By the Committees on Transportation; and Community Affairs; and Senator Bennett

596-04374-11 20111512c2 1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to growth management; amending s. 3 163.3164, F.S.; revising and providing definitions 4 relating to the Local Government Comprehensive 5 Planning and Land Development Regulation Act; amending 6 s. 163.3177, F.S.; revising requirements for 7 comprehensive plans relating to capital improvements 8 and future land use plan elements; amending s. 9 163.3180, F.S.; revising transportation concurrency requirements relating to transportation planning and 10 11 proportionate share; amending s. 163.3182, F.S.; 12 revising the definition of the term "transportation 13 concurrency backlog" to "transportation deficiency"; 14 revising other definitions and provisions to conform; 15 revising provisions relating to transportation 16 deficiency plans and projects; amending s. 163.3191, F.S.; revising and simplifying provisions relating to 17 18 a local government's review of its comprehensive plan; amending s. 380.06, F.S.; exempting transit-oriented 19 developments from review of transportation impacts in 20 21 the developments-of-regional-impact process; providing 22 a finding of important state interest; providing an effective date. 23 24 25 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 26 27 Section 1. Subsection (32) of section 163.3164, Florida 28 Statutes, is amended, and subsections (35) and (36) are added to 29 that section, to read:

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30	163.3164 Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land
31	Development Regulation Act; definitions.—As used in this act:
32	(32) "Financial feasibility" means that sufficient revenues
33	are currently available or will be available from committed
34	funding sources of any local government for the first 3 years,
35	or will be available from committed or planned funding sources
36	for years 4 <u>through 10, of a 10-year</u> and 5, of a 5-year capital
37	improvement schedule for financing capital improvements, such as
38	ad valorem taxes, bonds, state and federal funds, tax revenues,
39	impact fees, and developer contributions, which are adequate to
40	fund the projected costs of the capital improvements identified
41	in the comprehensive plan necessary to ensure that adopted
42	level-of-service standards are achieved and maintained within
43	the period covered by the 5-year schedule of capital
44	improvements. A comprehensive plan shall be deemed financially
45	feasible for transportation and school facilities throughout the
46	planning period addressed by the capital improvements schedule
47	if it can be demonstrated that the level-of-service standards
48	will be achieved and maintained by the end of the planning
49	period even if in a particular year such improvements are not
50	concurrent as required by s. 163.3180.
51	(35) "Transit-oriented development" means a project or
52	projects, in areas identified in a local government
53	comprehensive plan, which are served by existing or planned
54	transit service as delineated in the capital improvements
55	element. These designated areas shall be compact, moderate to
56	high-density developments, of mixed-use character,
57	interconnected, bicycle-friendly and pedestrian-friendly, and
58	designed to support frequent transit service operating through,

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59	collectively or separately, rail, fixed guideway, streetcar, or
60	bus systems on dedicated facilities or available roadway
61	connections.
62	(36) "Mobility plan" means an integrated land use and
63	transportation plan that promotes compact, mixed-use, and
64	interconnected development served by a multimodal transportation
65	system that includes roads, bicycle and pedestrian facilities,
66	and, where feasible and appropriate, frequent transit and rail
67	service, to provide individuals with viable transportation
68	options without sole reliance upon a motor vehicle for personal
69	mobility.
70	Section 2. Subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (3),
71	and paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 163.3177, Florida
72	Statutes, are amended to read:
73	163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive
74	plan; studies and surveys
75	(1) The comprehensive plan shall consist of materials in
76	such descriptive form, written or graphic, as may be appropriate
77	to the prescription of principles, guidelines, and standards for
78	the orderly and balanced future economic, social, physical,
79	environmental, and fiscal development of the area. The
80	comprehensive plan shall be based upon resident and seasonal
81	population estimates and projections that shall accommodate at a
82	minimum the medium population projections provided by the
83	University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research
84	or population projections generated by a local government based
85	upon a professionally accepted methodology which are equal to or
86	greater than the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and
87	Business Research.

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596-04374-11 20111512c2 88 (3) (a) The comprehensive plan shall contain a capital 89 improvements element designed to consider the need for and the 90 location of public facilities in order to encourage the 91 efficient use of such facilities and set forth: 1. A component that outlines principles for construction, 92 extension, or increase in capacity of public facilities, as well 93 as a component that outlines principles for correcting existing 94 95 public facility deficiencies, which are necessary to implement 96 the comprehensive plan. The components shall cover at least a 5-97 year period. 98 2. Estimated public facility costs, including a delineation 99 of when facilities will be needed, the general location of the facilities, and projected revenue sources to fund the 100 101 facilities. 102 3. Standards to ensure the availability of public 103 facilities and the adequacy of those facilities including 104 acceptable levels of service. 105 4. Standards for the management of debt. 5. A schedule of capital improvements which includes any 106 107 project publicly funded by federal, state, or local government 108 projects, and which may include privately funded projects for 109 which the local government has no fiscal responsibility, 110 necessary to ensure that adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and maintained. For capital improvements that will be 111 funded by the developer, financial feasibility shall be 112 113 demonstrated by being guaranteed in an enforceable development 114 agreement or interlocal agreement pursuant to paragraph (10)(h), 115 or other enforceable agreement. These development agreements and 116 interlocal agreements shall be reflected in the schedule of

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596-04374-11 20111512c2 117 capital improvements if the capital improvement is necessary to serve development within the 5-year schedule. If the local 118 119 government uses planned revenue sources that require referenda 120 or other actions to secure the revenue source, the plan must, in 121 the event the referenda are not passed or actions do not secure 122 the planned revenue source, identify other existing revenue 123 sources that will be used to fund the capital projects or 124 otherwise amend the plan to ensure financial feasibility. 125 6. The schedule must include transportation improvements 126 included in the applicable metropolitan planning organization's 127 transportation improvement program adopted pursuant to s. 128 339.175(8) to the extent that such improvements are relied upon 129 to ensure concurrency or implementation of a mobility plan as 130 defined in s. 163.3164(36) and financial feasibility. The 131 schedule must also be coordinated with the applicable 132 metropolitan planning organization's long-range transportation 133 plan adopted pursuant to s. 339.175(7).

(6) In addition to the requirements of subsections (1)-(5) and (12), the comprehensive plan shall include the following elements:

137 (a) A future land use plan element designating proposed 138 future general distribution, location, and extent of the uses of land for residential uses, commercial uses, industry, 139 agriculture, recreation, conservation, education, public 140 buildings and grounds, other public facilities, and other 141 142 categories of the public and private uses of land. Counties are 143 encouraged to designate rural land stewardship areas, pursuant 144 to paragraph (11)(d), as overlays on the future land use map. 145 Each future land use category must be defined in terms of uses

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596-04374-11 20111512c2 146 included, and must include standards to be followed in the 147 control and distribution of population densities and building and structure intensities. The proposed distribution, location, 148 149 and extent of the various categories of land use shall be shown 150 on a land use map or map series which shall be supplemented by 151 goals, policies, and measurable objectives. The future land use 152 plan shall be based upon surveys, studies, and data regarding 153 the area, and include including the amount of land required to 154 accommodate projected anticipated growth as specified by this 155 subsection; the projected resident and seasonal population of 156 the area; the character of undeveloped land; the availability of 157 water supplies, public facilities, and services; the need for 158 redevelopment, including the renewal of blighted areas and the 159 elimination of nonconforming uses which are inconsistent with 160 the character of the community; the need for job creation, 161 capital investment, and economic development that will 162 strengthen and diversify the economy; the compatibility of uses on lands adjacent to or closely proximate to military 163 164 installations; lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s. 165 330.35 and consistent with s. 333.02; the discouragement of 166 urban sprawl; energy-efficient land use patterns accounting for 167 existing and future electric power generation and transmission 168 systems; and greenhouse gas reduction strategies; and, in rural communities, the need for job creation, capital investment, and 169 economic development that will strengthen and diversify the 170 171 community's economy. The future land use plan may designate 172 areas for future planned development use involving combinations 173 of types of uses for which special regulations may be necessary 174 to ensure development in accord with the principles and

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596-04374-11 20111512c2 175 standards of the comprehensive plan and this act. The future 176 land use plan element shall include criteria to be used to achieve the compatibility of lands adjacent or closely proximate 177 178 to military installations, considering factors identified in s. 179 163.3175(5), and lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s. 330.35 and consistent with s. 333.02. In addition, for rural 180 181 communities, The amount of land designated for future planned land uses should allow the operation of real estate markets to 182 provide adequate choices for permanent and seasonal residents 183 184 and businesses and industrial use shall be based upon surveys 185 and studies that reflect the need for job creation, capital 186 investment, and the necessity to strengthen and diversify the 187 local economies, and may not be limited solely by the projected 188 population of the rural community. The element shall accommodate 189 at least the minimum amount of land required to accommodate the 190 medium projections of the Bureau of Economic and Business 191 Research for at least a 10-year planning period. The future land 192 use plan of a county may also designate areas for possible 193 future municipal incorporation. The land use maps or map series 194 shall generally identify and depict historic district boundaries 195 and shall designate historically significant properties meriting 196 protection. For coastal counties, the future land use element must include, without limitation, regulatory incentives and 197 198 criteria that encourage the preservation of recreational and commercial working waterfronts as defined in s. 342.07. The 199 200 future land use element must clearly identify the land use 201 categories in which public schools are an allowable use. When 202 delineating the land use categories in which public schools are 203 an allowable use, a local government shall include in the

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596-04374-11 20111512c2 204 categories sufficient land proximate to residential development 205 to meet the projected needs for schools in coordination with 206 public school boards and may establish differing criteria for 207 schools of different type or size. Each local government shall 208 include lands contiguous to existing school sites, to the 209 maximum extent possible, within the land use categories in which 210 public schools are an allowable use. The failure by a local 211 government to comply with these school siting requirements will result in the prohibition of the local government's ability to 212 213 amend the local comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments 214 described in s. 163.3187(1)(b), until the school siting 215 requirements are met. Amendments proposed by a local government 216 for purposes of identifying the land use categories in which 217 public schools are an allowable use are exempt from the 218 limitation on the frequency of plan amendments contained in s. 219 163.3187. The future land use element shall include criteria 220 that encourage the location of schools proximate to urban 221 residential areas to the extent possible and shall require that 222 the local government seek to collocate public facilities, such 223 as parks, libraries, and community centers, with schools to the 224 extent possible and to encourage the use of elementary schools 225 as focal points for neighborhoods. For schools serving predominantly rural counties, defined as a county with a 226 population of 100,000 or fewer, an agricultural land use 227 category is eligible for the location of public school 228 229 facilities if the local comprehensive plan contains school 230 siting criteria and the location is consistent with such 231 criteria. Local governments required to update or amend their 232 comprehensive plan to include criteria and address compatibility

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596-04374-11 20111512c2 233 of lands adjacent or closely proximate to existing military 234 installations, or lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s. 235 330.35 and consistent with s. 333.02, in their future land use plan element shall transmit the update or amendment to the state 236 237 land planning agency by June 30, 2012. 238 Section 3. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9), 239 paragraph (c) of subsection (11), subsection (12), and 240 paragraphs (a), (b), (f), and (i) of subsection (16) of section 163.3180, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 241 242 163.3180 Concurrency.-243 (9) (a) Each local government shall may adopt as a part of 244 its $plan_{\tau}$ long-term transportation and school concurrency 245 management systems with a planning period of up to 10 years for 246 specially designated districts or areas in which transportation 247 deficiencies are projected to where significant backlogs exist 248 for 10 years. The plan shall may include interim level-of-249 service standards on certain facilities and shall rely on the 250 local government's schedule of capital improvements for up to 10 251 years as a basis for issuing development orders that authorize commencement of construction in these designated districts or 252 253 areas. Pursuant to subsection (12), the concurrency management 254 system must be designed to correct existing or projected 255 deficiencies and set priorities for addressing deficient 256 backlogged facilities. The concurrency management system must be 257 financially feasible and consistent with other portions of the 258 adopted local plan, including the future land use map. 259 (b) If a local government has a transportation deficiency

260 or school facility <u>deficiency</u> <u>backlog</u> for existing development 261 which cannot be adequately addressed in a 10-year plan, the

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596-04374-11 20111512c2 262 state land planning agency may allow it to develop a plan and 263 long-term schedule of capital improvements covering up to 15 264 years for good and sufficient cause, based on a general 265 comparison between that local government and all other similarly situated local jurisdictions, using the following factors: 266 267 1. The extent of the deficiency backlog. 2. For roads, whether the deficiency backlog is on local or 268 state roads. 269 270 3. The cost of eliminating the deficiency backlog. 271 4. The local government's tax and other revenue-raising 272 efforts. 273 (11) In order to limit the liability of local governments, 274 a local government may allow a landowner to proceed with 275 development of a specific parcel of land notwithstanding a 276 failure of the development to satisfy transportation 277 concurrency, when all the following factors are shown to exist: 278 (c) The local plan includes a financially feasible capital 279 improvements element that identifies provides for transportation facilities adequate to serve the proposed development, and the 280 281 local government has not implemented that element, or the local government determines that the transportation facilities or 282 283 facility segments identified as mitigation for traffic impacts 284 will significantly benefit the impacted transportation system. (12) (a) A development of regional impact may satisfy the 285 286 transportation concurrency requirements of the local 287 comprehensive plan, the local government's concurrency management system, and s. 380.06 by payment of a proportionate-288 289 share contribution for local and regionally significant traffic 290 impacts, if:

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596-04374-11 20111512c2 291 1. The development of regional impact which, based on its 292 location or mix of land uses, is designed to encourage 293 pedestrian or other nonautomotive modes of transportation; 294 2. The proportionate-share contribution for local and 295 regionally significant traffic impacts is sufficient to pay for 296 one or more required mobility improvements that will benefit a 297 regionally significant transportation facility; 298 3. The owner and developer of the development of regional 299 impact pays or assures payment of the proportionate-share contribution; and 300 301 4. If the regionally significant transportation facility to 302 be constructed or improved is under the maintenance authority of 303 a governmental entity, as defined by s. 334.03(12), other than 304 the local government with jurisdiction over the development of 305 regional impact, the developer is required to enter into a 306 binding and legally enforceable commitment to transfer funds to 307 the governmental entity having maintenance authority or to 308 otherwise assure construction or improvement of the facility. 309 310 The proportionate-share contribution may be applied to any 311 transportation facility to satisfy the provisions of this 312 subsection and the local comprehensive plan, but, for the purposes of this subsection, the amount of the proportionate-313 share contribution shall be calculated based upon the cumulative 314 315 number of trips from the proposed development expected to reach 316 roadways during the peak hour from the complete buildout of a 317 stage or phase being approved, divided by the change in the peak 318 hour maximum service volume of roadways resulting from 319 construction of an improvement necessary to maintain the adopted

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349 requirements of this subsection mitigates its impact on the 350 transportation system but is not responsible for the additional 351 cost of reducing or eliminating <u>deficiencies</u> backlogs. This 352 subsection also applies to Florida Quality Developments pursuant 353 to s. 380.061 and to detailed specific area plans implementing 354 optional sector plans pursuant to s. 163.3245.

355 (b) As used in this subsection, the term "transportation 356 deficiency" "backlog" means a facility or facilities on which 357 the adopted level-of-service standard is exceeded by the 358 existing trips, plus additional projected background trips from 359 any source other than the development project under review that 360 are forecast by established traffic standards, including traffic modeling, consistent with the University of Florida Bureau of 361 362 Economic and Business Research medium population projections. 363 Additional projected background trips are to be coincident with 364 the particular stage or phase of development under review.

(16) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide a method by which the impacts of development on transportation facilities can be mitigated by the cooperative efforts of the public and private sectors. The methodology used to calculate proportionate fair-share mitigation under this section shall be as provided for in subsection (12).

(a) By December 1, <u>2011</u> 2006, each local government shall
adopt by ordinance a methodology for assessing proportionate
fair-share mitigation options. By December 1, 2005, the
Department of Transportation shall develop a model
transportation concurrency management ordinance with
methodologies for assessing proportionate fair-share mitigation
options.

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378 (b)1. In its transportation concurrency management system, 379 a local government shall, by December 1, 2006, include 380 methodologies that will be applied to calculate proportionate 381 fair-share mitigation. A developer may choose to satisfy all 382 transportation concurrency requirements by contributing or 383 paying proportionate fair-share mitigation if transportation 384 facilities or facility segments identified as mitigation for 385 traffic impacts are specifically identified for funding in the 386 5-year schedule of capital improvements in the capital 387 improvements element of the local plan or the long-term 388 concurrency management system or if such contributions or 389 payments to such facilities or segments are reflected in the 5-390 year schedule of capital improvements in the next regularly 391 scheduled update of the capital improvements element, or in a 392 binding proportionate-share agreement as provided in paragraph 393 (f). Updates to the 5-year capital improvements element which 394 reflect proportionate fair-share contributions may not be found 395 not in compliance based on ss. 163.3164(32) and 163.3177(3) if 396 additional contributions, payments or funding sources are 397 reasonably anticipated during a period not to exceed 10 years to 398 fully mitigate impacts on the transportation facilities.

2. Proportionate fair-share mitigation shall be applied as a credit against impact fees to the extent that all or a portion of the proportionate fair-share mitigation is used to address the same capital infrastructure improvements contemplated by the local government's impact fee ordinance.

(f) If the funds in an adopted 5-year capital improvements element are insufficient to fully fund construction of a transportation improvement required by the local government's

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596-04374-11 20111512c2 407 concurrency management system, a local government and a 408 developer may still enter into a binding proportionate-share 409 agreement authorizing the developer to construct that amount of 410 development on which the proportionate share is calculated if 411 the proportionate-share amount in such agreement is sufficient 412 to pay for one or more improvements which will, in the opinion 413 of the governmental entity or entities maintaining the 414 transportation facilities, significantly benefit the impacted 415 transportation system. In the event that the transportation 416 facilities or facility segments identified as mitigation for 417 traffic impacts are not included within the adopted 5-year 418 capital improvement element but are determined to significantly 419 benefit the impacted transportation system in the opinion of the 420 governmental entity or entities maintaining the transportation 421 facilities, a local government and a developer may still enter 422 into a binding proportionate-share agreement authorizing the 423 developer to construct that amount of development on which the 424 proportionate share is calculated. In all events the The 425 improvements funded by the proportionate-share component must be 426 adopted into the 5-year capital improvements schedule of the 427 comprehensive plan at the next annual capital improvements 428 element update, or the developer must contribute its 429 proportionate share for the transportation facilities or 430 facility segments identified as mitigation for the traffic 431 impacts of the development on which the proportionate share is 432 calculated. The funding of any improvements that significantly 433 benefit the impacted transportation system satisfies concurrency 434 requirements as a mitigation of the development's impact upon 435 the overall transportation system even if there remains a

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436	failure of concurrency on other impacted facilities.
437	(i) As used in this subsection, the term <u>"transportation</u>
438	<pre>deficiency" "backlog" means a facility or facilities on which</pre>
439	the adopted level-of-service standard is exceeded by the
440	existing trips, plus additional projected background trips from
441	any source other than the development project under review that
442	are forecast by established traffic standards, including traffic
443	modeling, consistent with the University of Florida Bureau of
444	Economic and Business Research medium population projections.
445	Additional projected background trips are to be coincident with
446	the particular stage or phase of development under review.
447	Transportation deficiency shall be determined in the same manner
448	as provided in subsection (12).
449	Section 4. Section 163.3182, Florida Statutes, is amended
450	to read:
451	163.3182 Transportation deficiency concurrency backlogs
452	(1) DEFINITIONSFor purposes of this section, the term:
453	(a) "Transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog area"
454	means the geographic area within the unincorporated portion of a
455	county or within the municipal boundary of a municipality
456	designated in a local government comprehensive plan for which a
457	transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog authority is
458	created pursuant to this section. A transportation <u>deficiency</u>
459	concurrency backlog area created within the corporate boundary
460	of a municipality shall be made pursuant to an interlocal
461	agreement between a county, a municipality or municipalities,
462	and any affected taxing authority or authorities.
463	(b) "Authority" or "transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency
464	backlog authority" means the governing body of a county or

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596-04374-11 20111512c2 465 municipality within which an authority is created. 466 (c) "Governing body" means the council, commission, or 467 other legislative body charged with governing the county or 468 municipality within which a transportation deficiency 469 concurrency backlog authority is created pursuant to this 470 section. 471 (d) "Transportation deficiency concurrency backlog" means 472 an identified deficiency where the existing extent of traffic or 473 projected traffic volume exceeds the level of service standard 474 adopted in a local government comprehensive plan for a 475 transportation facility. 476 (e) "Transportation deficiency concurrency backlog plan" 477 means the plan adopted as part of a local government 478 comprehensive plan by the governing body of a county or 479 municipality acting as a transportation deficiency concurrency 480 backlog authority. 481 (f) "Transportation deficiency concurrency backlog project" 482 means any designated transportation project that will mitigate a 483 deficiency identified in a transportation deficiency plan 484 identified for construction within the jurisdiction of a 485 transportation concurrency backlog authority. 486 (g) "Debt service millage" means any millage levied pursuant to s. 12, Art. VII of the State Constitution. 487 (h) "Increment revenue" means the amount calculated 488 pursuant to subsection (5). 489 (i) "Taxing authority" means a public body that levies or 490 491 is authorized to levy an ad valorem tax on real property located within a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog area, 492 493 except a school district.

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494 (2) CREATION OF TRANSPORTATION DEFICIENCY CONCURRENCY 495 BACKLOG AUTHORITIES.-

496 (a) A county or municipality may create a transportation 497 deficiency concurrency backlog authority if it has an identified 498 transportation deficiency concurrency backlog.

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(b) Acting as the transportation deficiency concurrency 500 backlog authority within the authority's jurisdictional 501 boundary, the governing body of a county or municipality shall 502 adopt and implement a plan to eliminate all identified 503 transportation deficiencies concurrency backlogs within the 504 authority's jurisdiction using funds provided pursuant to 505 subsection (5) and as otherwise provided pursuant to this 506 section.

507 (c) The Legislature finds and declares that there exist in 508 many counties and municipalities areas that have significant 509 transportation deficiencies and inadequate transportation 510 facilities; that many insufficiencies and inadequacies severely 511 limit or prohibit the satisfaction of adopted transportation 512 level-of-service concurrency standards; that the transportation 513 insufficiencies and inadequacies affect the health, safety, and 514 welfare of the residents of these counties and municipalities; that the transportation insufficiencies and inadequacies 515 516 adversely affect economic development and growth of the tax base for the areas in which these insufficiencies and inadequacies 517 exist; and that the elimination of transportation deficiencies 518 519 and inadequacies and the satisfaction of transportation level-520 of-service concurrency standards are paramount public purposes 521 for the state and its counties and municipalities.

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(3) POWERS OF A TRANSPORTATION DEFICIENCY CONCURRENCY

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facility.

596-04374-11 20111512c2 523 BACKLOG AUTHORITY.-Each transportation deficiency concurrency 524 backlog authority has the powers necessary or convenient to 525 carry out the purposes of this section, including the following 526 powers in addition to others granted in this section: 527 (a) To make and execute contracts and other instruments 528 necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers under this 529 section. 530 (b) To undertake and carry out transportation deficiency concurrency backlog projects for transportation facilities that 531 532 have transportation deficiencies a concurrency backlog within 533 the authority's jurisdiction. Concurrency backlog Projects may 534 include transportation facilities that provide for alternative 535 modes of travel including sidewalks, bikeways, and mass transit

538 (c) To invest any transportation deficiency concurrency 539 backlog funds held in reserve, sinking funds, or any such funds 540 not required for immediate disbursement in property or securities in which savings banks may legally invest funds 541 542 subject to the control of the authority and to redeem such bonds 543 as have been issued pursuant to this section at the redemption 544 price established therein, or to purchase such bonds at less 545 than redemption price. All such bonds redeemed or purchased shall be canceled. 546

which are related to a deficient backlogged transportation

(d) To borrow money, including, but not limited to, issuing
debt obligations such as, but not limited to, bonds, notes,
certificates, and similar debt instruments; to apply for and
accept advances, loans, grants, contributions, and any other
forms of financial assistance from the Federal Government or the

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552 state, county, or any other public body or from any sources, 553 public or private, for the purposes of this part; to give such 554 security as may be required; to enter into and carry out 555 contracts or agreements; and to include in any contracts for 556 financial assistance with the Federal Government for or with respect to a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog 557 558 project and related activities such conditions imposed under 559 federal laws as the transportation deficiency concurrency 560 backlog authority considers reasonable and appropriate and which 561 are not inconsistent with the purposes of this section.

(e) To make or have made all surveys and plans necessary to the carrying out of the purposes of this section; to contract with any persons, public or private, in making and carrying out such plans; and to adopt, approve, modify, or amend such transportation deficiency concurrency backlog plans.

(f) To appropriate such funds and make such expenditures as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, and to enter into agreements with other public bodies, which agreements may extend over any period notwithstanding any provision or rule of law to the contrary.

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(4) TRANSPORTATION DEFICIENCY CONCURRENCY BACKLOG PLANS.-

(a) Each transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog authority shall adopt a transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog plan as a part of the local government comprehensive plan within 6 months after the creation of the authority. The plan must:

Identify all transportation facilities that have been
designated as deficient and require the expenditure of moneys to
upgrade, modify, or mitigate the deficiency.

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          2. Include a priority listing of all transportation
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     facilities that have been designated as deficient and do not
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     satisfy deficiency concurrency requirements pursuant to s.
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     163.3180, and the applicable local government comprehensive
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     plan.
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          3. Establish a schedule for financing and construction of
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     transportation deficiency concurrency backlog projects that will
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     eliminate transportation deficiencies concurrency backlogs
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     within the jurisdiction of the authority within 10 years after
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     the transportation deficiency concurrency backlog plan adoption.
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     If the utilization of mass transit is selected as all or part of
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     the system solution, the improvements and service may extend
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     outside the area of the transportation deficiency areas to the
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     planned terminus of the improvement as long as the improvement
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     provides capacity enhancements to a larger intermodal system.
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     The schedule shall be adopted as part of the local government
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     comprehensive plan.
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(b) The adoption of the transportation <u>deficiency</u>
concurrency backlog plan shall be exempt from the provisions of
s. 163.3187(1).

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602 Notwithstanding such schedule requirements, as long as the 603 schedule provides for the elimination of all transportation deficiencies concurrency backlogs within 10 years after the 604 605 adoption of the deficiency concurrency backlog plan, the final 606 maturity date of any debt incurred to finance or refinance the related projects may be no later than 40 years after the date 607 608 the debt is incurred and the authority may continue operations 609 and administer the trust fund established as provided in

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596-04374-11 20111512c2 610 subsection (5) for as long as the debt remains outstanding. 611 (5) ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL TRUST FUND.-The transportation 612 deficiency concurrency backlog authority shall establish a local 613 transportation deficiency concurrency backlog trust fund upon creation of the authority. Each local trust fund shall be 614 615 administered by the transportation deficiency concurrency 616 backlog authority within which a transportation deficiencies 617 have concurrency backlog has been identified. Each local trust 618 fund must continue to be funded under this section for as long 619 as the projects set forth in the related transportation 620 deficiency concurrency backlog plan remain to be completed or 621 until any debt incurred to finance or refinance the related 622 projects is no longer outstanding, whichever occurs later. 623 Beginning in the first fiscal year after the creation of the 624 authority, each local trust fund shall be funded by the proceeds 625 of an ad valorem tax increment collected within each 626 transportation deficiency concurrency backlog area to be 627 determined annually and shall be a minimum of 25 percent of the 628 difference between the amounts set forth in paragraphs (a) and 629 (b), except that if all of the affected taxing authorities agree 630 under an interlocal agreement, a particular local trust fund may 631 be funded by the proceeds of an ad valorem tax increment greater 632 than 25 percent of the difference between the amounts set forth 633 in paragraphs (a) and (b):

(a) The amount of ad valorem tax levied each year by each
taxing authority, exclusive of any amount from any debt service
millage, on taxable real property contained within the
jurisdiction of the transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency
backlog authority and within the transportation <u>deficiency</u>

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backlog area; and 640 (b) The amount of ad valorem taxes which would have been produced by the rate upon which the tax is levied each year by 641 642 or for each taxing authority, exclusive of any debt service 643 millage, upon the total of the assessed value of the taxable 644 real property within the transportation deficiency concurrency 645 backlog area as shown on the most recent assessment roll used in connection with the taxation of such property of each taxing 646 647 authority prior to the effective date of the ordinance funding the trust fund. 648

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(6) EXEMPTIONS.-

650 (a) The following public bodies or taxing authorities are 651 exempt from the provisions of this section:

652 1. A special district that levies ad valorem taxes on 653 taxable real property in more than one county.

654 2. A special district for which the sole available source 655 of revenue is the authority to levy ad valorem taxes at the time 656 an ordinance is adopted under this section. However, revenues or 657 aid that may be dispensed or appropriated to a district as 658 defined in s. 388.011 at the discretion of an entity other than such district shall not be deemed available. 659

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3. A library district.

661 4. A neighborhood improvement district created under the 662 Safe Neighborhoods Act.

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5. A metropolitan transportation authority.

664 665

6. A water management district created under s. 373.069.

7. A community redevelopment agency.

666 (b) A transportation deficiency concurrency exemption 667 authority may also exempt from this section a special district

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596-04374-11 20111512c2 668 that levies ad valorem taxes within the transportation 669 deficiency concurrency backlog area pursuant to s. 670 163.387(2)(d). (7) TRANSPORTATION DEFICIENCY CONCURRENCY SATISFACTION.-671 672 Upon adoption of a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog plan as a part of the local government comprehensive plan, and 673 674 the plan going into effect, the area subject to the plan shall 675 be deemed to have achieved and maintained transportation level-

of-service standards, and to have met requirements for financial feasibility for transportation facilities, and for the purpose of proposed development transportation concurrency has been satisfied. Proportionate fair-share mitigation shall be limited to ensure that a development inside a transportation <u>deficiency</u> encurrency backlog area is not responsible for the additional costs of eliminating deficiencies <u>backlogs</u>.

683 (8) DISSOLUTION.-Upon completion of all transportation 684 deficiency concurrency backlog projects and repayment or 685 defeasance of all debt issued to finance or refinance such 686 projects, a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog 687 authority shall be dissolved, and its assets and liabilities 688 transferred to the county or municipality within which the 689 authority is located. All remaining assets of the authority must be used for implementation of transportation projects within the 690 jurisdiction of the authority. The local government 691 692 comprehensive plan shall be amended to remove the transportation 693 deficiency concurrency backlog plan.

694 Section 5. Section 163.3191, Florida Statutes, is amended 695 to read:

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(Substantial rewording of section. See

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697	s. 163.3191, F.S., for present text.)
698	163.3191 Local government evaluation of comprehensive
699	plan.—
700	(1) At least once every 7 years, each local government
701	shall evaluate its comprehensive plan to determine if plan
702	amendments are necessary to reflect any changes in state
703	requirements under this part since the last update of the plan,
704	and provide written notification to the state land planning
705	agency as to such determination. If the local government
706	determines amendments to the plan are necessary, the local
707	government shall prepare and transmit such plan amendments
708	within 1 year after submitting the written notification for
709	review pursuant to s. 163.3184.
710	(2) Local governments are encouraged to comprehensively
711	evaluate and, as necessary, update comprehensive plans to
712	reflect changes in local conditions. Plan amendments transmitted
713	pursuant to this section shall be reviewed in accordance with s.
714	163.3184.
715	(3) If a local government fails to submit its letter
716	prescribed by subsection (1) or update its plan pursuant to
717	subsection (2), it may not amend its comprehensive plan except
718	in accordance with this section.
719	Section 6. Paragraph (u) is added to subsection (24) of
720	section 380.06, Florida Statutes, to read:
721	380.06 Developments of regional impact
722	(24) STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS
723	(u) Any transit-oriented development as defined in s.
724	163.3164 incorporated into the county or municipality
725	comprehensive plan that has adopted land use and transportation

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726	strategies to support and fund the local government concurrency
727	or mobility plan identified in the comprehensive plan, including
728	alternative modes of transportation, is exempt from review for
729	transportation impacts conducted pursuant to this section. This
730	paragraph does not apply to areas:
731	1. Within the boundary of any area of critical state
732	concern designated pursuant to s. 380.05;
733	2. Within the boundary of the Wekiva Study Area as
734	described in s. 369.316; or
735	3. Within 2 miles of the boundary of the Everglades
736	Protection Area as defined in s. 373.4592(2).
737	
738	If a use is exempt from review as a development of regional
739	impact under paragraphs (a)-(s), but will be part of a larger
740	project that is subject to review as a development of regional
741	impact, the impact of the exempt use must be included in the
742	review of the larger project, unless such exempt use involves a
743	development of regional impact that includes a landowner,
744	tenant, or user that has entered into a funding agreement with
745	the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development under the
746	Innovation Incentive Program and the agreement contemplates a
747	state award of at least \$50 million.
748	Section 7. The Legislature finds that this act fulfills an
749	important state interest.

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Section 8. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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