Florida Senate - 2011 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1122



LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate		House
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	•	
Floor: 1/AD/2R		
05/05/2011 12:10 PM		

Senator Bennett moved the following:

## Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 349 - 946

and insert:

1 2 3

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5 intensities of use of the industrial, commercial, or 6 residential areas that surround the parcel. This presumption may 7 be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence. Each application 8 for a comprehensive plan amendment under this subsection for a 9 parcel larger than 640 acres must include appropriate new 10 urbanism concepts such as clustering, mixed-use development, the 11 creation of rural village and city centers, and the transfer of development rights in order to discourage urban sprawl while 12 protecting landowner rights. 13

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14 (a) The local government and the owner of a parcel of land 15 that is the subject of an application for an amendment shall 16 have 180 days following the date that the local government receives a complete application to negotiate in good faith to 17 reach consensus on the land uses and intensities of use that are 18 consistent with the uses and intensities of use of the 19 industrial, commercial, or residential areas that surround the 20 parcel. Within 30 days after the local government's receipt of 21 22 such an application, the local government and owner must agree 23 in writing to a schedule for information submittal, public 24 hearings, negotiations, and final action on the amendment, which 25 schedule may thereafter be altered only with the written consent 26 of the local government and the owner. Compliance with the 27 schedule in the written agreement constitutes good faith 28 negotiations for purposes of paragraph (c).

29 (b) Upon conclusion of good faith negotiations under 30 paragraph (a), regardless of whether the local government and owner reach consensus on the land uses and intensities of use 31 32 that are consistent with the uses and intensities of use of the 33 industrial, commercial, or residential areas that surround the 34 parcel, the amendment must be transmitted to the state land 35 planning agency for review pursuant to s. 163.3184. If the local government fails to transmit the amendment within 180 days after 36 37 receipt of a complete application, the amendment must be 38 immediately transferred to the state land planning agency for 39 such review at the first available transmittal cycle. A plan 40 amendment transmitted to the state land planning agency 41 submitted under this subsection is presumed not to be urban sprawl as defined in s. 163.3164 consistent with rule 9J-42

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43 5.006(5), Florida Administrative Code. This presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence. 44 (c) If the owner fails to negotiate in good faith, a plan 45 46 amendment submitted under this subsection is not entitled to the 47 rebuttable presumption under this subsection in the negotiation 48 and amendment process. 49 (d) Nothing within this subsection relating to agricultural enclaves shall preempt or replace any protection currently 50 51 existing for any property located within the boundaries of the 52 following areas: 53 1. The Wekiva Study Area, as described in s. 369.316; or 54 2. The Everglades Protection Area, as defined in s. 373.4592(2). 55 56 Section 6. Section 163.3164, Florida Statutes, is amended 57 to read: 58 163.3164 Community Local Government Comprehensive Planning 59 and Land Development Regulation Act; definitions.-As used in 60 this act: (1) "Administration Commission" means the Governor and the 61 62 Cabinet, and for purposes of this chapter the commission shall 63 act on a simple majority vote, except that for purposes of 64 imposing the sanctions provided in s.  $163.3184(8)\frac{(11)}{(11)}$ , affirmative action shall require the approval of the Governor 65 and at least three other members of the commission. 66 67 (2) "Affordable housing" has the same meaning as in s. 68 420.0004(3).

69 <u>(3) (33)</u> "Agricultural enclave" means an unincorporated, 70 undeveloped parcel that:

71

(a) Is owned by a single person or entity;

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(b) Has been in continuous use for bona fide agricultural purposes, as defined by s. 193.461, for a period of 5 years prior to the date of any comprehensive plan amendment application;

76 (c) Is surrounded on at least 75 percent of its perimeter 77 by:

78 1. Property that has existing industrial, commercial, or 79 residential development; or

2. Property that the local government has designated, in the local government's comprehensive plan, zoning map, and future land use map, as land that is to be developed for industrial, commercial, or residential purposes, and at least 75 percent of such property is existing industrial, commercial, or residential development;

(d) Has public services, including water, wastewater,
transportation, schools, and recreation facilities, available or
such public services are scheduled in the capital improvement
element to be provided by the local government or can be
provided by an alternative provider of local government
infrastructure in order to ensure consistency with applicable
concurrency provisions of s. 163.3180; and

93 (e) Does not exceed 1,280 acres; however, if the property 94 is surrounded by existing or authorized residential development 95 that will result in a density at buildout of at least 1,000 96 residents per square mile, then the area shall be determined to 97 be urban and the parcel may not exceed 4,480 acres.

98 (4) "Antiquated subdivision" means a subdivision that was 99 recorded or approved more than 20 years ago and that has 100 substantially failed to be built and the continued buildout of

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101	the subdivision in accordance with the subdivision's zoning and
102	land use purposes would cause an imbalance of land uses and
103	would be detrimental to the local and regional economies and
104	environment, hinder current planning practices, and lead to
105	inefficient and fiscally irresponsible development patterns as
106	determined by the respective jurisdiction in which the
107	subdivision is located.
108	(5)(2) "Area" or "area of jurisdiction" means the total
109	area qualifying under <del>the provisions of</del> this act, whether this
110	be all of the lands lying within the limits of an incorporated
111	municipality, lands in and adjacent to incorporated
112	municipalities, all unincorporated lands within a county, or
113	areas comprising combinations of the lands in incorporated
114	municipalities and unincorporated areas of counties.
115	(6) "Capital improvement" means physical assets constructed
116	or purchased to provide, improve, or replace a public facility
117	and which are typically large scale and high in cost. The cost
118	of a capital improvement is generally nonrecurring and may
119	require multiyear financing. For the purposes of this part,
120	physical assets that have been identified as existing or
121	projected needs in the individual comprehensive plan elements
122	shall be considered capital improvements.
123	(7) (3) "Coastal area" means the 35 coastal counties and all
124	coastal municipalities within their boundaries <del>designated</del>
125	coastal by the state land planning agency.
126	(8) "Compatibility" means a condition in which land uses or
127	conditions can coexist in relative proximity to each other in a
128	stable fashion over time such that no use or condition is unduly
129	negatively impacted directly or indirectly by another use or

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130	condition.
131	(9)-(4) "Comprehensive plan" means a plan that meets the
132	requirements of ss. 163.3177 and 163.3178.
133	(10) "Deepwater ports" means the ports identified in s.
134	403.021(9).
135	(11) "Density" means an objective measurement of the number
136	of people or residential units allowed per unit of land, such as
137	residents or employees per acre.
138	(12) <del>(5)</del> "Developer" means any person, including a
139	governmental agency, undertaking any development as defined in
140	this act.
141	(13) <del>(6)</del> "Development" has the <u>same</u> meaning <u>as</u> <del>given it</del> in
142	s. 380.04.
143	(14) (7) "Development order" means any order granting,
144	denying, or granting with conditions an application for a
145	development permit.
146	(15) <del>(8)</del> "Development permit" includes any building permit,
147	zoning permit, subdivision approval, rezoning, certification,
148	special exception, variance, or any other official action of
149	local government having the effect of permitting the development
150	of land.
151	(16) (25) "Downtown revitalization" means the physical and
152	economic renewal of a central business district of a community
153	as designated by local government, and includes both downtown
154	development and redevelopment.
155	(17) "Floodprone areas" means areas inundated during a 100-
156	year flood event or areas identified by the National Flood
157	Insurance Program as an A Zone on flood insurance rate maps or
158	flood hazard boundary maps.
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159	(18) "Goal" means the long-term end toward which programs
160	or activities are ultimately directed.
161	(19) <del>(9)</del> "Governing body" means the board of county
162	commissioners of a county, the commission or council of an
163	incorporated municipality, or any other chief governing body of
164	a unit of local government, however designated, or the
165	combination of such bodies where joint utilization of <del>the</del>
166	provisions of this act is accomplished as provided herein.
167	(20) (10) "Governmental agency" means:
168	(a) The United States or any department, commission,
169	agency, or other instrumentality thereof.
170	(b) This state or any department, commission, agency, or
171	other instrumentality thereof.
172	(c) Any local government, as defined in this section, or
173	any department, commission, agency, or other instrumentality
174	thereof.
175	(d) Any school board or other special district, authority,
176	or governmental entity.
177	(21) "Intensity" means an objective measurement of the
178	extent to which land may be developed or used, including the
179	consumption or use of the space above, on, or below ground; the
180	measurement of the use of or demand on natural resources; and
181	the measurement of the use of or demand on facilities and
182	services.
183	(22) "Internal trip capture" means trips generated by a
184	mixed-use project that travel from one on-site land use to
185	another on-site land use without using the external road
186	network.
187	(23) (11) "Land" means the earth, water, and air, above,

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188 below, or on the surface, and includes any improvements or 189 structures customarily regarded as land.

190 (24) (22) "Land development regulation commission" means a 191 commission designated by a local government to develop and 192 recommend, to the local governing body, land development regulations which implement the adopted comprehensive plan and 193 to review land development regulations, or amendments thereto, 194 195 for consistency with the adopted plan and report to the 196 governing body regarding its findings. The responsibilities of 197 the land development regulation commission may be performed by 198 the local planning agency.

199 (25) (23) "Land development regulations" means ordinances enacted by governing bodies for the regulation of any aspect of 200 201 development and includes any local government zoning, rezoning, 202 subdivision, building construction, or sign regulations or any other regulations controlling the development of land, except 203 204 that this definition does shall not apply in s. 163.3213.

205 (26) (12) "Land use" means the development that has occurred 206 on the land, the development that is proposed by a developer on 207 the land, or the use that is permitted or permissible on the 208 land under an adopted comprehensive plan or element or portion 209 thereof, land development regulations, or a land development code, as the context may indicate. 210

(27) "Level of service" means an indicator of the extent or 211 212 degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a 213 facility based on and related to the operational characteristics 214 of the facility. Level of service shall indicate the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility. 215 216

(28) (13) "Local government" means any county or

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217 municipality.

218 <u>(29) (14)</u> "Local planning agency" means the agency 219 designated to prepare the comprehensive plan or plan amendments 220 required by this act.

(30) (15) A "Newspaper of general circulation" means a 221 222 newspaper published at least on a weekly basis and printed in 223 the language most commonly spoken in the area within which it 224 circulates, but does not include a newspaper intended primarily 225 for members of a particular professional or occupational group, 226 a newspaper whose primary function is to carry legal notices, or 227 a newspaper that is given away primarily to distribute 228 advertising.

229 (31) "New town" means an urban activity center and 230 community designated on the future land use map of sufficient 231 size, population and land use composition to support a variety 232 of economic and social activities consistent with an urban area 233 designation. New towns shall include basic economic activities; 234 all major land use categories, with the possible exception of 235 agricultural and industrial; and a centrally provided full range 236 of public facilities and services that demonstrate internal trip 237 capture. A new town shall be based on a master development plan. 238 (32) "Objective" means a specific, measurable, intermediate 239 end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal.

240 <u>(33)(16)</u> "Parcel of land" means any quantity of land 241 capable of being described with such definiteness that its 242 locations and boundaries may be established, which is designated 243 by its owner or developer as land to be used, or developed as, a 244 unit or which has been used or developed as a unit. 245 (34)(17) "Person" means an individual, corporation,

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246 governmental agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, 247 association, two or more persons having a joint or common 248 interest, or any other legal entity.

249 (35) "Policy" means the way in which programs and 250 activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal.

251 (36) (28) "Projects that promote public transportation" 252 means projects that directly affect the provisions of public 253 transit, including transit terminals, transit lines and routes, 254 separate lanes for the exclusive use of public transit services, 255 transit stops (shelters and stations), office buildings or projects that include fixed-rail or transit terminals as part of 256 257 the building, and projects which are transit oriented and 258 designed to complement reasonably proximate planned or existing 259 public facilities.

260 <u>(37)(24)</u> "Public facilities" means major capital 261 improvements, including, but not limited to, transportation, 262 sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, 263 educational, parks and recreational, and health systems and 264 facilities, and spoil disposal sites for maintenance dredging 265 located in the intracoastal waterways, except for spoil disposal 266 sites owned or used by ports listed in s. 403.021(9)(b).

267 <u>(38)(18)</u> "Public notice" means notice as required by s.
268 125.66(2) for a county or by s. 166.041(3)(a) for a
269 municipality. The public notice procedures required in this part
270 are established as minimum public notice procedures.

271 <u>(39) (19)</u> "Regional planning agency" means the <u>council</u> 272 <u>created pursuant to chapter 186</u> agency designated by the state 273 <del>land planning agency to exercise responsibilities under law in a</del> 274 <del>particular region of the state</del>.

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275 (40) "Seasonal population" means part-time inhabitants who 276 use, or may be expected to use, public facilities or services, 277 but are not residents and includes tourists, migrant 278 farmworkers, and other short-term and long-term visitors. 279 (41) (31) "Optional Sector plan" means the an optional 280 process authorized by s. 163.3245 in which one or more local 281 governments engage in long-term planning for a large area and by 282 agreement with the state land planning agency are allowed to 283 address regional development-of-regional-impact issues through 284 adoption of detailed specific area plans within the planning 285 area within certain designated geographic areas identified in 286 the local comprehensive plan as a means of fostering innovative 287 planning and development strategies in s. 163.3177(11)(a) and 288 (b), furthering the purposes of this part and part I of chapter 289 380, reducing overlapping data and analysis requirements, 290 protecting regionally significant resources and facilities, and 291 addressing extrajurisdictional impacts. The term includes an 292 optional sector plan that was adopted before the effective date 293 of this act. 294 (42) (20) "State land planning agency" means the Department 295 of Community Affairs. 296 (43) (21) "Structure" has the same meaning as in given it by s. 380.031(19). 297 (44) "Suitability" means the degree to which the existing 298

299 <u>characteristics and limitations of land and water are compatible</u> 300 <u>with a proposed use or development.</u>

301 <u>(45) "Transit-oriented development" means a project or</u> 302 projects, in areas identified in a local government 303 <u>comprehensive plan, that is or will be served by existing or</u>

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304 planned transit service. These designated areas shall be 305 compact, moderate to high density developments, of mixed-use 306 character, interconnected with other land uses, bicycle and 307 pedestrian friendly, and designed to support frequent transit 308 service operating through, collectively or separately, rail, 309 fixed guideway, streetcar, or bus systems on dedicated 310 facilities or available roadway connections.

311 <u>(46)(30)</u> "Transportation corridor management" means the 312 coordination of the planning of designated future transportation 313 corridors with land use planning within and adjacent to the 314 corridor to promote orderly growth, to meet the concurrency 315 requirements of this chapter, and to maintain the integrity of 316 the corridor for transportation purposes.

317 (47) (27) "Urban infill" means the development of vacant parcels in otherwise built-up areas where public facilities such 318 319 as sewer systems, roads, schools, and recreation areas are 320 already in place and the average residential density is at least five dwelling units per acre, the average nonresidential 321 322 intensity is at least a floor area ratio of 1.0 and vacant, 323 developable land does not constitute more than 10 percent of the 324 area.

325 <u>(48)(26)</u> "Urban redevelopment" means demolition and 326 reconstruction or substantial renovation of existing buildings 327 or infrastructure within urban infill areas, existing urban 328 service areas, or community redevelopment areas created pursuant 329 to part III.

330 <u>(49) (29)</u> "Urban service area" means built-up areas 331 <u>identified in the comprehensive plan</u> where public facilities and 332 services, including, but not limited to, central water and sewer

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333 capacity and roads, are already in place or are identified in 334 the capital improvements element. The term includes any areas 335 identified in the comprehensive plan as urban service areas, 336 regardless of local government limitation committed in the first 337 3 years of the capital improvement schedule. In addition, for 338 counties that qualify as dense urban land areas under subsection 339 (34), the nonrural area of a county which has adopted into the 340 county charter a rural area designation or areas identified in 341 the comprehensive plan as urban service areas or urban growth 342 boundaries on or before July 1, 2009, are also urban service 343 areas under this definition.

344 (50) "Urban sprawl" means a development pattern
345 characterized by low density, automobile-dependent development
346 with either a single use or multiple uses that are not
347 functionally related, requiring the extension of public
348 facilities and services in an inefficient manner, and failing to
349 provide a clear separation between urban and rural uses.

350 (32) "Financial feasibility" means that sufficient revenues 351 are currently available or will be available from committed 352 funding sources for the first 3 years, or will be available from 353 committed or planned funding sources for years 4 and 5, of a 5-354 year capital improvement schedule for financing capital 355 improvements, such as ad valorem taxes, bonds, state and federal 356 funds, tax revenues, impact fees, and developer contributions, 357 which are adequate to fund the projected costs of the capital 358 improvements identified in the comprehensive plan necessary to 359 ensure that adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and 360 maintained within the period covered by the 5-year schedule of 361 capital improvements. A comprehensive plan shall be deemed

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362	financially feasible for transportation and school facilities
363	throughout the planning period addressed by the capital
364	improvements schedule if it can be demonstrated that the level-
365	of-service standards will be achieved and maintained by the end
366	of the planning period even if in a particular year such
367	improvements are not concurrent as required by s. 163.3180.
368	(34) "Dense urban land area" means:
369	(a) A municipality that has an average of at least 1,000
370	people per square mile of land area and a minimum total
371	population of at least 5,000;
372	(b) A county, including the municipalities located therein,
373	which has an average of at least 1,000 people per square mile of
374	land area; or
375	(c) A county, including the municipalities located therein,
376	which has a population of at least 1 million.
377	
378	The Office of Economic and Demographic Research within the
379	Legislature shall annually calculate the population and density
380	criteria needed to determine which jurisdictions qualify as
381	dense urban land areas by using the most recent land area data
382	from the decennial census conducted by the Bureau of the Census
383	of the United States Department of Commerce and the latest
384	available population estimates determined pursuant to s.
385	186.901. If any local government has had an annexation,
386	contraction, or new incorporation, the Office of Economic and
387	Demographic Research shall determine the population density
388	using the new jurisdictional boundaries as recorded in
389	accordance with s. 171.091. The Office of Economic and
390	Demographic Research shall submit to the state land planning

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391	agency a list of jurisdictions that meet the total population
392	and density criteria necessary for designation as a dense urban
393	land area by July 1, 2009, and every year thereafter. The state
394	land planning agency shall publish the list of jurisdictions on
395	its Internet website within 7 days after the list is received.
396	The designation of jurisdictions that qualify or do not qualify
397	as a dense urban land area is effective upon publication on the
398	state land planning agency's Internet website.
399	Section 7. Section 163.3167, Florida Statutes, is amended
400	to read:
401	163.3167 Scope of act
402	(1) The several incorporated municipalities and counties
403	shall have power and responsibility:
404	(a) To plan for their future development and growth.
405	(b) To adopt and amend comprehensive plans, or elements or
406	portions thereof, to guide their future development and growth.
407	(c) To implement adopted or amended comprehensive plans by
408	the adoption of appropriate land development regulations or
409	elements thereof.
410	(d) To establish, support, and maintain administrative
411	instruments and procedures to carry out the provisions and
412	purposes of this act.
413	
414	The powers and authority set out in this act may be
415	employed by municipalities and counties individually or jointly
416	by mutual agreement in accord with <del>the provisions of</del> this act
417	and in such combinations as their common interests may dictate
418	and require.
419	(2) Each local government shall <u>maintain</u> <del>prepare</del> a

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420 comprehensive plan of the type and in the manner set out in this 421 part or prepare amendments to its existing comprehensive plan to 422 conform it to the requirements of this part and in the manner 423 set out in this part. In accordance with s. 163.3184, each local 424 government shall submit to the state land planning agency its 425 complete proposed comprehensive plan or its complete 426 comprehensive plan as proposed to be amended. 427 (3) When a local government has not prepared all of the required elements or has not amended its plan as required by 428 429 subsection (2), the regional planning agency having 430 responsibility for the area in which the local government lies 431 shall prepare and adopt by rule, pursuant to chapter 120, the 432 missing elements or adopt by rule amendments to the existing 433 plan in accordance with this act by July 1, 1989, or within 1 434 year after the dates specified or provided in subsection (2) and 435 the state land planning agency review schedule, whichever is 436 later. The regional planning agency shall provide at least 90 days' written notice to any local government whose plan it is 437 438 required by this subsection to prepare, prior to initiating the 439 planning process. At least 90 days before the adoption by the 440 regional planning agency of a comprehensive plan, or element or 441 portion thereof, pursuant to this subsection, the regional 442 planning agency shall transmit a copy of the proposed 443 comprehensive plan, or element or portion thereof, to the local 444 government and the state land planning agency for written 445 comment. The state land planning agency shall review and comment on such plan, or element or portion thereof, in accordance with 446 s. 163.3184(6). Section 163.3184(6), (7), and (8) shall be 447 applicable to the regional planning agency as if it were a 448

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449 governing body. Existing comprehensive plans shall remain in 450 effect until they are amended pursuant to subsection (2), this 451 subsection, s. 163.3187, or s. 163.3189.

452 (3) (4) A municipality established after the effective date 453 of this act shall, within 1 year after incorporation, establish 454 a local planning agency, pursuant to s. 163.3174, and prepare 455 and adopt a comprehensive plan of the type and in the manner set 456 out in this act within 3 years after the date of such incorporation. A county comprehensive plan shall be deemed 457 controlling until the municipality adopts a comprehensive plan 458 459 in accord with the provisions of this act. If, upon the 460 expiration of the 3-year time limit, the municipality has not 461 adopted a comprehensive plan, the regional planning agency shall 462 prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan for such municipality.

463 <u>(4) (5)</u> Any comprehensive plan, or element or portion 464 thereof, adopted pursuant to the provisions of this act, which 465 but for its adoption after the deadlines established pursuant to 466 previous versions of this act would have been valid, shall be 467 valid.

468 (6) When a regional planning agency is required to prepare 469 or amend a comprehensive plan, or element or portion thereof, 470 pursuant to subsections (3) and (4), the regional planning 471 agency and the local government may agree to a method of 472 compensating the regional planning agency for any verifiable, 473 direct costs incurred. If an agreement is not reached within 6 474 months after the date the regional planning agency assumes 475 planning responsibilities for the local government pursuant to 476 subsections (3) and (4) or by the time the plan or element, or portion thereof, is completed, whichever is earlier, the 477

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478 regional planning agency shall file invoices for verifiable, 479 direct costs involved with the governing body. Upon the failure 480 of the local government to pay such invoices within 90 days, the 481 regional planning agency may, upon filing proper vouchers with 482 the Chief Financial Officer, request payment by the Chief 483 Financial Officer from unencumbered revenue or other tax sharing 484 funds due such local government from the state for work actually performed, and the Chief Financial Officer shall pay such 485 486 vouchers; however, the amount of such payment shall not exceed 487 50 percent of such funds due such local government in any one 488 year.

(7) A local government that is being requested to pay costs may seek an administrative hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57 to challenge the amount of costs and to determine if the statutory prerequisites for payment have been complied with. Final agency action shall be taken by the state land planning agency. Payment shall be withheld as to disputed amounts until proceedings under this subsection have been completed.

496 <u>(5)(8)</u> Nothing in this act shall limit or modify the rights 497 of any person to complete any development that has been 498 authorized as a development of regional impact pursuant to 499 chapter 380 or who has been issued a final local development 500 order and development has commenced and is continuing in good 501 faith.

502 (6) (9) The Reedy Creek Improvement District shall exercise 503 the authority of this part as it applies to municipalities, 504 consistent with the legislative act under which it was 505 established, for the total area under its jurisdiction. 506 (7) (10) Nothing in this part shall supersede any provision

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507 of ss. 341.8201-341.842.

508 (11) Each local government is encouraged to articulate a 509 vision of the future physical appearance and qualities of its 510 community as a component of its local comprehensive plan. The 511 vision should be developed through a collaborative planning 512 process with meaningful public participation and shall be 513 adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction. Neighboring 514 communities, especially those sharing natural resources or 515 physical or economic infrastructure, are encouraged to create collective visions for greater-than-local areas. Such collective 516 517 visions shall apply in each city or county only to the extent that each local government chooses to make them applicable. The 518 519 state land planning agency shall serve as a clearinghouse for 520 creating a community vision of the future and may utilize the 521 Growth Management Trust Fund, created by s. 186.911, to provide 522 grants to help pay the costs of local visioning programs. When a 523 local vision of the future has been created, a local government should review its comprehensive plan, land development 524 525 regulations, and capital improvement program to ensure that 526 these instruments will help to move the community toward its 527 vision in a manner consistent with this act and with the state 528 comprehensive plan. A local or regional vision must be 529 consistent with the state vision, when adopted, and be 530 internally consistent with the local or regional plan of which 531 it is a component. The state land planning agency shall not 532 adopt minimum criteria for evaluating or judging the form or 533 content of a local or regional vision.

534(8) (12)An initiative or referendum process in regard to535any development order or in regard to any local comprehensive

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536 plan amendment or map amendment that affects five or fewer 537 parcels of land is prohibited.

538 (9)(13) Each local government shall address in its 539 comprehensive plan, as enumerated in this chapter, the water 540 supply sources necessary to meet and achieve the existing and 541 projected water use demand for the established planning period, 542 considering the applicable plan developed pursuant to s. 543 373.709.

544  $(10) \cdot (14)$  (a) If a local government grants a development 545 order pursuant to its adopted land development regulations and 546 the order is not the subject of a pending appeal and the 547 timeframe for filing an appeal has expired, the development 548 order may not be invalidated by a subsequent judicial 549 determination that such land development regulations, or any 550 portion thereof that is relevant to the development order, are 551 invalid because of a deficiency in the approval standards.

(b) This subsection does not preclude or affect the timely institution of any other remedy available at law or equity, including a common law writ of certiorari proceeding pursuant to Rule 9.190, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, or an original proceeding pursuant to s. 163.3215, as applicable.

557 (c) This subsection applies retroactively to any
558 development order granted on or after January 1, 2002.

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559 560