

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Community Affairs

BILL: SB 324

INTRODUCER: Senator Young

SUBJECT: Impact Fees

DATE: December 1, 2017

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Present	Yeatman	CA	Pre-meeting
2.			AFT	
3.			AP	

I. Summary:

SB 324 requires an impact fee adopted by ordinance of a county or municipality or by resolution of a special district to specify that the collection of the impact fee be no earlier than the issuance of the certificate of occupancy for the property that is subject to the fee.

II. Present Situation:

The Florida Constitution grants local governments broad home rule authority. Specifically, non-charter county governments may exercise those powers of self-government that are provided by general or special law.¹ Those counties operating under a county charter have all powers of self-government not inconsistent with general law or special law approved by the vote of the electors.² Likewise, municipalities have those governmental, corporate, and proprietary powers that enable them to conduct municipal government, perform their functions and provide services, and exercise any power for municipal purposes, except as otherwise provided by law.³

The Florida Statutes enumerate the powers and duties of all county governments, unless preempted on a particular subject by general or special law.⁴ Those powers include the provision of fire protection, ambulance services, parks and recreation, libraries, museums and other cultural facilities, waste and sewage collection and disposal, and water and alternative water supplies.⁵ Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution and s. 166.021, F.S., grant municipalities broad home rule powers.

¹ FLA. CONST. art VIII, s. 1(f).

² FLA. CONST. art VIII, s. 1(g).

³ FLA. CONST. art VIII, s. 2(b). See also s. 166.021(1), F.S.

⁴ Section 125.01, F.S.

⁵ *Id.*

Given these constitutional and statutory powers, local governments may use a variety of revenue sources to fund services and improvements without express statutory authorization.⁶ Special assessments, impact fees, franchise fees, and user fees or service charges are examples of these home rule revenue sources.⁷

Impact Fees

Impact fees are enacted by local ordinance. These fees are tailored to pay the cost of additional infrastructure necessitated by new development. As a result, impact fee calculations vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and from fee to fee. Impact fees also vary extensively depending on local costs, capacity needs, resources, and the local government's determination to charge the full cost or only part of the cost of the infrastructure improvement through utilization of the impact fee.

In 2015, 38 counties reported impact fee revenues of approximately \$504 million, and 193 cities reported impact fee revenues of approximately \$225.3 million.⁸ In 2016, 28 school districts reported impact fee revenues of approximately \$265.3 million.⁹

Statutory Authority for Impact Fees

In 2006, the Legislature enacted s. 163.31801, F.S., to provide requirements and procedures to be followed by a county, municipality, or special district when it adopts an impact fee. An impact fee ordinance adopted by local government must:

- Require that the calculation of the impact fee be based on the most recent and localized data.
- Provide for accounting and reporting of impact fee collections and expenditures. If a local government imposes an impact fee to address its infrastructure needs, the entity must account for the revenues and expenditures of such impact fee in a separate accounting fund.
- Limit administrative charges for the collection of impact fees to actual costs.
- Require that notice be provided at least 90 days before the effective date of an ordinance or resolution imposing a new or increased impact fee.¹⁰

⁶ The exercise of home rule powers by local governments is constrained by whether an inconsistent provision or outright prohibition exists in the constitution or a general law or special law regarding the power at issue. Article VII, s. 1 of the State Constitution prohibits counties and municipalities from levying a tax without express statutory authorization. However, local governments may levy special assessments and a variety of fees absent any general law prohibition, provided such home rule funding source meets the relevant legal sufficiency tests.

⁷ For a catalogue of such revenue sources, see the most recent editions of the Florida Legislature's *Local Government Financial Information Handbook* and the *Florida Tax Handbook*.

⁸ Office of Economic Demographic Research, The Florida Legislature, *Impact Fees*, available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/local-government/data/data-a-to-z/g-l.cfm>. County Revenues were updated July 25, 2017, and City Revenues were updated September 28, 2017.

⁹ *Id.* School District Revenues were updated October 5, 2017.

¹⁰ Section 163.31801, F.S. Other sections of law also address the ability of local governments or special districts to levy impact fees. See ss. 163.3202(3), 191.009(4), and 380.06, F.S.

The Dual Rational Nexus Test

Impact fees have their roots in the common law. A number of court decisions have addressed challenges to the legality of impact fees.¹¹ In *Hollywood, Inc. v. Broward County*,¹² the Fourth District Court of Appeal addressed the validity of a county ordinance that required a developer, as a condition of plat approval, to dedicate land or pay a fee for the expansion of the county level park system to accommodate the new residents of the proposed development. The court found that a reasonable dedication or impact fee requirement is permissible if (1) it offsets reasonable needs that are sufficiently attributable to the new development and (2) the fees collected are adequately earmarked for the acquisition of capital assets that will benefit the residents of the new development.¹³ These two requirements are called the dual rational nexus test. In order to show the impact fee meets those requirements, the local government must demonstrate a rational relationship between the need for additional capital facilities and the proposed development. In addition, the local government must show the funds are earmarked for the provision of public facilities to benefit the new residents.¹⁴

In *Volusia County v. Aberdeen at Ormond Beach*, the Florida Supreme Court ruled that when a residential development has no potential to increase school enrollment, public school impact fees may not be imposed.¹⁵ The county in that case had imposed a school impact fee on a deed-restricted community for adults 55 years old and older. In *City of Zephyrhills v. Wood*, the Second District Court of Appeal upheld an impact fee on a recently purchased and renovated building, finding that structural changes had corresponding impacts on the city's water and sewer system.¹⁶

As developed under case law, an impact fee must have the following characteristics to be legal:

- The fee is levied on new development, the expansion of existing development, or a change in land use that requires additional capacity for public facilities;
- The fee represents a proportionate share of the cost of public facilities needed to serve new development;
- The fee is earmarked and expended for the benefit of those in the new development who have paid the fee;
- The fee is a one-time charge, although collection may be spread over a period of time;
- The fee is earmarked for capital outlay only and is not expended for operating costs; and
- The fee-payers receive credit for the contributions toward the cost of the increased capacity for public facilities.¹⁷

¹¹ See, e.g., *Contractors & Builders Ass'n v. City of Dunedin*, 329 So.2d 314 (Fla. 1976); *Home Builders and Contractors' Association v. Board of County Commissioners of Palm Beach County*, 446 So.2d 140 (Fla. 4th DCA 1983).

¹² *Hollywood, Inc. v. Broward County*, 431 So.2d 606 (Fla. 4th DCA 1983).

¹³ *Id.* at 611.

¹⁴ *Id.* at 611-12.

¹⁵ *Volusia County v. Aberdeen at Ormond Beach*, 760 So.2d 126, 134 (Fla. 2000).

¹⁶ *City of Zephyrhills v. Wood*, 831 So.2d 223, 225 (Fla. 2d DCA 2002).

¹⁷ The Florida Senate, Issue Brief 2010-310, 4 (Sept. 2009), available at http://archive.flsenate.gov/data/Publications/2010/Senate/reports/interim_reports/pdf/2010-310ca.pdf (last visited Nov. 14, 2017).

Time of Collection for Impact Fees

The Florida Statutes do not specify when a local government must collect impact fees. As a result, the applicable local government makes this decision, and the time of collection varies. For example, in Orange County, residential impact fees are due when the building permit is issued, although the county allows the fee to be deferred in certain circumstances.¹⁸ In contrast, in Volusia County, impact fees are due before the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or business tax receipt.¹⁹

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill provides that an impact fee adopted by ordinance of a county or municipality or by resolution of a special district must, at minimum, specify that the collection of an impact fee be no earlier than the issuance of the certificate of occupancy for the property that is subject to the fee.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2018.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Subsection 18(b) of article VII of the Florida Constitution provides that the Legislature, except upon approval by a two-thirds vote, may not enact a general law if the anticipated effect of doing so would be to reduce the *authority* that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate. However, the mandate requirements do not apply to laws having an insignificant fiscal impact, which for Fiscal Year 2017-2018 was \$2 million or less.

In 1991, Senate President Margolis and House Speaker Wetherell created a memo to guide the House and Senate in the review of local government mandates. In the memo, the guidelines define the term “authority” to mean the power to levy a tax; the vote required to levy the tax, e.g., increasing the required vote from majority to majority plus one; the tax rate which can be levied; and the base against which the tax is levied, e.g., a bill providing a sales tax exemption should be considered a reduction in authority because counties have authority to levy local option sales taxes against the state sales tax base.

The county/municipality mandates provision of Art. VII, S. 18 of the Florida Constitution may apply because the bill restricts the time at which a county or municipality may collect its impact fees. An impact fee collected at the building permit stage is theoretically worth more than an amount collected no earlier than the issuance of the

¹⁸ Orange County, Residential Impact Fees, <http://www.orangecountyfl.net/PermitsLicenses/Permits/ResidentialImpactFees.aspx#.WgnLs0kUmUI>.

¹⁹ Volusia County, Frequently Asked Questions on Impact Fees, <https://www.volusia.org/services/growth-and-resource-management/impact-fees/faqs-impact-fees.stml>.

certification of occupancy due to the time value of money. It is unclear if this bill lessens the type of *authority* contemplated by President Margolis and Speaker Wetherell.

However, the mandate requirements do not apply to laws having an insignificant impact, which for Fiscal Year 2016-2017 was \$2 million or less.^{20,21,22} If the bill is determined to reduce the *authority* that counties and municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate and exceeds the threshold for insignificant fiscal impact, the bill may qualify as a mandate and require final passage by a two-thirds vote of the membership of each house of the Legislature.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Developers will not have to pay impact fees prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for a property.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Counties, municipalities, and special districts will not be able to collect impact fees prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for a property.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

²⁰ FLA. CONST. art. VII, s. 18(d).

²¹ An insignificant fiscal impact is the amount not greater than the average statewide population for the applicable fiscal year times \$0.10. See Florida Senate Committee on Community Affairs, *Interim Report 2012-115: Insignificant Impact*, (Sept. 2011), available at <http://www.flsenate.gov/PublishedContent/Session/2012/InterimReports/2012-115ca.pdf> (last visited Nov. 20, 2017).

²² Based on the Demographic Estimating Conference's population adopted on November 1, 2016. The conference packet is available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/population/ConferenceResults.pdf> (last visited Nov. 20, 2017).

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 163.31801 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
