1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to impact fees; amending s. 163.31801,
3	F.S.; defining the terms "infrastructure" and "public
4	facility"; specifying instances when a local
5	government or special district may collect the impact
6	fee; requiring local governments and special districts
7	to credit against the collection of impact fees any
8	contribution related to public facilities; providing
9	annual limitations on impact fee rate increases;
10	requiring school districts to report specified items
11	regarding impact fees; requiring specified entities to
12	file an affidavit attesting that impact fees were
13	appropriately collected and expended; providing an
14	effective date.
15	
16	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
17	
18	Section 1. Subsections (3) through (11) of section
19	163.31801, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4)
20	through (12), respectively, present subsections (3), (4), and
21	(5) are amended, and a new subsection (3) and subsection (13)
22	are added to that section, to read:
23	163.31801 Impact fees; short title; intent; minimum
24	requirements; audits; challenges
25	(3) For purposes of this section, the term:
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2021

26	(a) "Infrastructure" means a fixed capital expenditure or
27	fixed capital outlay, excluding the cost of repairs or
28	maintenance, associated with the construction, reconstruction,
29	or improvement of public facilities that have a life expectancy
30	of at least 5 years; related land acquisition, land improvement,
31	design, engineering, and permitting costs; and other related
32	construction costs required to bring the public facility into
33	service. For independent special fire control and rescue
34	districts, the term "infrastructure" includes new facilities as
35	defined in s. 191.009(4).
36	(b) "Public facilities" has the same meaning as in s.
37	163.3164 and includes emergency medical, fire, and law
38	enforcement facilities.
39	(4) (3) At a minimum, each local government that adopts and
40	collects an impact fee by ordinance and each special district
41	that adopts, collects, and administers an impact fee by
42	resolution must an impact fee adopted by ordinance of a county
43	or municipality or by resolution of a special district must
44	satisfy all of the following conditions:
45	(a) <u>Ensure that</u> the calculation of the impact fee <u>is</u> must
46	be based on the most recent and localized data.
47	(b) The local government must Provide for accounting and
48	reporting of impact fee collections and expenditures <u>and. If a</u>
49	local governmental entity imposes an impact fee to address its
50	infrastructure needs, the entity must account for the revenues
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51 and expenditures of such impact fee in a separate accounting 52 fund.

53 (c) <u>Limit</u> administrative charges for the collection of 54 impact fees must be limited to actual costs.

55 The local government must Provide notice at least not (d) 56 less than 90 days before the effective date of an ordinance or 57 resolution imposing a new or increased impact fee. A local 58 government county or municipality is not required to wait 90 59 days to decrease, suspend, or eliminate an impact fee. Unless 60 the result is to reduce the total mitigation costs or impact fees imposed on an applicant, new or increased impact fees may 61 62 not apply to current or pending permit applications submitted before the effective date of an ordinance or resolution imposing 63 64 a new or increased impact fee.

(e) <u>Ensure that</u> collection of the impact fee may not be
required to occur earlier than the date of issuance of the
building permit for the property that is subject to the fee. <u>A</u>
<u>local government may collect the impact fee only if it has</u>
<u>planned or funded capital improvements within the applicable</u>
<u>impact fee assessment district at the time that the fee must be</u>
paid.

(f) <u>Ensure that</u> the impact fee <u>is must be</u> proportional and reasonably connected to, or <u>has</u> have a rational nexus with, the need for additional capital facilities and the increased impact generated by the new residential or commercial construction.

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(g) <u>Ensure that</u> the impact fee <u>is must be</u> proportional and reasonably connected to, or <u>has</u> have a rational nexus with, the expenditures of the funds collected and the benefits accruing to the new residential or nonresidential construction.

80 (h) The local government must Specifically earmark funds
81 collected under the impact fee for use in acquiring,
82 constructing, or improving capital facilities to benefit new
83 users.

84 (i) Ensure that revenues generated by the impact fee are
85 may not be used, in whole or in part, to pay existing debt or
86 for previously approved projects unless the expenditure is
87 reasonably connected to, or has a rational nexus with, the
88 increased impact generated by the new residential or
89 nonresidential construction.

90 (5) (4) Notwithstanding any charter provision, comprehensive plan policy, ordinance, development order, 91 92 development permit, or resolution, the local government or 93 special district must credit against the collection of the 94 impact fee any contribution, whether identified in a 95 proportionate share agreement or other form of exaction, related 96 to public education facilities, including land dedication, site planning and design, or construction. Any contribution must be 97 applied to reduce any education-based impact fees on a dollar-98 for-dollar basis at fair market value. 99

100

(6) (5) Each local government, school district, and special

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101 district must limit all increases to current impact fee rates to 102 no more than 3 percent annually. A local government may not 103 retroactively increase impact fees for a previous or current 104 fiscal or calendar year. If a local government or special 105 district increases its impact fee rates, the holder of any 106 impact fee credits, whether such credits are granted under s. 107 163.3180, s. 380.06, or otherwise, which were in existence 108 before the increase, is entitled to the full benefit of the 109 intensity or density prepaid by the credit balance as of the date it was first established. This subsection shall operate 110 prospectively and not retrospectively. 111

112 (12)(11) In addition to the items that must be reported in 113 the annual financial reports under s. 218.32, a local 114 government, school district county, municipality, or special 115 district must report all of the following <u>information</u> data on 116 all impact fees charged:

(a) The specific purpose of the impact fee, including the
specific infrastructure needs to be met, including, but not
limited to, transportation, parks, water, sewer, and schools.

(b) The impact fee schedule policy describing the method
of calculating impact fees, such as flat fees, tiered scales
based on number of bedrooms, or tiered scales based on square
footage.

(c) The amount assessed for each purpose and for each typeof dwelling.

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126 (d) The total amount of impact fees charged by type of 127 dwelling. 128 (e) Each exception and waiver provided for construction or 129 development of housing that is affordable. 130 (13) A local government, school district, or special 131 district must submit an affidavit to the department signed by 132 the chief financial officer of the local government, school 133 district, or special district attesting that all impact fees 134 were collected and expended by the local government, school 135 district, or special district, or were collected and expended on 136 behalf of the local government, school district, or special 137 district in full compliance with this section. The affidavit 138 shall also attest that the local government, school district, or 139 special district complied with this section and the spending 140 period provision in the local ordinance or resolution, and that 141 funds expended from each impact fee account were used only to 142 acquire, construct, or improve the specific infrastructure needs 143 as defined in this section. 144 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2021.

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