By Senator Bennett

	21-01052-11 20111512
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to growth management; amending s.
3	163.3164, F.S; defining the terms "mobility plan" and
4	"transit-oriented development"; amending s. 163.3177,
5	F.S.; requiring that certain local governments update
6	the future land use plan element by a specified date
7	and address the compatibility of lands adjacent or
8	proximate to a military installation or airport;
9	providing that the amount of land required to
10	accommodate anticipated growth in local comprehensive
11	plans may not be limited solely by projected
12	population; specifying a formula to be used in
13	projecting population growth; requiring each county
14	and municipality to enter into an interlocal agreement
15	by a specified date which allocates the projected
16	population among local jurisdictions; providing that
17	local governments that fail to agree on the population
18	allocation forfeit certain revenue-sharing funds;
19	amending s. 163.3180, F.S.; specifying how to
20	calculate the proportionate-share contribution for a
21	transportation facility; defining the terms
22	"construction cost" and "transportation deficiency"
23	for purposes of determining the proportionate-share
24	contribution; delaying the date by which local
25	governments are required to adopt a methodology for
26	assessing proportionate fair-share mitigation options;
27	amending s. 163.3182, F.S.; revising provisions to
28	substitute terminology relating to "transportation
29	deficiencies" for "backlogs"; specifying schedule

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30	requirements for mass transit projects; amending s.
31	380.06, F.S.; exempting certain transit-oriented
32	developments from transportation impact review;
33	amending ss. 163.3162, 163.32465, 186.513, 186.515,
34	287.042, 288.975, 369.303, 420.5095, 420.9071, and
35	420.9076, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing
36	an effective date.
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38	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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40	Section 1. Section 163.3164, Florida Statutes, is reordered
41	and amended to read:
42	163.3164 Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land
43	Development Regulation Act; definitions.—As used in this <u>part</u>
44	act:
45	(1) "Administration Commission" means the Governor and the
46	Cabinet, and for purposes of this chapter the commission shall
47	act on a simple majority vote, except that for purposes of
48	imposing the sanctions provided in s. 163.3184(11), affirmative
49	action <u>requires</u> shall require the approval of the Governor and
50	at least three other members of the commission.
51	<u>(3)</u> "Area" or "area of jurisdiction" means the total
52	area qualifying under the provisions of this <u>part</u> act, whether
53	this <u>is</u> be all of the lands lying within the limits of an
54	incorporated municipality, lands in and adjacent to incorporated
55	municipalities, all unincorporated lands within a county, or
56	areas comprising combinations of the lands in incorporated
57	municipalities and unincorporated areas of counties.
58	(4) (3) "Coastal area" means the 35 coastal counties and all

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21-01052-11 20111512 59 coastal municipalities within their boundaries designated as 60 coastal by the state land planning agency. (5) (4) "Comprehensive plan" means a plan that meets the 61 62 requirements of ss. 163.3177 and 163.3178. 63 (7) (5) "Developer" means any person, including a governmental agency, undertaking any development as defined in 64 65 this act. 66 (8) (6) "Development" has the same meaning as given it in s. 380.04. 67 68 (9) (7) "Development order" means any order granting, 69 denying, or granting with conditions an application for a 70 development permit. (10) (8) "Development permit" includes any building permit, 71 72 zoning permit, subdivision approval, rezoning, certification, 73 special exception, variance, or any other official action of 74 local government that has having the effect of permitting the 75 development of land. 76 (13) (9) "Governing body" means the board of county 77 commissioners of a county, the commission or council of an 78 incorporated municipality, or any other chief governing body of a unit of local government, however designated, or the 79 combination of such bodies where joint utilization of the 80 81 provisions of this part act is accomplished as provided herein. 82 (14) (10) "Governmental agency" means: 83 (a) The United States or any department, commission, 84 agency, or other instrumentality thereof. 85 (b) This state or any department, commission, agency, or 86 other instrumentality thereof. 87 (c) Any local government, as defined in this section, or

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21-01052-11 20111512 88 any department, commission, agency, or other instrumentality 89 thereof. 90 (d) Any school board or other special district, authority, 91 or governmental entity. (15) (11) "Land" means the earth, water, and air, above, 92 93 below, or on the surface, and includes any improvements or 94 structures customarily regarded as land. (18) (12) "Land use" means the development that has occurred 95 96 on the land, the development that is proposed by a developer on 97 the land, or the use that is permitted or permissible on the land under an adopted comprehensive plan or element or portion 98 99 thereof, land development regulations, or a land development code, as the context may indicate. 100 101 (19) (13) "Local government" means any county or 102 municipality. 103 (20) (14) "Local planning agency" means the agency 104 designated to prepare the comprehensive plan or plan amendments 105 required by this part act. (21) "Mobility plan" means an integrated land use and 106 107 transportation plan that promotes compact, mixed-use, and 108 interconnected development served by a multimodal transportation 109 system that includes roads, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities and, where feasible and appropriate, frequent transit and rail 110 service in order to provide individuals with viable 111 112 transportation options and to not have to rely solely on a motor 113 vehicle for personal mobility. (22) (15) A "Newspaper of general circulation" means a 114 115 newspaper published at least on a weekly basis and printed in 116 the language most commonly spoken in the area within which it

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118	primarily for members of a particular professional or
119	occupational group, a newspaper whose primary function is to
120	carry legal notices, or a newspaper that is given away primarily
121	to distribute advertising.
122	(24) (16) "Parcel of land" means any quantity of land
123	capable of being described with such definiteness that its
124	locations and boundaries may be established, which is designated
125	by its owner or developer as land to be used, or developed as, a
126	unit or which has been used or developed as a unit.
127	(25) (17) "Person" means an individual, corporation,
128	governmental agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership,
129	association, two or more persons having a joint or common
130	interest, or any other legal entity.
131	(28) (18) "Public notice" means notice as required by s.
132	125.66(2) for a county or by s. 166.041(3)(a) for a
133	municipality. The public notice procedures required <u>under</u> in
134	this part are established as minimum public notice procedures.
135	(29) (19) "Regional planning agency" means the agency
136	designated by the state land planning agency to exercise
137	responsibilities under law in a particular region of the state.
138	(30) (20) "State land planning agency" means the Department
139	of Community Affairs.
140	<u>(31)</u> "Structure" has the <u>same</u> meaning <u>as in</u> given it by
141	s. 380.031 (19) .
142	(16) (22) "Land development regulation commission" means a
143	commission designated by a local government to develop and
144	recommend $_{m{ au}}$ to the local governing body $_{m{ au}}$ land development
145	regulations <u>that</u> which implement the adopted comprehensive plan <u>,</u>

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151 <u>(17) (23)</u> "Land development regulations" means ordinances 152 enacted by governing bodies for the regulation of any aspect of 153 development and includes any local government zoning, rezoning, 154 subdivision, building construction, or sign regulations or any 155 other regulations controlling the development of land, except 156 that this definition <u>does shall</u> not apply in s. 163.3213.

157 <u>(27)(24)</u> "Public facilities" means major capital 158 improvements, including, but not limited to, transportation, 159 sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, 160 educational, parks and recreational, and health systems and 161 facilities, and spoil disposal sites for maintenance dredging 162 located in the intracoastal waterways, except for spoil disposal 163 sites owned or used by ports listed in s. 403.021(9)(b).

164 <u>(11)(25)</u> "Downtown revitalization" means the physical and 165 economic renewal of a central business district of a community 166 as designated by local government, and includes both downtown 167 development and redevelopment.

168 <u>(35)(26)</u> "Urban redevelopment" means demolition and 169 reconstruction or substantial renovation of existing buildings 170 or infrastructure within urban infill areas, existing urban 171 service areas, or community redevelopment areas created pursuant 172 to part III.

173 <u>(34)(27)</u> "Urban infill" means the development of vacant 174 parcels in otherwise built-up areas where public facilities such

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175	as sewer systems, roads, schools, and recreation areas are
176	already in place and the average residential density is at least
177	five dwelling units per acre, the average nonresidential
178	intensity is at least a floor area ratio of 1.0 and vacant,
179	developable land does not constitute more than 10 percent of the
180	area.
181	(26) (28) "Projects that promote public transportation"
182	means projects that directly affect the provisions of public
183	transit, including transit terminals, transit lines and routes,
184	separate lanes for the exclusive use of public transit services,
185	transit stops (shelters and stations), office buildings or
186	projects that include fixed-rail or transit terminals as part of
187	the building, and projects <u>that</u> $\frac{1}{2}$ which are transit oriented and
188	designed to complement reasonably proximate planned or existing
189	public facilities.
190	(36) <mark>(29)</mark> "Urban service area" means built-up areas where
191	public facilities and services, including, but not limited to,
192	central water and sewer capacity and roads, are already in place
193	or are committed in the first 3 years of the capital improvement
194	schedule. In addition, For counties that qualify as dense urban
195	land areas under subsection (6) (34) , the nonrural area of a
196	county which has adopted into the county charter a rural area
197	designation or areas identified in the comprehensive plan as
198	urban service areas or urban growth boundaries on or before July
199	1, 2009, are also urban service areas under this definition.
200	(32) "Transit-oriented development" means projects in areas
201	identified in a local government comprehensive plan which are
202	served by existing or planned transit service as delineated in
203	the plan's capital improvements element. These areas must be

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204	compact, have moderate to high density developments, be of
205	mixed-use character, interconnected, bicycle and pedestrian
206	friendly, and designed to support frequent transit service
207	operating through, collectively or separately, rail, fixed
208	guideway, streetcar, or bus systems on dedicated facilities or
209	available roadway connections.
210	(33) (30) "Transportation corridor management" means the
211	coordination of the planning of designated future transportation
212	corridors with land use planning within and adjacent to the
213	corridor to promote orderly growth, to meet the concurrency
214	requirements of this chapter, and to maintain the integrity of
215	the corridor for transportation purposes.
216	(23) (31) "Optional sector plan" means an optional process
217	authorized by s. 163.3245 in which one or more local governments
218	by agreement with the state land planning agency are allowed to
219	address development-of-regional-impact issues within certain
220	designated geographic areas identified in the local
221	comprehensive plan as a means of fostering innovative planning
222	and development strategies in s. $163.3177(11)(a)$ and (b),
223	furthering the purposes of this part and part I of chapter 380,
224	reducing overlapping data and analysis requirements, protecting
225	regionally significant resources and facilities, and addressing
226	extrajurisdictional impacts.

(12) (32) "Financial feasibility" means that sufficient revenues are currently available or will be available from committed funding sources for the first 3 years, or will be available from committed or planned funding sources <u>of a local</u> government for years 4 <u>through 10 of a 10-year</u> and 5, of a 5year capital improvement schedule for financing capital

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21-01052-11 20111512 233 improvements, such as ad valorem taxes, bonds, state and federal 234 funds, tax revenues, impact fees, and developer contributions, 235 which are adequate to fund the projected costs of the capital 236 improvements identified in the comprehensive plan necessary to 237 ensure that adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and 238 maintained within the period covered by the 10-year 5-year 239 schedule of capital improvements. A comprehensive plan is shall 240 be deemed financially feasible for transportation and school facilities throughout the planning period addressed by the 241 242 capital improvements schedule if it can be demonstrated that the level-of-service standards will be achieved and maintained by 243 244 the end of the planning period even if in a particular year such 245 improvements are not concurrent as required by s. 163.3180. 246 (2) (33) "Agricultural enclave" means an unincorporated, 247 undeveloped parcel that: 248 (a) Is owned by a single person or entity; 249 (b) Has been in continuous use for bona fide agricultural 250 purposes, as defined by s. 193.461, for a period of 5 years 251 before prior to the date of any comprehensive plan amendment application; 252 253 (c) Is surrounded on at least 75 percent of its perimeter 254 by: 255 1. Property that has existing industrial, commercial, or residential development; or 256 257 2. Property that the local government has designated, in 258 the local government's comprehensive plan, zoning map, and 259 future land use map, as land that is to be developed for 260 industrial, commercial, or residential purposes, and at least 75

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percent of such property is existing industrial, commercial, or

21-01052-11 20111512 262 residential development; 263 (d) Has public services, including water, wastewater, 264 transportation, schools, and recreation facilities, available or 265 such public services are scheduled in the capital improvement 266 element to be provided by the local government or can be 267 provided by an alternative provider of local government 268 infrastructure in order to ensure consistency with applicable 269 concurrency provisions of s. 163.3180; and 270 (e) Does not exceed 1,280 acres; however, if the property 271 is surrounded by existing or authorized residential development 272 that will result in a density at buildout of at least 1,000 273 residents per square mile, then the area shall be determined to 274 be urban and the parcel may not exceed 4,480 acres. 275 (6) (34) "Dense urban land area" means: 276 (a) A municipality that has an average of at least 1,000 people per square mile of land area and a minimum total 277 278 population of at least 5,000; 279 (b) A county, including the municipalities located therein, which has an average of at least 1,000 people per square mile of 280 281 land area; or 282 (c) A county, including the municipalities located therein, 283 which has a population of at least 1 million. 284 285 The Office of Economic and Demographic Research within the 286 Legislature shall annually calculate the population and density 287 criteria needed to determine which jurisdictions qualify as dense urban land areas by using the most recent land area data 288 289 from the decennial census conducted by the Bureau of the Census 290 of the United States Department of Commerce and the latest

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291	available population estimates determined pursuant to s.
292	186.901. If any local government has had an annexation,
293	contraction, or new incorporation, the office of Economic and
294	Demographic Research shall determine the population density
295	using the new jurisdictional boundaries as recorded in
296	accordance with s. 171.091. The office of Economic and
297	Demographic Research shall <u>annually</u> submit to the state land
298	planning agency a list of jurisdictions that meet the total
299	population and density criteria necessary for designation as a
300	dense urban land area by July 1, 2009, and every year
301	thereafter. The state land planning agency shall publish the
302	list of jurisdictions on its Internet website within 7 days
303	after the list is received. The designation of jurisdictions
304	that qualify or do not qualify as a dense urban land area is
305	effective upon publication on the state land planning agency's
306	Internet website.
307	Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and paragraph
308	(a) of subsection (6) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, are
309	amended to read:
310	163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive
311	plan; studies and surveys
312	(3)(a) The comprehensive plan <u>must</u> shall contain a capital
313	improvements element designed to consider the need for and the
314	location of public facilities in order to encourage the
315	efficient use of such facilities and set forth:
316	1. A component that outlines principles for construction,
317	extension, or increase in capacity of public facilities, as well

318 as a component that outlines principles for correcting existing 319 public facility deficiencies, which are necessary to implement

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21-01052-11 2011512____ 320 the comprehensive plan. The components <u>must shall</u> cover at least 321 a 5-year period. 322 2. Estimated public facility costs, including a delineation 323 of when facilities will be needed, the general location of the 324 facilities, and projected revenue sources to fund the

326 3. Standards to ensure the availability of public 327 facilities and the adequacy of those facilities including 328 acceptable levels of service.

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facilities.

4. Standards for the management of debt.

330 5. A schedule of capital improvements which includes 331 publicly funded federal, state, or local government projects, and which may include privately funded projects for which the 332 333 local government has no fiscal responsibility, necessary to 334 ensure that adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and 335 maintained. For capital improvements that will be funded by the 336 developer, financial feasibility is shall be demonstrated by 337 being guaranteed in an enforceable development agreement or 338 interlocal agreement pursuant to paragraph (10)(h), or other 339 enforceable agreement. These development agreements and 340 interlocal agreements must shall be reflected in the schedule of 341 capital improvements if the capital improvement is necessary to 342 serve development within the 5-year schedule. If the local government uses planned revenue sources that require referenda 343 344 or other actions to secure the revenue source, the plan must, in 345 the event the referenda are not passed or actions do not secure 346 the planned revenue source, must identify other existing revenue 347 sources that will be used to fund the capital projects or 348 otherwise amend the plan to ensure financial feasibility.

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          6. The schedule must include transportation improvements
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     included in the applicable metropolitan planning organization's
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     transportation improvement program adopted pursuant to s.
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     339.175(8), to the extent that such improvements are relied upon
     to ensure concurrency and financial feasibility, and a mobility
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     plan. The schedule must also be coordinated with the applicable
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     metropolitan planning organization's long-range transportation
     plan adopted pursuant to s. 339.175(7).
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          (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections (1) - (5)
358
     and (12), the comprehensive plan shall include the following
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     elements:
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          (a) A future land use plan element designating proposed
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     future general distribution, location, and extent of the uses of
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     land for residential uses, commercial uses, industry,
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     agriculture, recreation, conservation, education, public
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     buildings and grounds, other public facilities, and other
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     categories of the public and private uses of land. Counties are
366
     encouraged to designate rural land stewardship areas, pursuant
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     to paragraph (11)(d), as overlays on the future land use map.
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     Each future land use category must be defined in terms of uses
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     included, and must include standards to be followed in the
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     control and distribution of population densities and building
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     and structure intensities. The proposed distribution, location,
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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. The future land use

plan must shall be based upon surveys, studies, and data

regarding the area, including the amount of land required to

accommodate anticipated growth; the projected resident and

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21-01052-11 20111512 407 amendment to the state land planning agency by June 30, 2012. In 408 addition, For rural communities, the amount of land designated 409 for future planned industrial use shall be based upon surveys 410 and studies that reflect the need for job creation, capital 411 investment, and the necessity to strengthen and diversify the local economies, and may not be limited solely by the projected 412 413 population of the rural community. The future land use plan of a 414 county may also designate areas for possible future municipal 415 incorporation. The land use maps or map series shall generally 416 identify and depict historic district boundaries and shall 417 designate historically significant properties meriting 418 protection. For coastal counties, the future land use element 419 must include, without limitation, regulatory incentives and 420 criteria that encourage the preservation of recreational and 421 commercial working waterfronts as defined in s. 342.07. 422 1. The future land use element must clearly identify the 423 land use categories in which public schools are an allowable 424 use. The When delineating the land use categories in which 425 public schools are an allowable use, a local government shall 426 include in the categories sufficient land proximate to 427 residential development to meet the projected needs for schools 428 in coordination with public school boards and may establish 429 differing criteria for schools of different type or size. Each 430 local government shall include lands contiguous to existing 431 school sites, to the maximum extent possible, within the land 432 use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. The 433 failure by a local government to comply with these school siting

434 requirements will result in the prohibition of the local 435 government's ability to amend the local comprehensive plan,

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463 <u>amount of land needed for each land use category in order to</u> 464 accommodate anticipated growth using medium population

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21-01052-11 20111512 465 projections for a 25-year planning period from the Bureau of 466 Economic and Business Research (BEBR) of the University of 467 Florida and incorporating a minimum 25 percent market factor 468 based upon the total population of the jurisdiction. A 25 469 percent market factor is determined by multiplying the amount of 470 land necessary to accommodate the total population at the end of 471 the planning period by 125 percent. Population projections must 472 be reconciled at the county level. Within each county, the county and each municipality shall, by December 1, 2011, enter 473 474 into a binding interlocal agreement regarding the allocation of 475 projected county population among the various local government 476 jurisdictions. The sum of the population projections of the 477 unincorporated county and each municipality may not be less than 478 the BEBR medium population for the county as a whole. The 479 interlocal agreement required by s. 163.31777(2) may serve as 480 the required agreement if it is binding on and enforceable by 481 each of the local governments. If a binding population 482 allocation agreement is not reached among all of the local governments within a county by December 1, 2011, those local 483 484 governments are not eligible for revenue sharing funds pursuant 485 to ss. 206.60, 210.20, and 218.61 and chapter 212, to the extent 486 that the funds are not pledged to pay bonds. Section 3. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9), 487 488 subsection (12), and paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (i) of subsection (16) of section 163.3180, Florida Statutes, are 489 490 amended to read: 491 163.3180 Concurrency.-492 (9) (a) Each local government shall may adopt as a part of 493 its plan, long-term transportation and school concurrency Page 17 of 40

21-01052-11 20111512 494 management systems that have with a planning period of up to 10 495 years for specially designated districts or areas where 496 transportation deficiencies are projected to occur within 10 497 years significant backlogs exist. The plan must may include 498 interim level-of-service standards on certain facilities and 499 shall rely on the local government's schedule of capital 500 improvements for up to 10 years as a basis for issuing 501 development orders that authorize commencement of construction 502 in these designated districts or areas. Pursuant to subsection 503 (12), the concurrency management system must be designed to 504 correct existing or projected deficiencies and set priorities 505 for addressing deficient backlogged facilities. The concurrency 506 management system must be financially feasible and consistent 507 with other portions of the adopted local plan, including the 508 future land use map. 509 (b) If a local government has a transportation deficiency 510 or school facility deficiency backlog for existing development which cannot be adequately addressed in a 10-year plan, the 511 state land planning agency may allow it to develop a plan and 512 513 long-term schedule of capital improvements covering up to 15 years for good and sufficient cause, based on a general 514 comparison between that local government and all other similarly 515 situated local jurisdictions, using the following factors: 516 1. The extent of the deficiency backlog. 517 518 2. For roads, whether the deficiency backlog is on local or 519 state roads. 3. The cost of eliminating the deficiency backlog. 520 521 4. The local government's tax and other revenue-raising 522 efforts.

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1	21-01052-11 20111512
523	(12)(a) A development of regional impact may satisfy the
524	transportation concurrency requirements of the local
525	comprehensive plan, the local government's concurrency
526	management system, and s. 380.06 by payment of a proportionate-
527	share contribution for local and regionally significant traffic
528	impacts, if:
529	1. The development of regional impact which, based on its
530	location or mix of land uses, is designed to encourage
531	pedestrian or other nonautomotive modes of transportation;
532	2. The proportionate-share contribution for local and
533	regionally significant traffic impacts is sufficient to pay for
534	one or more required mobility improvements that will benefit a
535	regionally significant transportation facility;
536	3. The owner and developer of the development of regional
537	impact pays or assures payment of the proportionate-share
538	contribution; and
539	4. If The regionally significant transportation facility to
540	be constructed or improved is under the maintenance authority of
541	a governmental entity, as defined by s. 334.03 (12) , other than
542	the local government with jurisdiction over the development of
543	regional impact, <u>in which case</u> the developer <u>must</u> is required to
544	enter into a binding and legally enforceable commitment to
545	transfer funds to the governmental entity having maintenance
546	authority or to otherwise assure construction or improvement of
547	the facility.
548	(b) The proportionate-share contribution may be applied to
549	any transportation facility to satisfy the provisions of

550 paragraph (a) this subsection and the local comprehensive plan. τ 551 but, for the purposes of this subsection, The amount of the

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581	 cost of reducing or eliminating <u>deficiencies</u> backlogs . This
582	subsection also applies to Florida Quality Developments pursuant
583	to s. 380.061 and to detailed specific area plans implementing
584	optional sector plans pursuant to s. 163.3245.
585	(c) (b) As used in this subsection, the term:
586	1. "Construction cost" includes all associated costs of the
587	improvement.
588	2. "Transportation deficiency" "backlog" means a facility
589	or facilities on which the adopted level-of-service standard is
590	exceeded by the existing trips, plus additional projected
591	background trips from any source other than the development
592	project under review <u>which</u> that are forecast by established
593	traffic standards, including traffic modeling, consistent with
594	the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business
595	Research medium population projections. Additional projected
596	background trips are to be coincident with the particular stage
597	or phase of development under review.
598	(16) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide a
599	method by which the impacts of development on transportation
600	facilities can be mitigated by the cooperative efforts of the
601	public and private sectors. The methodology used to calculate
602	proportionate fair-share mitigation under this section shall be
603	as provided for in subsection (12).
604	(a) By December 1, 2006, each local government shall adopt
605	by ordinance a methodology for assessing proportionate fair-
606	share mitigation options. By December 1, 2005, The Department of
607	Transportation shall develop a model transportation concurrency

609 proportionate fair-share mitigation options. By December 1,

management ordinance with methodologies for assessing

608

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610 <u>2011, each local government shall adopt by ordinance a</u> 611 <u>methodology for assessing proportionate fair-share mitigation</u> 612 options.

(b)1. In its transportation concurrency management system,
a local government shall, by December 1, 2006, include
methodologies to that will be applied to calculate proportionate
fair-share mitigation.

617 1. A developer may choose to satisfy all transportation concurrency requirements by contributing or paying proportionate 618 619 fair-share mitigation if transportation facilities or facility 620 segments identified as mitigation for traffic impacts are 621 specifically identified for funding in the 5-year schedule of capital improvements in the capital improvements element of the 622 623 local plan or the long-term concurrency management system or if 624 such contributions or payments to such facilities or segments 625 are reflected in the 5-year schedule of capital improvements in 626 the next regularly scheduled update of the capital improvements 627 element. Updates to the 5-year capital improvements element which reflect proportionate fair-share contributions may not be 628 629 found not in compliance based on ss. 163.3164(12) 163.3164(32) 630 and 163.3177(3) if additional contributions, payments or funding 631 sources are reasonably anticipated during a period not to exceed 632 10 years to fully mitigate impacts on the transportation 633 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.

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21-01052-11 20111512 639 (c) Proportionate fair-share mitigation includes, without 640 limitation, separately or collectively, private funds, contributions of land, and construction and contribution of 641 642 facilities and may include public funds as determined by the local government. Proportionate fair-share mitigation may be 643 644 directed toward one or more specific transportation improvements 645 reasonably related to the mobility demands created by the 646 development and such improvements may address one or more modes 647 of travel. The fair market value of the proportionate fair-share 648 mitigation shall not differ based on the form of mitigation. A 649 local government may not require a development to pay more than 650 its proportionate fair-share contribution regardless of the 651 method of mitigation. Proportionate fair-share mitigation shall 652 be limited to ensure that a development meeting the requirements 653 of this section mitigates its impact on the transportation 654 system but is not responsible for the additional cost of 655 reducing or eliminating transportation deficiencies as defined 656 in subsection (12) backlogs.

657 (i) As used in this subsection, the term "backlog" means a 658 facility or facilities on which the adopted level-of-service 659 standard is exceeded by the existing trips, plus additional 660 projected background trips from any source other than the 661 development project under review that are forecast by 662 established traffic standards, including traffic modeling, consistent with the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and 663 664 Business Research medium population projections. Additional 665 projected background trips are to be coincident with the 666 particular stage or phase of development under review. 667 Section 4. Section 163.3182, Florida Statutes, is reordered

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21-01052-11 20111512 668 and amended to read: 669 163.3182 Transportation deficiencies concurrency backlogs.-670 (1) DEFINITIONS.-For purposes of this section, the term: 671 (f) (a) "Transportation deficiency concurrency backlog area" means the geographic area within the unincorporated portion of a 672 673 county, or within the municipal boundary of a municipality 674 designated in a local government comprehensive plan, for which a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog authority is 675 676 created pursuant to this section. A transportation deficiency 677 concurrency backlog area created within the corporate boundary 678 of a municipality shall be made pursuant to an interlocal 679 agreement between a county, a municipality or municipalities, 680 and any affected taxing authority or authorities. (g) (b) "Authority" or "Transportation deficiency 681 682 concurrency backlog authority" or "authority" means the 683 governing body of a county or municipality within which an 684 authority is created. (b) (c) "Governing body" means the council, commission, or 685 other legislative body charged with governing the county or 686 687 municipality within which a transportation deficiency 688 concurrency backlog authority is created pursuant to this 689 section. 690 (e) (d) "Transportation deficiency concurrency backlog" 691 means an identified deficiency where the existing extent of 692 traffic or projected traffic volume exceeds the level of service 693 standard adopted in a local government comprehensive plan for a 694 transportation facility.

695 <u>(h)-(e)</u> "Transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog plan" 696 means the plan adopted as part of a local government

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21-01052-11 20111512 697 comprehensive plan by the governing body of a county or 698 municipality acting as a transportation deficiency concurrency 699 backlog authority. 700 (i) (f) "Transportation deficiency concurrency backlog project" means any designated transportation project identified 701 702 for construction within the jurisdiction of a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog authority. 703 (a) (g) "Debt service millage" means any millage levied 704 705 pursuant to s. 12, Art. VII of the State Constitution. 706 (c) (h) "Increment revenue" means the amount calculated 707 pursuant to subsection (5). 708 (d) (i) "Taxing authority" means a public body that levies 709 or is authorized to levy an ad valorem tax on real property 710 located within a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog 711 area, except a school district. 712 (2) CREATION OF A TRANSPORTATION DEFICIENCY AUTHORITY CONCURRENCY BACKLOG AUTHORITIES.-713 714 (a) A county or municipality may create a transportation 715 deficiency concurrency backlog authority if it has an identified 716 transportation deficiency concurrency backlog. 717 (b) Acting as the transportation deficiency concurrency backlog authority within the authority's jurisdictional 718 719 boundary, the governing body of a county or municipality shall adopt and implement a plan to eliminate all identified 720 721 transportation deficiencies concurrency backlogs within the authority's jurisdiction using funds provided pursuant to 722 723 subsection (5) and as otherwise provided pursuant to this 724 section. 725 (c) The Legislature finds and declares that there exist in

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21-01052-11 20111512 726 many counties and municipalities areas that have significant 727 transportation deficiencies and inadequate transportation 728 facilities. These deficiencies; that many insufficiencies and inadequacies severely limit or prohibit the satisfaction of 729 730 adopted transportation level-of-service concurrency standards; 731 that the transportation insufficiencies and inadequacies affect 732 the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of these 733 counties and municipalities; and that the transportation 734 insufficiencies and inadequacies adversely affect economic 735 development and growth of the tax base for the areas in which 736 they occur. these insufficiencies and inadequacies exist; and 737 that The elimination of transportation deficiencies and 738 inadequacies and the satisfaction of transportation concurrency 739 standards are paramount public purposes for the state and its 740 counties and municipalities.

(3) POWERS OF A TRANSPORTATION <u>DEFICIENCY</u> CONCURRENCY
742 BACKLOG AUTHORITY.—Each transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency
743 backlog authority has the powers necessary or convenient to
744 carry out the purposes of this section, including the <u>power</u>
745 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 <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog projects for transportation facilities that have <u>transportation deficiencies</u> a concurrency backlog within the authority's jurisdiction. <u>Concurrency backlog</u> Projects may include transportation facilities that provide for alternative modes of travel including sidewalks, bikeways, and mass transit

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755 which are related to a <u>deficient</u> backlogged transportation 756 facility.

757 (c) To invest any transportation deficiency concurrency 758 backlog funds held in reserve, sinking funds, or other any such 759 funds not required for immediate disbursement in property or 760 securities in which savings banks may legally invest funds 761 subject to the control of the authority, and to redeem such 762 bonds as have been issued pursuant to this section at the 763 redemption price established therein, or to purchase such bonds 764 at less than redemption price. All such bonds redeemed or 765 purchased shall be canceled.

766 (d) To borrow money, including, but not limited to, issuing 767 debt obligations such as, but not limited to, bonds, notes, 768 certificates, and similar debt instruments; to apply for and 769 accept advances, loans, grants, contributions, and any other 770 forms of financial assistance from the Federal Government or the 771 state, county, or any other public body or from any sources, 772 public or private, for the purposes of this part; to give such 773 security as may be required; to enter into and carry out 774 contracts or agreements; and to include in any contracts for 775 financial assistance with the Federal Government for or with 776 respect to a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog 777 project and related activities such conditions imposed under 778 federal laws as the transportation deficiency concurrency 779 backlog authority considers reasonable and appropriate and which 780 are not inconsistent with the purposes of this section.

(e) To make or have made all surveys and transportation
 deficiency plans necessary to carry the carrying out of the
 purposes of this section; to contract with any persons, public

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21-01052-11 20111512 784 or private, in making and implementing carrying out such plans; 785 and to adopt, approve, modify, or amend such transportation 786 concurrency backlog plans. 787 (f) To appropriate such funds and make such expenditures as 788 are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, and to 789 enter into agreements with other public bodies, which agreements 790 may extend over any period notwithstanding any other provision 791 or rule of law to the contrary. (4) TRANSPORTATION DEFICIENCY CONCURRENCY BACKLOG PLANS.-792 793 (a) Each transportation deficiency concurrency backlog 794 authority shall adopt a transportation deficiency concurrency 795 backlog plan as a part of the local government comprehensive 796 plan within 6 months after the creation of the authority. The 797 plan must: 798 1. Identify all transportation facilities that have been 799 designated as deficient and require the expenditure of moneys to 800 upgrade, modify, or mitigate the deficiency. 801 2. Include a priority listing of all transportation 802 facilities that have been designated as deficient and do not 803 satisfy concurrency requirements pursuant to s. 163.3180, and 804 the applicable local government comprehensive plan. 805 3. Establish a schedule for financing and construction of 806 transportation deficiency concurrency backlog projects that will 807 eliminate deficiencies transportation concurrency backlogs within the jurisdiction of the authority within 10 years after 808 809 the transportation concurrency backlog plan adoption. If mass 810 transit is selected as all or part of the system solution, the 811 improvements and service may extend outside the transportation 812 deficiency areas to the planned terminus of the improvement as

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813	long as the improvement provides capacity enhancements to a
814	larger intermodal system. The schedule shall be adopted as part
815	of the local government comprehensive plan.
816	(b) <u>Plan</u> The adoption <u>is</u> of the transportation concurrency
817	backlog plan shall be exempt from the provisions of s.
818	163.3187(1).
819	
820	Notwithstanding such schedule requirements, if as long as the
821	schedule provides for the elimination of all transportation
822	deficiencies concurrency backlogs within 10 years after the
823	adoption of the concurrency backlog plan, the final maturity
824	date of any debt incurred to finance or refinance the related
825	projects <u>must</u> may be no later than 40 years after the date the
826	debt is incurred and the authority may continue operations and
827	administer the trust fund established as provided in subsection
828	(5) for as long as the debt remains outstanding.
829	(5) ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL TRUST FUNDThe transportation
830	<u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog authority shall establish a local
831	transportation concurrency backlog trust fund upon creation of
832	the authority. The $rac{ extsf{Each}}{ extsf{Each}}$ local trust fund shall be administered
833	by the transportation concurrency backlog authority within which
834	a transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog has been
835	identified. The Each local trust fund must continue to be funded
836	under this section for as long as the projects set forth in the
837	related transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog plan
838	remain to be completed or until any debt incurred to finance or
839	refinance the related projects is no longer outstanding,
840	whichever occurs later. Beginning in the first fiscal year after
841	the creation of the authority, each local trust fund shall be

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866

(6) EXEMPTIONS.-

867 (a) The following public bodies or taxing authorities are
 868 exempt from the provisions of this section:

869 1. A special district that levies ad valorem taxes on870 taxable real property in more than one county.

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871	2. A special district for which the sole available source
872	of revenue is the authority to levy ad valorem taxes at the time
873	an ordinance is adopted under this section. However, revenues or
874	aid that may be dispensed or appropriated to a district as
875	defined in s. 388.011 at the discretion of an entity other than
876	such district shall not be deemed available.
877	3. A library district.
878	4. A neighborhood improvement district created under the
879	Safe Neighborhoods Act.
880	5. A metropolitan transportation authority.
881	6. A water management district created under s. 373.069.
882	7. A community redevelopment agency.
883	(b) A transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency exemption
884	authority may also exempt from this section a special district
885	that levies ad valorem taxes within the transportation
886	deficiency concurrency backlog area pursuant to s.
887	163.387(2)(d).
888	(7) TRANSPORTATION DEFICIENCY PLAN CONCURRENCY
889	SATISFACTIONUpon adoption of a transportation <u>deficiency</u>
890	concurrency backlog plan as a part of the local government
891	comprehensive plan, and the plan going into effect, the area
892	subject to the plan shall be deemed to have achieved and
893	maintained transportation level-of-service standards, and to
894	have met requirements for financial feasibility for
895	transportation facilities, and for the purpose of proposed
896	development transportation concurrency has been satisfied.
897	Proportionate fair-share mitigation shall be limited to ensure
898	that a development inside a transportation <u>deficiency</u>
899	concurrency backlog area is not responsible for the additional

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900	costs of eliminating <u>deficiencies</u> backlogs .
901	(8) DISSOLUTIONUpon completion of all transportation
902	deficiency concurrency backlog projects and repayment or
903	defeasance of all debt issued to finance or refinance such
904	projects, a transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog
905	authority shall be dissolved, and its assets and liabilities
906	transferred to the county or municipality within which the
907	authority is located. All remaining assets of the authority must
908	be used for implementation of transportation projects within the
909	jurisdiction of the authority. The local government
910	comprehensive plan shall be amended to remove the transportation
911	deficiency concurrency backlog plan.
912	Section 5. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (28) of
913	section 380.06, Florida Statutes, to read:
914	380.06 Developments of regional impact
915	(28) PARTIAL STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS
916	(f) Any transit-oriented development, as defined in s.
917	163.3164, which is incorporated into a county or municipal
918	comprehensive plan by a county or municipality that has adopted
919	land use and transportation strategies to support and fund the
920	local government's concurrency or mobility plan identified in
921	the comprehensive plan, including alternative modes of
922	transportation, is exempt from review for transportation impacts
923	conducted pursuant to this section. This paragraph does not
924	apply to areas within:
925	1. The boundary of any area of critical state concern
926	designated pursuant to s. 380.05;
927	2. The boundary of the Wekiva Study Area as described in s.
928	<u>369.316; or</u>

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21-01052-11 20111512 929 3. The 2 miles of the boundary of the Everglades Protection 930 Area as described in s. 373.4592(2). 931 Section 6. Subsection (5) of section 163.3162, Florida 932 Statutes, is amended to read: 163.3162 Agricultural Lands and Practices Act.-933 934 (5) AMENDMENT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.-The 935 owner of a parcel of land defined as an agricultural enclave 936 under s. 163.3164(33) may apply for an amendment to the local 937 government comprehensive plan pursuant to s. 163.3187. Such 938 amendment is presumed to be consistent with rule 9J-5.006(5), 939 Florida Administrative Code, and may include land uses and 940 intensities of use that are consistent with the uses and intensities of use of the industrial, commercial, or residential 941 942 areas that surround the parcel. This presumption may be rebutted 943 by clear and convincing evidence. Each application for a 944 comprehensive plan amendment under this subsection for a parcel 945 larger than 640 acres must include appropriate new urbanism 946 concepts such as clustering, mixed-use development, the creation 947 of rural village and city centers, and the transfer of 948 development rights in order to discourage urban sprawl while protecting landowner rights. 949 950 (a) The local government and the owner of a parcel of land 951 that is the subject of an application for an amendment shall 952 have 180 days following the date that the local government 953 receives a complete application to negotiate in good faith to 954 reach consensus on the land uses and intensities of use that are 955 consistent with the uses and intensities of use of the

956 industrial, commercial, or residential areas that surround the 957 parcel. Within 30 days after the local government's receipt of

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21-01052-11 20111512 such an application, the local government and owner must agree 958 959 in writing to a schedule for information submittal, public 960 hearings, negotiations, and final action on the amendment, which 961 schedule may thereafter be altered only with the written consent 962 of the local government and the owner. Compliance with the 963 schedule in the written agreement constitutes good faith 964 negotiations for purposes of paragraph (c). 965 (b) Upon conclusion of good faith negotiations under 966 paragraph (a), regardless of whether the local government and 967 owner reach consensus on the land uses and intensities of use 968 that are consistent with the uses and intensities of use of the 969 industrial, commercial, or residential areas that surround the 970 parcel, the amendment must be transmitted to the state land 971 planning agency for review pursuant to s. 163.3184. If the local 972 government fails to transmit the amendment within 180 days after 973 receipt of a complete application, the amendment must be 974 immediately transferred to the state land planning agency for 975 such review at the first available transmittal cycle. A plan 976 amendment transmitted to the state land planning agency 977 submitted under this subsection is presumed to be consistent 978 with rule 9J-5.006(5), Florida Administrative Code. This

980 (c) If the owner fails to negotiate in good faith, a plan 981 amendment submitted under this subsection is not entitled to the 982 rebuttable presumption under this subsection in the negotiation 983 and amendment process.

presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.

984 (d) Nothing within This subsection relating to agricultural
985 enclaves does not shall preempt or replace any protection
986 currently existing for any property located within the

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987	boundaries of the following areas:
988	1. The Wekiva Study Area, as described in s. 369.316; or
989	2. The Everglades Protection Area, as defined in s.
990	373.4592(2).
991	Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 163.32465, Florida
992	Statutes, is amended to read:
993	163.32465 State review of local comprehensive plans in
994	urban areas
995	(2) ALTERNATIVE STATE REVIEW PROCESS PILOT PROGRAM
996	Pinellas and Broward Counties, and the municipalities within
997	these counties, and Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, and Hialeah
998	shall follow an alternative state review process provided in
999	this section. Municipalities within the pilot counties may
1000	elect, by super majority vote of the governing body, not to
1001	participate in the pilot program. In addition to the pilot
1002	program jurisdictions, any local government may use the
1003	alternative state review process to designate an urban service
1004	area as defined in s. 163.3164(29) in its comprehensive plan.
1005	Section 8. Section 186.513, Florida Statutes, is amended to
1006	read:
1007	186.513 ReportsEach regional planning council shall
1008	prepare and furnish an annual report on its activities to the
1009	state land planning agency as defined in s. 163.3164 (20) and the
1010	local general-purpose governments within its boundaries and,
1011	upon payment as may be established by the council, to any
1012	interested person. The regional planning councils shall make a
1013	joint report and recommendations to appropriate legislative
1014	committees.
1015	Section 9. Section 186.515, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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1016 read:

1017 186.515 Creation of regional planning councils under chapter 163.-Sections Nothing in ss. 186.501-186.507, 186.513, 1018 1019 and 186.515 do not is intended to repeal or limit the provisions 1020 of chapter 163; however, the local general-purpose governments 1021 serving as voting members of the governing body of a regional 1022 planning council created pursuant to ss. 186.501-186.507, 186.513, and 186.515 may not are not authorized to create a 1023 1024 regional planning council pursuant to chapter 163 unless an 1025 agency, other than a regional planning council created pursuant to ss. 186.501-186.507, 186.513, and 186.515, is designated to 1026 exercise the powers and duties of a regional planning agency as 1027 1028 defined in ss. 163.3164 and 380.031 in any one or more of ss. 163.3164(19) and 380.031(15); in which case, such a regional 1029 1030 planning council is also without authority to exercise the 1031 powers and duties of the regional planning agency in s. 163.3164(19) or s. 380.031(15). 1032

1033 Section 10. Subsection (15) of section 287.042, Florida 1034 Statutes, is amended to read:

1035 287.042 Powers, duties, and functions.—The department shall 1036 have the following powers, duties, and functions:

(15) To enter into joint agreements with governmental agencies, as defined in s. 163.3164(10), for the purpose of pooling funds for the purchase of commodities or information technology that can be used by multiple agencies.

(a) Each agency that has been appropriated or has existing
funds for such purchase, shall, upon contract award by the
department, transfer their portion of the funds into the
department's Operating Trust Fund for payment by the department.

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21-01052-11 20111512 1045 The funds shall be transferred by the Executive Office of the 1046 Governor pursuant to the agency budget amendment request 1047 provisions in chapter 216. 1048 (b) Agencies that sign the joint agreements are financially 1049 obligated for their portion of the agreed-upon funds. If an 1050 agency becomes more than 90 days delinquent in paying the funds, 1051 the department shall certify to the Chief Financial Officer the amount due, and the Chief Financial Officer shall transfer the 1052 1053 amount due to the Operating Trust Fund of the department from 1054 any of the agency's available funds. The Chief Financial Officer 1055 shall report these transfers and the reasons for the transfers 1056 to the Executive Office of the Governor and the legislative 1057 appropriations committees. 1058 Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 1059 288.975, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1060 288.975 Military base reuse plans.-1061 (2) As used in this section, the term: 1062 (a) "Affected local government" means a local government 1063 adjoining the host local government and any other unit of local 1064 government that is not a host local government but that is 1065 identified in a proposed military base reuse plan as providing, 1066 operating, or maintaining one or more public facilities as 1067 defined in s. 163.3164(24) on lands within or serving a military 1068 base designated for closure by the Federal Government. 1069 Section 12. Subsection (5) of section 369.303, Florida 1070 Statutes, is amended to read: 1071 369.303 Definitions.-As used in this part: 1072 (5) "Land development regulation" has the same meaning as 1073 means a regulation covered by the definition in s. 163.3164(23)

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21-01052-11 20111512 1074 and includes any of the types of regulations described in s. 1075 163.3202. 1076 Section 13. Subsection (10) of section 420.5095, Florida 1077 Statutes, is amended to read: 1078 420.5095 Community Workforce Housing Innovation Pilot 1079 Program.-1080 (10) The processing of approvals of development orders or 1081 development permits, as those terms are defined in s. 163.3164(7) and (8), for innovative community workforce housing 1082 1083 projects shall be expedited. 1084 Section 14. Subsection (16) of section 420.9071, Florida 1085 Statutes, is amended to read: 420.9071 Definitions.-As used in ss. 420.907-420.9079, the 1086 1087 term: 1088 (16) "Local housing incentive strategies" means local 1089 regulatory reform or incentive programs to encourage or 1090 facilitate affordable housing production, which include at a 1091 minimum, assurance that development orders or development permits as those terms are defined in s. 163.3164(7) and (8) for 1092 1093 affordable housing projects are expedited to a greater degree 1094 than other projects; an ongoing process for review of local 1095 policies, ordinances, regulations, and plan provisions that 1096 increase the cost of housing before prior to their adoption; and 1097 a schedule for implementing the incentive strategies. Local 1098 housing incentive strategies may also include other regulatory 1099 reforms, such as those enumerated in s. 420.9076 or those 1100 recommended by the affordable housing advisory committee in its 1101 triennial evaluation of the implementation of affordable housing 1102 incentives, and adopted by the local governing body.

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1103
           Section 15. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section
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      420.9076, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1105
           420.9076 Adoption of affordable housing incentive
1106
      strategies; committees.-
1107
            (4) Triennially, the advisory committee shall review the
1108
      established policies and procedures, ordinances, land
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      development regulations, and adopted local government
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      comprehensive plan of the appointing local government and shall
      recommend specific actions or initiatives to encourage or
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      facilitate affordable housing while protecting the ability of
      the property to appreciate in value. The recommendations may
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      include the modification or repeal of existing policies,
1115
      procedures, ordinances, regulations, or plan provisions; the
1116
      creation of exceptions applicable to affordable housing; or the
1117
      adoption of new policies, procedures, regulations, ordinances,
1118
      or plan provisions, including recommendations to amend the local
1119
      government comprehensive plan and corresponding regulations,
1120
      ordinances, and other policies. At a minimum, each advisory
1121
      committee shall submit a report to the local governing body that
1122
      includes recommendations on, and triennially thereafter
1123
      evaluates the implementation of, affordable housing incentives
1124
      in the following areas:
1125
            (a) The processing of approvals of development orders or
1126
      development permits, as those terms are defined in s.
1127
      163.3164(7) and (8), for affordable housing projects is
1128
      expedited to a greater degree than other projects.
1129
1130
      The advisory committee recommendations may also include other
1131
      affordable housing incentives identified by the advisory
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1132	committee. Local governments that receive the minimum allocation
1133	under the State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program shall
1134	perform the initial review but may elect to not perform the
1135	triennial review.
1136	Section 16. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.