually. The long-term schedule of capital improvements must be financially feasible.

(e) At the discretion of the local government and notwithstanding the requirements of this subsection, a comprehensive plan, as revised by an amendment to the plan's future land use map, shall be deemed to be financially feasible and to have achieved and maintained level-of-service standards as required by this section with respect to transportation facilities if the amendment to the future land use map is supported by a:

1. Condition in a development order for a development of regional impact or binding agreement that addresses proportionate-share mitigation consistent with s. 163.3180(12); or

2. Binding agreement addressing proportionate fair-share mitigation consistent with s. 163.3180(16)(f) and the property subject to the amendment to the future land use map is located within an area designated in a comprehensive plan for urban infill, urban redevelopment, downtown revitalization, urban infill and redevelopment, or an urban service area. The binding agreement must be based on the maximum amount of development identified by the future land use map amendment or as may be otherwise restricted through a special area plan policy or map notation in the comprehensive plan.

(f) A local government's comprehensive plan and plan amendments for land uses within all transportation concurrency exception areas that are designated and maintained in accordance with s. 163.3180(5) shall be deemed to meet the requirement to

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289 290

291

292 293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302 303



achieve and maintain level-of-service transportation.

- (4)(a) Coordination of the local comprehensive plan with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region; with the appropriate water management district's regional water supply plans approved pursuant to s. 373.709; and with adopted rules pertaining to designated areas of critical state concern; and with the state comprehensive plan shall be a major objective of the local comprehensive planning process. To that end, in the preparation of a comprehensive plan or element thereof, and in the comprehensive plan or element as adopted, the governing body shall include a specific policy statement indicating the relationship of the proposed development of the area to the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region and to the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require and as such adopted plans or plans in preparation may exist.
- (b) When all or a portion of the land in a local government jurisdiction is or becomes part of a designated area of critical state concern, the local government shall clearly identify those portions of the local comprehensive plan that shall be applicable to the critical area and shall indicate the relationship of the proposed development of the area to the rules for the area of critical state concern.
- (5) (a) Each local government comprehensive plan must include at least two planning periods, one covering at least the first 5-year period occurring after the plan's adoption and one covering at least a 10-year period. Additional planning periods

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319 320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329 330

331

332



for specific components, elements, land use amendments, or projects shall be permissible and accepted as part of the planning process.

- (b) The comprehensive plan and its elements shall contain guidelines or policies policy recommendations for the implementation of the plan and its elements.
- (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections (1) (5)and (12), the comprehensive plan shall include the following elements:
- (a) A future land use plan element designating proposed future general distribution, location, and extent of the uses of land for residential uses, commercial uses, industry, agriculture, recreation, conservation, education, public buildings and grounds, other public facilities, and other categories of the public and private uses of land. The approximate acreage and the general range of density or intensity of use shall be provided for the gross land area included in each existing land use category. The element shall establish the long-term end toward which land use programs and activities are ultimately directed. Counties are encouraged to designate rural land stewardship areas, pursuant to paragraph (11) (d), as overlays on the future land use map.
- 1. Each future land use category must be defined in terms of uses included, and must include standards to be followed in the control and distribution of population densities and building and structure intensities. The proposed distribution, location, and extent of the various categories of land use shall be shown on a land use map or map series which shall be supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable objectives.

337

338

339

340

341 342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360



- 333 2. The future land use plan and plan amendments shall be 334 based upon surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, as 335 applicable, including:
 - a. The amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth. +
 - b. The projected residential and seasonal population of the area.;
 - c. The character of undeveloped land. \div
 - d. The availability of water supplies, public facilities, and services. +
 - e. The need for redevelopment, including the renewal of blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming uses which are inconsistent with the character of the community. +
 - f. The compatibility of uses on lands adjacent to or closely proximate to military installations. +
 - g. The compatibility of uses on lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s. 330.35 and consistent with s. 333.02. \div
 - h. The discouragement of urban sprawl.; energy-efficient land use patterns accounting for existing and future electric power generation and transmission systems; greenhouse gas reduction strategies; and, in rural communities,
 - i. The need for job creation, capital investment, and economic development that will strengthen and diversify the community's economy.
 - j. The need to modify land uses and development patterns within antiquated subdivisions. The future land use plan may designate areas for future planned development use involving combinations of types of uses for which special regulations may be necessary to ensure development in accord with the principles

363 364

365

366

367

368

369 370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385 386

387

388

389

390



and standards of the comprehensive plan and this act.

- 3. The future land use plan element shall include criteria to be used to:
- a. Achieve the compatibility of lands adjacent or closely proximate to military installations, considering factors identified in s. 163.3175(5)., and
- b. Achieve the compatibility of lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s. 330.35 and consistent with s. 333.02.
- c. Encourage preservation of recreational and commercial working waterfronts for water dependent uses in coastal communities.
- d. Encourage the location of schools proximate to urban residential areas to the extent possible.
- e. Coordinate future land uses with the topography and soil conditions, and the availability of facilities and services.
 - f. Ensure the protection of natural and historic resources.
 - g. Provide for the compatibility of adjacent land uses.
- h. Provide guidelines for the implementation of mixed use development including the types of uses allowed, the percentage distribution among the mix of uses, or other standards, and the density and intensity of each use.
- 4. In addition, for rural communities, The amount of land designated for future planned uses industrial use shall provide a balance of uses that foster vibrant, viable communities and economic development opportunities and address outdated development patterns, such as antiquated subdivisions. The amount of land designated for future land uses should allow the operation of real estate markets to provide adequate choices for permanent and seasonal residents and business and be based upon

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409 410

411

412 413

414

415

416

417

418 419



surveys and studies that reflect the need for job creation, capital investment, and the necessity to strengthen and diversify the local economies, and may not be limited solely by the projected population of the rural community. The element shall accommodate at least the minimum amount of land required to accommodate the medium projections of the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research for at least a 10-year planning period unless otherwise limited under s. 380.05, including related rules of the Administration Commission.

- 5. The future land use plan of a county may also designate areas for possible future municipal incorporation.
- 6. The land use maps or map series shall generally identify and depict historic district boundaries and shall designate historically significant properties meriting protection. For coastal counties, the future land use element must include, without limitation, regulatory incentives and criteria that encourage the preservation of recreational and commercial working waterfronts as defined in s. 342.07.
- 7. The future land use element must clearly identify the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. When delineating the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a local government shall include in the categories sufficient land proximate to residential development to meet the projected needs for schools in coordination with public school boards and may establish differing criteria for schools of different type or size. Each local government shall include lands contiquous to existing school sites, to the maximum extent possible, within the land

421

422

423

424

425

426 427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437 438

439

440 441

442

443 444

445

446

447

448



use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. The failure by a local government to comply with these school siting requirements will result in the prohibition of the local government's ability to amend the local comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments described in s. 163.3187(1)(b), until the school siting requirements are met. Amendments proposed by a local government for purposes of identifying the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use are exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments contained in s. 163.3187. The future land use element shall include criteria that encourage the location of schools proximate to urban residential areas to the extent possible and shall require that the local government seek to collocate public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, with schools to the extent possible and to encourage the use of elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods. For schools serving predominantly rural counties, defined as a county with a population of 100,000 or fewer, an agricultural land use category is eligible for the location of public school facilities if the local comprehensive plan contains school siting criteria and the location is consistent with such criteria.

- 8. Future land use map amendments shall be based upon the following analyses:
- a. An analysis of the availability of facilities and services.
- b. An analysis of the suitability of the plan amendment for its proposed use considering the character of the undeveloped land, soils, topography, natural resources, and historic



resources on site.

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465 466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

- c. An analysis of the minimum amount of land needed as determined by the local government.
- 9. The future land use element and any amendment to the future land use element shall discourage the proliferation of urban sprawl.
- a. The primary indicators that a plan or plan amendment does not discourage the proliferation of urban sprawl are listed below. The evaluation of the presence of these indicators shall consist of an analysis of the plan or plan amendment within the context of features and characteristics unique to each locality in order to determine whether the plan or plan amendment:
- (I) Promotes, allows, or designates for development substantial areas of the jurisdiction to develop as lowintensity, low-density, or single-use development or uses.
- (II) Promotes, allows, or designates significant amounts of urban development to occur in rural areas at substantial distances from existing urban areas while not using undeveloped lands that are available and suitable for development.
- (III) Promotes, allows, or designates urban development in radial, strip, isolated, or ribbon patterns generally emanating from existing urban developments.
- (IV) Fails to adequately protect and conserve natural resources, such as wetlands, floodplains, native vegetation, environmentally sensitive areas, natural groundwater aquifer recharge areas, lakes, rivers, shorelines, beaches, bays, estuarine systems, and other significant natural systems.
- (V) Fails to adequately protect adjacent agricultural areas and activities, including silviculture, active agricultural and

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488 489

490

491

492

493

494

495 496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506



silvicultural activities, passive agricultural activities, and dormant, unique, and prime farmlands and soils.

- (VI) Fails to maximize use of existing public facilities and services.
- (VII) Fails to maximize use of future public facilities and services.
- (VIII) Allows for land use patterns or timing which disproportionately increase the cost in time, money, and energy of providing and maintaining facilities and services, including roads, potable water, sanitary sewer, stormwater management, law enforcement, education, health care, fire and emergency response, and general government.
- (IX) Fails to provide a clear separation between rural and urban uses.
- (X) Discourages or inhibits infill development or the redevelopment of existing neighborhoods and communities.
 - (XI) Fails to encourage a functional mix of uses.
- (XII) Results in poor accessibility among linked or related land uses.
- (XIII) Results in the loss of significant amounts of functional open space.
- b. The future land use element or plan amendment shall be determined to discourage the proliferation of urban sprawl if it incorporates a development pattern or urban form that achieves four or more of the following:
- (I) Directs or locates economic growth and associated land development to geographic areas of the community in a manner that does not have an adverse impact on and protects natural resources and ecosystems.

508

509

510 511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

525

526

527

528

529

530

531

532

533



- (II) Promotes the efficient and cost-effective provision or extension of public infrastructure and services. (III) Promotes walkable and connected communities and
- provides for compact development and a mix of uses at densities and intensities that will support a range of housing choices and a multimodal transportation system, including pedestrian, bicycle, and transit, if available.
 - (IV) Promotes conservation of water and energy.
- (V) Preserves agricultural areas and activities, including silviculture, and dormant, unique, and prime farmlands and soils.
- (VI) Preserves open space and natural lands and provides for public open space and recreation needs.
- (VII) Creates a balance of land uses based upon demands of residential population for the nonresidential needs of an area.
- (VIII) Provides uses, densities, and intensities of use and urban form that would remediate an existing or planned development pattern in the vicinity that constitutes sprawl or if it provides for an innovative development pattern such as transit-oriented developments or new towns as defined in s. 163.3164.
- 10. The future land use element shall include a future land use map or map series.
- a. The proposed distribution, extent, and location of the following uses shall be shown on the future land use map or map series:
 - (I) Residential.
 - (II) Commercial.
- 535 (III) Industrial.



550	(IV) Agricultural.
537	(V) Recreational.
538	(VI) Conservation.
539	(VII) Educational.
540	(VIII) Public.
541	b. The following areas shall also be shown on the future
542	land use map or map series, if applicable:
543	(I) Historic district boundaries and designated
544	historically significant properties.
545	(II) Transportation concurrency management area boundaries
546	or transportation concurrency exception area boundaries.
547	(III) Multimodal transportation district boundaries.
548	(IV) Mixed use categories.
549	c. The following natural resources or conditions shall be
550	shown on the future land use map or map series, if applicable:
551	(I) Existing and planned public potable waterwells, cones
552	of influence, and wellhead protection areas.
553	(II) Beaches and shores, including estuarine systems.
554	(III) Rivers, bays, lakes, floodplains, and harbors.
555	(IV) Wetlands.
556	(V) Minerals and soils.
557	(VI) Coastal high hazard areas.
558	$\underline{11.}$ Local governments required to update or amend their
559	comprehensive plan to include criteria and address compatibility
560	of lands adjacent or closely proximate to existing military
561	installations, or lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s.
562	330.35 and consistent with s. 333.02, in their future land use
563	plan element shall transmit the update or amendment to the state
564	land planning agency by June 30, 2012.

566

567

568

569

570

571

572

573

574

575

576

577

578

579

580

581

582

583

584

585

586

587

588

589

590 591

592

593



(b) A transportation element addressing mobility issues in relationship to the size and character of the local government. The purpose of the transportation element shall be to plan for a multimodal transportation system that places emphasis on public transportation systems, where feasible. The element shall provide for a safe, convenient multimodal transportation system, coordinated with the future land use map or map series and designed to support all elements of the comprehensive plan. A local government that has all or part of its jurisdiction included within the metropolitan planning area of a metropolitan planning organization (M.P.O.) pursuant to s. 339.175 shall prepare and adopt a transportation element consistent with this subsection. Local governments that are not located within the metropolitan planning area of an M.P.O. shall address traffic circulation, mass transit, and ports, and aviation and related facilities consistent with this subsection, except that local governments with a population of 50,000 or less shall only be required to address transportation circulation. The element shall be coordinated with the plans and programs of any applicable metropolitan planning organization, transportation authority, Florida Transportation Plan, and Department of Transportation's adopted work program.

1. Each local government's transportation element shall address

(b) A traffic circulation, including element consisting of the types, locations, and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares and transportation routes, including bicycle and pedestrian ways. Transportation corridors, as defined in s. 334.03, may be designated in the transportation traffic

595

596 597

598

599

600 601

602

603

604

605

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

617 618

619

620

621

622



circulation element pursuant to s. 337.273. If the transportation corridors are designated, the local government may adopt a transportation corridor management ordinance. The element shall include a map or map series showing the general location of the existing and proposed transportation system features and shall be coordinated with the future land use map or map series. The element shall reflect the data, analysis, and associated principles and strategies relating to:

- a. The existing transportation system levels of service and system needs and the availability of transportation facilities and services.
- b. The growth trends and travel patterns and interactions between land use and transportation.
- c. Existing and projected intermodal deficiencies and needs.
- d. The projected transportation system levels of service and system needs based upon the future land use map and the projected integrated transportation system.
- e. How the local government will correct existing facility deficiencies, meet the identified needs of the projected transportation system, and advance the purpose of this paragraph and the other elements of the comprehensive plan.
- 2. Local governments within a metropolitan planning area designated as an M.P.O. pursuant to s. 339.175 shall also address:
- a. All alternative modes of travel, such as public transportation, pedestrian, and bicycle travel.
- b. Aviation, rail, seaport facilities, access to those facilities, and intermodal terminals.

624

625 626

627

628

629

630

631

632

633

634

635

636

637

638

639

640

641

642

643

644

645

646

647

648

649

650



- c. The capability to evacuate the coastal population before an impending natural disaster.
- d. Airports, projected airport and aviation development, and land use compatibility around airports, which includes areas defined in ss. 333.01 and 333.02.
- e. An identification of land use densities, building intensities, and transportation management programs to promote public transportation systems in designated public transportation corridors so as to encourage population densities sufficient to support such systems.
- 3. Municipalities having populations greater than 50,000, and counties having populations greater than 75,000, shall include mass-transit provisions showing proposed methods for the moving of people, rights-of-way, terminals, and related facilities and shall address:
- a. The provision of efficient public transit services based upon existing and proposed major trip generators and attractors, safe and convenient public transit terminals, land uses, and accommodation of the special needs of the transportation disadvantaged.
- b. Plans for port, aviation, and related facilities coordinated with the general circulation and transportation element.
- c. Plans for the circulation of recreational traffic, including bicycle facilities, exercise trails, riding facilities, and such other matters as may be related to the improvement and safety of movement of all types of recreational traffic.
 - 4. At the option of a local government, an airport master

653 654

655

656

657

658

659

660

661

662

663

664

665

666

667

668

669

670

671

672

673 674

675

676

677

678

679

680



plan, and any subsequent amendments to the airport master plan, prepared by a licensed publicly owned and operated airport under s. 333.06 may be incorporated into the local government comprehensive plan by the local government having jurisdiction under this act for the area in which the airport or projected airport development is located by the adoption of a comprehensive plan amendment. In the amendment to the local comprehensive plan that integrates the airport master plan, the comprehensive plan amendment shall address land use compatibility consistent with chapter 333 regarding airport zoning; the provision of regional transportation facilities for the efficient use and operation of the transportation system and airport; consistency with the local government transportation circulation element and applicable M.P.O. long-range transportation plans; the execution of any necessary interlocal agreements for the purposes of the provision of public facilities and services to maintain the adopted level-of-service standards for facilities subject to concurrency; and may address airport-related or aviation-related development. Development or expansion of an airport consistent with the adopted airport master plan that has been incorporated into the local comprehensive plan in compliance with this part, and airportrelated or aviation-related development that has been addressed in the comprehensive plan amendment that incorporates the airport master plan, do not constitute a development of regional impact. Notwithstanding any other general law, an airport that has received a development-of-regional-impact development order pursuant to s. 380.06, but which is no longer required to undergo development-of-regional-impact review pursuant to this

682

683 684

685

686

687

688

689

690

691

692

693

694

695

696

697

698

699

700

701

702

703

704

705

706

707

708

709



subsection, may rescind its development-of-regional-impact order upon written notification to the applicable local government. Upon receipt by the local government, the development-ofregional-impact development order shall be deemed rescinded. The traffic circulation element shall incorporate transportation strategies to address reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector.

- (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.
- 1. Each local government shall address in the data and analyses required by this section those facilities that provide service within the local government's jurisdiction. Local governments that provide facilities to serve areas within other local government jurisdictions shall also address those facilities in the data and analyses required by this section, using data from the comprehensive plan for those areas for the purpose of projecting facility needs as required in this subsection. For shared facilities, each local government shall indicate the proportional capacity of the systems allocated to serve its jurisdiction.
- 2. The element shall describe the problems and needs and the general facilities that will be required for solution of the problems and needs, including correcting existing facility

711

712

713

714

715

716

717

718

719

720

721

722

723

724

725

726

727

728

729

730

731

732

733

734

735

736

737

738



deficiencies. The element shall address coordinating the extension of, or increase in the capacity of, facilities to meet future needs while maximizing the use of existing facilities and discouraging urban sprawl; conservation of potable water resources; and protecting the functions of natural groundwater recharge areas and natural drainage features. 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. 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.

3. Within 18 months after the governing board approves an updated regional water supply plan, the element must incorporate the alternative water supply project or projects selected by the local government from those identified in the regional water supply plan pursuant to s. 373.709(2)(a) or proposed by the local government under s. 373.709(8)(b). If a local government is located within two water management districts, the local government shall adopt its comprehensive plan amendment within 18 months after the later updated regional water supply plan. The element must identify such alternative water supply projects and traditional water supply projects and conservation and reuse necessary to meet the water needs identified in s. 373.709(2)(a) within the local government's jurisdiction and include a work plan, covering at least a 10-year planning period, for building public, private, and regional water supply facilities, including

740

741

742

743

744

745

746

747

748

749 750

751

752

753

754 755

756

757

758

759

760

761

762

763

764

765 766

767



development of alternative water supplies, which are identified in the element as necessary to serve existing and new development. The work plan shall be updated, at a minimum, every 5 years within 18 months after the governing board of a water management district approves an updated regional water supply plan. Amendments to incorporate the work plan do not count toward the limitation on the frequency of adoption of amendments to the comprehensive plan. Local governments, public and private utilities, regional water supply authorities, special districts, and water management districts are encouraged to cooperatively plan for the development of multijurisdictional water supply facilities that are sufficient to meet projected demands for established planning periods, including the development of alternative water sources to supplement traditional sources of groundwater and surface water supplies.

- (d) A conservation element for the conservation, use, and protection of natural resources in the area, including air, water, water recharge areas, wetlands, waterwells, estuarine marshes, soils, beaches, shores, flood plains, rivers, bays, lakes, harbors, forests, fisheries and wildlife, marine habitat, minerals, and other natural and environmental resources, including factors that affect energy conservation.
- 1. The following natural resources, where present within the local government's boundaries, shall be identified and analyzed and existing recreational or conservation uses, known pollution problems, including hazardous wastes, and the potential for conservation, recreation, use, or protection shall also be identified:
 - a. Rivers, bays, lakes, wetlands including estuarine



marshes, groundwaters, and springs, including information on quality of the resource available.

b. Floodplains.

768

769

770

771

772

773

774

775

776

777

778

779

780

781

782

783

784

785

786

787

788

789

790

791

792

793

794

795

- c. Known sources of commercially valuable minerals.
- d. Areas known to have experienced soil erosion problems.
- e. Areas that are the location of recreationally and commercially important fish or shellfish, wildlife, marine habitats, and vegetative communities, including forests, indicating known dominant species present and species listed by federal, state, or local government agencies as endangered, threatened, or species of special concern.
- 2. The element must contain principles, guidelines, and standards for conservation that provide long-term goals and which:
 - a. Protects air quality.
- b. Conserves, appropriately uses, and protects the quality and quantity of current and projected water sources and waters that flow into estuarine waters or oceanic waters and protect from activities and land uses known to affect adversely the quality and quantity of identified water sources, including natural groundwater recharge areas, wellhead protection areas, and surface waters used as a source of public water supply.
- c. Provides for the emergency conservation of water sources in accordance with the plans of the regional water management district.
- d. Conserves, appropriately uses, and protects minerals, soils, and native vegetative communities, including forests, from destruction by development activities.
 - e. Conserves, appropriately uses, and protects fisheries,

798

799

800

801

802

803

804

805

806

807

808

809

810

811

812

813

814 815

816

817

818

819

820

821

822

823

824

825



wildlife, wildlife habitat, and marine habitat and restricts activities known to adversely affect the survival of endangered and threatened wildlife.

- f. Protects existing natural reservations identified in the recreation and open space element.
- g. Maintains cooperation with adjacent local governments to conserve, appropriately use, or protect unique vegetative communities located within more than one local jurisdiction.
- h. Designates environmentally sensitive lands for protection based on locally determined criteria which further the goals and objectives of the conservation element.
 - i. Manages hazardous waste to protect natural resources.
- j. Protects and conserves wetlands and the natural functions of wetlands.
- k. Directs future land uses that are incompatible with the protection and conservation of wetlands and wetland functions away from wetlands. The type, intensity or density, extent, distribution, and location of allowable land uses and the types, values, functions, sizes, conditions, and locations of wetlands are land use factors that shall be considered when directing incompatible land uses away from wetlands. Land uses shall be distributed in a manner that minimizes the effect and impact on wetlands. The protection and conservation of wetlands by the direction of incompatible land uses away from wetlands shall occur in combination with other principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies in the comprehensive plan. Where incompatible land uses are allowed to occur, mitigation shall be considered as one means to compensate for loss of wetlands functions.

827

828

829

830

831

832

833

834

835

836

837

838

839

840

841

842

843

844

845

846 847

848 849

850

851

852

853

854



3. Local governments shall assess their Current and, as well as projected, water needs and sources for at least a 10year period based on the demands for industrial, agricultural, and potable water use and the quality and quantity of water available to meet these demands shall be analyzed. The analysis shall consider the existing levels of water conservation, use, and protection and applicable policies of the regional water management district and further must consider, considering the appropriate regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.709, or, in the absence of an approved regional water supply plan, the district water management plan approved pursuant to s. 373.036(2). This information shall be submitted to the appropriate agencies. The land use map or map series contained in the future land use element shall generally identify and depict the following:

- 1. Existing and planned waterwells and cones of influence where applicable.
 - 2. Beaches and shores, including estuarine systems.
 - 3. Rivers, bays, lakes, flood plains, and harbors.
 - 4. Wetlands.
 - 5. Minerals and soils.
 - 6. Energy conservation.

The land uses identified on such maps shall be consistent with applicable state law and rules.

(e) A recreation and open space element indicating a comprehensive system of public and private sites for recreation, including, but not limited to, natural reservations, parks and playgrounds, parkways, beaches and public access to beaches,

856

857 858

859

860

861

862

863 864

865

866

867

868

869

870

871

872

873

874

875

876

877

878

879

880

881

882

883



open spaces, waterways, and other recreational facilities.

- (f) 1. A housing element consisting of standards, plans, and principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies to be followed in:
- a. The provision of housing for all current and anticipated future residents of the jurisdiction.
 - b. The elimination of substandard dwelling conditions.
- c. The structural and aesthetic improvement of existing housing.
- d. The provision of adequate sites for future housing, including affordable workforce housing as defined in s. 380.0651(3)(h) $\frac{(i)}{(i)}$, housing for low-income, very low-income, and moderate-income families, mobile homes, and group home facilities and foster care facilities, with supporting infrastructure and public facilities.
- e. Provision for relocation housing and identification of historically significant and other housing for purposes of conservation, rehabilitation, or replacement.
 - f. The formulation of housing implementation programs.
- g. The creation or preservation of affordable housing to minimize the need for additional local services and avoid the concentration of affordable housing units only in specific areas of the jurisdiction.
- h. Energy efficiency in the design and construction of new housing.
 - i. Use of renewable energy resources.
- j. Each county in which the gap between the buying power of a family of four and the median county home sale price exceeds \$170,000, as determined by the Florida Housing Finance

885

886

887

888

889

890

891

892

893

894

895 896

897

898

899

900

901

902

903 904

905

906

907

908

909

910

911

912



Corporation, and which is not designated as an area of critical state concern shall adopt a plan for ensuring affordable workforce housing. At a minimum, the plan shall identify adequate sites for such housing. For purposes of this subsubparagraph, the term "workforce housing" means housing that is affordable to natural persons or families whose total household income does not exceed 140 percent of the area median income, adjusted for household size.

k. As a precondition to receiving any state affordable housing funding or allocation for any project or program within the jurisdiction of a county that is subject to sub-subparagraph i., a county must, by July 1 of each year, provide certification that the county has complied with the requirements of subsubparagraph j.

2. The principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies goals, objectives, and policies of the housing element must be based on the data and analysis prepared on housing needs, including an inventory taken from the latest decennial United States Census or more recent estimates, which shall include the number and distribution of dwelling units by type, tenure, age, rent, value, monthly cost of owner-occupied units, and rent or cost to income ratio, and shall show the number of dwelling units that are substandard. The inventory shall also include the methodology used to estimate the condition of housing, a projection of the anticipated number of households by size, income range, and age of residents derived from the population projections, and the minimum housing need of the current and anticipated future residents of the jurisdiction the affordable housing needs assessment.

914 915

916

917

918

919 920

921

922

923

924

925

926

927

928

929

930

931

932

933

934

935

936

937

938

939

940



- 3. The housing element must express principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies that reflect, as needed, the creation and preservation of affordable housing for all current and anticipated future residents of the jurisdiction, elimination of substandard housing conditions, adequate sites, and distribution of housing for a range of incomes and types, including mobile and manufactured homes. The element must provide for specific programs and actions to partner with private and nonprofit sectors to address housing needs in the jurisdiction, streamline the permitting process, and minimize costs and delays for affordable housing, establish standards to address the quality of housing, stabilization of neighborhoods, and identification and improvement of historically significant housing.
- 4. State and federal housing plans prepared on behalf of the local government must be consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies of the housing element. Local governments are encouraged to use job training, job creation, and economic solutions to address a portion of their affordable housing concerns.
- 2. To assist local governments in housing data collection and analysis and assure uniform and consistent information regarding the state's housing needs, the state land planning agency shall conduct an affordable housing needs assessment for all local jurisdictions on a schedule that coordinates the implementation of the needs assessment with the evaluation and appraisal reports required by s. 163.3191. Each local government shall utilize the data and analysis from the needs assessment as one basis for the housing element of its local comprehensive plan. The agency shall allow a local government the option to

943

944

945

946

947

948 949

950

951

952

953

954

955

956

957

958

959

960

961

962

963

964

965

966

967

968

969

970



perform its own needs assessment, if it uses the methodology established by the agency by rule.

- (q) 1. For those units of local government identified in s. 380.24, a coastal management element, appropriately related to the particular requirements of paragraphs (d) and (e) and meeting the requirements of s. 163.3178(2) and (3). The coastal management element shall set forth the principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies policies that shall guide the local government's decisions and program implementation with respect to the following objectives:
- 1.a. Maintain, restore, and enhance Maintenance, restoration, and enhancement of the overall quality of the coastal zone environment, including, but not limited to, its amenities and aesthetic values.
- 2.b. Preserve the continued existence of viable populations of all species of wildlife and marine life.
- 3.c. Protect the orderly and balanced utilization and preservation, consistent with sound conservation principles, of all living and nonliving coastal zone resources.
- 4.d. Avoid Avoidance of irreversible and irretrievable loss of coastal zone resources.
- 5.e. Use ecological planning principles and assumptions to be used in the determination of the suitability and extent of permitted development.
 - f. Proposed management and regulatory techniques.
- 6.g. Limit Limitation of public expenditures that subsidize development in high-hazard coastal high-hazard areas.
- 7.h. Protect Protection of human life against the effects of natural disasters.

972

973 974

975

976

977

978

979

980

981

982

983 984

985

986 987

988

989

990

991

992

993

994

995

996

997

998



- 8.i. Direct the orderly development, maintenance, and use of ports identified in s. 403.021(9) to facilitate deepwater commercial navigation and other related activities.
- 9.j. Preserve historic and archaeological resources, which include the Preservation, including sensitive adaptive use of these historic and archaeological resources.
- 2. As part of this element, a local government that has a coastal management element in its comprehensive plan is encouraged to adopt recreational surface water use policies that include applicable criteria for and consider such factors as natural resources, manatee protection needs, protection of working waterfronts and public access to the water, and recreation and economic demands. Criteria for manatee protection in the recreational surface water use policies should reflect applicable guidance outlined in the Boat Facility Siting Guide prepared by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. If the local government elects to adopt recreational surface water use policies by comprehensive plan amendment, such comprehensive plan amendment is exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1). Local governments that wish to adopt recreational surface water use policies may be eligible for assistance with the development of such policies through the Florida Coastal Management Program. The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall submit a report on the adoption of recreational surface water use policies under this subparagraph to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the majority and minority leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than December 1, 2010.

1001

1002

1003 1004

1005

1006

1007

1008

1009

1010

1011

1012

1013

1014

1015

1016

1017

1018 1019

1020

1021

1022

1023

1024

1025

1026

1027



- (h)1. An intergovernmental coordination element showing relationships and stating principles and guidelines to be used in coordinating the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards, regional water supply authorities, and other units of local government providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land, with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, with the state comprehensive plan and with the applicable regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.709, as the case may require and as such adopted plans or plans in preparation may exist. This element of the local comprehensive plan must demonstrate consideration of the particular effects of the local plan, when adopted, upon the development of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, or upon the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require.
- a. The intergovernmental coordination element must provide procedures for identifying and implementing joint planning areas, especially for the purpose of annexation, municipal incorporation, and joint infrastructure service areas.
- b. The intergovernmental coordination element must provide for recognition of campus master plans prepared pursuant to s. 1013.30 and airport master plans under paragraph (k).
- c. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for a dispute resolution process, as established pursuant to s. 186.509, for bringing intergovernmental disputes to closure in a timely manner.
- c.d. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for interlocal agreements as established pursuant to s.



1029 333.03(1)(b).

1030 1031

1032

1033

1034

1035

1036

1037

1038

1039

1040

1041 1042

1043 1044

1045

1046 1047

1048

1049

1050

1051

1052

1053

1054

1055

1056

1057

- 2. The intergovernmental coordination element shall also state principles and guidelines to be used in coordinating the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards and other units of local government providing facilities and services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land. In addition, the intergovernmental coordination element must describe joint processes for collaborative planning and decisionmaking on population projections and public school siting, the location and extension of public facilities subject to concurrency, and siting facilities with countywide significance, including locally unwanted land uses whose nature and identity are established in an agreement.
- 3. Within 1 year after adopting their intergovernmental coordination elements, each county, all the municipalities within that county, the district school board, and any unit of local government service providers in that county shall establish by interlocal or other formal agreement executed by all affected entities, the joint processes described in this subparagraph consistent with their adopted intergovernmental coordination elements. The element must:
- a. Ensure that the local government addresses through coordination mechanisms the impacts of development proposed in the local comprehensive plan upon development in adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, the region, and the state. The area of concern for municipalities shall include adjacent municipalities, the county, and counties adjacent to the municipality. The area of concern for counties shall include all municipalities within the county, adjacent counties, and



adjacent municipalities.

1058

1059

1060 1061

1062

1063

1064

1065

1066

1067

1068 1069

1070

1071

1072

1073

1074

1075 1076

1077

1078

1079 1080

1081 1082

1083

1084

1085

1086

- b. Ensure coordination in establishing level of service standards for public facilities with any state, regional, or local entity having operational and maintenance responsibility for such facilities.
- 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. Local governments shall execute an interlocal agreement with the district school board, the county, and nonexempt municipalities pursuant to s. 163.31777. The local government shall amend the intergovernmental coordination element to ensure 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. Plan amendments that comply with this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).
- 5. 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 identifies:
- a. All existing or proposed interlocal service delivery agreements relating to education; sanitary sewer; public safety; solid waste; drainage; potable water; parks and recreation; and transportation facilities.
 - b. Any deficits or duplication in the provision of

1088

1089

1090

1091

1092

1093 1094

1095

1096

1097

1098

1099

1100

1101

1102

1103

1104

1105 1106

1107

1108

1109

1110

1111

1112

1113

1114

1115



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.

6. Within 6 months after submission of the report, the Department of Community Affairs shall, through the appropriate regional planning council, coordinate a meeting of all local governments within the regional planning area to discuss the reports and potential strategies to remedy any identified deficiencies or duplications.

7. Each local government shall update its intergovernmental coordination element based upon the findings in the report submitted pursuant to subparagraph 5. The report may be used as supporting data and analysis for the intergovernmental coordination element.

- (i) The optional elements of the comprehensive plan in paragraphs (7) (a) and (b) are required elements for those municipalities having populations greater than 50,000, and those counties having populations greater than 75,000, as determined under s. 186.901.
- (j) For each unit of local government within an urbanized area designated for purposes of s. 339.175, a transportation element, which must be prepared and adopted in lieu of the requirements of paragraph (b) and paragraphs (7) (a), (b), (c), and (d) and which shall address the following issues:
- 1. Traffic circulation, including major thoroughfares and other routes, including bicycle and pedestrian ways.
- 2. All alternative modes of travel, such as public transportation, pedestrian, and bicycle travel.



1116 3. Parking facilities. 1117

1118 1119

1120

1121

1122 1123

1124

1125

1126 1127

1128

1129

1130

1131

1132

1133

1134

1135 1136

1137

1138

1139

1140

1141

1142

1143

1144

- 4. Aviation, rail, seaport facilities, access to those facilities, and intermodal terminals.
- 5. The availability of facilities and services to serve existing land uses and the compatibility between future land use and transportation elements.
- 6. The capability to evacuate the coastal population prior to an impending natural disaster.
- 7. Airports, projected airport and aviation development, and land use compatibility around airports, which includes areas defined in ss. 333.01 and 333.02.
- 8. An identification of land use densities, building intensities, and transportation management programs to promote public transportation systems in designated public transportation corridors so as to encourage population densities sufficient to support such systems.
- 9. May include transportation corridors, as defined in s. 334.03, intended for future transportation facilities designated pursuant to s. 337.273. If transportation corridors are designated, the local government may adopt a transportation corridor management ordinance.
- 10. The incorporation of transportation strategies to address reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector.
- (k) An airport master plan, and any subsequent amendments to the airport master plan, prepared by a licensed publicly owned and operated airport under s. 333.06 may be incorporated into the local government comprehensive plan by the local government having jurisdiction under this act for the area in

1146 1147

1148

1149

1150

1151

1152 1153

1154 1155

1156

1157

1158

1159

1160

1161 1162

1163

1164

1165

1166

1167

1168

1169

1170

1171

1172

1173



which the airport or projected airport development is located by the adoption of a comprehensive plan amendment. In the amendment to the local comprehensive plan that integrates the airport master plan, the comprehensive plan amendment shall address land use compatibility consistent with chapter 333 regarding airport zoning; the provision of regional transportation facilities for the efficient use and operation of the transportation system and airport; consistency with the local government transportation circulation element and applicable metropolitan planning organization long-range transportation plans; and the execution of any necessary interlocal agreements for the purposes of the provision of public facilities and services to maintain the adopted level-of-service standards for facilities subject to concurrency; and may address airport-related or aviation-related development. Development or expansion of an airport consistent with the adopted airport master plan that has been incorporated into the local comprehensive plan in compliance with this part, and airport-related or aviation-related development that has been addressed in the comprehensive plan amendment that incorporates the airport master plan, shall not be a development of regional impact. Notwithstanding any other general law, an airport that has received a development-of-regional-impact development order pursuant to s. 380.06, but which is no longer required to undergo development-of-regional-impact review pursuant to this subsection, may abandon its development-ofregional-impact order upon written notification to the applicable local government. Upon receipt by the local government, the development-of-regional-impact development order is void.

1175

1176

1177

1178

1179 1180

1181

1182

1183 1184

1185

1186

1187

1188

1189

1190

1191 1192

1193

1194 1195

1196

1197

1198

1199

1200

1201

1202



(7) The comprehensive plan may include the following additional elements, or portions or phases thereof:

(a) As a part of the circulation element of paragraph (6) (b) or as a separate element, a mass-transit element showing proposed methods for the moving of people, rights-of-way, terminals, related facilities, and fiscal considerations for the accomplishment of the element.

(b) As a part of the circulation element of paragraph (6) (b) or as a separate element, plans for port, aviation, and related facilities coordinated with the general circulation and transportation element.

(c) As a part of the circulation element of paragraph (6) (b) and in coordination with paragraph (6) (e), where applicable, a plan element for the circulation of recreational traffic, including bicycle facilities, exercise trails, riding facilities, and such other matters as may be related to the improvement and safety of movement of all types of recreational traffic.

(d) As a part of the circulation element of paragraph (6) (b) or as a separate element, a plan element for the development of offstreet parking facilities for motor vehicles and the fiscal considerations for the accomplishment of the element.

(e) A public buildings and related facilities element showing locations and arrangements of civic and community centers, public schools, hospitals, libraries, police and fire stations, and other public buildings. This plan element should show particularly how it is proposed to effect coordination with governmental units, such as school boards or hospital

1204

1205

1206

1207 1208

1209

1210

1211

1212

1213

1214

1215

1216

1217

1218

1219

1220

1221

1222 1223

1224

1225

1226

1227

1228

1229

1230

1231



authorities, having public development and service responsibilities, capabilities, and potential but not having land development regulatory authority. This element may include plans for architecture and landscape treatment of their grounds.

- (f) A recommended community design element which may consist of design recommendations for land subdivision, neighborhood development and redevelopment, design of open space locations, and similar matters to the end that such recommendations may be available as aids and guides to developers in the future planning and development of land in the area.
- (g) A general area redevelopment element consisting of plans and programs for the redevelopment of slums and blighted locations in the area and for community redevelopment, including housing sites, business and industrial sites, public buildings sites, recreational facilities, and other purposes authorized by law.
- (h) A safety element for the protection of residents and property of the area from fire, hurricane, or manmade or natural catastrophe, including such necessary features for protection as evacuation routes and their control in an emergency, water supply requirements, minimum road widths, clearances around and elevations of structures, and similar matters.
- (i) An historical and scenic preservation element setting out plans and programs for those structures or lands in the area having historical, archaeological, architectural, scenic, or similar significance.
- (j) An economic element setting forth principles and guidelines for the commercial and industrial development, if

1233

1234

1235

1236

1237

1238

1239

1240

1241

1242 1243

1244

1245

1246

1247

1248

1249

1250

1251

1252 1253

1254

1255

1256

1257

1258

1259

1260



any, and the employment and personnel utilization within the area. The element may detail the type of commercial and industrial development sought, correlated to the present and projected employment needs of the area and to other elements of the plans, and may set forth methods by which a balanced and stable economic base will be pursued.

(k) Such other elements as may be peculiar to, and necessary for, the area concerned and as are added to the comprehensive plan by the governing body upon the recommendation of the local planning agency.

(1) Local governments that are not required to prepare coastal management elements under s. 163.3178 are encouraged to adopt hazard mitigation/postdisaster redevelopment plans. These plans should, at a minimum, establish long-term policies regarding redevelopment, infrastructure, densities, nonconforming uses, and future land use patterns. Grants to assist local governments in the preparation of these hazard mitigation/postdisaster redevelopment plans shall be available through the Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Account in the Crants and Donations Trust Fund administered by the department, if such account is created by law. The plans must be in compliance with the requirements of this act and chapter 252.

(8) All elements of the comprehensive plan, whether mandatory or optional, shall be based upon data appropriate to the element involved. Surveys and studies utilized in the preparation of the comprehensive plan shall not be deemed a part of the comprehensive plan unless adopted as a part of it. Copies of such studies, surveys, and supporting documents shall be made

1262

1263

1264

1265

1266 1267

1268

1269 1270

1271

1272

1273

1274

1275

1276 1277

1278 1279

1280

1281 1282

1283

1284

1285 1286

1287 1288

1289



available to public inspection, and copies of such plans shall be made available to the public upon payment of reasonable charges for reproduction.

- (9) The state land planning agency shall, by February 15, 1986, adopt by rule minimum criteria for the review and determination of compliance of the local government comprehensive plan elements required by this act. Such rules shall not be subject to rule challenges under s. 120.56(2) or to drawout proceedings under s. 120.54(3)(c)2. Such rules shall become effective only after they have been submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for review by the Legislature no later than 30 days prior to the next regular session of the Legislature. In its review the Legislature may reject, modify, or take no action relative to the rules. The agency shall conform the rules to the changes made by the Legislature, or, if no action was taken, the agency rules shall become effective. The rule shall include criteria for determining whether:
- (a) Proposed elements are in compliance with the requirements of part II, as amended by this act.
- (b) Other elements of the comprehensive plan are related to and consistent with each other.
- (c) The local government comprehensive plan elements are consistent with the state comprehensive plan and the appropriate regional policy plan pursuant to s. 186.508.
- (d) Certain bays, estuaries, and harbors that fall under the jurisdiction of more than one local government are managed in a consistent and coordinated manner in the case of local governments required to include a coastal management element in

1291

1292

1293

1294

1295

1296

1297

1298

1299

1300

1301

1302

1303

1304

1305 1306

1307 1308

1309

1310

1311

1312

1313 1314

1315

1316

1317

1318



their comprehensive plans pursuant to paragraph (6)(g).

- (e) Proposed elements identify the mechanisms and procedures for monitoring, evaluating, and appraising implementation of the plan. Specific measurable objectives are included to provide a basis for evaluating effectiveness as required by s. 163.3191.
- (f) Proposed elements contain policies to guide future decisions in a consistent manner.
- (g) Proposed elements contain programs and activities to ensure that comprehensive plans are implemented.
- (h) Proposed elements identify the need for and the processes and procedures to ensure coordination of all development activities and services with other units of local government, regional planning agencies, water management districts, and state and federal agencies as appropriate.

The state land planning agency may adopt procedural rules that are consistent with this section and chapter 120 for the review of local government comprehensive plan elements required under this section. The state land planning agency shall provide model plans and ordinances and, upon request, other assistance to local governments in the adoption and implementation of their revised local government comprehensive plans. The review and comment provisions applicable prior to October 1, 1985, shall continue in effect until the criteria for review and determination are adopted pursuant to this subsection and the comprehensive plans required by s. 163.3167(2) are due.

(10) The Legislature recognizes the importance and significance of chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, the

1320

1321

1322

1323

1324

1325

1326 1327

1328

1329

1330

1331

1332

1333

1334

1335 1336

1337

1338

1339 1340

1341

1342

1343

1344

1345

1346

1347



Minimum Criteria for Review of Local Government Comprehensive Plans and Determination of Compliance of the Department of Community Affairs that will be used to determine compliance of local comprehensive plans. The Legislature reserved unto itself the right to review chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, and to reject, modify, or take no action relative to this rule. Therefore, pursuant to subsection (9), the Legislature hereby has reviewed chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, and expresses the following legislative intent:

(a) The Legislature finds that in order for the department to review local comprehensive plans, it is necessary to define the term "consistency." Therefore, for the purpose of determining whether local comprehensive plans are consistent with the state comprehensive plan and the appropriate regional policy plan, a local plan shall be consistent with such plans if the local plan is "compatible with" and "furthers" such plans. The term "compatible with" means that the local plan is not in conflict with the state comprehensive plan or appropriate regional policy plan. The term "furthers" means to take action in the direction of realizing goals or policies of the state or regional plan. For the purposes of determining consistency of the local plan with the state comprehensive plan or the appropriate regional policy plan, the state or regional plan shall be construed as a whole and no specific goal and policy shall be construed or applied in isolation from the other goals and policies in the plans.

(b) Each local government shall review all the state comprehensive plan goals and policies and shall address in its comprehensive plan the goals and policies which are relevant to

1349

1350

1351

1352

1353

1354 1355

1356

1357

1358

1359

1360

1361

1362

1363

1364

1365

1366

1367

1368

1369

1370

1371

1372

1373

1374

1375

1376



the circumstances or conditions in its jurisdiction. The decision regarding which particular state comprehensive plan goals and policies will be furthered by the expenditure of a local government's financial resources in any given year is a decision which rests solely within the discretion of the local government. Intergovernmental coordination, as set forth in paragraph (6) (h), shall be utilized to the extent required to carry out the provisions of chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code.

(c) The Legislature declares that if any portion of chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, is found to be in conflict with this part, the appropriate statutory provision shall prevail.

(d) Chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, does not mandate the creation, limitation, or elimination of regulatory authority, nor does it authorize the adoption or require the repeal of any rules, criteria, or standards of any local, regional, or state agency.

(e) It is the Legislature's intent that support data or summaries thereof shall not be subject to the compliance review process, but the Legislature intends that goals and policies be clearly based on appropriate data. The department may utilize support data or summaries thereof to aid in its determination of compliance and consistency. The Legislature intends that the department may evaluate the application of a methodology utilized in data collection or whether a particular methodology is professionally accepted. However, the department shall not evaluate whether one accepted methodology is better than another. Chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, shall not be

1378

1379

1380

1381

1382

1383

1384

1385 1386

1387

1388

1389

1390

1391

1392

1393

1394

1395

1396

1397

1398 1399

1400

1401

1402

1403

1404

1405



construed to require original data collection by local governments; however, Local governments are not to be discouraged from utilizing original data so long as methodologies are professionally accepted.

(f) The Legislature recognizes that under this section, local governments are charged with setting levels of service for public facilities in their comprehensive plans in accordance with which development orders and permits will be issued pursuant to s. 163.3202(2)(g). Nothing herein shall supersede the authority of state, regional, or local agencies as otherwise provided by law.

(g) Definitions contained in chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, are not intended to modify or amend the definitions utilized for purposes of other programs or rules or to establish or limit regulatory authority. Local governments may establish alternative definitions in local comprehensive plans, as long as such definitions accomplish the intent of this chapter, and chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code.

(h) It is the intent of the Legislature that public facilities and services needed to support development shall be available concurrent with the impacts of such development in accordance with s. 163.3180. In meeting this intent, public facility and service availability shall be deemed sufficient if the public facilities and services for a development are phased, or the development is phased, so that the public facilities and those related services which are deemed necessary by the local government to operate the facilities necessitated by that development are available concurrent with the impacts of the development. The public facilities and services, unless already

1407

1408

1409 1410

1411

1412

1413 1414

1415

1416

1417 1418

1419

1420

1421

1422

1423

1424 1425

1426

1427

1428

1429

1430

1431

1432

1433

1434



available, are to be consistent with the capital improvements element of the local comprehensive plan as required by paragraph (3) (a) or guaranteed in an enforceable development agreement. This shall include development agreements pursuant to this chapter or in an agreement or a development order issued pursuant to chapter 380. Nothing herein shall be construed to require a local government to address services in its capital improvements plan or to limit a local government's ability to address any service in its capital improvements plan that it deems necessary.

(i) The department shall take into account the factors delineated in rule 9J-5.002(2), Florida Administrative Code, as it provides assistance to local governments and applies the rule in specific situations with regard to the detail of the data and analysis required.

(i) Chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, has become effective pursuant to subsection (9). The Legislature hereby directs the department to adopt amendments as necessary which conform chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, with the requirements of this legislative intent by October 1, 1986.

(k) In order for local governments to prepare and adopt comprehensive plans with knowledge of the rules that are applied to determine consistency of the plans with this part, there should be no doubt as to the legal standing of chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, at the close of the 1986 legislative session. Therefore, the Legislature declares that changes made to chapter 9J-5 before October 1, 1986, are not subject to rule challenges under s. 120.56(2), or to drawout proceedings under s. 120.54(3)(c)2. The entire chapter 9J-5,

1436 1437

1438

1439

1440

1441 1442

1443

1444

1445

1446

1447

1448

1449

1450 1451

1452 1453

1454

1455

1456

1457

1458

1459

1460 1461

1462

1463



Florida Administrative Code, as amended, is subject to rule challenges under s. 120.56(3), as nothing herein indicates approval or disapproval of any portion of chapter 9J-5 not specifically addressed herein. Any amendments to chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, exclusive of the amendments adopted prior to October 1, 1986, pursuant to this act, shall be subject to the full chapter 120 process. All amendments shall have effective dates as provided in chapter 120 and submission to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives shall not be required.

(1) The state land planning agency shall consider land use compatibility issues in the vicinity of all airports in coordination with the Department of Transportation and adjacent to or in close proximity to all military installations in coordination with the Department of Defense.

(11) (a) The Legislature recognizes the need for innovative planning and development strategies which will address the anticipated demands of continued urbanization of Florida's coastal and other environmentally sensitive areas, and which will accommodate the development of less populated regions of the state which seek economic development and which have suitable land and water resources to accommodate growth in an environmentally acceptable manner. The Legislature further recognizes the substantial advantages of innovative approaches to development which may better serve to protect environmentally sensitive areas, maintain the economic viability of agricultural and other predominantly rural land uses, and provide for the cost-efficient delivery of public facilities and services.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the local

1465

1466

1467

1468

1469

1470

1471

1472

1473 1474

1475

1476

1477

1478

1479

1480

1481 1482

1483

1484 1485

1486

1487

1488

1489

1490

1491

1492



government comprehensive plans and plan amendments adopted pursuant to the provisions of this part provide for a planning process which allows for land use efficiencies within existing urban areas and which also allows for the conversion of rural lands to other uses, where appropriate and consistent with the other provisions of this part and the affected local comprehensive plans, through the application of innovative and flexible planning and development strategies and creative land use planning techniques, which may include, but not be limited to, urban villages, new towns, satellite communities, area-based allocations, clustering and open space provisions, mixed-use development, and sector planning.

(c) It is the further intent of the Legislature that local government comprehensive plans and implementing land development regulations shall provide strategies which maximize the use of existing facilities and services through redevelopment, urban infill development, and other strategies for urban revitalization.

(d) 1. The department, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Environmental Protection, water management districts, and regional planning councils, shall provide assistance to local governments in the implementation of this paragraph and rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code. Implementation of those provisions shall include a process by which the department may authorize local governments to designate all or portions of lands classified in the future land use element as predominantly agricultural, rural, open, open-rural, or a substantively equivalent land use, as a rural land stewardship area within

1494

1495

1496

1497

1498

1499

1500

1501

1502

1503

1504

1505

1506

1507

1508

1509

1510

1511

1512

1513

1514

1515

1516 1517

1518

1519

1520

1521



which planning and economic incentives are applied to encourage the implementation of innovative and flexible planning and development strategies and creative land use planning techniques, including those contained herein and in rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code. Assistance may include, but is not limited to:

a. Assistance from the Department of Environmental Protection and water management districts in creating the geographic information systems land cover database and aerial photogrammetry needed to prepare for a rural land stewardship area;

b. Support for local government implementation of rural land stewardship concepts by providing information and assistance to local governments regarding land acquisition programs that may be used by the local government or landowners to leverage the protection of greater acreage and maximize the effectiveness of rural land stewardship areas; and

c. Expansion of the role of the Department of Community Affairs as a resource agency to facilitate establishment of rural land stewardship areas in smaller rural counties that do not have the staff or planning budgets to create a rural land stewardship area.

2. The department shall encourage participation by local governments of different sizes and rural characteristics in establishing and implementing rural land stewardship areas. It is the intent of the Legislature that rural land stewardship areas be used to further the following broad principles of rural sustainability: restoration and maintenance of the economic value of rural land; control of urban sprawl; identification and

1523

1524

1525

1526

1527

1528

1529

1530

1531

1532

1533

1534

1535

1536

1537

1538

1539

1540

1541

1542

1543

1544

1545

1546

1547

1548

1549

1550



protection of ecosystems, habitats, and natural resources; promotion of rural economic activity; maintenance of the viability of Florida's agricultural economy; and protection of the character of rural areas of Florida. Rural land stewardship areas may be multicounty in order to encourage coordinated regional stewardship planning.

3. A local government, in conjunction with a regional planning council, a stakeholder organization of private land owners, or another local government, shall notify the department in writing of its intent to designate a rural land stewardship area. The written notification shall describe the basis for the designation, including the extent to which the rural land stewardship area enhances rural land values, controls urban sprawl, provides necessary open space for agriculture and protection of the natural environment, promotes rural economic activity, and maintains rural character and the economic viability of agriculture.

4. A rural land stewardship area shall be not less than 10,000 acres and shall be located outside of municipalities and established urban growth boundaries, and shall be designated by plan amendment. The plan amendment designating a rural land stewardship area shall be subject to review by the Department of Community Affairs pursuant to s. 163.3184 and shall provide for the following:

a. Criteria for the designation of receiving areas within rural land stewardship areas in which innovative planning and development strategies may be applied. Criteria shall at a minimum provide for the following: adequacy of suitable land to accommodate development so as to avoid conflict with

1552

1553 1554

1555

1556

1557

1558

1559

1560

1561

1562

1563

1564

1565

1566

1567

1568 1569

1570

1571

1572

1573

1574

1575

1576

1577

1578

1579



environmentally sensitive areas, resources, and habitats; compatibility between and transition from higher density uses to lower intensity rural uses; the establishment of receiving area service boundaries which provide for a separation between receiving areas and other land uses within the rural land stewardship area through limitations on the extension of services; and connection of receiving areas with the rest of the rural land stewardship area using rural design and rural road corridors.

b. Goals, objectives, and policies setting forth the innovative planning and development strategies to be applied within rural land stewardship areas pursuant to the provisions of this section.

c. A process for the implementation of innovative planning and development strategies within the rural land stewardship area, including those described in this subsection and rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code, which provide for a functional mix of land uses, including adequate available workforce housing, including low, very-low and moderate income housing for the development anticipated in the receiving area and which are applied through the adoption by the local government of zoning and land development regulations applicable to the rural land stewardship area.

d. A process which encourages visioning pursuant to s. 163.3167(11) to ensure that innovative planning and development strategies comply with the provisions of this section.

e. The control of sprawl through the use of innovative strategies and creative land use techniques consistent with the provisions of this subsection and rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida



Administrative Code.

1580

1581

1582

1583

1584

1585 1586

1587

1588 1589

1590 1591

1592

1593

1594

1595

1596

1597

1598

1599

1600

1601

1602

1603

1604

1605

1606

1607

1608

5. A receiving area shall be designated by the adoption of a land development regulation. Prior to the designation of a receiving area, the local government shall provide the Department of Community Affairs a period of 30 days in which to review a proposed receiving area for consistency with the rural land stewardship area plan amendment and to provide comments to the local government. At the time of designation of a stewardship receiving area, a listed species survey will be performed. If listed species occur on the receiving area site, the developer shall coordinate with each appropriate local, state, or federal agency to determine if adequate provisions have been made to protect those species in accordance with applicable regulations. In determining the adequacy of provisions for the protection of listed species and their habitats, the rural land stewardship area shall be considered as a whole, and the impacts to areas to be developed as receiving areas shall be considered together with the environmental benefits of areas protected as sending areas in fulfilling this criteria.

6. Upon the adoption of a plan amendment creating a rural land stewardship area, the local government shall, by ordinance, establish the methodology for the creation, conveyance, and use of transferable rural land use credits, otherwise referred to as stewardship credits, the application of which shall not constitute a right to develop land, nor increase density of land, except as provided by this section. The total amount of transferable rural land use credits within the rural land stewardship area must enable the realization of the long-term

1610

1611 1612

1613

1614

1615

1616

1617

1618 1619

1620

1621

1622

1623

1624

1625

1626

1627

1628

1629 1630

1631

1632 1633

1634

1635

1636

1637



vision and goals for the 25-year or greater projected population of the rural land stewardship area, which may take into consideration the anticipated effect of the proposed receiving areas. Transferable rural land use credits are subject to the following limitations:

a. Transferable rural land use credits may only exist within a rural land stewardship area.

b. Transferable rural land use credits may only be used on lands designated as receiving areas and then solely for the purpose of implementing innovative planning and development strategies and creative land use planning techniques adopted by the local government pursuant to this section.

c. Transferable rural land use credits assigned to a parcel of land within a rural land stewardship area shall cease to exist if the parcel of land is removed from the rural land stewardship area by plan amendment.

d. Neither the creation of the rural land stewardship area by plan amendment nor the assignment of transferable rural land use credits by the local government shall operate to displace the underlying density of land uses assigned to a parcel of land within the rural land stewardship area; however, if transferable rural land use credits are transferred from a parcel for use within a designated receiving area, the underlying density assigned to the parcel of land shall cease to exist.

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



area.

1638

1639 1640

1641

1642

1643

1644

1645

1646

1647 1648

1649

1650

1651

1652

1653

1654

1655

1656

1657

1658

1659

1660

1661

1662

1663

1664

1665

1666

f. Transferable rural land use credits shall cease to exist on a parcel of land where the underlying density assigned to the parcel of land is utilized.

g. An increase in the density of use on a parcel of land located within a designated receiving area may occur only through the assignment or use of transferable rural land use credits and shall not require a plan amendment.

h. A change in the density of land use on parcels located within receiving areas shall be specified in a development order which reflects the total number of transferable rural land use credits assigned to the parcel of land and the infrastructure and support services necessary to provide for a functional mix of land uses corresponding to the plan of development.

i. Land within a rural land stewardship area may be removed from the rural land stewardship area through a plan amendment.

i. Transferable rural land use credits may be assigned at different ratios of credits per acre according to the natural resource or other beneficial use characteristics of the land and according to the land use remaining following the transfer of credits, with the highest number of credits per acre assigned to the most environmentally valuable land or, in locations where the retention of open space and agricultural land is a priority, to such lands.

k. The use or conveyance of transferable rural land use credits must be recorded in the public records of the county in which the property is located as a covenant or restrictive easement running with the land in favor of the county and either the Department of Environmental Protection, Department of

1668

1669

1670

1671

1672

1673 1674

1675

1676

1677

1678

1679

1680

1681

1682

1683

1684 1685

1686

1687 1688

1689

1690

1691

1692

1693

1694

1695



Agriculture and Consumer Services, a water management district, or a recognized statewide land trust.

7. Owners of land within rural land stewardship areas should be provided incentives to enter into rural land stewardship agreements, pursuant to existing law and rules adopted thereto, with state agencies, water management districts, and local governments to achieve mutually agreed upon conservation objectives. Such incentives may include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. Opportunity to accumulate transferable mitigation credits.

- b. Extended permit agreements.
- c. Opportunities for recreational leases and ecotourism.
- d. Payment for specified land management services on publicly owned land, or property under covenant or restricted easement in favor of a public entity.
- e. Option agreements for sale to public entities or private land conservation entities, in either fee or easement, upon achievement of conservation objectives.
- 8. The department shall report to the Legislature on an annual basis on the results of implementation of rural land stewardship areas authorized by the department, including successes and failures in achieving the intent of the Legislature as expressed in this paragraph.
- (e) The Legislature finds that mixed-use, high-density development is appropriate for urban infill and redevelopment areas. Mixed-use projects accommodate a variety of uses, including residential and commercial, and usually at higher densities that promote pedestrian-friendly, sustainable

1697

1698

1699

1700

1701 1702

1703

1704

1705

1706

1707

1708

1709

1710

1711

1712

1713

1714

1715

1716

1717

1718

1719

1720

1721

1722

1723

1724



communities. The Legislature recognizes that mixed-use, highdensity development improves the quality of life for residents and businesses in urban areas. The Legislature finds that mixeduse, high-density redevelopment and infill benefits residents by creating a livable community with alternative modes of transportation. Furthermore, the Legislature finds that local zoning ordinances often discourage mixed-use, high-density development in areas that are appropriate for urban infill and redevelopment. The Legislature intends to discourage single-use zoning in urban areas which often leads to lower-density, landintensive development outside an urban service area. Therefore, the Department of Community Affairs shall provide technical assistance to local governments in order to encourage mixed-use, high-density urban infill and redevelopment projects.

(f) The Legislature finds that a program for the transfer of development rights is a useful tool to preserve historic buildings and create public open spaces in urban areas. A program for the transfer of development rights allows the transfer of density credits from historic properties and public open spaces to areas designated for high-density development. The Legislature recognizes that high-density development is integral to the success of many urban infill and redevelopment projects. The Legislature intends to encourage high-density urban infill and redevelopment while preserving historic structures and open spaces. Therefore, the Department of Community Affairs shall provide technical assistance to local governments in order to promote the transfer of development rights within urban areas for high-density infill and redevelopment projects.

1726

1727

1728

1729

1730

1731

1732 1733

1734

1735

1736 1737

1738

1739

1740

1741

1742 1743

1744

1745

1746

1747

1748

1749

1750 1751

1752

1753



(g) The implementation of this subsection shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter, chapters 186 and 187, and applicable agency rules.

(h) The department may adopt rules necessary to implement the provisions of this subsection.

(12) A public school facilities element adopted to implement a school concurrency program shall meet the requirements of this subsection. Each county and each municipality within the county, unless exempt or subject to a waiver, must adopt a public school facilities element that is consistent with those adopted by the other local governments within the county and enter the interlocal agreement pursuant to s. 163.31777.

(a) The state land planning agency may provide a waiver to a county and to the municipalities within the county if the capacity 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 allow for a projected 5-year capital outlay full-time equivalent student growth rate to exceed 10 percent when the projected 10-year capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment is less than 2,000 students and the capacity rate for all schools within the school district in the tenth year will not exceed the 100percent limitation. The state land planning agency may allow for a single school to exceed the 100-percent limitation if it can be demonstrated that the capacity rate for that single school is not greater than 105 percent. In making this determination, the state land planning agency shall consider the following



1754 criteria: 1755 1. Whether the exceedance is due to temporary 1756 circumstances; 1757 2. Whether the projected 5-year capital outlay full time 1758 equivalent student growth rate for the school district is approaching the 10-percent threshold; 1759 1760 3. Whether one or more additional schools within the school district are at or approaching the 100-percent threshold; and 1761 1762 4. The adequacy of the data and analysis submitted to 1763 support the waiver request. 1764 (b) A municipality in a nonexempt county is exempt if the 1765 municipality meets all of the following criteria for having no 1766 significant impact on school attendance: 1767 1. The municipality has issued development orders for fewer than 50 residential dwelling units during the preceding 5 years, 1768 1769 or the municipality has generated fewer than 25 additional 1770 public school students during the preceding 5 years. 2. The municipality has not annexed new land during the 1771 1772 preceding 5 years in land use categories that permit residential 1773 uses that will affect school attendance rates. 3. The municipality has no public schools located within 1774 1775 its boundaries. 1776 (c) A public school facilities element shall be based upon 1777 data and analyses that address, among other items, how level-of-1778 service standards will be achieved and maintained. Such data and 1779 analyses must include, at a minimum, such items as: the 1780 interlocal agreement adopted pursuant to s. 163.31777 and the 5-

year school district facilities work program adopted pursuant to

s. 1013.35; the educational plant survey prepared pursuant to s.

1781

1782

1784

1785

1786

1787

1788

1789

1790

1791

1792

1793

1794

1795

1796

1797

1798

1799

1800

1801

1802

1803

1804

1805

1806

1807

1808

1809

1810



1013.31 and an existing educational and ancillary plant map or map series; information on existing development and development anticipated for the next 5 years and the long-term planning period; an analysis of problems and opportunities for existing schools and schools anticipated in the future; an analysis of opportunities to collocate future schools with other public facilities such as parks, libraries, and community centers; an analysis of the need for supporting public facilities for existing and future schools; an analysis of opportunities to locate schools to serve as community focal points; projected future population and associated demographics, including development patterns year by year for the upcoming 5-year and long-term planning periods; and anticipated educational and ancillary plants with land area requirements.

- (d) The element shall contain one or more goals which establish the long-term end toward which public school programs and activities are ultimately directed.
- (e) The element shall contain one or more objectives for each goal, setting specific, measurable, intermediate ends that are achievable and mark progress toward the goal.
- (f) The element shall contain one or more policies for each objective which establish the way in which programs and activities will be conducted to achieve an identified goal.
- (g) The objectives and policies shall address items such as:
 - 1. The procedure for an annual update process;
 - 2. The procedure for school site selection;
 - 3. The procedure for school permitting;
- 1811 4. Provision for infrastructure necessary to support

1813

1814

1815

1816

1817

1818 1819

1820

1821 1822

1823

1824

1825

1826

1827

1828

1829 1830

1831

1832

1833

1834

1835 1836

1837

1838

1839

1840



proposed schools, including potable water, wastewater, drainage, solid waste, transportation, and means by which to assure safe access to schools, including sidewalks, bicycle paths, turn lanes, and signalization;

5. Provision for colocation of other public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, in proximity to public schools;

6. Provision for location of schools proximate to residential areas and to complement patterns of development, including the location of future school sites so they serve as community focal points;

7. Measures to ensure compatibility of school sites and surrounding land uses;

8. Coordination with adjacent local governments and the school district on emergency preparedness issues, including the use of public schools to serve as emergency shelters; and

9. Coordination with the future land use element.

(h) The element shall include one or more future conditions maps which depict the anticipated location of educational and ancillary plants, including the general location of improvements to existing schools or new schools anticipated over the 5-year or long-term planning period. The maps will of necessity be general for the long-term planning period and more specific for the 5-year period. Maps indicating general locations of future schools or school improvements may not prescribe a land use on a particular parcel of land.

(i) The state land planning agency shall establish a phased schedule for adoption of the public school facilities element and the required updates to the public schools interlocal

1842

1843

1844

1845

1846

1847

1848

1849 1850

1851

1852

1853

1854

1855

1856

1857

1858

1859 1860

1861 1862

1863

1864 1865

1866

1867

1868

1869



agreement pursuant to s. 163.31777. The schedule shall provide for each county and local government within the county to adopt the element and update to the agreement no later than December 1, 2008. Plan amendments to adopt a public school facilities element are exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).

(i) The state land planning agency may issue a notice to the school board and the local government to show cause why sanctions should not be enforced for failure to enter into an approved interlocal agreement as required by s. 163.31777 or for failure to implement provisions relating to public school concurrency. If the state land planning agency finds that insufficient cause exists for the school board's or local government's failure to enter into an approved interlocal agreement as required by s. 163.31777 or for the school board's or local government's failure to implement the provisions relating to public school concurrency, the state land planning agency shall submit its finding to the Administration Commission which may impose on the local government any of the sanctions set forth in s. 163.3184(11)(a) and (b) and may impose on the district school board any of the sanctions set forth in s. 1008.32(4).

(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 regional planning council shall provide assistance in the development of a community vision.

(a) As part of the process of developing a community vision under this section, the local government must hold two public

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875 1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881 1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892 1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898



meetings with at least one of those meetings before the local planning agency. Before those public meetings, the local government must hold at least one public workshop with stakeholder groups such as neighborhood associations, community organizations, businesses, private property owners, housing and development interests, and environmental organizations. (b) The local government must, at a minimum, discuss five of the following topics as part of the workshops and public meetings required under paragraph (a): 1. Future growth in the area using population forecasts from the Bureau of Economic and Business Research; 2. Priorities for economic development; 3. Preservation of open space, environmentally sensitive lands, and agricultural lands; 4. Appropriate areas and standards for mixed-use development; 5. Appropriate areas and standards for high-density commercial and residential development; 6. Appropriate areas and standards for economic development opportunities and employment centers; 7. Provisions for adequate workforce housing; 8. An efficient, interconnected multimodal transportation system; and 9. Opportunities to create land use patterns that accommodate the issues listed in subparagraphs 1.-8. (c) As part of the workshops and public meetings, the local government must discuss strategies for addressing the topics

1. Strategies to preserve open space and environmentally

discussed under paragraph (b), including:

1900

1901 1902

1903

1904 1905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917 1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924 1925

1926

1927



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 (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.
- (d) The community vision must reflect the community's shared concept for growth and development of the community, including visual representations depicting the desired land use patterns and character of the community during a 10-year planning timeframe. The community vision must also take into consideration economic viability of the vision and private property interests.
- (e) After the workshops and public meetings required under paragraph (a) are held, the local government may amend its comprehensive plan to include the community vision as a component in the plan. This plan amendment must be transmitted and adopted pursuant to the procedures in ss. 163.3184 and 163.3189 at public hearings of the governing body other than those identified in paragraph (a).
 - (f) Amendments submitted under this subsection are exempt

1929

1930 1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

1940

1941

1942

1943

1944

1945 1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956



from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments 163.3187.

(g) A local government that has developed a community vision or completed a visioning process after July 1, 2000, and before July 1, 2005, which substantially accomplishes the goals set forth in this subsection and the appropriate goals, policies, or objectives have been adopted as part of the comprehensive plan or reflected in subsequently adopted land development regulations and the plan amendment incorporating the community vision as a component has been found in compliance is eligible for the incentives in s. 163.3184(17).

(14) Local governments are also encouraged to designate an urban service boundary. This area must be appropriate for compact, contiguous urban development within a 10-year planning timeframe. The urban service area boundary must be identified on the future land use map or map series. The local government shall demonstrate that the land included within the urban service boundary is served or is planned to be served with adequate public facilities and services based on the local government's adopted level-of-service standards by adopting a 10-year facilities plan in the capital improvements element which is financially feasible. The local government shall demonstrate that the amount of land within the urban service boundary does not exceed the amount of land needed to accommodate the projected population growth at densities consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan within the 10year planning timeframe.

(a) As part of the process of establishing an urban service boundary, the local government must hold two public meetings

1958

1959

1960 1961

1962

1963

1964

1965 1966

1967 1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973 1974

1975

1976

1977

1978 1979

1980 1981

1982

1983

1984

1985



with at least one of those meetings before the local planning agency. Before those public meetings, the local government must hold at least one public workshop with stakeholder groups such as neighborhood associations, community organizations, businesses, private property owners, housing and development interests, and environmental organizations.

(b) 1. After the workshops and public meetings required under paragraph (a) are held, the local government may amend its comprehensive plan to include the urban service boundary. This plan amendment must be transmitted and adopted pursuant to the procedures in ss. 163.3184 and 163.3189 at meetings of the governing body other than those required under paragraph (a).

2. This subsection does not prohibit new development 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 local government that has adopted an urban service boundary before July 1, 2005, which substantially accomplishes the goals set forth in this subsection is not required to comply with paragraph (a) or subparagraph 1. of paragraph (b) in order to be eligible for the incentives under s. 163.3184(17). In order to satisfy the provisions of this paragraph, the local government must secure a determination from the state land

1987 1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014



planning agency that the urban service boundary adopted before July 1, 2005, substantially complies with the criteria of this subsection, based on data and analysis submitted by the local government to support this determination. The determination by the state land planning agency is not subject to administrative challenge.

$(7)\frac{(15)}{(15)}$ (a) The Legislature finds that:

- 1. There are a number of rural agricultural industrial centers in the state that process, produce, or aid in the production or distribution of a variety of agriculturally based products, including, but not limited to, fruits, vegetables, timber, and other crops, and juices, paper, and building materials. Rural agricultural industrial centers have a significant amount of existing associated infrastructure that is used for processing, producing, or distributing agricultural products.
- 2. Such rural agricultural industrial centers are often located within or near communities in which the economy is largely dependent upon agriculture and agriculturally based products. The centers significantly enhance the economy of such communities. However, these agriculturally based communities are often socioeconomically challenged and designated as rural areas of critical economic concern. If such rural agricultural industrial centers are lost and not replaced with other jobcreating enterprises, the agriculturally based communities will lose a substantial amount of their economies.
- 3. The state has a compelling interest in preserving the viability of agriculture and protecting rural agricultural communities and the state from the economic upheaval that would

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030 2031

2032

2033

2034

2035

2036

2037

2038

2039

2040

2041

2042

2043



result from short-term or long-term adverse changes in the agricultural economy. To protect these communities and promote viable agriculture for the long term, it is essential to encourage and permit diversification of existing rural agricultural industrial centers by providing for jobs that are not solely dependent upon, but are compatible with and complement, existing agricultural industrial operations and to encourage the creation and expansion of industries that use agricultural products in innovative ways. However, the expansion and diversification of these existing centers must be accomplished in a manner that does not promote urban sprawl into surrounding agricultural and rural areas.

- (b) As used in this subsection, the term "rural agricultural industrial center" means a developed parcel of land in an unincorporated area on which there exists an operating agricultural industrial facility or facilities that employ at least 200 full-time employees in the aggregate and process and prepare for transport a farm product, as defined in s. 163.3162, or any biomass material that could be used, directly or indirectly, for the production of fuel, renewable energy, bioenergy, or alternative fuel as defined by law. The center may also include land contiquous to the facility site which is not used for the cultivation of crops, but on which other existing activities essential to the operation of such facility or facilities are located or conducted. The parcel of land must be located within, or within 10 miles of, a rural area of critical economic concern.
- (c)1. A landowner whose land is located within a rural agricultural industrial center may apply for an amendment to the

2045

2046

2047

2048

2049

2050

2051

2052

2053

2054

2055

2056

2057

2058

2059

2060

2061

2062

2063

2064

2065

2066

2067

2068

2069

2070

2071

2072



local government comprehensive plan for the purpose of designating and expanding the existing agricultural industrial uses of facilities located within the center or expanding the existing center to include industrial uses or facilities that are not dependent upon but are compatible with agriculture and the existing uses and facilities. A local government comprehensive plan amendment under this paragraph must:

- a. Not increase the physical area of the existing rural agricultural industrial center by more than 50 percent or 320 acres, whichever is greater.
- b. Propose a project that would, upon completion, create at least 50 new full-time jobs.
- c. Demonstrate that sufficient infrastructure capacity exists or will be provided to support the expanded center at the level-of-service standards adopted in the local government comprehensive plan.
- d. Contain goals, objectives, and policies that will ensure that any adverse environmental impacts of the expanded center will be adequately addressed and mitigation implemented or demonstrate that the local government comprehensive plan contains such provisions.
- 2. Within 6 months after receiving an application as provided in this paragraph, the local government shall transmit the application to the state land planning agency for review pursuant to this chapter together with any needed amendments to the applicable sections of its comprehensive plan to include goals, objectives, and policies that provide for the expansion of rural agricultural industrial centers and discourage urban sprawl in the surrounding areas. Such goals, objectives, and

2074

2075

2076

2077

2078

2079

2080

2081

2082

2083

2084

2085

2086

2087

2088

2089

2090

2091

2092

2093

2094

2095

2096

2097

2098

2099

2100

2101



policies must promote and be consistent with the findings in this subsection. An amendment that meets the requirements of this subsection is presumed not to be urban sprawl as defined in s. 163.3164 consistent with rule 9J-5.006(5), Florida Administrative Code. This presumption may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence.

- (d) This subsection does not apply to an optional sector plan adopted pursuant to s. 163.3245, a rural land stewardship area designated pursuant to s. 163.3248 subsection (11), or any comprehensive plan amendment that includes an inland port terminal or affiliated port development.
- (e) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to confer the status of rural area of critical economic concern, or any of the rights or benefits derived from such status, on any land area not otherwise designated as such pursuant to s. 288.0656(7).

Section 13. Section 163.31777, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.31777 Public schools interlocal agreement.-

- (1) (a) The county and municipalities located within the geographic area of a school district shall enter into an interlocal agreement with the district school board which jointly establishes the specific ways in which the plans and processes of the district school board and the local governments are to be coordinated. The interlocal agreements shall be submitted to the state land planning agency and the Office of Educational Facilities in accordance with a schedule published by the state land planning agency.
 - (b) The schedule must establish staggered due dates for

2103

2104

2105

2106

2107

2108

2109

2110

2111 2112

2113

2114

2115

2116

2117

2118

2119 2120

2121

2122

2123

2124

2125

2126

2127

2128

2129

2130



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

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



longer exist.

2131

2132

2133 2134

2135

2136

2137

2138

2139

2140

2141

2142

2143

2144

2145

2146

2147

2148 2149

2150

2151

2152

2153

2154

2155

2156

2157

2158

2159

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

- (2) At a minimum, the interlocal agreement must address interlocal-agreement requirements in s. 163.3180(13)(g), except for exempt local governments as provided in s. 163.3177(12), and must address the following issues:
 - (a) A process by which each local government and the

2161 2162

2163 2164

2165

2166

2167

2168

2169

2170

2171

2172

2173

2174

2175

2176

2177

2178

2179

2180

2181 2182

2183

2184

2185

2186

2187

2188



district school board agree and base their plans on consistent projections of the amount, type, and distribution of population growth and student enrollment. The geographic distribution of jurisdiction-wide growth forecasts is a major objective of the process.

- (b) A process to coordinate and share information relating to existing and planned public school facilities, including school renovations and closures, and local government plans for development and redevelopment.
- (c) Participation by affected local governments with the district school board in the process of evaluating potential school closures, significant renovations to existing schools, and new school site selection before land acquisition. Local governments shall advise the district school board as to the consistency of the proposed closure, renovation, or new site with the local comprehensive plan, including appropriate circumstances and criteria under which a district school board may request an amendment to the comprehensive plan for school siting.
- (d) A process for determining the need for and timing of onsite and offsite improvements to support new, 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

2190

2191

2192

2193

2194

2195

2196

2197

2198

2199

2200

2201

2202

2203

2204

2205

2206

2207

2208

2209

2210

2211

2212

2213

2214

2215

2216 2217



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 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.
- (3) (a) The Office of Educational Facilities shall submit any comments or concerns regarding the executed interlocal agreement to the state land planning agency within 30 days after receipt of the executed interlocal agreement. The state land planning agency shall review the executed interlocal agreement to determine whether it is consistent with the requirements of subsection (2), the adopted local government comprehensive plan, and other requirements of law. Within 60 days after receipt of an executed interlocal agreement, the state land planning agency shall publish a notice of intent in the Florida Administrative Weekly and shall post a copy of the notice on the agency's Internet site. The notice of intent must state whether the interlocal agreement is consistent or inconsistent with the

2219

2220

2221

2222

2223

2224

2225

2226

2227

2228

2229

2230

2231

2232

2233

2234

2235 2236

2237

2238

2239

2240

2241 2242

2243

2244

2245

2246



requirements of subsection (2) and this subsection, as appropriate.

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

(c) If the state land planning agency enters a final order that finds that the interlocal agreement is inconsistent with the requirements of subsection (2) or this subsection, it shall

2248

2249

2250

2251

2252

2253 2254

2255

2256

2257

2258

2259

2260

2261

2262

2263

2264

2265

2266

2267

2268

2269

2270 2271

2272

2273

2274

2275



forward it to the Administration Commission, which may impose sanctions against the local government pursuant to s. 163.3184(11) and may impose sanctions against the district school board by directing the Department of Education to withhold from the district school board an equivalent amount of funds for school construction available pursuant to ss. 1013.65, 1013.68, 1013.70, and 1013.72.

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

(5) Any local government transmitting a public school 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

2277

2278

2279

2280

2281

2282

2283

2284

2285

2286

2287

2288

2289

2290

2291

2292

2293

2294

2295

2296

2297

2298

2299

2300

2301

2302

2303

2304



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.

(6) Except as provided in subsection (7), municipalities meeting the exemption criteria in s. 163.3177(12) are exempt from the requirements of subsections (1), (2), and (3).

(7) At the time of the evaluation and appraisal report, each exempt municipality shall assess the extent to which it continues to meet the criteria for exemption under s. 163.3177(12). If the municipality continues to meet these criteria, the municipality shall continue to be exempt from the interlocal-agreement requirement. Each municipality exempt under s. 163.3177(12) must comply with the provisions of this section within 1 year after the district school board proposes, in its 5-year district facilities work program, a new school within the municipality's jurisdiction.

Section 14. Subsection (9) of section 163.3178, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3178 Coastal management.-

- (9)(a) Local governments may elect to comply with rule 9J-5.012(3)(b)6. and 7., Florida Administrative Code, through the process provided in this section. A proposed comprehensive plan amendment shall be found in compliance with state coastal highhazard provisions pursuant to rule 9J-5.012(3)(b)6. and 7., Florida Administrative Code, if:
- 1. The adopted level of service for out-of-county hurricane evacuation is maintained for a category 5 storm event as

2306 2307

2308

2309

2310

2311

2312

2313

2314

2315 2316

2317

2318

2319

2320 2321

2322

2323

2324

2325

2326

2327

2328

2329

2330

2331

2332

2333



measured on the Saffir-Simpson scale; or

- 2. A 12-hour evacuation time to shelter is maintained for a category 5 storm event as measured on the Saffir-Simpson scale and shelter space reasonably expected to accommodate the residents of the development contemplated by a proposed comprehensive plan amendment is available; or
- 3. Appropriate mitigation is provided that will satisfy the provisions of subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. Appropriate mitigation shall include, without limitation, payment of money, contribution of land, and construction of hurricane shelters and transportation facilities. Required mitigation may shall not exceed the amount required for a developer to accommodate impacts reasonably attributable to development. A local government and a developer shall enter into a binding agreement to memorialize the mitigation plan.
- (b) For those local governments that have not established a level of service for out-of-county hurricane evacuation by July 1, 2008, but elect to comply with rule 9J-5.012(3)(b) 6. and 7., Florida Administrative Code, by following the process in paragraph (a), the level of service shall be no greater than 16 hours for a category 5 storm event as measured on the Saffir-Simpson scale.
- (c) This subsection shall become effective immediately and shall apply to all local governments. No later than July 1, 2008, local governments shall amend their future land use map and coastal management element to include the new definition of coastal high-hazard area and to depict the coastal high-hazard area on the future land use map.

Section 15. Section 163.3180, Florida Statutes, is amended



2334 to read:

2335

2336 2337

2338

2339

2340

2341

2342

2343

2344

2345

2346

2347

2348

2349

2350

2351

2352

2353

2354

2355

2356

2357

2358

2359

2360

2361 2362 163.3180 Concurrency.-

- (1) (a) Sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, and 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.
- (a) If concurrency is applied to other public facilities, the local government comprehensive plan must provide the principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies, including adopted levels of service, to guide its application. In order for a local government to rescind any optional concurrency provisions, a comprehensive plan amendment is required. An amendment rescinding optional concurrency issues is not subject to state review.
- (b) The local government comprehensive plan must demonstrate, for required or optional concurrency requirements, that the levels of service adopted can be reasonably met. Infrastructure needed to ensure that adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and maintained for the 5-year period of the capital improvement schedule must be identified pursuant to the requirements of s. 163.3177(3). The comprehensive plan must include principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies for the establishment of a concurrency management system.

2364

2365

2366

2367 2368

2369 2370

2371

2372

2373

2374

2375

2376

2377

2378 2379

2380

2381

2382

2383

2384

2385

2386

2387

2388

2389

2390

2391



(b) Local governments shall use professionally accepted techniques for measuring level of service for automobiles, bicycles, pedestrians, transit, and trucks. These techniques may be used to evaluate increased accessibility by multiple modes and reductions in vehicle miles of travel in an area or zone. The Department of Transportation shall develop methodologies to assist local governments in implementing this multimodal levelof-service analysis. The Department of Community Affairs and the Department of Transportation shall provide technical assistance to local governments in applying these methodologies.

(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 of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent. Prior to approval of a building permit or its functional equivalent, the local government shall consult with the applicable water supplier to determine whether adequate water supplies to serve the new development will be available no later than the anticipated date of issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent. A local government may meet the concurrency requirement for sanitary sewer through the use of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems approved by the Department of Health to serve new development.

(b) Consistent with the public welfare, and except as 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

2393

2394 2395

2396

2397

2398

2399

2400

2401

2402

2403 2404

2405

2406

2407

2408

2409

2410

2411

2412 2413

2414

2415

2416

2417

2418

2419

2420



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 the local government's approval to commence construction.

- (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 within 3 years after the local government approves a building permit or its functional equivalent that results in traffic generation.
- (3) Governmental entities that are not responsible for providing, financing, operating, or regulating public facilities needed to serve development may not establish binding level-ofservice standards on governmental entities that do bear those responsibilities. This subsection does not limit the authority of any agency to recommend or make objections, recommendations, comments, or determinations during reviews conducted under s. 163,3184
- (4) (a) The concurrency requirement as implemented in local comprehensive plans applies to state and other public facilities and development to the same extent that it applies to all other facilities and development, as provided by law.
- (b) The concurrency requirement as implemented in local comprehensive plans does not apply to public transit facilities. For the purposes of this paragraph, public transit facilities include transit stations and terminals; transit station parking;

2422

2423

2424

2425

2426 2427

2428

2429

2430

2431

2432

2433

2434

2435

2436 2437

2438

2439 2440

2441

2442

2443

2444

2445

2446

2447

2448

2449



park-and-ride lots; intermodal public transit connection or transfer facilities; fixed bus, quideway, and rail stations; and airport passenger terminals and concourses, air cargo facilities, and hangars for the assembly, manufacture, maintenance, or storage of aircraft. As used in this paragraph, the terms "terminals" and "transit facilities" do not include seaports or commercial or residential development constructed in conjunction with a public transit facility.

(c) The concurrency requirement, except as it relates to transportation facilities and public schools, 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) If concurrency is applied to transportation facilities, the local government comprehensive plan must provide the principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies, including adopted levels of service to guide its application.
- (b) Local governments shall use professionally accepted studies to evaluate the appropriate levels of service. Local governments should consider the number of facilities that will be necessary to meet level-of-service demands when determining the appropriate levels of service. The schedule of facilities

2451

2452

2453

2454

2455

2456

2457

2458

2459

2460 2461

2462

2463

2464

2465

2466

2467

2468

2469

2470

2471

2472

2473

2474

2475

2476

2477

2478



that are necessary to meet the adopted level of service shall be reflected in the capital improvement element.

- (c) Local governments shall use professionally accepted techniques for measuring levels of service when evaluating potential impacts of a proposed development.
- (d) The premise of concurrency is that the public facilities will be provided in order to achieve and maintain the adopted level of service standard. A comprehensive plan that imposes transportation concurrency shall contain appropriate amendments to the capital improvements element of the comprehensive plan, consistent with the requirements of s. 163.3177(3). The capital improvements element shall identify facilities necessary to meet adopted levels of service during a 5-year period.
- (e) If a local government applies transportation concurrency in its jurisdiction, it is encouraged to develop policy guidelines and techniques to address potential negative impacts on future development:
- 1. In urban infill and redevelopment, and urban service areas.
- 2. With special part-time demands on the transportation system.
 - 3. With de minimis impacts.
- 4. On community desired types of development, such as redevelopment, or job creation projects.
- (f) Local governments are encouraged to develop tools and techniques to complement the application of transportation concurrency such as:
 - 1. Adoption of long-term strategies to facilitate

2480 2481

2482

2483

2484

2485

2486

2487

2488

2489

2490

2491

2492

2493

2494

2495

2496

2497

2498

2499

2500

2501

2502

2503

2504

2505

2506

2507



development patterns that support multimodal solutions, including urban design, and appropriate land use mixes, including intensity and density.

- 2. Adoption of an areawide level of service not dependent on any single road segment function.
- 3. Exempting or discounting impacts of locally desired development, such as development in urban areas, redevelopment, job creation, and mixed use on the transportation system.
- 4. Assigning secondary priority to vehicle mobility and primary priority to ensuring a safe, comfortable, and attractive pedestrian environment, with convenient interconnection to transit.
- 5. Establishing multimodal level of service standards that rely primarily on nonvehicular modes of transportation where existing or planned community design will provide adequate level of mobility.
- 6. Reducing impact fees or local access fees to promote development within urban areas, multimodal transportation districts, and a balance of mixed use development in certain areas or districts, or for affordable or workforce housing.
- (g) Local governments are encouraged to coordinate with adjacent local governments for the purpose of using common methodologies for measuring impacts on transportation facilities.
- (h) Local governments that implement transportation concurrency must:
- 1. Consult with the Department of Transportation when proposed plan amendments affect facilities on the strategic intermodal system.

2509 2510

2511

2512

2513

2514

2515

2516 2517

2518

2519

2520

2521

2522

2523

2524

2525

2526

2527

2528

2529

2530

2531

2532

2533

2534

2535

2536



- 2. Exempt public transit facilities from concurrency. For the purposes of this subparagraph, public transit facilities include transit stations and terminals; transit station parking; park-and-ride lots; intermodal public transit connection or transfer facilities; fixed bus, guideway, and rail stations; and airport passenger terminals and concourses, air cargo facilities, and hangars for the assembly, manufacture, maintenance, or storage of aircraft. As used in this subparagraph, the terms "terminals" and "transit facilities" do not include seaports or commercial or residential development constructed in conjunction with a public transit facility.
- 3. Allow an applicant for a development-of-regional-impact development order, a rezoning, or other land use development permit to satisfy the transportation concurrency requirements of the local comprehensive plan, the local government's concurrency management system, and s. 380.06, when applicable, if:
- a. The applicant enters into a binding agreement to pay for or construct its proportionate share of required improvements.
- b. The proportionate-share contribution or construction is sufficient to accomplish one or more mobility improvements that will benefit a regionally significant transportation facility. c.(I) The local government has provided a means by which the landowner will be assessed a proportionate share of the cost of providing the transportation facilities necessary to serve the proposed development. An applicant shall not be held responsible for the additional cost of reducing or eliminating deficiencies.
- (II) When an applicant contributes or constructs its proportionate share pursuant to this subparagraph, a local government may not require payment or construction of

2538 2539

2540

2541

2542

2543

2544

2545

2546

2547

2548

2549

2550

2551

2552

2553

2554

2555

2556

2557

2558

2559

2560

2561

2562 2563

2564

2565



transportation facilities whose costs would be greater than a development's proportionate share of the improvements necessary to mitigate the development's impacts.

- (A) The proportionate-share contribution shall be calculated based upon the number of trips from the proposed development expected to reach roadways during the peak hour from the stage or phase being approved, divided by the change in the peak hour maximum service volume of roadways resulting from construction of an improvement necessary to maintain or achieve the adopted level of service, multiplied by the construction cost, at the time of development payment, of the improvement necessary to maintain or achieve the adopted level of service.
- (B) In using the proportionate-share formula provided in this subparagraph, the applicant, in its traffic analysis, shall identify those roads or facilities that have a transportation deficiency in accordance with the transportation deficiency as defined in sub-subparagraph e. The proportionate-share formula provided in this subparagraph shall be applied only to those facilities that are determined to be significantly impacted by the project traffic under review. If any road is determined to be transportation deficient without the project traffic under review, the costs of correcting that deficiency shall be removed from the project's proportionate-share calculation and the necessary transportation improvements to correct that deficiency shall be considered to be in place for purposes of the proportionate-share calculation. The improvement necessary to correct the transportation deficiency is the funding responsibility of the entity that has maintenance responsibility for the facility. The development's proportionate share shall be

2567

2568

2569

2570

2571

2572

2573

2574

2575

2576

2577

2578

2579

2580

2581

2582 2583

2584

2585

2586

2587

2588

2589

2590

2591

2592

2593

2594



calculated only for the needed transportation improvements that are greater than the identified deficiency.

- (C) When the provisions of this subparagraph have been satisfied for a particular stage or phase of development, all transportation impacts from that stage or phase for which mitigation was required and provided shall be deemed fully mitigated in any transportation analysis for a subsequent stage or phase of development. Trips from a previous stage or phase that did not result in impacts for which mitigation was required or provided may be cumulatively analyzed with trips from a subsequent stage or phase to determine whether an impact requires mitigation for the subsequent stage or phase.
- (D) In projecting the number of trips to be generated by the development under review, any trips assigned to a tollfinanced facility shall be eliminated from the analysis.
- (E) The applicant shall receive a credit on a dollar-fordollar basis for impact fees, mobility fees, and other transportation concurrency mitigation requirements paid or payable in the future for the project. The credit shall be reduced up to 20 percent by the percentage share that the project's traffic represents of the added capacity of the selected improvement, or by the amount specified by local ordinance, whichever yields the greater credit.
- d. This subsection does not require a local government to approve a development that is not otherwise qualified for approval pursuant to the applicable local comprehensive plan and land development regulations.
- e. As used in this subsection, the term "transportation deficiency" means a facility or facilities on which the adopted

2596

2597

2598

2599

2600

2601

2602

2603

2604

2605

2606

2607

2608

2609

2610

2611

2612 2613

2614

2615

2616

2617

2618

2619

2620

2621 2622

2623



level-of-service standard is exceeded by the existing, committed, and vested trips, plus additional projected background trips from any source other than the development project under review, and trips that are forecast by established traffic standards, including traffic modeling, consistent with the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research medium population projections. Additional projected background trips are to be coincident with the particular stage or phase of development under review.

(a) The Legislature finds that under limited circumstances, countervailing planning and public policy goals may come into conflict with the requirement that adequate public transportation facilities and services be available concurrent with the impacts of such development. The Legislature further finds that the unintended result of the concurrency requirement for transportation facilities is often the discouragement of urban infill development and redevelopment. Such unintended results directly conflict with the goals and policies of the state comprehensive plan and the intent of this part. The Legislature also finds that in urban centers transportation cannot be effectively managed and mobility cannot be improved solely through the expansion of roadway capacity, that the expansion of roadway capacity is not always physically or financially possible, and that a range of transportation alternatives is essential to satisfy mobility needs, reduce congestion, and achieve healthy, vibrant centers.

(b) 1. The following are transportation concurrency exception areas:

a. A municipality that qualifies as a dense urban land area



2624 under s. 163.3164; 2625 b. An urban service area under s. 163.3164 that has been 2626 adopted into the local comprehensive plan and is located within 2627 a county that qualifies as a dense urban land area under s. 2628 163.3164; and 2629 c. A county, including the municipalities located therein, 2630 which has a population of at least 900,000 and qualifies as a 2631 dense urban land area under s. 163.3164, but does not have an 2632 urban service area designated in the local comprehensive plan. 2633 2. A municipality that does not qualify as a dense urban 2634 land area pursuant to s. 163.3164 may designate in its local 2635 comprehensive plan the following areas as transportation 2636 concurrency exception areas: 2637 a. Urban infill as defined in s. 163.3164; 2638 b. Community redevelopment areas as defined in s. 163.340; 2639 c. Downtown revitalization areas as defined in s. 163.3164; 2640 d. Urban infill and redevelopment under s. 163.2517; or 2641 e. Urban service areas as defined in s. 163.3164 or areas 2642 within a designated urban service boundary under s. 2643 163.3177(14). 2644 3. A county that does not qualify as a dense urban land area pursuant to s. 163.3164 may designate in its local 2645 2646 comprehensive plan the following areas as transportation 2647 concurrency exception areas: 2648 a. Urban infill as defined in s. 163.3164; 2649 b. Urban infill and redevelopment under s. 163.2517; or 2650 c. Urban service areas as defined in s. 163.3164. 2651 4. A local government that has a transportation concurrency exception area designated pursuant to subparagraph 1., 2652

2654

2655 2656

2657

2658

2659

2660

2661 2662

2663

2664

2665

2666

2667

2668

2669

2670

2671

2672

2673 2674

2675

2676

2677

2678

2679

2680

2681



subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3. shall, within 2 years after the designated area becomes exempt, adopt into its local comprehensive plan land use and transportation strategies to support and fund mobility within the exception area, including alternative modes of transportation. Local governments are encouraged to adopt complementary land use and transportation strategies that reflect the region's shared vision for its future. If the state land planning agency finds insufficient cause for the failure to adopt into its comprehensive plan land use and transportation strategies to support and fund mobility within the designated exception area after 2 years, it shall submit the finding to the Administration Commission, which may impose any of the sanctions set forth in s. 163.3184(11)(a) and (b) against the local government.

5. Transportation concurrency exception areas designated pursuant to subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3. do not apply to designated transportation concurrency districts located within a county that has a population of at least 1.5 million, has implemented and uses a transportation-related concurrency assessment to support alternative modes of transportation, including, but not limited to, mass transit, and does not levy transportation impact fees within the concurrency district.

6. Transportation concurrency exception areas designated under subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3. do not apply in any county that has exempted more than 40 percent of the area inside the urban service area from transportation concurrency for the purpose of urban infill.

7. A local government that does not have a transportation

2683

2684

2685

2686

2687

2688 2689

2690

2691

2692

2693

2694

2695

2696 2697

2698

2699

2700

2701

2702 2703

2704

2705

2706

2707

2708

2709

2710



concurrency exception area designated pursuant to subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3. 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:

- a. Urban infill development;
- b. Urban redevelopment;
- c. Downtown revitalization;
- d. Urban infill and redevelopment under s. 163.2517; or
- e. An urban service area specifically designated as a transportation concurrency exception area which includes lands appropriate for compact, contiguous urban development, which does not exceed the amount of land needed to accommodate the projected population growth at densities consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan within the 10-year planning period, and which is served or is planned to be served with public facilities and services as provided by the capital improvements element.

(c) The Legislature also finds that developments located within urban infill, urban redevelopment, 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, are exempt from the concurrency requirement for transportation facilities. A special part-time demand is one that does not have more than 200 scheduled events during any calendar year and does not affect the 100 highest traffic volume hours.

2712

2713 2714

2715

2716 2717

2718

2719

2720

2721

2722

2723

2724

2725

2726

2727

2728

2729

2730

2731

2732

2733

2734

2735

2736

2737

2738

2739



(d) Except for transportation concurrency exception areas designated pursuant to subparagraph (b) 1., subparagraph (b) 2., or subparagraph (b) 3., the following requirements apply:

1. The local government shall both adopt into the comprehensive plan and implement long-term strategies to support and fund mobility within the designated exception area, including alternative modes of transportation. The plan amendment must also demonstrate how strategies will support the purpose of the exception and how mobility within the designated exception area will be provided.

2. The strategies must address urban design; appropriate land use mixes, including intensity and density; and network connectivity plans needed to promote urban infill, redevelopment, or downtown revitalization. The comprehensive plan amendment designating the concurrency exception area must be accompanied by data and analysis supporting the local government's determination of the boundaries of the transportation concurrency exception area.

(e) Before designating a concurrency exception area pursuant to subparagraph (b) 7., the state land planning agency and 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 regional transportation facilities identified pursuant to s. 186.507, including the Strategic Intermodal System and roadway facilities funded in accordance with s. 339.2819. Further, the local government shall provide a plan for the mitigation of impacts to the Strategic Intermodal System, including, if appropriate, access management,

2741

2742

2743

2744

2745

2746 2747

2748 2749

2750

2751

2752

2753

2754

2755

2756

2757

2758

2759

2760

2761

2762

2763

2764

2765

2766

2767

2768



parallel reliever roads, transportation demand management, and other measures.

(f) The designation of a transportation concurrency exception area does not limit a local government's home rule power to adopt ordinances or impose fees. This subsection does not affect any contract or agreement entered into or development order rendered before the creation of the transportation concurrency exception area except as provided in s. 380.06(29)(c).

(q) The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall submit to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by February 1, 2015, a report on transportation concurrency exception areas created pursuant to this subsection. At a minimum, the report shall address the methods that local governments have used to implement and fund transportation strategies to achieve the purposes of designated transportation concurrency exception areas, and the effects of the strategies on mobility, congestion, urban design, the density and intensity of land use mixes, and network connectivity plans used to promote urban infill, redevelopment, or downtown revitalization.

(6) The Legislature finds that a de minimis impact is consistent with this part. A de minimis impact is an impact that would not affect more than 1 percent of the maximum volume at the adopted level of service of the affected transportation facility as determined by the local government. No impact will be de minimis if the sum of existing roadway volumes and the projected volumes from approved projects on a transportation facility would exceed 110 percent of the maximum volume at the

2770

2.771

2772

2773

2774 2775

2776 2.777

2778

2779

2780

2781

2782

2783

2784

2785

2786 2787

2788

2789

2790

2791

2792

2793

2794

2795

2796

2797



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.

(7) In order to promote infill development and redevelopment, one or more transportation concurrency management areas may be designated in a local government comprehensive plan. A transportation concurrency management area must be a compact geographic area with an existing network of roads where multiple, viable alternative travel paths or modes are available for common trips. A local government may establish an areawide level-of-service standard for such a transportation concurrency management area based upon an analysis that provides for a justification for the areawide level of service, how urban

2799

2800

2801 2802

2803

2804 2805

2806 2807

2808

2809

2810

2811

2812

2813

2814

2815

2816 2817

2818

2819

2820

2821

2822

2823

2824

2825

2826



infill development or redevelopment will be promoted, and how mobility will be accomplished within the transportation concurrency management area. Prior to the designation of a concurrency management area, the Department of Transportation shall be consulted by the local government to assess the impact that the proposed concurrency management area is expected to have on the adopted level-of-service 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). Transportation concurrency management 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. The state land planning agency shall amend chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, to be consistent with this subsection.

(8) When assessing the transportation impacts of proposed urban redevelopment within an established existing urban service area, 110 percent of the actual transportation impact caused by the previously existing development must be reserved for the redevelopment, even if the previously existing development has a lesser or nonexisting impact pursuant to the calculations of the local government. Redevelopment requiring less than 110 percent of the previously existing capacity shall not be prohibited due

2828

2829

2830 2831

2832

2833

2834

2835 2836

2837

2838

2839

2840

2841

2842

2843

2844

2845 2846

2847

2848

2849

2850

2851

2852

2853

2854

2855



the reduction of transportation levels of service below the adopted standards. This does not preclude the appropriate assessment of fees or accounting for the impacts within the concurrency management system and capital improvements program of the affected local government. This paragraph does not affect local government requirements for appropriate development permits.

(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.

(b) If a local government has a transportation or school facility backlog for existing development which cannot be adequately addressed in a 10-year plan, the state land planning agency may allow it to develop a plan and long-term schedule of capital improvements covering up to 15 years for good and sufficient cause, based on a general comparison between that local government and all other similarly situated local jurisdictions, using the following factors:



2857 2858

2860 2861

2864

2866 2867

2870

2872 2873

2875

2878

2880 2881

2882 2883

2884

2859

2862 2863

2865

2868 2869

2871

2874

2876 2877

2879

5/2/2011 10:09:27 AM

1. The extent of the backlog.

2. For roads, whether the backlog is on local or state roads.

3. The cost of eliminating the backlog.

4. The local government's tax and other revenue-raising efforts.

(c) The local government may issue approvals to commence construction notwithstanding this section, 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) Except in transportation concurrency exception areas, with regard to roadway facilities on the Strategic Intermodal System designated in accordance with s. 339.63, local governments shall adopt the level-of-service standard established by the Department of Transportation by rule. However, if the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development concurs in writing with the local government that the proposed development is for a qualified job creation project under s. 288.0656 or s. 403.973, the affected local government, after consulting with the Department of Transportation, may provide for a waiver of transportation concurrency for the project. For all other roads on the State Highway System, local

2886

2887

2888

2889

2890

2891

2892

2893 2894

2895

2896

2897

2898

2899

2900

2901

2902

2903

2904

2905

2906

2907

2908

2909

2910

2911

2912

2913



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 establishing adequate level-of-service standards for any arterial roads, or collector roads as appropriate, which traverse multiple jurisdictions, local governments shall consider compatibility with the roadway facility's adopted level-of-service standards in adjacent jurisdictions. Each local government within a county shall use a professionally accepted methodology for measuring impacts on transportation facilities for the purposes of implementing its concurrency management system. Counties are encouraged to coordinate with adjacent counties, and local governments within a county are encouraged to coordinate, for the purpose of using common methodologies for measuring impacts on transportation facilities for the purpose of implementing their concurrency management systems.

- (11) In order to limit the liability of local governments, a local government may allow a landowner to proceed with development of a specific parcel of land notwithstanding a failure of the development to satisfy transportation concurrency, when all the following factors are shown to exist:
- (a) The local government with jurisdiction over the property has adopted a local comprehensive plan that is in compliance.
- (b) The proposed development would be consistent with the future land use designation for the specific property and with pertinent portions of the adopted local plan, as determined by the local government.
 - (c) The local plan includes a financially feasible capital

2915

2916

2917

2918

2919 2920

2921

2922

2923

2924

2925

2926

2927

2928

2929

2930

2931

2932

2933

2934

2935

2936

2937

2938

2939

2940

2941

2942



improvements element that provides for transportation facilities adequate to serve the proposed development, and the local government has not implemented that element.

- (d) The local government has provided a means by which the landowner will be assessed a fair share of the cost of providing the transportation facilities necessary to serve the proposed development.
- (e) The landowner has made a binding commitment to the local government to pay the fair share of the cost of providing the transportation facilities to serve the proposed development.
- (12) (a) A development of regional impact may satisfy the transportation concurrency requirements of the local comprehensive plan, the local government's concurrency management system, and s. 380.06 by payment of a proportionateshare contribution for local and regionally significant traffic impacts, if:
- 1. The development of regional impact which, based on its location or mix of land uses, is designed to encourage pedestrian or other nonautomotive modes of transportation;
- 2. The proportionate-share contribution for local and regionally significant traffic impacts is sufficient to pay for one or more required mobility improvements that will benefit a regionally significant transportation facility;
- 3. The owner and developer of the development of regional impact pays or assures payment of the proportionate-share contribution; and
- 4. If the regionally significant transportation facility to be constructed or improved is under the maintenance authority of a governmental entity, as defined by s. 334.03(12), other than



the local government with jurisdiction over the development of regional impact, the developer is required to enter into a binding and legally enforceable commitment to transfer funds to the governmental entity having maintenance authority or to otherwise assure construction or improvement of the facility.

2948 2949

2950

2951 2952

2953

2954

2955

2956

2957

2958

2959

2960

2961

2962

2963

2964

2965

2966

2967

2968

2969

2970

2971

2943

2944

2945

2946

2947

The proportionate-share contribution may be applied to any transportation facility to satisfy the provisions of this subsection and the local comprehensive plan, but, for the purposes of this subsection, the amount of the proportionateshare contribution shall be calculated based upon the cumulative number of trips from the proposed development expected to reach roadways during the peak hour from the complete buildout of a stage or phase being approved, divided by the change in the peak hour maximum service volume of roadways resulting from construction of an improvement necessary to maintain the adopted level of service, multiplied by the construction cost, at the time of developer payment, of the improvement necessary to maintain the adopted level of service. For purposes of this subsection, "construction cost" includes all associated costs of the improvement. Proportionate-share mitigation shall be limited to ensure that a development of regional impact meeting the requirements of this subsection mitigates its impact on the transportation system but is not responsible for the additional cost of reducing or eliminating backlogs. This subsection also applies to Florida Quality Developments pursuant to s. 380.061 and to detailed specific area plans implementing optional sector plans pursuant to s. 163.3245.

(b) As used in this subsection, the term "backlog" means a

2973 2974

2975

2976

2977

2978

2979

2980

2981

2982

2983

2984

2985

2986

2987

2988

2989

2990

2991

2992

2993

2994

2995

2996

2997

2998

2999

3000



facility or facilities on which the adopted level-of-service standard is exceeded by the existing trips, plus additional projected background trips from any source other than the development project under review that are forecast by established traffic standards, including traffic modeling, consistent with the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research medium population projections. Additional projected background trips are to be coincident with the particular stage or phase of development under review.

(13) School concurrency shall be established on a districtwide basis and shall include all public schools in the district and all portions of the district, whether located in a municipality or an unincorporated area unless exempt from the public school facilities element pursuant to s. 163.3177(12).

(6) (a) If concurrency is applied to public education facilities, 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 (i) (f), shall include principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies, including adopted levels of service, in their comprehensive plans and adopt and transmit to the state land planning agency the necessary plan amendments, along with the interlocal agreements. If the county and one or more municipalities have adopted school concurrency into its comprehensive plan and interlocal agreement that represents at least 80 percent of the total countywide population, the failure of one or more municipalities to adopt the concurrency and enter into the interlocal agreement does not preclude implementation of school concurrency within jurisdictions of the school

3002

3003 3004

3005

3006

3007

3008

3009

3010

3011

3012

3013

3014

3015

3016

3017

3018

3019

3020

3021

3022

3023

3024

3025

3026

3027 3028

3029



district that have opted to implement concurrency. agreement, for a compliance review pursuant to s. 163.3184(7) and (8). 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 provisions included in comprehensive plans regarding school concurrency 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.
- (c) 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.

3031

3032

3033

3034

3035

3036

3037

3038

3039

3040

3041

3042

3043

3044

3045

3046 3047

3048

3049

3050

3051

3052

3053 3054

3055 3056

3057

3058



- (d) 3. Local governments and school boards may shall have the option to utilize tiered level-of-service standards to allow time to achieve an adequate and desirable level of service as circumstances warrant.
- (e) 4. For the purpose of determining whether levels of service have been achieved, for the first 3 years of school concurrency implementation, A school district that includes relocatable facilities in its inventory of student stations shall include the capacity of such relocatable facilities as provided in s. 1013.35(2)(b)2.f., provided the relocatable facilities were purchased after 1998 and the relocatable facilities meet the standards for long-term use pursuant to s. 1013.20.
- (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.
- (f)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, if they elect to adopt school concurrency, to initially apply school concurrency to development only on a districtwide basis so that a concurrency determination for a specific development will be based upon the

3060

3061

3062

3063

3064 3065

3066

3067

3068

3069

3070

3071

3072

3073

3074

3075

3076 3077

3078

3079

3080

3081

3082

3083

3084

3085

3086

3087



availability of school capacity districtwide. To ensure that development is coordinated with schools having available capacity, within 5 years after adoption of school concurrency, 2. If a local government elects to governments shall apply school concurrency on a less than districtwide basis, by such as using school attendance zones or concurrency service areas:, as provided in subparagraph 2.

a.2. For local governments applying school concurrency on a less than districtwide basis, such as utilizing school attendance zones or larger school concurrency service areas, Local governments and school boards shall have the burden to demonstrate that the utilization of school capacity is maximized to the greatest extent possible in the comprehensive plan and amendment, taking into account transportation costs and courtapproved desegregation plans, as well as other factors. In addition, in order to achieve concurrency within the service area boundaries selected by local governments and school boards, the service area boundaries, together with the standards for establishing those boundaries, shall be identified and included as supporting data and analysis for the comprehensive plan.

b.3. Where school capacity is available on a districtwide basis but school concurrency is applied on a less than districtwide basis in the form of concurrency service areas, if the adopted level-of-service standard cannot be met in a particular service area as applied to an application for a development permit and if the needed capacity for the particular service area is available in one or more contiguous service areas, as adopted by the local government, then the local government may not deny an application for site plan or final

3089

3090

3091

3092

3093

3094

3095

3096

3097

3098

3099

3100

3101

3102

3103

3104

3105

3106

3107

3108

3109

3110

3111

3112

3113

3114

3115 3116



subdivision approval or the functional equivalent for a development or phase of a development on the basis of school concurrency, and if issued, development impacts shall be subtracted from the shifted to contiguous service area's areas with schools having available capacity totals. Students from the development may not be required to go to the adjacent service area unless the school board rezones the area in which the development occurs.

(q) (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-ofservice 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 that imposes 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 identify facilities necessary to meet adopted levels of service during a 5-year period consistent with the school board's educational set forth a financially feasible public school capital facilities plan program, established in conjunction with the school board, that demonstrates that the adopted level-of-service standards will be achieved and maintained.

3118 3119

3120

3121

3122

3123

3124

3125

3126

3127

3128

3129

3130

3131

3132

3133

3134

3135

3136

3137

3138 3139

3140

3141

3142 3143

3144

3145



- (h)1. In order to limit the liability of local governments, a local government may allow a landowner to proceed with development of a specific parcel of land notwithstanding a failure of the development to satisfy school concurrency, if all the following factors are shown to exist:
- a. The proposed development would be consistent with the future land use designation for the specific property and with pertinent portions of the adopted local plan, as determined by the local government.
- b. The local government's capital improvements element and the school board's educational facilities plan provide for school facilities adequate to serve the proposed development, and the local government or school board has not implemented that element or the project includes a plan that demonstrates that the capital facilities needed as a result of the project can be reasonably provided.
- c. The local government and school board have provided a means by which the landowner will be assessed a proportionate share of the cost of providing the school facilities necessary to serve the proposed development.
- 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

3147

3148 3149

3150

3151

3152

3153

3154

3155

3156

3157

3158

3159

3160 3161

3162

3163

3164

3165

3166

3167

3168 3169

3170

3171

3172

3173

3174



evaluation shall be based upon the service areas selected local governments and school board.

2.(e) Availability standard.—Consistent with the public welfare, If a local government applies school concurrency, it 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 approval, or the functional equivalent. School concurrency is satisfied if the developer executes a legally binding commitment to provide mitigation proportionate to the demand for public school facilities to be created by actual development of the property, including, but not limited to, the options described in subsubparagraph a. subparagraph 1. Options for proportionate-share mitigation of impacts on public school facilities must be established in the comprehensive plan public school facilities element and the interlocal agreement pursuant to s. 163.31777.

a.1. Appropriate mitigation options include the contribution of land; the construction, expansion, or payment for land acquisition or construction of a public school facility; the construction of a charter school that complies with the requirements of s. 1002.33(18); 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

3176

3177

3178

3179

3180

3181

3182

3183

3184

3185

3186

3187 3188

3189

3190

3191

3192 3193

3194

3195

3196

3197

3198

3199

3200

3201

3202

3203



local government of a development agreement that constitutes a legally binding commitment to pay proportionate-share mitigation for the additional residential units approved by the local government in a development order and actually developed on the property, taking into account residential density allowed on the property prior to the plan amendment that increased the overall residential density. The district school board must 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.

b.2. If the interlocal agreement education facilities plan and the local government comprehensive plan public educational facilities element authorize a contribution of land; the construction, expansion, or payment for land acquisition; the construction or expansion of a public school facility, or a portion thereof; or the construction of a charter school that complies with the requirements of s. 1002.33(18), 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 value.

c.3. Any proportionate-share mitigation must be directed by the school board toward a school capacity improvement identified in the a financially feasible 5-year school board's educational facilities district work plan that satisfies the demands created by the development in accordance with a binding developer's agreement.

3205

3206

3207 3208

3209

3210

3211

3212

3213

3214

3215

3216

3217

3218

3219

3220

3221 3222

3223

3224

3225

3226

3227

3228

3229

3230

3231

3232



4. If a development is precluded from commencing because there is inadequate classroom capacity to mitigate the impacts of the development, the development may nevertheless commence if there are accelerated facilities in an approved capital improvement element scheduled for construction in year four or later of such plan which, when built, will mitigate the proposed development, or if such accelerated facilities will be in the next annual update of the capital facilities element, the developer enters into a binding, financially guaranteed agreement with the school district to construct an accelerated facility within the first 3 years of an approved capital improvement plan, and the cost of the school facility is equal to or greater than the development's proportionate share. When the completed school facility is conveyed to the school district, the developer shall receive impact fee credits usable within the zone where the facility is constructed or any attendance zone contiguous with or adjacent to the zone where the facility is constructed.

3.5. 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.

(i) (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 paragraph (j) ss. 163.3177(6)(h)2. and 163.31777(6), as a prerequisite for

3234

3235

3236

3237

3238

3239

3240

3241

3242

3243

3244

3245

3246

3247

3248 3249

3250

3251

3252

3253

3254

3255

3256

3257

3258

3259

3260

3261



imposition of school concurrency, and as a nonsignatory, may 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:

1.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.

2.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.

3.e. The municipality has no public schools located within its boundaries.

4.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.

(j) (g) Interlocal agreement for school concurrency. - When

3263

3264

3265

3266

3267

3268

3269

3270

3271

3272

3273

3274

3275

3276

3277

3278

3279

3280

3281

3282

3283

3284

3285

3286

3287

3288

3289

3290



establishing concurrency requirements for public schools, a local government must enter into an interlocal agreement that satisfies the requirements in ss. 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 uniform system of free public schools on a countywide basis, and the land use authority of local governments, including their authority to approve or deny comprehensive plan amendments and development orders. The interlocal agreement shall be submitted to the state land planning agency by the local government as a part of the compliance review, along with the other necessary amendments to the comprehensive plan required by this part. In addition to the requirements of ss. 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 school concurrency related provisions of the comprehensive plan 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.
- 2.3. Specify uniform, districtwide level-of-service standards for public schools of the same type and the process

3292

3293 3294

3295 3296

3297 3298

3299

3300

3301

3302

3303

3304

3305

3306

3307

3308

3309

3310

3311

3312

3313

3314

3315

3316

3317

3318 3319



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 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.

- 3.5. 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.
- 4.6. 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,

3321

3322

3323

3324

3325

3326

3327

3328

3329 3330

3331

3332

3333

3334

3335

3336

3337 3338

3339

3340

3341

3342

3343 3344

3345

3346

3347

3348



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.
- 5.8. A process and uniform methodology for determining proportionate-share mitigation pursuant to paragraph (h) subparagraph (e) 1.
- (k) (h) Local government authority.—This subsection does not limit the authority of a local government to grant or deny a development permit or its functional equivalent prior to the implementation of school concurrency.
- (14) The state land planning agency shall, by October 1, 1998, adopt by rule minimum criteria for the review and determination of compliance of a public school facilities element adopted by a local government for purposes of imposition of school concurrency.
- (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

3350

3351

3352

3353

3354

3355

3356

3357 3358

3359

3360

3361

3362

3363

3364

3365

3366 3367

3368

3369

3370

3371

3372

3373

3374

3375

3376

3377



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-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 the development of a long-term concurrency management system pursuant to subsection (9) and s. 163.3177(3)(d). Multimodal transportation districts 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.

(b) Community design elements of such a district include: a complementary mix and range of land uses, including educational, recreational, and cultural uses; interconnected networks of streets designed to encourage walking and bicycling, with traffic-calming where desirable; appropriate densities and intensities of use within walking distance of transit stops; daily activities within walking distance of residences, allowing independence to persons who do not drive; public uses, streets, and squares that are safe, comfortable, and attractive for the pedestrian, with adjoining buildings open to the street and with parking not interfering with pedestrian, transit, automobile,



and truck travel modes.

3378

3379

3380

3381

3382

3383 3384

3385 3386

3387

3388

3389

3390

3391

3392

3393

3394

3395

3396

3397

3398

3399

3400

3401 3402

3403

3404

3405

3406

(c) Local governments may establish multimodal level-ofservice standards that rely primarily on nonvehicular modes of transportation within the district, when justified by an analysis demonstrating that the existing and planned community design will provide an adequate level of mobility within the district based upon professionally accepted multimodal level-ofservice methodologies. The analysis must also demonstrate that the capital improvements required to promote community design are financially feasible over the development or redevelopment timeframe for the district and that community design features within the district provide convenient interconnection for a multimodal transportation system. Local governments may issue development permits in reliance upon all planned community design capital improvements that are financially feasible over the development or redevelopment timeframe for the district, without regard to the period of time between development or 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 a method by which the impacts of development on transportation

3408

3409

3410

3411

3412

3413 3414

3415

3416

3417

3418 3419

3420

3421

3422

3423

3424 3425

3426

3427

3428 3429

3430

3431

3432

3433

3434

3435



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. 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 fair-share mitigation. A developer may choose to satisfy all transportation concurrency requirements by contributing or paying proportionate fair-share mitigation if transportation facilities or facility segments identified as mitigation for traffic impacts are specifically identified for funding in the 5-year schedule of capital improvements in the capital improvements element of the local plan or the long-term concurrency management system or if such contributions or payments to such facilities or segments are reflected in the 5year schedule of capital improvements in the next regularly scheduled update of the capital improvements element. Updates to the 5-year capital improvements element which reflect proportionate fair-share contributions may not be found not in compliance based on ss. 163.3164(32) and 163.3177(3) if additional contributions, payments or funding sources are reasonably anticipated during a period not to exceed 10 years to

3437

3438

3439

3440

3441

3442

3443

3444

3445 3446

3447

3448

3449

3450

3451

3452

3453 3454

3455

3456

3457

3458

3459

3460

3461

3462

3463

3464



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 local government. Proportionate fair-share mitigation may be directed toward one or more specific transportation improvements reasonably related to the mobility demands created by the development and such improvements may address one or more modes of travel. 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 contribution regardless of the method of mitigation. Proportionate fair-share mitigation shall be limited to ensure that a development meeting the requirements of this section mitigates its impact on the transportation system but is not responsible for the additional cost of reducing or eliminating backlogs.
- (d) This subsection does not require a local government to approve a development that is not otherwise qualified for approval pursuant to the applicable local comprehensive plan and land development regulations.
- (e) Mitigation for development impacts to facilities on the Strategic Intermodal System made pursuant to this subsection

3466

3467

3468

3469

3470 3471

3472

3473 3474

3475

3476

3477

3478

3479

3480

3481 3482

3483

3484

3485

3486

3487

3488 3489

3490

3491

3492

3493



requires the concurrence of the Department of Transportation.

(f) If the funds in an adopted 5-year capital 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-share agreement authorizing the developer to construct that amount of development on which the proportionate share is calculated if the 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 improvements funded by the proportionate-share component must be adopted into the 5-year capital improvements schedule of the comprehensive plan at the next annual capital improvements element update. The funding of any improvements that significantly benefit the impacted transportation system satisfies concurrency requirements as a mitigation of the development's impact upon the overall transportation system even if there remains a failure of concurrency on other impacted facilities.

(g) Except as provided in subparagraph (b) 1., this section may not prohibit the Department of Community Affairs from finding other portions of the capital improvements element amendments not in compliance as provided in this chapter.

- (h) The provisions of this subsection do not apply to a development of regional impact satisfying the requirements of subsection (12).
 - (i) As used in this subsection, the term "backlog" means a

3495 3496

3497

3498

3499 3500

3501

3502

3503

3504

3505

3506

3507

3508

3509

3510

3511

3512

3513

3514 3515

3516

3517

3518

3519

3520

3521

3522



facility or facilities on which the adopted level-of-service standard is exceeded by the existing trips, plus additional projected background trips from any source other than the development project under review that are forecast by established traffic standards, including traffic modeling, consistent with the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research medium population projections. Additional projected background trips are to be coincident with the particular stage or phase of development under review.

(17) A local government and the developer of affordable workforce housing units developed in accordance with s. 380.06(19) or s. 380.0651(3) may identify an employment center or centers in close proximity to the affordable workforce housing units. If at least 50 percent of the units are occupied by an employee or employees of an identified employment center or centers, all of the affordable workforce housing units are exempt from transportation concurrency requirements, and the local government may not reduce any transportation tripgeneration entitlements of an approved development-of-regionalimpact development order. As used in this subsection, the term "close proximity" means 5 miles from the nearest point of the development of regional impact to the nearest point of the employment center, and the term "employment center" means a place of employment that employs at least 25 or more full-time employees.

Section 16. Section 163.3182, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 163.3182 Transportation deficiencies concurrency backlogs.-
- (1) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term:

3524 3525

3526

3527

3528 3529

3530

3531

3532

3533

3534

3535

3536

3537 3538

3539

3540

3541

3542 3543

3544

3545 3546

3547

3548

3549

3550

3551



- (a) "Transportation deficiency concurrency backlog area" means the geographic area within the unincorporated portion of a county or within the municipal boundary of a municipality designated in a local government comprehensive plan for which a transportation development concurrency backlog authority is created pursuant to this section. A transportation deficiency concurrency backlog area created within the corporate boundary of a municipality shall be made pursuant to an interlocal agreement between a county, a municipality or municipalities, and any affected taxing authority or authorities.
- (b) "Authority" or "transportation development concurrency backlog authority" means the governing body of a county or municipality within which an authority is created.
- (c) "Governing body" means the council, commission, or other legislative body charged with governing the county or municipality within which an a transportation concurrency backlog authority is created pursuant to this section.
- (d) "Transportation deficiency concurrency backlog" means an identified need deficiency where the existing and projected extent of traffic volume exceeds the level of service standard adopted in a local government comprehensive plan for a transportation facility.
- (e) "Transportation sufficiency concurrency backlog plan" means the plan adopted as part of a local government comprehensive plan by the governing body of a county or municipality acting as a transportation development concurrency backlog authority.
- (f) "Transportation concurrency backlog project" means any designated transportation project identified for construction

3553

3554

3555

3556

3557

3558

3559

3560

3561

3562

3563

3564

3565

3566 3567

3568

3569

3570

3571

3572

3573

3574

3575

3576

3577

3578

3579 3580



within the jurisdiction of a transportation development concurrency backlog authority.

- (g) "Debt service millage" means any millage levied pursuant to s. 12, Art. VII of the State Constitution.
- (h) "Increment revenue" means the amount calculated pursuant to subsection (5).
- (i) "Taxing authority" means a public body that levies or is authorized to levy an ad valorem tax on real property located within a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog area, except a school district.
- (2) CREATION OF TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT CONCURRENCY BACKLOC AUTHORITIES.-
- (a) A county or municipality may create a transportation development concurrency backlog authority if it has an identified transportation deficiency concurrency backlog.
- (b) Acting as the transportation development concurrency backlog authority within the authority's jurisdictional boundary, the governing body of a county or municipality shall adopt and implement a plan to eliminate all identified transportation deficiencies concurrency backlogs within the authority's jurisdiction using funds provided pursuant to subsection (5) and as otherwise provided pursuant to this section.
- (c) The Legislature finds and declares that there exist in many counties and municipalities areas that have significant transportation deficiencies and inadequate transportation facilities; that many insufficiencies and inadequacies severely limit or prohibit the satisfaction of transportation level of service concurrency standards; that the transportation

3582 3583

3584

3585

3586

3587

3588

3589

3590

3591

3592

3593

3594

3595

3596

3597

3598

3599

3600

3601

3602

3603

3604

3605

3606

3607

3608 3609



insufficiencies and inadequacies affect the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of these counties and municipalities; that the transportation insufficiencies and inadequacies adversely affect economic development and growth of the tax base for the areas in which these insufficiencies and inadequacies exist; and that the elimination of transportation deficiencies and inadequacies and the satisfaction of transportation concurrency standards are paramount public purposes for the state and its counties and municipalities.

- (3) POWERS OF A TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT CONCURRENCY BACKLOG AUTHORITY. - Each transportation development concurrency backlog authority created pursuant to this section has the powers necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of this section, including the following powers in addition to others granted in this section:
- (a) To make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers under this section.
- (b) To undertake and carry out transportation concurrency backlog projects for transportation facilities designed to relieve transportation deficiencies that have a concurrency backlog within the authority's jurisdiction. Transportation Concurrency backlog projects may include transportation facilities that provide for alternative modes of travel including sidewalks, bikeways, and mass transit which are related to a deficient backlogged transportation facility.
- (c) To invest any transportation concurrency backlog funds held in reserve, sinking funds, or any such funds not required for immediate disbursement in property or securities in which

3611

3612

3613

3614

3615

3616

3617

3618

3619

3620

3621

3622

3623

3624 3625

3626

3627

3628

3629

3630

3631

3632

3633

3634

3635

3636

3637

3638



savings banks may legally invest funds subject to the control of the authority and to redeem such bonds as have been issued pursuant to this section at the redemption price established therein, or to purchase such bonds at less than redemption price. All such bonds redeemed or purchased shall be canceled.

- (d) To borrow money, including, but not limited to, issuing debt obligations such as, but not limited to, bonds, notes, certificates, and similar debt instruments; to apply for and accept advances, loans, grants, contributions, and any other forms of financial assistance from the Federal Government or the state, county, or any other public body or from any sources, public or private, for the purposes of this part; to give such security as may be required; to enter into and carry out contracts or agreements; and to include in any contracts for financial assistance with the Federal Government for or with respect to a transportation concurrency backlog project and related activities such conditions imposed under federal laws as the transportation development concurrency backlog authority considers reasonable and appropriate and which are not inconsistent with the purposes of this section.
- (e) To make or have made all surveys and plans necessary to the carrying out of the purposes of this section; to contract with any persons, public or private, in making and carrying out such plans; and to adopt, approve, modify, or amend such transportation sufficiency concurrency backlog plans.
- (f) To appropriate such funds and make such expenditures as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, and to enter into agreements with other public bodies, which agreements may extend over any period notwithstanding any provision or rule



of law to the contrary.

3639

3640

3641 3642

3643

3644

3645

3646

3647

3648

3649

3650

3651

3652

3653

3654

3655

3656

3657

3658

3659

3660

3661

3662 3663

3664

3665

3666

3667

- (4) TRANSPORTATION SUFFICIENCY CONCURRENCY BACKLOC PLANS.-
- (a) Each transportation development concurrency backlog authority shall adopt a transportation sufficiency concurrency backlog plan as a part of the local government comprehensive plan within 6 months after the creation of the authority. The plan must:
- (a) $\frac{1}{1}$. Identify all transportation facilities that have been designated as deficient and require the expenditure of moneys to upgrade, modify, or mitigate the deficiency.
- (b) $\frac{2}{1}$. Include a priority listing of all transportation facilities that have been designated as deficient and do not satisfy concurrency requirements pursuant to s. 163.3180, and the applicable local government comprehensive plan.
- (c) 3. Establish a schedule for financing and construction of transportation concurrency backlog projects that will eliminate transportation deficiencies concurrency backlogs within the jurisdiction of the authority within 10 years after the transportation sufficiency concurrency backlog plan adoption. The schedule shall be adopted as part of the local government comprehensive plan.
- (b) The adoption of the transportation concurrency backlog plan shall be exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).

Notwithstanding such schedule requirements, as long as the schedule provides for the elimination of all transportation deficiencies concurrency backlogs within 10 years after the adoption of the transportation sufficiency concurrency backlog plan, the final maturity date of any debt incurred to finance or

3669

3670

3671

3672

3673

3674

3675

3676

3677

3678

3679

3680

3681

3682

3683

3684 3685

3686

3687

3688

3689

3690

3691

3692

3693

3694

3695

3696



refinance the related projects may be no later than 40 years after the date the debt is incurred and the authority may continue operations and administer the trust fund established as provided in subsection (5) for as long as the debt remains outstanding.

- (5) ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL TRUST FUND.—The transportation development concurrency backlog authority shall establish a local transportation concurrency backlog trust fund upon creation of the authority. Each local trust fund shall be administered by the transportation development concurrency backlog authority within which a transportation deficiencies have concurrency backlog has been identified. Each local trust fund must continue to be funded under this section for as long as the projects set forth in the related transportation sufficiency concurrency backlog plan remain to be completed or until any debt incurred to finance or refinance the related projects is no longer outstanding, whichever occurs later. Beginning in the first fiscal year after the creation of the authority, each local trust fund shall be funded by the proceeds of an ad valorem tax increment collected within each transportation deficiency concurrency backlog area to be determined annually and shall be a minimum of 25 percent of the difference between the amounts set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b), except that if all of the affected taxing authorities agree under an interlocal agreement, a particular local trust fund may be funded by the proceeds of an ad valorem tax increment greater than 25 percent of the difference between the amounts set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b):
 - (a) The amount of ad valorem tax levied each year by each

3698

3699

3700

3701

3702

3703

3704

3705

3706

3707

3708

3709

3710

3711

3712

3713

3714

3715

3716

3717

3718

3719

3720

3721

3722

3723

3724

3725



taxing authority, exclusive of any amount from any debt service millage, on taxable real property contained within the jurisdiction of the transportation development concurrency backlog authority and within the transportation deficiency backlog area; and

- (b) The amount of ad valorem taxes which would have been produced by the rate upon which the tax is levied each year by or for each taxing authority, exclusive of any debt service millage, upon the total of the assessed value of the taxable real property within the transportation deficiency concurrency backlog area as shown on the most recent assessment roll used in connection with the taxation of such property of each taxing authority prior to the effective date of the ordinance funding the trust fund.
 - (6) EXEMPTIONS.—
- (a) The following public bodies or taxing authorities are exempt from the provisions of this section:
- 1. A special district that levies ad valorem taxes on taxable real property in more than one county.
- 2. A special district for which the sole available source of revenue is the authority to levy ad valorem taxes at the time an ordinance is adopted under this section. However, revenues or aid that may be dispensed or appropriated to a district as defined in s. 388.011 at the discretion of an entity other than such district are shall not be deemed available.
 - 3. A library district.
- 4. A neighborhood improvement district created under the Safe Neighborhoods Act.
 - 5. A metropolitan transportation authority.

3728

3729

3730

3731

3732

3733 3734

3735

3736

3737

3738

3739

3740 3741

3742

3743

3744

3745 3746

3747

3748

3749

3750

3751 3752

3753 3754



- 3726 6. A water management district created under s. 373.069.
 - 7. A community redevelopment agency.
 - (b) A transportation development concurrency exemption authority may also exempt from this section a special district that levies ad valorem taxes within the transportation deficiency concurrency backlog area pursuant to s. 163.387(2)(d).
 - (7) TRANSPORTATION CONCURRENCY SATISFACTION.—Upon adoption of a transportation sufficiency concurrency backlog plan as a part of the local government comprehensive plan, and the plan going into effect, the area subject to the plan shall be deemed to have achieved and maintained transportation level-of-service standards, and to have met requirements for financial feasibility for transportation facilities, and for the purpose of proposed development transportation concurrency has been satisfied. Proportionate fair-share mitigation shall be limited to ensure that a development inside a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog area is not responsible for the additional costs of eliminating deficiencies backlogs.
 - (8) DISSOLUTION.—Upon completion of all transportation concurrency backlog projects identified in the transportation sufficiency plan and repayment or defeasance of all debt issued to finance or refinance such projects, a transportation development concurrency backlog authority shall be dissolved, and its assets and liabilities transferred to the county or municipality within which the authority is located. All remaining assets of the authority must be used for implementation of transportation projects within the jurisdiction of the authority. The local government

3756

3757

3758

3759

3760

3761

3762

3763

3764

3765

3766

3767

3768

3769

3770 3771

3772

3773

3774

3775

3776

3777

3778

3779

3780

3781

3782 3783



comprehensive plan shall be amended to remove the transportation concurrency backlog plan.

Section 17. Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Affected person" includes the affected local government; persons owning property, residing, or owning or operating a business within the boundaries of the local government whose plan is the subject of the review; owners of real property abutting real property that is the subject of a proposed change to a future land use map; and adjoining local governments that can demonstrate that the plan or plan amendment will produce substantial impacts on the increased need for publicly funded infrastructure or substantial impacts on areas designated for protection or special treatment within their jurisdiction. Each person, other than an adjoining local government, in order to qualify under this definition, shall also have submitted oral or written comments, recommendations, or objections to the local government during the period of time beginning with the transmittal hearing for the plan or plan amendment and ending with the adoption of the plan or plan amendment.
- (b) "In compliance" means consistent with the requirements of ss. 163.3177, 163.3178, 163.3180, 163.3191, and 163.3245, and 163.3248 with the state comprehensive plan, with the appropriate strategic regional policy plan, and with chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, where such rule is not inconsistent with

3785

3786

3787

3788

3789

3790

3791

3792

3793

3794

3795

3796

3797

3798

3799

3800

3801

3802

3803

3804

3805

3806

3807

3808

3809

3810

3811

3812



this part and with the principles for guiding development in designated areas of critical state concern and with part III of chapter 369, where applicable.

- (c) "Reviewing agencies" means:
- 1. The state land planning agency;
- 2. The appropriate regional planning council;
- 3. The appropriate water management district;
- 4. The Department of Environmental Protection;
 - 5. The Department of State;
 - 6. The Department of Transportation;
- 7. In the case of plan amendments relating to public schools, the Department of Education;
- 8. In the case of plans or plan amendments that affect a military installation listed in s. 163.3175, the commanding officer of the affected military installation;
- 9. In the case of county plans and plan amendments, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; and
- 10. In the case of municipal plans and plan amendments, the county in which the municipality is located.
 - (2) COMPREHENSIVE PLANS AND PLAN AMENDMENTS.-
- (a) Plan amendments adopted by local governments shall follow the expedited state review process in subsection (3), except as set forth in paragraphs (b) and (c).
- (b) Plan amendments that qualify as small-scale development amendments may follow the small-scale review process in s. 163.3187.
- (c) Plan amendments that are in an area of critical state concern designated pursuant to s. 380.05; propose a rural land

3814

3815

3816

3817

3818

3819

3820

3821

3822

3823

3824

3825

3826

3827

3828

3829

3830

3831

3832

3833

3834

3835

3836

3837

3838

3839

3840

3841



stewardship area pursuant to s. 163.3248; propose a sector plan pursuant to s. 163.3245; update a comprehensive plan based on an evaluation and appraisal pursuant to s. 163.3191; or are new plans for newly incorporated municipalities adopted pursuant to s. 163.3167 shall follow the state coordinated review process in subsection (4).

- (3) EXPEDITED STATE REVIEW PROCESS FOR ADOPTION OF COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENTS.-
- (a) The process for amending a comprehensive plan described in this subsection shall apply to all amendments except as provided in paragraphs (2)(b) and (c) and shall be applicable statewide.
- (b) 1. The local government, after the initial public hearing held pursuant to subsection (11), shall transmit within 10 days the amendment or amendments and appropriate supporting data and analyses to the reviewing agencies. The local governing body shall also transmit a copy of the amendments and supporting data and analyses to any other local government or governmental agency that has filed a written request with the governing body.
- 2. The reviewing agencies and any other local government or governmental agency specified in subparagraph 1. may provide comments regarding the amendment or amendments to the local government. State agencies shall only comment on important state resources and facilities that will be adversely impacted by the amendment if adopted. Comments provided by state agencies shall state with specificity how the plan amendment will adversely impact an important state resource or facility and shall identify measures the local government may take to eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the adverse impacts. Such comments, if not

3843

3844

3845

3846

3847

3848

3849

3850

3851

3852

3853

3854

3855

3856

3857

3858

3859

3860

3861

3862

3863

3864

3865

3866

3867

3868

3869

3870



resolved, may result in a challenge by the state land planning agency to the plan amendment. Agencies and local governments must transmit their comments to the affected local government such that they are received by the local government not later than 30 days from the date on which the agency or government received the amendment or amendments. Reviewing agencies shall also send a copy of their comments to the state land planning agency.

- 3. Comments to the local government from a regional planning council, county, or municipality shall be limited as follows:
- a. The regional planning council review and comments shall be limited to adverse effects on regional resources or facilities identified in the strategic regional policy plan and extrajurisdictional impacts that would be inconsistent with the comprehensive plan of any affected local government within the region. A regional planning council may not review and comment on a proposed comprehensive plan amendment prepared by such council unless the plan amendment has been changed by the local government subsequent to the preparation of the plan amendment by the regional planning council.
- b. County comments shall be in the context of the relationship and effect of the proposed plan amendments on the county plan.
- c. Municipal comments shall be in the context of the relationship and effect of the proposed plan amendments on the municipal plan.
- d. Military installation comments shall be provided in accordance with s. 163.3175.

3872 3873

3874

3875

3876

3877

3878

3879

3880

3881

3882

3883

3884

3885

3886

3887

3888

3889

3890

3891

3892

3893

3894

3895

3896

3897

3898

3899



- 4. Comments to the local government from state agencies shall be limited to the following subjects as they relate to important state resources and facilities that will be adversely impacted by the amendment if adopted:
- a. The Department of Environmental Protection shall limit its comments to the subjects of air and water pollution; wetlands and other surface waters of the state; federal and state-owned lands and interest in lands, including state parks, greenways and trails, and conservation easements; solid waste; water and wastewater treatment; and the Everglades ecosystem restoration.
- b. The Department of State shall limit its comments to the subjects of historic and archeological resources.
- c. The Department of Transportation shall limit its comments to the subject of the strategic intermodal system.
- d. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall limit its comments to subjects relating to fish and wildlife habitat and listed species and their habitat.
- e. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall limit its comments to the subjects of agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture issues.
- f. The Department of Education shall limit its comments to the subject of public school facilities.
- g. The appropriate water management district shall limit its comments to flood protection and floodplain management, wetlands and other surface waters, and regional water supply.
- h. The state land planning agency shall limit its comments to important state resources and facilities outside the jurisdiction of other commenting state agencies and may include

3901

3902

3903

3904

3905

3906

3907

3908

3909

3910

3911

3912

3913

3914

3915 3916

3917

3918

3919

3920

3921

3922

3923

3924

3925

3926

3927

3928



comments on countervailing planning policies and objectives served by the plan amendment that should be balanced against potential adverse impacts to important state resources and facilities.

- (c) 1. The local government shall hold its second public hearing, which shall be a hearing on whether to adopt one or more comprehensive plan amendments pursuant to subsection (11). If the local government fails, within 180 days after receipt of agency comments, to hold the second public hearing, the amendments shall be deemed withdrawn unless extended by agreement with notice to the state land planning agency and any affected person that provided comments on the amendment. The 180-day limitation does not apply to amendments processed pursuant to s. 380.06.
- 2. All comprehensive plan amendments adopted by the governing body, along with the supporting data and analysis, shall be transmitted within 10 days after the second public hearing to the state land planning agency and any other agency or local government that provided timely comments under subparagraph (b) 2.
- 3. The state land planning agency shall notify the local government of any deficiencies within 5 working days after receipt of an amendment package. For purposes of completeness, an amendment shall be deemed complete if it contains a full, executed copy of the adoption ordinance or ordinances; in the case of a text amendment, a full copy of the amended language in legislative format with new words inserted in the text underlined, and words deleted stricken with hyphens; in the case of a future land use map amendment, a copy of the future land

3930

3931

3932

3933

3934

3935

3936

3937

3938

3939

3940

3941

3942

3943

3944

3945

3946

3947

3948

3949

3950

3951

3952

3953

3954

3955

3956

3957



use map clearly depicting the parcel, its existing future land use designation, and its adopted designation; and a copy of any data and analyses the local government deems appropriate.

- 4. An amendment adopted under this paragraph does not become effective until 31 days after the state land planning agency notifies the local government that the plan amendment package is complete. If timely challenged, an amendment does not become effective until the state land planning agency or the Administration Commission enters a final order determining the adopted amendment to be in compliance.
 - (4) STATE COORDINATED REVIEW PROCESS.—
- (a) (2) Coordination.—The state land planning agency shall only use the state coordinated review process described in this subsection for review of comprehensive plans and plan amendments described in paragraph (2)(c). Each comprehensive plan or plan amendment proposed to be adopted pursuant to this subsection part shall be transmitted, adopted, and reviewed in the manner prescribed in this subsection section. The state land planning agency shall have responsibility for plan review, coordination, and the preparation and transmission of comments, pursuant to this subsection section, to the local governing body responsible for the comprehensive plan or plan amendment. The state land planning agency shall maintain a single file concerning any proposed or adopted plan amendment submitted by a local government for any review under this section. Copies of all correspondence, papers, notes, memoranda, and other documents received or generated by the state land planning agency must be placed in the appropriate file. Paper copies of all electronic mail correspondence must be placed in the file. The file and its

3959

3960

3961

3962 3963

3964

3965

3966

3967

3968

3969

3970

3971

3972

3973

3974

3975

3976

3977

3978

3979

3980

3981

3982

3983

3984

3985

3986



contents must be available for public inspection and copying provided in chapter 119.

(b) (3) Local government transmittal of proposed plan or amendment.

(a) Each local governing body proposing a plan or plan amendment specified in paragraph (2)(c) shall transmit the complete proposed comprehensive plan or plan amendment to the reviewing agencies state land planning agency, the appropriate regional planning council and water management district, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of State, and the Department of Transportation, and, in the case of municipal plans, to the appropriate county, and, in the case of county plans, to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, immediately following the first a public hearing pursuant to subsection (11). The transmitted document shall clearly indicate on the cover sheet that this plan amendment is subject to the state coordinated review process of s. 163.3184(4)(15) as specified in the state land planning agency's procedural rules. The local governing body shall also transmit a copy of the complete proposed comprehensive plan or plan amendment to any other unit of local government or government agency in the state that has filed a written request with the governing body for the plan or plan amendment. The local government may request a review by the state land planning agency pursuant to subsection (6) at the time of the transmittal of an amendment.

(b) A local governing body shall not transmit portions of a plan or plan amendment unless it has previously provided to all state agencies designated by the state land planning agency a

3988

3989

3990

3991

3992

3993

3994

3995 3996

3997

3998

3999

4000

4001

4002

4003

4004 4005

4006

4007

4008

4009

4010

4011

4012

4013

4014

4015



complete copy of its adopted comprehensive plan pursuant to subsection (7) and as specified in the agency's procedural rules. In the case of comprehensive plan amendments, the local governing body shall transmit to the state land planning agency, the appropriate regional planning council and water management district, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of State, and the Department of Transportation, and, in the case of municipal plans, to the appropriate county and, in the case of county plans, to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services the materials specified in the state land planning agency's procedural rules and, in cases in which the plan amendment is a result of an evaluation and appraisal report adopted pursuant to s. 163.3191, a copy of the evaluation and appraisal report. Local governing bodies shall consolidate all proposed plan amendments into a single submission for each of the two plan amendment adoption dates during the calendar year pursuant to s. 163.3187.

(c) A local government may adopt a proposed plan amendment previously transmitted pursuant to this subsection, unless review is requested or otherwise initiated pursuant to subsection (6).

(d) In cases in which a local government transmits multiple individual amendments that can be clearly and legally separated and distinguished for the purpose of determining whether to review the proposed amendment, and the state land planning agency elects to review several or a portion of the amendments and the local government chooses to immediately adopt the remaining amendments not reviewed, the amendments immediately

4017

4018 4019

4020

4021

4022 4023

4024

4025

4026 4027

4028

4029

4030

4031

4032

4033

4034

4035

4036

4037

4038

4039

4040

4041

4042

4043

4044



adopted and any reviewed amendments that the local government subsequently adopts together constitute one amendment cycle in accordance with s. 163.3187(1).

(e) At the request of an applicant, a local government shall consider an application for zoning changes that would be required to properly enact the provisions of any proposed plan amendment transmitted pursuant to this subsection. Zoning changes approved by the local government are contingent upon the comprehensive plan or plan amendment transmitted becoming effective.

(c) (4) Reviewing agency comments INTERCOVERNMENTAL REVIEW. -The governmental agencies specified in paragraph (b) may paragraph (3) (a) shall provide comments regarding the plan or plan amendments in accordance with subparagraphs (3)(b)2.-4. However, comments on plans or plan amendments required to be reviewed under the state coordinated review process shall be sent to the state land planning agency within 30 days after receipt by the state land planning agency of the complete proposed plan or plan amendment from the local government. If the state land planning agency comments on a plan or plan amendment adopted under the state coordinated review process, it shall provide comments according to paragraph (d). Any other unit of local government or government agency specified in paragraph (b) may provide comments to the state land planning agency in accordance with subparagraphs (3)(b)2.-4. within 30 days after receipt by the state land planning agency of the complete proposed plan or plan amendment. If the plan or plan amendment includes or relates to the public school facilities element pursuant to s. 163.3177(12), the state land planning

4046

4047

4048

4049

4050

4051

4052

4053

4054

4055

4056

4057

4058

4059

4060

4061

4062 4063

4064

4065

4066

4067 4068

4069

4070

4071

4072

4073



agency shall submit a copy to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education for review and comment. The appropriate regional planning council shall also provide its written comments to the state land planning agency within 30 days after receipt by the state land planning agency of the complete proposed plan amendment and shall specify any objections, recommendations for modifications, and comments of any other regional agencies to which the regional planning council may have referred the proposed plan amendment. Written comments submitted by the public shall be sent directly to the local government within 30 days after notice of transmittal by the local government of the proposed plan amendment will be considered as if submitted by governmental agencies. All written agency and public comments must be made part of the file maintained under subsection (2).

(5) REGIONAL, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL REVIEW. The review of the regional planning council pursuant to subsection (4) shall be limited to effects on regional resources or facilities identified in the strategic regional policy plan and extrajurisdictional impacts which would be inconsistent with the comprehensive plan of the affected local government. However, any inconsistency between a local plan or plan amendment and a strategic regional policy plan must not be the sole basis for a notice of intent to find a local plan or plan amendment not in compliance with this act. A regional planning council shall not review and comment on a proposed comprehensive plan it prepared itself unless the plan has been changed by the local government subsequent to the preparation of the plan by the regional planning agency. The review of the county land planning agency

4075

4076 4077

4078

4079

4080

4081

4082 4083

4084

4085

4086

4087

4088

4089 4090

4091 4092

4093

4094 4095

4096

4097

4098

4099

4100

4101

4102



pursuant to subsection (4) shall be primarily in the context of the relationship and effect of the proposed plan amendment on any county comprehensive plan element. Any review by municipalities will be primarily in the context of the relationship and effect on the municipal plan.

(d) (6) State land planning agency review.

- (a) The state land planning agency shall review a proposed plan amendment upon request of a regional planning council, affected person, or local government transmitting the plan amendment. The request from the regional planning council or affected person must be received within 30 days after transmittal of the proposed plan amendment pursuant to subsection (3). A regional planning council or affected person requesting a review shall do so by submitting a written request to the agency with a notice of the request to the local government and any other person who has requested notice.
- (b) The state land planning agency may review any proposed plan amendment regardless of whether a request for review has been made, if the agency gives notice to the local government, and any other person who has requested notice, of its intention to conduct such a review within 35 days after receipt of the complete proposed plan amendment.
- 1.(c) The state land planning agency shall establish by rule a schedule for receipt of comments from the various government agencies, as well as written public comments, pursuant to subsection (4). If the state land planning agency elects to review a plan or plan the amendment or the agency is required to review the amendment as specified in paragraph (2)(c)(a), the agency shall issue a report giving its

4104

4105 4106

4107

4108

4109

4110

4111

4112

4113

4114

4115 4116

4117

4118 4119

4120 4121

4122

4123

4124 4125

4126

4127

4128

4129

4130 4131



objections, recommendations, and comments regarding the proposed plan or plan amendment within 60 days after receipt of the complete proposed plan or plan amendment by the state land planning agency. Notwithstanding the limitation on comments in sub-subparagraph (3)(b)4.g., the state land planning agency may make objections, recommendations, and comments in its report regarding whether the plan or plan amendment is in compliance and whether the plan or plan amendment will adversely impact important state resources and facilities. Any objection regarding an important state resource or facility that will be adversely impacted by the adopted plan or plan amendment shall also state with specificity how the plan or plan amendment will adversely impact the important state resource or facility and shall identify measures the local government may take to eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the adverse impacts. When a federal, state, or regional agency has implemented a permitting program, the state land planning agency shall not require a local government is not required to duplicate or exceed that permitting program in its comprehensive plan or to implement such a permitting program in its land development regulations. This subparagraph does not Nothing contained herein shall prohibit the state land planning agency in conducting its review of local plans or plan amendments from making objections, recommendations, and comments or making compliance determinations regarding densities and intensities consistent with the provisions of this part. In preparing its comments, the state land planning agency shall only base its considerations on written, and not oral, comments, from any source.

2.(d) The state land planning agency review shall identify

4133 4134

4135

4136

4137

4138

4139

4140

4141

4142 4143

4144 4145

4146

4147

4148

4149 4150

4151

4152

4153

4154

4155

4156

4157

4158

4159

4160



all written communications with the agency regarding the proposed plan amendment. If the state land planning agency does not issue such a review, it shall identify in writing to the local government all written communications received 30 days after transmittal. The written identification must include a list of all documents received or generated by the agency, which list must be of sufficient specificity to enable the documents to be identified and copies requested, if desired, and the name of the person to be contacted to request copies of any identified document. The list of documents must be made a part of the public records of the state land planning agency.

(e) (7) Local government review of comments; adoption of plan or amendments and transmittal.-

1. (a) The local government shall review the report written comments submitted to it by the state land planning agency, if any, and written comments submitted to it by any other person, agency, or government. Any comments, recommendations, or objections and any reply to them shall be public documents, a part of the permanent record in the matter, and admissible in any proceeding in which the comprehensive plan or plan amendment may be at issue. The local government, upon receipt of the report written comments from the state land planning agency, shall hold its second public hearing, which shall be a hearing to determine whether to adopt the comprehensive plan or one or more comprehensive plan amendments pursuant to subsection (11). If the local government fails to hold the second hearing within 180 days after receipt of the state land planning agency's report, the amendments shall be deemed withdrawn unless extended by agreement with notice to the state land planning agency and

4162

4163

4164

4165

4166

4167

4168

4169

4170

4171

4172

4173

4174

4175

4176

4177

4178

4179

4180

4181

4182

4183

4184

4185

4186

4187

4188

4189



any affected person that provided comments on the amendment. The 180-day limitation does not apply to amendments processed pursuant to s. 380.06.

- 2. All comprehensive plan amendments adopted by the governing body, along with the supporting data and analysis, shall be transmitted within 10 days after the second public hearing to the state land planning agency and any other agency or local government that provided timely comments under paragraph (c).
- 3. The state land planning agency shall notify the local government of any deficiencies within 5 working days after receipt of a plan or plan amendment package. For purposes of completeness, a plan or plan amendment shall be deemed complete if it contains a full, executed copy of the adoption ordinance or ordinances; in the case of a text amendment, a full copy of the amended language in legislative format with new words inserted in the text underlined, and words deleted stricken with hyphens; in the case of a future land use map amendment, a copy of the future land use map clearly depicting the parcel, its existing future land use designation, and its adopted designation; and a copy of any data and analyses the local government deems appropriate.
- 4. After the state land planning agency makes a determination of completeness regarding the adopted plan or plan amendment, the state land planning agency shall have 45 days to determine if the plan or plan amendment is in compliance with this act. Unless the plan or plan amendment is substantially changed from the one commented on, the state land planning agency's compliance determination shall be limited to objections

4191

4192 4193

4194

4195

4196

4197

4198

4199

4200

4201

4202

4203

4204

4205

4206

4207

4208

4209

4210

4211

4212

4213

4214

4215 4216

4217

4218



raised in the objections, recommendations, and comments report. During the period provided for in this subparagraph, the state land planning agency shall issue, through a senior administrator or the secretary, a notice of intent to find that the plan or plan amendment is in compliance or not in compliance. The state land planning agency shall post a copy of the notice of intent on the agency's Internet site. Publication by the state land planning agency of the notice of intent on the state land planning agency's Internet site shall be prima facie evidence of compliance with the publication requirements of this subparagraph.

- 5. A plan or plan amendment adopted under the state coordinated review process shall go into effect pursuant to the state land planning agency's notice of intent. If timely challenged, an amendment does not become effective until the state land planning agency or the Administration Commission enters a final order determining the adopted amendment to be in compliance.
- (5) ADMINISTRATIVE CHALLENGES TO PLANS AND PLAN AMENDMENTS.-
- (a) Any affected person as defined in paragraph (1)(a) may file a petition with the Division of Administrative Hearings pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57, with a copy served on the affected local government, to request a formal hearing to challenge whether the plan or plan amendments are in compliance as defined in paragraph (1)(b). This petition must be filed with the division within 30 days after the local government adopts the amendment. The state land planning agency may not intervene in a proceeding initiated by an affected person.

4220

4221

4222

4223

4224

4225

4226

4227

4228

4229

4230

4231

4232

4233

4234

4235

4236

4237

4238

4239

4240

4241

42.42

4243

4244

4245

4246

4247



- (b) The state land planning agency may file a petition with the Division of Administrative Hearings pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57, with a copy served on the affected local government, to request a formal hearing to challenge whether the plan or plan amendment is in compliance as defined in paragraph (1)(b). The state land planning agency's petition must clearly state the reasons for the challenge. This petition must be filed with the division within 30 days after the state land planning agency notifies the local government that the plan amendment package is complete according to subparagraph (3)(c)3.
- 1. The state land planning agency's challenge to plan amendments adopted under the expedited state review process shall be limited to the comments provided by the reviewing agencies pursuant to subparagraphs (3)(b)2.-4., upon a determination by the state land planning agency that an important state resource or facility will be adversely impacted by the adopted plan amendment. The state land planning agency's petition shall state with specificity how the plan amendment will adversely impact the important state resource or facility. The state land planning agency may challenge a plan amendment that has substantially changed from the version on which the agencies provided comments but only upon a determination by the state land planning agency that an important state resource or facility will be adversely impacted.
- 2. If the state land planning agency issues a notice of intent to find the comprehensive plan or plan amendment not in compliance with this act, the notice of intent shall be forwarded to the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services, which shall conduct a

4249 4250

4251

4252

4253

4254

4255

4256

4257

4258

4259 4260

4261

42.62

4263

4264

4265

4266

4267

4268

4269

4270

4271

4272

4273

4274

4275

4276



proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57 in the county of and convenient to the affected local jurisdiction. The parties to the proceeding shall be the state land planning agency, the affected local government, and any affected person who intervenes. No new issue may be alleged as a reason to find a plan or plan amendment not in compliance in an administrative pleading filed more than 21 days after publication of notice unless the party seeking that issue establishes good cause for not alleging the issue within that time period. Good cause does not include excusable neglect.

- (c) An administrative law judge shall hold a hearing in the affected local jurisdiction on whether the plan or plan amendment is in compliance.
- 1. In challenges filed by an affected person, the comprehensive plan or plan amendment shall be determined to be in compliance if the local government's determination of compliance is fairly debatable.
- 2.a. In challenges filed by the state land planning agency, the local government's determination that the comprehensive plan or plan amendment is in compliance is presumed to be correct, and the local government's determination shall be sustained unless it is shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the comprehensive plan or plan amendment is not in compliance.
- b. In challenges filed by the state land planning agency, the local government's determination that elements of its plan are related to and consistent with each other shall be sustained if the determination is fairly debatable.
- 3. In challenges filed by the state land planning agency that require a determination by the agency that an important

4278

4279

4280

4281

4282

4283

4284

4285

4286

4287

4288

4289

4290

4291

4292

4293

4294

4295

4296

4297

4298

4299

4300

4301

4302

4303

4304

4305



state resource or facility will be adversely impacted by the adopted plan or plan amendment, the local government may contest the agency's determination of an important state resource or facility. The state land planning agency shall prove its determination by clear and convincing evidence.

- (d) If the administrative law judge recommends that the amendment be found not in compliance, the judge shall submit the recommended order to the Administration Commission for final agency action. The Administration Commission shall enter a final order within 45 days after its receipt of the recommended order.
- (e) If the administrative law judge recommends that the amendment be found in compliance, the judge shall submit the recommended order to the state land planning agency.
- 1. If the state land planning agency determines that the plan amendment should be found not in compliance, the agency shall refer, within 30 days after receipt of the recommended order, the recommended order and its determination to the Administration Commission for final agency action.
- 2. If the state land planning agency determines that the plan amendment should be found in compliance, the agency shall enter its final order not later than 30 days after receipt of the recommended order.
- (f) Parties to a proceeding under this subsection may enter into compliance agreements using the process in subsection (6).
 - (6) COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT.-
- (a) At any time after the filing of a challenge, the state land planning agency and the local government may voluntarily enter into a compliance agreement to resolve one or more of the issues raised in the proceedings. Affected persons who have

4307

4308

4309

4310

4311

4312

4313

4314

4315

4316

4317

4318

4319

4320

4321

4322

4323

4324

4325

4326

4327

4328

4329

4330

4331

4332

4333

4334



initiated a formal proceeding or have intervened in a formal proceeding may also enter into a compliance agreement with the local government. All parties granted intervenor status shall be provided reasonable notice of the commencement of a compliance agreement negotiation process and a reasonable opportunity to participate in such negotiation process. Negotiation meetings with local governments or intervenors shall be open to the public. The state land planning agency shall provide each party granted intervenor status with a copy of the compliance agreement within 10 days after the agreement is executed. The compliance agreement shall list each portion of the plan or plan amendment that has been challenged, and shall specify remedial actions that the local government has agreed to complete within a specified time in order to resolve the challenge, including adoption of all necessary plan amendments. The compliance agreement may also establish monitoring requirements and incentives to ensure that the conditions of the compliance agreement are met.

(b) Upon the filing of a compliance agreement executed by the parties to a challenge and the local government with the Division of Administrative Hearings, any administrative proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57 regarding the plan or plan amendment covered by the compliance agreement shall be stayed.

(c) Before its execution of a compliance agreement, the local government must approve the compliance agreement at a public hearing advertised at least 10 days before the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in accordance with the advertisement requirements of chapter 125 or



chapter 166, as applicable.

4335

4336

4337

4338

4339

4340

4341

4342

4343

4344

4345

4346

4347

4348

4349

4350

4351

4352

4353

4354

4355

4356

4357

4358 4359

4360

4361

4362

4363

- (d) The local government shall hold a single public hearing for adopting remedial amendments.
- (e) For challenges to amendments adopted under the expedited review process, if the local government adopts a comprehensive plan amendment pursuant to a compliance agreement, an affected person or the state land planning agency may file a revised challenge with the Division of Administrative Hearings within 15 days after the adoption of the remedial amendment.
- (f) For challenges to amendments adopted under the state coordinated process, the state land planning agency, upon receipt of a plan or plan amendment adopted pursuant to a compliance agreement, shall issue a cumulative notice of intent addressing both the remedial amendment and the plan or plan amendment that was the subject of the agreement.
- 1. If the local government adopts a comprehensive plan or plan amendment pursuant to a compliance agreement and a notice of intent to find the plan amendment in compliance is issued, the state land planning agency shall forward the notice of intent to the Division of Administrative Hearings and the administrative law judge shall realign the parties in the pending proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57, which shall thereafter be governed by the process contained in paragraph (5) (a) and subparagraph (5) (c) 1., including provisions relating to challenges by an affected person, burden of proof, and issues of a recommended order and a final order. Parties to the original proceeding at the time of realignment may continue as parties without being required to file additional pleadings to initiate a proceeding, but may timely amend their pleadings to

4365 4366

4367

4368

4369

4370 4371

4372

4373

4374

4375

4376

4377

4378

4379

4380

4381 4382

4383

4384

4385 4386

4387

4388

4389

4390

4391

4392



raise any challenge to the amendment that is the subject of the cumulative notice of intent, and must otherwise conform to the rules of procedure of the Division of Administrative Hearings. Any affected person not a party to the realigned proceeding may challenge the plan amendment that is the subject of the cumulative notice of intent by filing a petition with the agency as provided in subsection (5). The agency shall forward the petition filed by the affected person not a party to the realigned proceeding to the Division of Administrative Hearings for consolidation with the realigned proceeding. If the cumulative notice of intent is not challenged, the state land planning agency shall request that the Division of Administrative Hearings relinquish jurisdiction to the state land planning agency for issuance of a final order.

- 2. If the local government adopts a comprehensive plan amendment pursuant to a compliance agreement and a notice of intent is issued that finds the plan amendment not in compliance, the state land planning agency shall forward the notice of intent to the Division of Administrative Hearings, which shall consolidate the proceeding with the pending proceeding and immediately set a date for a hearing in the pending proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57. Affected persons who are not a party to the underlying proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57 may challenge the plan amendment adopted pursuant to the compliance agreement by filing a petition pursuant to paragraph (5)(a).
- (g) This subsection does not prohibit a local government from amending portions of its comprehensive plan other than those that are the subject of a challenge. However, such

4394

4395

4396

4397

4398

4399

4400

4401

4402

4403

4404

4405

4406

4407

4408

4409

4410

4411

4412

4413

4414

4415

4416

4417

4418

4419

4420

4421



amendments to the plan may not be inconsistent with the compliance agreement.

- (h) This subsection does not require settlement by any party against its will or preclude the use of other informal dispute resolution methods in the course of or in addition to the method described in this subsection.
 - (7) MEDIATION AND EXPEDITIOUS RESOLUTION.-
- (a) At any time after the matter has been forwarded to the Division of Administrative Hearings, the local government proposing the amendment may demand formal mediation or the local government proposing the amendment or an affected person who is a party to the proceeding may demand informal mediation or expeditious resolution of the amendment proceedings by serving written notice on the state land planning agency if a party to the proceeding, all other parties to the proceeding, and the administrative law judge.
- (b) Upon receipt of a notice pursuant to paragraph (a), the administrative law judge shall set the matter for final hearing no more than 30 days after receipt of the notice. Once a final hearing has been set, no continuance in the hearing, and no additional time for post-hearing submittals, may be granted without the written agreement of the parties absent a finding by the administrative law judge of extraordinary circumstances. Extraordinary circumstances do not include matters relating to workload or need for additional time for preparation, negotiation, or mediation.
- (c) Absent a showing of extraordinary circumstances, the administrative law judge shall issue a recommended order, in a case proceeding under subsection (5), within 30 days after

4423

4424 4425

4426

4427

4428

4429

4430

4431 4432

4433

4434

4435

4436

4437

4438

4439

4440 4441

4442

4443 4444

4445

4446

4447

4448

4449

4450



filing of the transcript, unless the parties agree in writing to a longer time.

(d) Absent a showing of extraordinary circumstances, the Administration Commission shall issue a final order, in a case proceeding under subsection (5), within 45 days after the issuance of the recommended order, unless the parties agree in writing to a longer time. have 120 days to adopt or adopt with changes the proposed comprehensive plan or s. 163.3191 plan amendments. In the case of comprehensive plan amendments other than those proposed pursuant to s. 163.3191, the local government shall have 60 days to adopt the amendment, adopt the amendment with changes, or determine that it will not adopt the amendment. The adoption of the proposed plan or plan amendment or the determination not to adopt a plan amendment, other than a plan amendment proposed pursuant to s. 163.3191, shall be made in the course of a public hearing pursuant to subsection (15). The local government shall transmit the complete adopted comprehensive plan or plan amendment, including the names and addresses of persons compiled pursuant to paragraph (15)(c), to the state land planning agency as specified in the agency's procedural rules within 10 working days after adoption. The local governing body shall also transmit a copy of the adopted comprehensive plan or plan amendment to the regional planning agency and to any other unit of local government or governmental agency in the state that has filed a written request with the governing body for a copy of the plan or plan amendment.

(b) If the adopted plan amendment is unchanged from the proposed plan amendment transmitted pursuant to subsection (3) and an affected person as defined in paragraph (1) (a) did not

4452

4453

4454

4455

4456

4457 4458

4459

4460

4461

4462

4463

4464

4465

4466

4467

4468 4469

4470

4471

4472 4473

4474

4475

4476

4477

4478

4479



raise any objection, the state land planning agency did not review the proposed plan amendment, and the state land planning agency did not raise any objections during its review pursuant to subsection (6), the local government may state in the transmittal letter that the plan amendment is unchanged and was not the subject of objections.

- (8) NOTICE OF INTENT.
- (a) If the transmittal letter correctly states that the plan amendment is unchanged and was not the subject of review or objections pursuant to paragraph (7) (b), the state land planning agency has 20 days after receipt of the transmittal letter within which to issue a notice of intent that the plan amendment is in compliance.
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) or in s. 163.3187(3), the state land planning agency, upon receipt of a local government's complete adopted comprehensive plan or plan amendment, shall have 45 days for review and to determine if the plan or plan amendment is in compliance with this act, unless the amendment is the result of a compliance agreement entered into under subsection (16), in which case the time period for review and determination shall be 30 days. If review was not conducted under subsection (6), the agency's determination must be based upon the plan amendment as adopted. If review was conducted under subsection (6), the agency's determination of compliance must be based only upon one or both of the following:
- 1. The state land planning agency's written comments to the local government pursuant to subsection (6); or
- 2. Any changes made by the local government to the comprehensive plan or plan amendment as adopted.

4481

4482

4483

4484

4485

4486

4487

4488

4489

4490

4491

4492

4493

4494

4495

4496

4497

4498

4499

4500

4501

4502

4503

4504

4505

4506

4507

4508



(c) 1. During the time period provided for in this subsection, the state land planning agency shall issue, through a senior administrator or the secretary, as specified in the agency's procedural rules, a notice of intent to find that the plan or plan amendment is in compliance or not in compliance. A notice of intent shall be issued by publication in the manner provided by this paragraph and by mailing a copy to the local government. The advertisement shall be placed in that portion of the newspaper where legal notices appear. The advertisement shall be published in a newspaper that meets the size and circulation requirements set forth in paragraph (15) (e) and that has been designated in writing by the affected local government at the time of transmittal of the amendment. Publication by the state land planning agency of a notice of intent in the newspaper designated by the local government shall be prima facie evidence of compliance with the publication requirements of this section. The state land planning agency shall post a copy of the notice of intent on the agency's Internet site. The agency shall, no later than the date the notice of intent is transmitted to the newspaper, send by regular mail a courtesy informational statement to persons who provide their names and addresses to the local government at the transmittal hearing or at the adoption hearing where the local government has provided the names and addresses of such persons to the department at the time of transmittal of the adopted amendment. The informational statements shall include the name of the newspaper in which the notice of intent will appear, the approximate date of publication, the ordinance number of the plan or plan amendment, and a statement that affected persons have 21 days after the

4510

4511

4512

4513

4514

4515

4516

4517

4518

4519

4520

4521

4522

4523

4524

4525

4526

4527

4528

4529

4530

4531

4532

4533

4534

4535

4536

4537



actual date of publication of the notice to file a petition.

2. A local government that has an Internet site shall post a copy of the state land planning agency's notice of intent on the site within 5 days after receipt of the mailed copy of the agency's notice of intent.

(9) PROCESS IF LOCAL PLAN OR AMENDMENT IS IN COMPLIANCE .-

(a) If the state land planning agency issues a notice of intent to find that the comprehensive plan or plan amendment transmitted pursuant to s. 163.3167, s. 163.3187, s. 163.3189, or s. 163.3191 is in compliance with this act, any affected person may file a petition with the agency pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57 within 21 days after the publication of notice. In this proceeding, the local plan or plan amendment shall be determined to be in compliance if the local government's determination of compliance is fairly debatable.

(b) The hearing shall be conducted by an administrative law judge of the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services, who shall hold the hearing in the county of and convenient to the affected local jurisdiction and submit a recommended order to the state land planning agency. The state land planning agency shall allow for the filing of exceptions to the recommended order and shall issue a final order after receipt of the recommended order if the state land planning agency determines that the plan or plan amendment is in compliance. If the state land planning agency determines that the plan or plan amendment is not in compliance, the agency shall submit the recommended order to the Administration Commission for final agency action.

(10) PROCESS IF LOCAL PLAN OR AMENDMENT IS NOT IN



COMPLIANCE.-

4538

4539

4540

4541

4542

4543

4544 4545

4546

4547

4548

4549 4550

4551

4552

4553

4554

4555

4556

4557

4558

4559

4560

4561

4562

4563

4564

4565

4566

(a) If the state land planning agency issues a notice of intent to find the comprehensive plan or plan amendment not in compliance with this act, the notice of intent shall be forwarded to the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services, which shall conduct a proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57 in the county of and convenient to the affected local jurisdiction. The parties to the proceeding shall be the state land planning agency, the affected local government, and any affected person who intervenes. No new issue may be alleged as a reason to find a plan or plan amendment not in compliance in an administrative pleading filed more than 21 days after publication of notice unless the party seeking that issue establishes good cause for not alleging the issue within that time period. Good cause shall not include excusable neglect. In the proceeding, the local government's determination that the comprehensive plan or plan amendment is in compliance is presumed to be correct. The local government's determination shall be sustained unless it is shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the comprehensive plan or plan amendment is not in compliance. The local government's determination that elements of its plans are related to and consistent with each other shall be sustained if the determination is fairly debatable.

(b) The administrative law judge assigned by the division shall submit a recommended order to the Administration Commission for final agency action.

(c) Prior to the hearing, the state land planning agency shall afford an opportunity to mediate or otherwise resolve the

4568

4569

4570

4571

4572

4573

4574

4575

4576

4577

4578

4579

4580

4581

4582

4583

4584

4585

4586

4587

4588

4589

4590

4591

4592 4593

4594

4595



dispute. If a party to the proceeding requests mediation or other alternative dispute resolution, the hearing may not be held until the state land planning agency advises the administrative law judge in writing of the results of the mediation or other alternative dispute resolution. However, the hearing may not be delayed for longer than 90 days for mediation or other alternative dispute resolution unless a longer delay is agreed to by the parties to the proceeding. The costs of the mediation or other alternative dispute resolution shall be borne equally by all of the parties to the proceeding.

- (8) (11) ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION.—
- (a) If the Administration Commission, upon a hearing pursuant to subsection (5) (9) or subsection (10), finds that the comprehensive plan or plan amendment is not in compliance with this act, the commission shall specify remedial actions that which would bring the comprehensive plan or plan amendment into compliance.
- (b) The commission may specify the sanctions provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2. to which the local government will be subject if it elects to make the amendment effective notwithstanding the determination of noncompliance.
- 1. The commission may direct state agencies not to provide funds to increase the capacity of roads, bridges, or water and sewer systems within the boundaries of those local governmental entities which have comprehensive plans or plan elements that are determined not to be in compliance. The commission order may also specify that the local government is shall not be eligible for grants administered under the following programs:
 - a.1. The Florida Small Cities Community Development Block

4597

4598

4599

4600

4601

4602

4603

4604

4605

4606

4607

4608

4609

4610

4611

4612 4613

4614

4615

4616

4617

4618

4619 4620

4621

4622

4623

4624



Grant Program, as authorized by ss. 290.0401-290.049.

b.2. The Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program, as authorized by chapter 375.

c.3. Revenue sharing pursuant to ss. 206.60, 210.20, and 218.61 and chapter 212, to the extent not pledged to pay back bonds.

2.(b) If the local government is one which is required to include a coastal management element in its comprehensive plan pursuant to s. 163.3177(6)(q), the commission order may also specify that the local government is not eligible for funding pursuant to s. 161.091. The commission order may also specify that the fact that the coastal management element has been determined to be not in compliance shall be a consideration when the department considers permits under s. 161.053 and when the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund considers whether to sell, convey any interest in, or lease any sovereignty lands or submerged lands until the element is brought into compliance.

3.(c) The sanctions provided by subparagraphs 1. and 2. do paragraphs (a) and (b) shall not apply to a local government regarding any plan amendment, except for plan amendments that amend plans that have not been finally determined to be in compliance with this part, and except as provided in paragraph (b) s. 163.3189(2) or s. 163.3191(11).

(9) (12) GOOD FAITH FILING.—The signature of an attorney or party constitutes a certificate that he or she has read the pleading, motion, or other paper and that, to the best of his or her knowledge, information, and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, it is not interposed for any improper purpose, such as

4626

4627

4628

4629

4630

4631

4632

4633

4634

4635

4636

4637

4638

4639

4640

4641

4642 4643

4644

4645

4646

4647

4648

4649

4650

4651

4652

4653



to harass or to cause unnecessary delay, or for economic advantage, competitive reasons, or frivolous purposes or needless increase in the cost of litigation. If a pleading, motion, or other paper is signed in violation of these requirements, the administrative law judge, upon motion or his or her own initiative, shall impose upon the person who signed it, a represented party, or both, an appropriate sanction, which may include an order to pay to the other party or parties the amount of reasonable expenses incurred because of the filing of the pleading, motion, or other paper, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

- (10) (13) EXCLUSIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The proceedings under this section shall be the sole proceeding or action for a determination of whether a local government's plan, element, or amendment is in compliance with this act.
- (14) AREAS OF CRITICAL STATE CONCERN. No proposed local government comprehensive plan or plan amendment which is applicable to a designated area of critical state concern shall be effective until a final order is issued finding the plan or amendment to be in compliance as defined in this section.
 - $(11) \frac{(15)}{(15)}$ PUBLIC HEARINGS.-
- (a) The procedure for transmittal of a complete proposed comprehensive plan or plan amendment pursuant to subparagraph subsection (3) (b) 1. and paragraph (4) (b) and for adoption of a comprehensive plan or plan amendment pursuant to subparagraphs (3) (c) 1. and (4) (e) 1. subsection (7) shall be by affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the members of the governing body present at the hearing. The adoption of a comprehensive plan or plan amendment shall be by ordinance. For

4655

4656

4657

4658

4659

4660

4661

4662

4663

4664

4665

4666

4667

4668

4669

4670

4671

4672

4673

4674

4675

4676

4677

4678

4679

4680

4681

4682



the purposes of transmitting or adopting a comprehensive plan or plan amendment, the notice requirements in chapters 125 and 166 are superseded by this subsection, except as provided in this part.

- (b) The local governing body shall hold at least two advertised public hearings on the proposed comprehensive plan or plan amendment as follows:
- 1. The first public hearing shall be held at the transmittal stage pursuant to subsection (3). It shall be held on a weekday at least 7 days after the day that the first advertisement is published pursuant to the requirements of chapter 125 or chapter 166.
- 2. The second public hearing shall be held at the adoption stage pursuant to subsection (7). It shall be held on a weekday at least 5 days after the day that the second advertisement is published pursuant to the requirements of chapter 125 or chapter 166.
- (c) Nothing in this part is intended to prohibit or limit the authority of local governments to require a person requesting an amendment to pay some or all of the cost of the public notice.
- (12) CONCURRENT ZONING.—At the request of an applicant, a local government shall consider an application for zoning changes that would be required to properly enact any proposed plan amendment transmitted pursuant to this subsection. Zoning changes approved by the local government are contingent upon the comprehensive plan or plan amendment transmitted becoming effective.
 - (13) AREAS OF CRITICAL STATE CONCERN.—No proposed local

4684

4685

4686

4687

4688

4689

4690

4691

4692

4693

4694

4695

4696 4697

4698

4699

4700

4701

4702

4703 4704

4705 4706

4707

4708

4709 4710

4711



government comprehensive plan or plan amendment that is applicable to a designated area of critical state concern shall be effective until a final order is issued finding the plan or amendment to be in compliance as defined in paragraph (1)(b).

(c) The local government shall provide a sign-in form at the transmittal hearing and at the adoption hearing for persons to provide their names and mailing addresses. The sign-in form must advise that any person providing the requested information will receive a courtesy informational statement concerning publications of the state land planning agency's notice of intent. The local government shall add to the sign-in form the name and address of any person who submits written comments concerning the proposed plan or plan amendment during the time period between the commencement of the transmittal hearing and the end of the adoption hearing. It is the responsibility of the person completing the form or providing written comments to accurately, completely, and legibly provide all information needed in order to receive the courtesy informational statement.

(d) The agency shall provide a model sign-in form for providing the list to the agency which may be used by the local government to satisfy the requirements of this subsection.

(e) If the proposed comprehensive plan or plan amendment changes the actual list of permitted, conditional, or prohibited uses within a future land use category or changes the actual future land use map designation of a parcel or parcels of land, the required advertisements shall be in the format prescribed by s. 125.66(4)(b)2. for a county or by s. 166.041(3)(c)2.b. for a municipality.

(16) COMPLIANCE ACREEMENTS.-

4713

4714 4715

4716

4717

4718

4719

4720

4721

4722

4723

4724

4725

4726

4727

4728

4729

4730

4731

4732

4733

4734

4735

4736

4737

4738

4739

4740



(a) At any time following the issuance of a notice of intent to find a comprehensive plan or plan amendment not in compliance with this part or after the initiation of a hearing pursuant to subsection (9), the state land planning agency and the local government may voluntarily enter into a compliance agreement to resolve one or more of the issues raised in the proceedings. Affected persons who have initiated a formal proceeding or have intervened in a formal proceeding may also enter into the compliance agreement. All parties granted intervenor status shall be provided reasonable notice of the commencement of a compliance agreement negotiation process and a reasonable opportunity to participate in such negotiation process. Negotiation meetings with local governments or intervenors shall be open to the public. The state land planning agency shall provide each party granted intervenor status with a copy of the compliance agreement within 10 days after the agreement is executed. The compliance agreement shall list each portion of the plan or plan amendment which is not in compliance, and shall specify remedial actions which the local government must complete within a specified time in order to bring the plan or plan amendment into compliance, including adoption of all necessary plan amendments. The compliance agreement may also establish monitoring requirements and incentives to ensure that the conditions of the compliance agreement are met.

(b) Upon filing by the state land planning agency of a compliance agreement executed by the agency and the local government with the Division of Administrative Hearings, any administrative proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57 regarding

4742

4743

4744

4745

4746

4747 4748

4749

4750

4751

4752

4753

4754

4755

4756

4757

4758 4759

4760

4761

4762 4763

4764

4765

4766

4767

4768

4769



the plan or plan amendment covered by the compliance agreement shall be staved.

(c) Prior to its execution of a compliance agreement, the local government must approve the compliance agreement at a public hearing advertised at least 10 days before the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in accordance with the advertisement requirements of subsection (15).

(d) A local government may adopt a plan amendment pursuant to a compliance agreement in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (15) (a). The plan amendment shall be exempt from the requirements of subsections (2) - (7). The local government shall hold a single adoption public hearing pursuant to the requirements of subparagraph (15) (b) 2. and paragraph (15) (e). Within 10 working days after adoption of a plan amendment, the local government shall transmit the amendment to the state land planning agency as specified in the agency's procedural rules, and shall submit one copy to the regional planning agency and to any other unit of local government or government agency in the state that has filed a written request with the governing body for a copy of the plan amendment, and one copy to any party to the proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57 granted intervenor status.

(e) The state land planning agency, upon receipt of a plan amendment adopted pursuant to a compliance agreement, shall issue a cumulative notice of intent addressing both the compliance agreement amendment and the plan or plan amendment that was the subject of the agreement, in accordance with subsection (8).

4771

4772

4773

4774

4775

4776 4777

4778

4779

4780

4781 4782

4783

4784

4785

4786

4787

4788 4789

4790

4791 4792

4793

4794

4795 4796

4797

4798



(f)1. If the local government adopts a comprehensive plan amendment pursuant to a compliance agreement and a notice of intent to find the plan amendment in compliance is issued, the state land planning agency shall forward the notice of intent to the Division of Administrative Hearings and the administrative law judge shall realign the parties in the pending proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57, which shall thereafter be governed by the process contained in paragraphs (9) (a) and (b), including provisions relating to challenges by an affected person, burden of proof, and issues of a recommended order and a final order, except as provided in subparagraph 2. Parties to the original proceeding at the time of realignment may continue as parties without being required to file additional pleadings to initiate a proceeding, but may timely amend their pleadings to raise any challenge to the amendment which is the subject of the cumulative notice of intent, and must otherwise conform to the rules of procedure of the Division of Administrative Hearings. Any affected person not a party to the realigned proceeding may challenge the plan amendment which is the subject of the cumulative notice of intent by filing a petition with the agency as provided in subsection (9). The agency shall forward the petition filed by the affected person not a party to the realigned proceeding to the Division of Administrative Hearings for consolidation with the realigned proceeding.

2. If any of the issues raised by the state land planning agency in the original subsection (10) proceeding are not resolved by the compliance agreement amendments, any intervenor in the original subsection (10) proceeding may require those issues to be addressed in the pending consolidated realigned

4800

4801

4802

4803

4804

4805

4806

4807

4808

4809

4810 4811

4812

4813

4814 4815

4816 4817

4818

4819

4820

4821

4822

4823

4824

4825

4826

4827



proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57. As to those unresolved issues, the burden of proof shall be governed by subsection (10).

3. If the local government adopts a comprehensive plan amendment pursuant to a compliance agreement and a notice of intent to find the plan amendment not in compliance is issued, the state land planning agency shall forward the notice of intent to the Division of Administrative Hearings, which shall consolidate the proceeding with the pending proceeding and immediately set a date for hearing in the pending proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57. Affected persons who are not a party to the underlying proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57 may challenge the plan amendment adopted pursuant to the compliance agreement by filing a petition pursuant to subsection (10).

(g) If the local government fails to adopt a comprehensive plan amendment pursuant to a compliance agreement, the state land planning agency shall notify the Division of Administrative Hearings, which shall set the hearing in the pending proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57 at the earliest convenient time.

(h) This subsection does not prohibit a local government from amending portions of its comprehensive plan other than those which are the subject of the compliance agreement. However, such amendments to the plan may not be inconsistent with the compliance agreement.

(i) Nothing in this subsection is intended to limit the parties from entering into a compliance agreement at any time before the final order in the proceeding is issued, provided that the provisions of paragraph (c) shall apply regardless of

4829

4830

4831

4832

4833 4834

4835

4836

4837

4838 4839

4840

4841

4842

4843

4844

4845

4846

4847

4848

4849

4850

4851

4852

4853

4854

4855

4856



when the compliance agreement is reached.

(i) Nothing in this subsection is intended to force any party into settlement against its will or to preclude the use of other informal dispute resolution methods, such as the services offered by the Florida Growth Management Dispute Resolution Consortium, in the course of or in addition to the method described in this subsection.

(17) COMMUNITY VISION AND URBAN BOUNDARY PLAN AMENDMENTS .- A local government that has adopted a community vision and urban service boundary under s. 163.3177(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.

(18) URBAN INFILL AND REDEVELOPMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS.-A

4858

4859 4860

4861

4862 4863

4864

4865

4866

4867

4868

4869

4870

4871

4872

4873

4874

4875

4876

4877

4878

4879

4880

4881

4882

4883

4884

4885



municipality that has a designated urban infill and redevelopment area under s. 163.2517 may adopt a plan amendment related to map amendments solely to property within a designated urban infill and redevelopment area 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. (19) HOUSING INCENTIVE STRATEGY PLAN AMENDMENTS.-Any local government that identifies in its comprehensive plan the types of housing developments and conditions for which it will consider plan amendments that are consistent with the local housing incentive strategies identified in s. 420.9076 and authorized by the local government may expedite consideration of such plan amendments. At least 30 days prior to adopting a plan amendment pursuant to this subsection, the local government shall notify the state land planning agency of its intent to

4887

4888 4889

4890

4891

4892

4893

4894

4895

4896 4897

4898

4899

4900

4901

4902

4903

4904

4905

4906

4907

4908

4909

4910

4911

4912

4913

4914



adopt such an amendment, and the notice shall include the local government's evaluation of site suitability and availability of facilities and services. A plan amendment considered under this subsection shall require only a single public hearing before the local governing body, which shall be a plan amendment adoption hearing as described in subsection (7). The public notice of the hearing required under subparagraph (15) (b) 2. must include a statement that the local government intends to use the expedited adoption process authorized under this subsection. The state land planning agency shall issue its notice of intent required under subsection (8) within 30 days after determining that the amendment package is complete. Any further proceedings shall be governed by subsections (9) - (16).

Section 18. Section 163.3187, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 163.3187 Process for adoption of small-scale comprehensive plan amendment of adopted comprehensive plan. -
- (1) Amendments to comprehensive plans adopted pursuant to this part may be made not more than two times during any calendar year, except:
- (a) In the case of an emergency, comprehensive plan amendments may be made more often than twice during the calendar year if the additional plan amendment receives the approval of all of the members of the governing body. "Emergency" means any occurrence or threat thereof whether accidental or natural, caused by humankind, in war or peace, which results or may result in substantial injury or harm to the population or substantial damage to or loss of property or public funds.
 - (b) Any local government comprehensive plan amendments

4916

4917

4918

4919

4920

4921

4922

4923

4924

4925

4926

4927

4928

4929

4930

4931

4932

4933

4934

4935

4936

4937

4938

4939

4940

4941 4942

4943



directly related to a proposed development of regional impact, including changes which have been determined to be substantial deviations and including Florida Quality Developments pursuant to s. 380.061, may be initiated by a local planning agency and considered by the local governing body at the same time as the application for development approval using the procedures provided for local plan amendment in this section and applicable local ordinances.

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

(a) $\frac{1}{1}$. The proposed amendment involves a use of 10 acres or fewer and:

(b) a. The cumulative annual effect of the acreage for all small scale development amendments adopted by the local government does shall not exceed:

(I) a maximum of 120 acres in a calendar year. local government that contains areas specifically designated in the local comprehensive plan for urban infill, urban redevelopment, or downtown revitalization as defined in s. 163.3164, urban infill and redevelopment areas designated under s. 163.2517, transportation concurrency exception areas approved pursuant to s. 163.3180(5), or regional activity centers and urban central business districts approved pursuant to s. 380.06(2)(e); however, amendments under this paragraph may be applied to no more than 60 acres annually of property outside the designated

4945

4946

4947

4948

4949

4950

4951

4952

4953

4954

4955 4956

4957

4958

4959

4960

4961

4962

4963

4964

4965

4966

4967

4968 4969

4970

4971 4972



areas listed in this sub-sub-subparagraph. Amendments adopted pursuant to paragraph (k) shall not be counted toward the acreage limitations for small scale amendments under this paragraph.

(II) A maximum of 80 acres in a local government that does not contain any of the designated areas set forth in sub-subsubparagraph (I).

(III) A maximum of 120 acres in a county established pursuant to s. 9, Art. VIII of the State Constitution.

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

c. The proposed amendment does not involve the same owner's property within 200 feet of property granted a change within the prior 12 months.

(c) 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. However, text changes that relate directly to, and are adopted simultaneously with, the small scale future land use map amendment shall be permissible under this section.

(d) e. The property that is the subject of the proposed amendment is not located within an area of critical state concern, unless the project subject to the proposed amendment involves the construction of affordable housing units meeting the criteria of s. 420.0004(3), and is located within an area of critical state concern designated by s. 380.0552 or by the Administration Commission pursuant to s. 380.05(1). Such amendment is not subject to the density limitations of sub-

4974

4975

4976

4977

4978

4979

4980

4981

4982

4983

4984

4985

4986

4987

4988

4989

4990

4991

4992

4993

4994

4995

4996

4997

4998

4999

5000

5001



subparagraph f., and shall be reviewed by the state land planning agency for consistency with the principles for guiding development applicable to the area of critical state concern where the amendment is located and shall not become effective until a final order is issued under s. 380.05(6).

f. If the proposed amendment involves a residential land use, the residential land use has a density of 10 units or less per acre or the proposed future land use category allows a maximum residential density of the same or less than the maximum residential density allowable under the existing future land use category, except that this limitation does not apply to small scale amendments involving the construction of affordable housing units meeting the criteria of s. 420.0004(3) on property which will be the subject of a land use restriction agreement, or small scale amendments described in sub-sub-subparagraph a.(I) that are designated in the local comprehensive plan for urban infill, urban redevelopment, or downtown revitalization as defined in s. 163.3164, urban infill and redevelopment areas designated under s. 163.2517, transportation concurrency exception areas approved pursuant to s. 163.3180(5), or regional activity centers and urban central business districts approved pursuant to s. 380.06(2)(e).

2.a. A local government that proposes to consider a plan amendment pursuant to this paragraph is not required to comply with the procedures and public notice requirements of s. 163.3184(15)(c) for such plan amendments if the local government complies with the provisions in s. 125.66(4)(a) for a county or in s. 166.041(3)(c) for a municipality. If a request for a plan amendment under this paragraph is initiated by other than the

5003

5004

5005

5006

5007

5008

5009

5010

5011

5012

5013

5014

5015

5016

5017 5018

5019

5020

5021

5022

5023

5024

5025

5026

5027

5028

5029

5030



local government, public notice is required.

b. The local government shall send copies of the notice and amendment to the state land planning agency, the regional planning council, and any other person or entity requesting a copy. This information shall also include a statement identifying any property subject to the amendment that is located within a coastal high-hazard area as identified in the local comprehensive plan.

(2) 3. Small scale development amendments adopted pursuant to this section paragraph require only one public hearing before the governing board, which shall be an adoption hearing as described in s. 163.3184(11) $\frac{(7)}{}$, 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.

(3) 4. If the small scale development amendment involves a site within an area that is designated by the Governor as a rural area of critical economic concern as defined under s. $288.0656(2)(d)\frac{(7)}{(7)}$ for the duration of such designation, the 10acre limit listed in subsection (1) subparagraph 1. shall be increased by 100 percent to 20 acres. The local government approving the small scale plan amendment shall certify to the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development that the plan amendment furthers the economic objectives set forth in the executive order issued under s. 288.0656(7), and the property subject to the plan amendment shall undergo public review to ensure that all concurrency requirements and federal, state, and local environmental permit requirements are met.

(d) Any comprehensive plan amendment required by a compliance agreement pursuant to s. 163.3184(16) may be approved

5032

5033

5034

5035

5036

5037

5038 5039

5040

5041

5042

5043

5044

5045

5046

5047

5048 5049

5050

5051

5052

5053

5054

5055

5056

5057

5058

5059



without regard to statutory limits on the frequency of adoption of amendments to the comprehensive plan.

- (e) A comprehensive plan amendment for location of a state correctional facility. Such an amendment may be made at any time and does not count toward the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments.
- (f) The capital improvements element annual update required in s. 163.3177(3)(b)1. and any amendments directly related to the schedule.
- (q) Any local government comprehensive plan amendments directly related to proposed redevelopment of brownfield areas designated under s. 376.80 may be approved without regard to statutory limits on the frequency of consideration of amendments to the local comprehensive plan.
- (h) Any comprehensive plan amendments for port transportation facilities and projects that are eligible for funding by the Florida Scaport Transportation and Economic Development Council pursuant to s. 311.07.
- (i) A comprehensive plan amendment for the purpose of designating an urban infill and redevelopment area under s. 163.2517 may be approved without regard to the statutory limits on the frequency of amendments to the comprehensive plan.
- (j) Any comprehensive plan amendment to establish public school concurrency pursuant to s. 163.3180(13), including, but not limited to, adoption of a public school facilities element and adoption of amendments to the capital improvements element and intergovernmental coordination element. In order to ensure the consistency of local government public school facilities elements within a county, such elements shall be prepared and



adopted on a similar time schedule.

5060

5061

5062 5063

5064

5065 5066

5067

5068

5069 5070

5071

5072

5073

5074

5075

5076

5077

5078 5079

5080

5081

5082

5083

5084

5085

5086 5087

5088

(k) A local comprehensive plan amendment directly related to providing transportation improvements to enhance life safety on Controlled Access Major Arterial Highways identified in the Florida Intrastate Highway System, in counties as defined in s. 125.011, where such roadways have a high incidence of traffic accidents resulting in serious injury or death. Any such amendment shall not include any amendment modifying the designation on a comprehensive development plan land use map nor any amendment modifying the allowable densities or intensities of any land.

(1) A comprehensive plan amendment to adopt a public educational facilities element pursuant to s. 163.3177(12) and future land-use-map amendments for school siting may be approved notwithstanding statutory limits on the frequency of adopting plan amendments.

(m) A comprehensive plan amendment that addresses criteria or compatibility of land uses adjacent to or in close proximity to military installations in a local government's future land use element does not count toward the limitation on the frequency of the plan amendments.

(n) Any local government comprehensive plan amendment establishing or implementing a rural land stewardship area pursuant to the provisions of s. 163.3177(11)(d).

(o) A comprehensive plan amendment that is submitted by an area designated by the Governor as a rural area of critical economic concern under s. 288.0656(7) and that meets the economic development objectives may be approved without regard to the statutory limits on the frequency of adoption of



amendments to the comprehensive plan.

5089

5090

5091

5092

5093

5094

5095

5096

5097 5098

5099

5100

5101

5102

5103

5104

5105

5106

5107

5108

5109

5110

5111

5112

5113

5114

5115

5116 5117

- (p) Any local government comprehensive plan amendment that is consistent with the local housing incentive strategies identified in s. 420.9076 and authorized by the local government.
- (q) Any local government plan amendment to designate an urban service area as a transportation concurrency exception area under s. 163.3180(5)(b)2. or 3. and an area exempt from the development-of-regional-impact process under s. 380.06(29).
- (4) (4) (2) Comprehensive plans may only be amended in such a way as to preserve the internal consistency of the plan pursuant to s. $163.3177\frac{(2)}{(2)}$. Corrections, updates, or modifications of current costs which were set out as part of the comprehensive plan shall not, for the purposes of this act, be deemed to be amendments.
- (3) (a) The state land planning agency shall not review issue a notice of intent for small scale development amendments which satisfy the requirements of paragraph (1)(c).
- (5) (a) Any affected person may file a petition with the Division of Administrative Hearings pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57 to request a hearing to challenge the compliance of a small scale development amendment with this act within 30 days following the local government's adoption of the amendment and $_{T}$ shall serve a copy of the petition on the local government, and shall furnish a copy to the state land planning agency. An administrative law judge shall hold a hearing in the affected jurisdiction not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days following the filing of a petition and the assignment of an administrative law judge. The parties to a hearing held pursuant

5119

5120

5121

5122

5123 5124

5125 5126

5127

5128

5129

5130

5131

5132

5133

5134

5135

5136

5137

5138

5139

5140 5141

5142

5143

5144

5145 5146



to this subsection shall be the petitioner, the local government, and any intervenor. In the proceeding, the plan amendment shall be determined to be in compliance if the local government's determination that the small scale development amendment is in compliance is fairly debatable presumed to be correct. The local government's determination shall be sustained unless it is shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the amendment is not in compliance with the requirements of this act. In any proceeding initiated pursuant to this subsection, The state land planning agency may not intervene in any proceeding initiated pursuant to this section.

- (b) 1. If the administrative law judge recommends that the small scale development amendment be found not in compliance, the administrative law judge shall submit the recommended order to the Administration Commission for final agency action. If the administrative law judge recommends that the small scale development amendment be found in compliance, the administrative law judge shall submit the recommended order to the state land planning agency.
- 2. If the state land planning agency determines that the plan amendment is not in compliance, the agency shall submit, within 30 days following its receipt, the recommended order to the Administration Commission for final agency action. If the state land planning agency determines that the plan amendment is in compliance, the agency shall enter a final order within 30 days following its receipt of the recommended order.
- (c) Small scale development amendments may shall not become effective until 31 days after adoption. If challenged within 30 days after adoption, small scale development amendments may

5148

5149 5150

5151

5152

5153

5154

5155

5156

5157

5158

5159

5160

5161

5162 5163

5164

5165

5166

5167

5168

5169

5170

5171

5172

5173

5174

5175



shall not become effective until the state land planning agency or the Administration Commission, respectively, issues a final order determining that the adopted small scale development amendment is in compliance.

- (d) In all challenges under this subsection, when a determination of compliance as defined in s. 163.3184(1)(b) is made, consideration shall be given to the plan amendment as a whole and whether the plan amendment furthers the intent of this part.
- (4) Each governing body shall transmit to the state land planning agency a current copy of its comprehensive plan not later than December 1, 1985. Each governing body shall also transmit copies of any amendments it adopts to its comprehensive plan so as to continually update the plans on file with the state land planning agency.
- (5) Nothing in this part is intended to prohibit or limit the authority of local governments to require that a person requesting an amendment pay some or all of the cost of public notice.
- (6) (a) No local government may amend its comprehensive plan after the date established by the state land planning agency for adoption of its evaluation and appraisal report unless it has submitted its report or addendum to the state land planning agency as prescribed by s. 163.3191, except for plan amendments described in paragraph (1) (b) or paragraph (1) (h).
- (b) A local government may amend its comprehensive plan after it has submitted its adopted evaluation and appraisal report and for a period of 1 year after the initial determination of sufficiency regardless of whether the report



has been determined to be insufficient.

- (c) A local government may not amend its comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments described in paragraph (1) (b), if the 1-year period after the initial sufficiency determination of the report has expired and the report has not been determined to be sufficient.
- (d) When the state land planning agency has determined that the report has sufficiently addressed all pertinent provisions of s. 163.3191, the local government may amend its comprehensive plan without the limitations imposed by paragraph (a) or paragraph (c).
- (e) Any plan amendment which a local government attempts to adopt in violation of paragraph (a) or paragraph (c) is invalid, but such invalidity may be overcome if the local government readopts the amendment and transmits the amendment to the state land planning agency pursuant to s. 163.3184(7) after the report is determined to be sufficient.

Section 19. Section 163.3189, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

5195 5196

5197 5198

5199

5201

5202

5203

5204

5176

5177

5178 5179

5180

5181

5182

5183

5184

5185

5186

5187

5188

5189

5190

5191

5192 5193

5194

========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 29 - 97

and insert: 5200

> that certain comments, underlying studies, and reports provided by a military installation's commanding officer are not binding on local governments; providing additional factors for local government

> > Page 180 of 183

5206

5207 5208

5209

5210

5211

5212

5213

5214

5215

5216

5217

5218

5219

5220

5221

5222

5223

5224

5225

5226

5227

5228

5229

5230

5231

5232

5233



consideration in impacts to military installations; clarifying requirements for adopting criteria to address compatibility of lands relating to military installations; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; revising and providing duties of local governments; revising and providing required and optional elements of comprehensive plans; revising requirements of schedules of capital improvements; revising and providing provisions relating to capital improvements elements; revising major objectives of, and procedures relating to, the local comprehensive planning process; revising and providing required and optional elements of future land use plans; providing required transportation elements; revising and providing required conservation elements; revising and providing required housing elements; revising and providing required coastal management elements; revising and providing required intergovernmental coordination elements; amending s. 163.31777, F.S.; revising requirements relating to public schools' interlocal agreements; deleting duties of the Office of Educational Facilities, the state land planning agency, and local governments relating to such agreements; deleting an exemption; amending s. 163.3178, F.S.; deleting a deadline for local governments to amend coastal management elements and future land use maps; amending s. 163.3180, F.S.; revising and providing provisions relating to concurrency; revising concurrency requirements;

5235

5236 5237

5238

5239

5240

5241

5242

5243

5244

5245

5246

5247

5248 5249

5250

5251

5252

5253

5254

5255

5256

5257

5258

5259

5260

5261

5262



revising application and findings; revising local government requirements; revising and providing requirements relating to transportation concurrency, transportation concurrency exception areas, urban infill, urban redevelopment, urban service, downtown revitalization areas, transportation concurrency management areas, long-term transportation and school concurrency management systems, development of regional impact, school concurrency, service areas, financial feasibility, interlocal agreements, and multimodal transportation districts; revising duties of the Office of Program Policy Analysis and the state land planning agency; providing requirements for local plans; providing for the limiting the liability of local governments under certain conditions; amending s. 163.3182, F.S.; revising definitions; revising provisions relating to transportation deficiency plans and projects; amending s. 163.3184, F.S.; providing a definition; providing requirements for comprehensive plans and plan amendments; providing a expedited state review process for adoption of comprehensive plan amendments; providing requirements for the adoption of comprehensive plan amendments; creating the statecoordinated review process; providing and revising provisions relating to the review process; revising requirements relating to local government transmittal of proposed plan or amendments; providing for comment by reviewing agencies; deleting provisions relating to regional, county, and municipal review; revising

5264

5265

5266

5267

5268

5269

5270

5271

5272

5273

5274

5275

5276

5277

5278

5279

5280



provisions relating to state land planning agency review; revising provisions relating to local government review of comments; deleting and revising provisions relating to notice of intent and processes for compliance and noncompliance; providing procedures for administrative challenges to plans and plan amendments; providing for compliance agreements; providing for mediation and expeditious resolution; revising powers and duties of the administration commission; revising provisions relating to areas of critical state concern; providing for concurrent zoning; amending s. 163.3187, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to the amendment of adopted comprehensive plan and providing the process for adoption of small-scale comprehensive plan amendments; repealing s. 163.3189, F.S., relating to process for amendment of adopted comprehensive plan; amending s. 163.3191, F.S., relating to