

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 354

INTRODUCER: Senator McClain

SUBJECT: Blue Ribbon Projects

DATE: January 12, 2026

REVISED: _____

| ANALYST | STAFF DIRECTOR | REFERENCE | ACTION |
|------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. Hackett | Fleming | CA | Pre-meeting |
| 2. _____ | _____ | ATD | _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ | RC | _____ |

I. Summary:

SB 354 creates a framework for “Blue Ribbon Projects,” large scale development projects which trade state preemption over local governments’ comprehensive planning and land use regulations in exchange for a certain amount of “reserve area.” Such projects must include at least 10,000 acres of land, with at least 60 percent reserved for uses such as environmental protection, agriculture, recreation, and utilities sites, while the remainder may be developed over 50 years into towns and cities regardless of underlying comprehensive planning and land use allocations.

The bill provides the requirements under which a plan for such a project must be crafted and administratively approved by a local government. The bill also provides for an appeal procedure for a denied applicant or an individual impacted by an approval.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Comprehensive Plans

The Community Planning Act directs counties and municipalities to plan for future development by adopting comprehensive plans.¹ Each local government must maintain a comprehensive plan to guide future development.²

All development, both public and private, and all development orders approved by local governments must be consistent with the local government’s comprehensive plan.³ A comprehensive plan is intended to provide for the future use of land, which contemplates gradual

¹ Section 163.3167(1), F.S.

² Section 163.3167(2), F.S.

³ Section 163.3194(3), F.S.

and ordered growth, and establishes a long-range maximum limit on the possible intensity of land use.

Comprehensive plans lay out the locations for future public facilities, including roads, water and sewer facilities, neighborhoods, parks, schools, and commercial and industrial developments. They are made up of 10 required elements, each laying out regulations for different facets of development.⁴

The 10 required elements consider and address capital improvements; future land uses; transportation; general sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, and natural groundwater aquifer recharge; conservation; recreation and open space; housing; coastal management; intergovernmental coordination; and property rights. Other plans and programs may be added as optional elements to a comprehensive plan.⁵

Future Land Use Element and Compatibility

Comprehensive plans must include an element regarding future land use that designates the proposed future general distribution, location, and extent of the uses of land for a number of uses and categories of public and private uses of land.⁶ Each future land use category must be defined in terms of uses included, and must include standards to be followed in the control and distribution of population densities and building and structure intensities.⁷ The proposed distribution, location, and extent of the various categories of land use must be shown on a land use map or map series. Future land use plans and plan amendments are based on surveys, studies, and data regarding the area.⁸

A comprehensive plan's future land use element establishes a range of allowable uses and densities and intensities over large areas, and the specific use and intensities for specific parcels within that range are decided by a more detailed, implementing zoning map.⁹

The future land use element must consider what uses are compatible with one another to guide rezoning requests, development orders, and plan amendments.¹⁰ Compatibility means "a condition in which land uses or conditions can coexist in relative proximity to each other in a stable fashion over time such that no use or condition is unduly negatively impacted directly or indirectly by another use or condition."¹¹ In other words, the compatibility requirement permits local governments to consider whether a proposed use can peacefully coexist with existing uses.

⁴ Section 163.3177(3) and (6), F.S.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Section 163.3177(6)(a), F.S. Applicable uses and categories of public and private uses of land include, but are not limited to, residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, conservation, educational, and public facilities. Section 163.3177(6)(a)10., F.S.

⁷ Section 163.3177(6)(a)1., F.S.

⁸ Section 163.3177(6)(a)2., F.S.

⁹ Richard Grosso, *A Guide to Development Order "Consistency" Challenges Under Florida Statutes Section 163.3215*, 34 J. ENVTL. L. & LITIG. 129, 154 (2019) (citing *Brevard Cty. v. Snyder*, 627 So. 2d 469, 475 (Fla. 1993)).

¹⁰ Section 163.3194(3), F.S.

¹¹ Section 163.3164(9), F.S.

Local governments, through the future land use plan, are responsible for ensuring compatibility of uses on adjacent lands, and particularly those lands in proximity to military installations and airports.¹² To act on this requirement, land use regulations are required to contain specific and detailed provisions necessary to ensure the compatibility of adjacent land uses.¹³ In practice, these regulations take the form of zoning codes with compatibility standards for height, density, setbacks, parking, and other general regulations on what types of developments can coexist.¹⁴

Comprehensive Plan Amendments

Development that does not conform to the comprehensive plan may not be approved by a local government unless the local government amends its comprehensive plan first. State law requires a proposed comprehensive plan amendment to receive two public hearings, the first held by the local planning board, and subsequently by the governing board.¹⁵

Comprehensive plan amendment adoption must be by an affirmative vote of at least a majority of the governing body's members present at the hearing, and failure to hold a timely adoption hearing causes the amendment to be deemed withdrawn unless the timeframe is extended by agreement with specified notice to the state land planning agency, which is currently the Department of Commerce (Department), and other parties.¹⁶

Within 10 working days, the local government must transmit the plan amendment to the Department and any affected person who provided timely comments on the amendment.¹⁷ If no deficiencies are found following Department review, the amendment takes effect 31 days after the Department notifies the local government that the amendment package is complete for the expedited state review process, 31 days after the adoption of the amendment for small-scale development amendments, or pursuant to the Department's notice of intent determining the amendment is in compliance for the state coordinated review process.¹⁸

Amendments to comprehensive land use plans are legislative decisions that are subject to "fairly debatable" standard of review, even when amendments to plans are being sought as part of a rezoning application in respect to only one piece of property.¹⁹ "Fairly debatable" means that the government's action must be upheld if reasonable minds could differ as to the propriety of the decision reached.²⁰

Land Development Regulations

Comprehensive plans are implemented via land development regulations. Land development regulations are ordinances enacted by governing bodies for the regulation of any aspect of

¹² Section 163.3177(6)(a)2., F.S.

¹³ Section 163.3202(2)(b), F.S.

¹⁴ See, e.g., s. 5.10 (Residential Compatibility Standards), Land Development Code of Maitland, Florida.

¹⁵ Sections 163.3174(4)(a) and 163.3184, F.S.

¹⁶ Section 163.3184(3), (4), and (11), F.S.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ Sections 163.3184(3)(c)4., 163.3184(4)(e)4.-5., and 163.3187(5)(c), F.S.

¹⁹ *Martin Cty. v. Yusem*, 690 So.2d 1288, 1293-94 (Fla. 1997).

²⁰ Gary K. Hunter Jr. and Douglas M Smith, ABCs of Local Land Use and Zoning Decisions, 84 Fla. B.J. 20 (January 2010).

development and include any local government zoning, rezoning, subdivision, building construction, or sign regulations or any other regulations controlling the development of land.²¹

Each county and municipality must adopt and enforce land development regulations that are consistent with and implement their adopted comprehensive plan.²² Local governments are encouraged to use innovative land development regulations²³ and may adopt measures for the purpose of increasing affordable housing using land use mechanisms.²⁴ Land development regulations relating to all public and private development, including special district projects, must be consistent with the local comprehensive plan.²⁵

Zoning

A comprehensive plan's future land use element establishes a range of allowable uses and densities²⁶ and intensities²⁷ over large areas, while the specific use and intensities for specific parcels within that range are decided by a more detailed, implementing zoning map.²⁸

Zoning maps and zoning districts are adopted by a local government for developments within each land use category or sub-category. While land uses are general in nature, one or more zoning districts may apply within each land use designation.²⁹ Common regulations within the zoning map districts include density, height and bulk of buildings, setbacks, and parking requirements. Regulations for a zoning category in a downtown area may allow for more density and height than allowed in a suburb, for instance.

If a developer or landowner believes that a proposed development may have merit but it does not meet the requirements of a zoning map in a jurisdiction, the developer or landowner can seek a rezoning through a rezoning application.³⁰ Rezoning applications are initially reviewed by local government staff, followed by a review by an appointed body that makes recommendations to the governing body of the local government, which makes the final determination.³¹ If a property has unique circumstances or small nonconformities but otherwise meets zoning regulations, local governments may ease restrictions on certain regulations such as building size or setback through an application for a variance.³² However, any action to rezone or grant a variance must be consistent with the local government's comprehensive plan.

²¹ Section 163.3164(26), F.S.

²² Section 163.3202(1), F.S.

²³ Section 163.3202(3), F.S.

²⁴ Sections 125.01055 and 166.04151, F.S.

²⁵ See ss. 163.3161(6) and 163.3194(1)(a), F.S.

²⁶ "Density" means an objective measurement of the number of people or residential units allowed per unit of land, such as residents or employees per acre. S. 163.3164(12), F.S.

²⁷ "Intensity" means an objective measurement of the extent to which land may be developed or used, including the consumption or use of the space above, on, or below ground; the measurement of the use of or demand on natural resources; and the measurement of the use of or demand on facilities and services. S. 163.3164(22), F.S.

²⁸ Richard Grosso, A Guide to Development Order "Consistency" Challenges Under Florida Statutes Section 163.3215, 34 J. Envtl. L. & Litig. 129, 154 (2019) citing *Brevard Cnty. v. Snyder*, 627 So. 2d 469, 475 (Fla. 1993).

²⁹ See, e.g., Indian River County, Planning and Development Services FAQ (last visited Jan. 11, 2026).

³⁰ See e.g., City of Tallahassee, Application for Rezoning Review (last visited Jan. 11, 2026).

³¹ See *id.* and City of Redington Shores, Planning and Zoning Board (last visited Jan. 11, 2026).

³² See e.g., City of Tallahassee, Variance and Appeals and Seminole County, Variance Processes (last visited Jan. 11, 2026).

Concurrency and Proportionate Share

“Concurrency” is a phrase referring to a set of land use regulations requiring local governments to ensure that new development does not outstrip a local government’s ability to provide necessary services. Developments meet concurrency requirements when the local government has the infrastructure capacity to serve the new growth.

A concurrency requirement is a law stating that certain infrastructure must be in place and available to serve new development before the local government may allow new citizens to live in the new development.³³ For example, before a local government can approve a building permit to allow a new development, it must consult with its water suppliers to ensure adequate supplies to serve the new development will be available by the time citizens can move in.³⁴ Certain services are subject to concurrency statewide (sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, and potable water) while other services, such as public transportation or schools, may optionally be subjected to concurrency by a local government.³⁵

Proportionate share is a tool local governments may use to require developers to help mitigate the impacts of their development notwithstanding a failure to achieve and maintain the adopted level of service standards.³⁶ Proportionate share generally requires developers to contribute to costs, or build facilities, necessary to offset a new development’s impacts.³⁷

Development Rights

Land development, especially large-scale development, is completed in stages. During the development process, a landowner will often commence a particular land use activity in accordance with then-current zoning regulations that are amended at some later point in the development process in a manner that would prohibit the use. At this point, a landowner may claim a vested right to complete the project under the prior zoning regulations, asserting that when development activities commenced under the prior zoning scheme, he or she acquired a property right, which cannot now be abridged by the government's exercise of its police powers, that is, the amended zoning ordinance.³⁸

Florida common law provides that vested rights may be established if a landowner or development has made a substantial change in position or has incurred extensive obligations that would make interfering with the acquired right inequitable in good faith reliance on an act or omission of government.³⁹

³³ Section 163.3180(2), F.S.

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ Section 163.3180(1), F.S.

³⁶ Florida Department of Community Affairs (now Department of Economic Opportunity), *Transportation Concurrency: Best Practices Guide*, pg. 64 (2007), available at https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1041&context=cutr_tpppfr (last visited Jan. 10, 2026).

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ 35 Am. Jur. Proof of Facts 3d s. 385 (1996).

³⁹ *Monroe Cnty. v. Ambrose*, 866 So.2d 707, 710 (Fla. 3rd DCA 2003).

Florida law also allows for local governments to enter into development agreements with developers.⁴⁰ These agreements are “contract[s] between a local government and a property owner/developer, which provides the developer with vested rights by freezing the existing zoning regulations applicable to a property in exchange for public benefits.”⁴¹ A development agreement must contain:

- A legal description of the land subject to the agreement and the names of its legal and equitable owners.
- The duration of the agreement.
- The development uses permitted on the land, including population densities, and building intensities and height.
- A description of public facilities that will service the development, including who will provide such facilities, the date any new facilities (if needed) will be constructed, and a schedule to assure public facilities are available concurrent with the impacts of the development.
- A description of any reservation or dedication of land for public purposes.
- A description of all local development permits approved or needed to be approved for the development of the land.
- A finding that the development permitted or proposed is consistent with the local government's comprehensive plan and land development regulations.
- A description of any conditions, terms, restrictions, or other requirements determined to be necessary by the local government for the public health, safety, or welfare of its citizens.
- A statement indicating that the failure of the agreement to address a particular permit, condition, term, or restriction does not relieve the developer of the necessity of complying with the law governing said permitting requirements, conditions, terms, or restrictions.⁴²

Within 14 days after a local government enters into a development agreement, the local government must record the agreement with the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the local government is located, and such an agreement is not effective until it is properly recorded.⁴³ A development agreement binds any person who obtains ownership of a property already subject to an agreement (successor in interest).⁴⁴ A development agreement may be amended or canceled by mutual consent of the parties to the agreement or by their successors in interest.⁴⁵

Preemption

Preemption refers to the principle that a federal or state statute can supersede or supplant state or local law that stands as an obstacle to accomplishing the full purposes and objectives of the overriding federal or state law.⁴⁶

⁴⁰ Section 163.3220(4), F.S.; See ss. 163.3220-163.3143, F.S., known as the “Florida Local Government Development Agreement Act.”

⁴¹ *Morgan Co., Inc. v. Orange County*, 818 So. 2d 640 (Fla. 5th DCA 2002); 7 Fla. Jur 2d Building, Zoning, and Land Controls § 168 (2019).

⁴² Section 163.3227(1) and (2), F.S.; 7 Fla. Jur 2d Building, Zoning, and Land Controls § 168 (2019).

⁴³ Section 163.3239, F.S.; 7 Fla. Jur 2d Building, Zoning, and Land Controls § 168 (2019).

⁴⁴ A successor in interest is one who follows another in ownership or control of property. A successor in interest retains the same rights as the original owner, with no change in substance. *Black’s Law Dictionary* 1473 (8th ed. 2004); s. 163.3239, F.S.

⁴⁵ Section 163.3237, F.S.

⁴⁶ Preemption Definition, *Black’s Law Dictionary* (12th ed. 2024).

Where state preemption applies, a local government may not exercise authority in that area.⁴⁷ Whether a local government ordinance or other measure violates preemption is ultimately decided by a court. If a local government improperly enacts an ordinance or other measure on a matter preempted to the state, a person may challenge the ordinance by filing a lawsuit. A court ruling against the local government may declare the preempted ordinance void.⁴⁸

Affordable Housing

One major goal at all levels of government is to ensure that citizens have access to affordable housing. Housing is considered affordable when it costs less than 30 percent of a family's gross income. A family paying more than 30 percent of its income for housing is considered "cost burdened," while those paying more than 50 percent are considered "extremely cost burdened."

What makes housing "affordable" is a decrease in monthly rent so that income eligible households can pay less for the housing than it would otherwise cost at "market rate."⁴⁹ Lower monthly rent payment is a result of affordable housing financing that comes with an enforceable agreement from the developer to restrict the rent that can be charged based on the size of the household and the number of bedrooms in the unit.⁵⁰ The financing of affordable housing is made possible through government programs such as the federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program and the Florida's State Apartment Incentive Loan program.⁵¹

Resident eligibility for Florida's state and federally funded housing programs is typically governed by area median income (AMI) levels. These levels are published annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for every county and metropolitan area.⁵² Florida Statutes categorizes the levels of household income as follows:

- Extremely low income – households at or below 30% AMI;⁵³
- Very low income – households at or below 50% AMI;⁵⁴
- Low income – households at or below 80% AMI;⁵⁵ and
- Moderate income – households at or below 120% AMI.⁵⁶

⁴⁷ *D'Agastino v. City of Miami*, 220 So. 3d 410 (Fla. 2017); Judge James R. Wolf and Sarah Harley Bolinder, [The Effectiveness of Home Rule: A Preemptions and Conflict Analysis](#), 83 Fla. B.J. 92 (June 2009).

⁴⁸ See, e.g., *Nat'l Rifle Ass'n of Am., Inc. v. City of S. Miami*, 812 So. 2d 504 (Fla. 3d DCA 2002).

⁴⁹ The Florida Housing Coalition, *Affordable Housing in Florida*, p. 3, available at: <https://flhousing.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Affordable-Housing-in-Florida.pdf> (last visited Jan. 10, 2026).

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Income Limits, Access Individual Income Limits Areas – Click Here for FY 2023 IL Documentation*, available at <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html#2021> (last visited Jan. 10, 2026).

⁵³ Section 420.0004(9), F.S.

⁵⁴ Section 420.0004(17), F.S.

⁵⁵ Section 420.0004(11), F.S.

⁵⁶ Section 420.0004(12), F.S.

Florida Hometown Hero Program

The Live Local Act⁵⁷ established in statute the Florida Hometown Hero Program,⁵⁸ a homeownership assistance program administered by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC). Under the program, eligible first-time homebuyers have access to zero-interest loans to reduce the amount of down payment and closing costs by a minimum of \$10,000 and up to 5 percent of the first mortgage loan, not exceeding \$35,000. Loans must be repaid when the property is sold, refinanced, rented, or transferred unless otherwise approved by the FHFC. Repayments for loans made under this program must be retained within the program to make additional loans.

Such loans are available to those first-time homebuyers⁵⁹ seeking first mortgages whose family incomes do not exceed 150 percent of the state or local AMI, whichever is greater, and is employed full-time by a Florida-based employer.

Conservation Lands

Article X, section 18 of the Florida Constitution requires that “the fee interest in real property held by an entity of the state and designated for natural resources conservation purposes as provided by general law shall be managed for the benefit of the citizens of this state...”⁶⁰

Conservation Land Management

The Board of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (board) is charged with the management, control, supervision, conservation, and protection of all lands owned by, or which may hereafter inure to, the state or any of its agencies, departments, boards or commissions.⁶¹ Section 253.034, F.S., specifies that state lands acquired pursuant to ch. 259, F.S., are required to be managed to ensure the conservation of the state’s plant and animal species and to ensure the accessibility of state lands for the benefit and enjoyment of all people of the state, both present and future.⁶² Additionally, all lands acquired and managed under ch. 259, F.S., are required to be managed in a manner that provides the greatest combination of benefits to the public and to the resources, for public outdoor recreation which is compatible with the conservation and protection of public lands, and for the purposes for which the lands were acquired.⁶³

Short-term and long-term management goals must include measurable objectives for the following, as appropriate:

- Habitat restoration and improvement.

⁵⁷ The “Live Local Act”, Ch. 2023-17, Laws of Fla., made various changes to affordable housing related programs and policies at the state and local levels, including zoning and land use preemptions favoring affordable housing, funding for state affordable housing programs, and tax provisions intended to incentivize affordable housing development.

⁵⁸ Section 420.5096, F.S.

⁵⁹ The requirement to be a first-time homebuyer does not apply to those qualifying as servicemembers or veterans.

⁶⁰ FLA. CONST. art. X, s. 18.

⁶¹ Section 253.03, F.S.

⁶² Section 253.034(5)(a), F.S.

⁶³ Section 259.032(7), F.S.; s. 259.032(7)(a)2, F.S., provides that “such management may include, but not be limited to, the following public recreational uses: fishing, hunting, camping, bicycling, hiking, nature study, swimming, boating, canoeing, horseback riding, diving, model hobbyist activities, birding, sailing, jogging, and other related outdoor activities compatible with the purposes for which the lands were acquired.”

- Public access and recreational opportunities.
- Hydrological preservation and restoration.
- Sustainable forest management.
- Exotic and invasive species maintenance and control.
- Capital facilities and infrastructure.
- Cultural and historical resources.
- Imperiled species habitat maintenance, enhancement, restoration, or population restoration.⁶⁴

Florida Wildlife Corridor

The 2021 Legislature created the Florida Wildlife Corridor Act to “create incentives for conservation and sustainable development while sustaining and conserving green infrastructure that acts as the foundation of the state’s economy and quality of life.”⁶⁵ The Legislature appropriated \$300 million,⁶⁶ directing the DEP to encourage and promote investments in areas that protect and enhance the Wildlife Corridor by establishing a “network of connected wildlife habitats required for the long-term survival of and genetic exchange amongst regional wildlife populations which serves to prevent fragmentation by providing ecological connectivity of the lands needed to furnish adequate habitats and allow safe movement and dispersal.”⁶⁷

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Blue Ribbon Projects

The bill creates a framework for “Blue Ribbon Projects,” large scale development projects which trade state preemption over local governments’ comprehensive planning and land use regulations in exchange for a certain amount of “reserve area.”⁶⁸ An individual will develop a “Blue Ribbon Plan” which, when administratively approved, grants development rights regardless of the land’s underlying comprehensive plan, zoning, and land development regulations.

An eligible project must contain at least 10,000 acres of contiguous land controlled by a single owner. At least 60% of the land must be reserved, while the other 40% may be developed.

Reserve Area

The bill provides that the reserve area is land set aside for any or all of the following:

- Environmental conservation, wildlife corridors, or wetland and wildlife mitigation;
- Productive agriculture and silviculture (forestry);
- Parks and recreational activities;
- Utility sites;
- Reservoirs and lakes; or

⁶⁴ Section 253.034(5)(b), F.S.

⁶⁵ Section 259.1055(3), F.S.

⁶⁶ Chapter 2021-37, L.O.F., s. 152.

⁶⁷ Section 259.1055(4)(g), F.S.

⁶⁸ The bill’s stated intent is to balance environmental stewardship with the need for development to provide for future growth. The bill states the Legislature intends for these projects to promote the preservation of natural areas, encourage agricultural land uses and rural land stewardship, protect critical ecological systems, expand wildlife corridors, and provide for more compact mixed-use developments designed for long-term viability.

- Other similar types of open space.

Some proposed uses for the reserve area, particularly recreational activities and utility sites, are undefined and unclear as to the breadth of permitted use.

If any project boundary is contiguous to state-owned environmental preservation land or the Florida wildlife corridor, an unspecified amount of the project's reserve area must be adjacent to such land.

Development Area

The remaining area, up to 40% of the project, may be utilized for development, subject to the following limitations:

- Individual development areas within the project must promote walkability, mobility, and mixed uses;
- At least 10 percent of the development must be nonresidential;
- An unspecified portion must be allocated to provide economic development and create "high-wage" jobs (undefined) in a location accessible to an interstate interchange, state road, rail line, airport, or any other transportation;
The area must have a dense, walkable, mixed-use, "human-centered" development pattern including "new urban design"⁶⁹ with towns, villages, and "hamlets" with reserve area separating them; and
- Residential units must include single-family, multifamily, attached, and detached units.

The bill grants the development area a maximum residential density of 12 units per gross acre, and nonresidential intensity of 85 percent surface ratio per acre within the development area. At least 20 percent of residential units within the development area in each phase must include affordable housing, missing middle housing⁷⁰, or housing for people eligible for the Florida Hometown Hero Program.⁷¹

The development area may be developed in phases, with development rights to be vested for at least 50 years. If the development is at least 50 percent developed within 50 years, the vested period must be extended another 25 years.

Blue Ribbon Plans

Each project must be developed in accordance with a blue ribbon plan that is the master development plan for the project. These plans, which are based on a planning period longer than the 20-year period required in a local government's comprehensive plan, must specify a population projection for the planning area during the chosen planning period. A plan is not required to demonstrate need based on projected population growth or any other basis.

⁶⁹ Defined by the bill as "development design that creates walkable, mixed-use, human-centered places."

⁷⁰ Defined by the bill as any of a range of for-sale and for-rent housing types more dense than single-family home and less dense than large apartments.

⁷¹ A borrower must be seeking to purchase a home as a primary residence; must be a first-time homebuyer and a Florida resident; and must be employed full-time by a Florida-based employer. Section 420.5096(3), F.S.

Each blue ribbon plan must contain documentation, as well as exhibits including maps, illustrations, and text supported by data and analysis, that include:

- A long-term master development map that depicts the locations of the reserve and development areas.
- Identification and analysis of necessary water supplies and available sources of water, including water resource development and water supply development projects, and water conservation measures required to meet the projected demand from each phase of the project.
- Identification and analysis of transportation facilities and future transportation corridors necessary to serve development area land uses contained in the blue ribbon plan, including guidelines for each modal component to optimize mobility.
- Identification of other regionally significant public facilities, which must include utilities, parks, and schools, necessary to support the project's permitted density for each phase of the project and policies providing procedures to mitigate the impacts of the project's permitted density on public facilities.
- Identification of regionally significant natural resources within the reserve area based on the best available data and policies, and mechanisms to ensure the perpetual protection or conservation of specific resources, consistent with the overall conservation and development strategy for the project area.
- General principles and guidelines to:
 - Address land uses within the development and reserve areas, including the interrelationships between those areas.
 - Address the protection, restoration, and management of reserve areas identified in the blue ribbon plan for permanent conservation and public use, which must be phased in coordination with the phased development.
 - Achieve a cleaner and healthier environment.
 - Limit urban sprawl.
 - Provide a range of housing types.
 - Protect wildlife and natural areas.
 - Advance the efficient use of land and other resources.
 - Create quality communities of a design that reduces and captures vehicle trips and promotes mobility options.
 - Enhance the prospects for state and local economic development objectives and high-wage job creation.
- Development standards for each type of land use proposed within the development area which is typically found in a planned unit development.⁷²

Water and wastewater facilities, transportation facilities, and other regionally significant public facilities must be provided. The bill provides that these facilities may be provided by the applicant, a local unit of special purpose government, a special district, a local government, or the state.

⁷² A "planned unit development" is an area of land that is planned and developed as a single entity or in approved stages with uses and structures substantially related to the character of the entire development, or a self-contained development in which the subdivision and zoning controls are applied to the project as a whole rather than to individual lots. S. 163.3202(5)(b)2., F.S.

The bill encourages local governments to enter into public-private partnerships to provide public facilities, including partnerships for water storage and other water quality and capacity improvements that operate in the same manner as public-private partnerships for water improvements on private agricultural lands.

If a project under a blue ribbon plan contributes land, funds, or otherwise causes the construction of public facilities necessary for achieving concurrency, the project must receive dollar-for-dollar credits against impact, mobility, proportionate share, or other fee credits from the local government for such facility improvements as required under the concurrency statute.⁷³

Administrative Review

An applicant must submit his or her application to the applicable county or municipal government for approval. The local government's review of the application is limited to determining whether the proposed plan meets the bill's requirement. If the plan meets its requirements, the applicable local government must approve the project administratively without further action by the local government or any quasi-judicial or administrative reviewing body.

A project may be located on land with any future land use designation and with any zoning designation listed in the applicable local government's land development regulations. The local government may not require a comprehensive plan amendment or rezoning for approval of the project.

The bill provides that an application is automatically approved if a local government fails to provide written comments on the application within 60 days after receipt of the application or within 30 days after the applicant files amended application documents that are responsive to the local government's initial review. At any point after the conclusion of the initial 60-day review period, the applicant may request a final determination, which must be made within seven days after receipt of the request.

If a project is approved, the bill requires the applicant to publish notice of the approval in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the land is located within 14 days after the approval is issued. The applicant must also record the blue ribbon plan in the public records of the county in which the project is located. The bill provides that the plan runs with the title to the land. A recorded plan may be amended using the same review procedures as the initial application, with the local government's review being limited to the portion of the plan being amended.

Appeal Procedure

If a local government denies an application, the applicant may appeal the decision by filing a written petition with the Department of Commerce (Department) within 21 days after receipt of the denial. The applicant must provide a copy of the notice of appeal to the local government.

⁷³ Section 163.3180, F.S.

Additionally, any person whose substantial interests are or may be affected by a local government's approval may file a written petition with the Department challenging the approval. This petition must be filed within 21 days of the publication of public notice of the approval. The petition must clearly state the reasons for the petition and describe how the project will adversely affect the person more substantially than the general population of the geographical area in which the project is located. The petitioner must provide a copy of the petition to the local government. If the petition is timely filed, the applicant may intervene as a party to the hearing.

Upon receipt of an appeal or petition, the Department must hold a hearing in accordance with ch. 120, F.S., and determine whether the plan meets all requirements and issue a final order granting or denying the application. The Department may attach conditions or restrictions to the order.

The bill authorizes a prevailing party in proceedings brought by a person whose substantial interests are or may be affected by the local government's approval of a plan to be awarded reasonable attorney fees if the non-prevailing party has been determined by the administrative law judge to have participated in the proceeding for an improper purpose.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The bill will have an indeterminate, likely positive impact on private sector developers able to utilize the Blue Ribbon Project process to bypass various local approval processes, saving time and money on development where applicable.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill will have an indeterminate, likely negative impact on local governments attempting to maintain required services and general levels of service for various government functions with regard to entire towns developed outside the scope of a comprehensive plan or future land use map.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

The bill lacks technical details in various respects and does not specify mechanisms by which:

- The reserve area's restrictions will be maintained;
- Concurrency, mobility, proportionate share, and impact fees will be calculated for a large scale development entirely outside the local government's comprehensive plan and future land use;
- Concurrency will be maintained through fees and agreements, with concurrency being incalculable due to working outside the comprehensive plan and land use regulations; or
- The state or local government will be involved in ensuring transportation, energy, and school services.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 163.3249 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.